

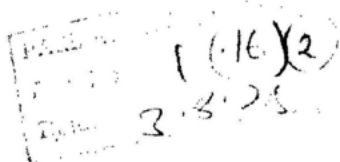
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Wednesday, April 26, 1978

Vaisakha 6, 1990 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol XIV contains Nos. 41—50)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 28, 1978/Vaisakha
6, 1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Luring away of Shipping Personnel

+

*865 SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL

Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to
state

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping companies are luring senior technical personnel out of the country as has been reported in the Blitz dated the 18th March, 1978 under the heading 'Stop the shipping brain drain',

(b) the particular measures adopted to stop this brain drain and

(c) whether there is any proposal to enact a legislation to prevent the marine staff from joining foreign ships in the same manner as applicable to aviation personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

There is some drift of Indian Merchant Navy Officers abroad for employment on foreign registered ships. Of the annual addition of the certificated officers, it is estimated that approximately 15 per cent to 20 per cent in the Nautical Branch and 5 per cent in the Engineering Branch leave Indian ships to seek employment on foreign ships.

2 While the drift of Merchant Navy Officers has not crippled the working of the Indian merchant fleet, there is a shortage of officers for efficient manning of the fleet. The manpower requirements are under constant review and to meet the shortage the following steps have been taken by Government —

(i) The pre-entry qualifications for Training Ship 'Rajendra' have been raised from Higher Secondary to Intermediate Science and the duration of the period of training has been reduced from two years to one year with effect from 1975, resulting in the increase of annual intake of navigating cadets from 125 to 250 per annum.

(ii) A special one year Industry-oriented course with marine bias in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta/Bombay has been introduced from 1975 for Graduate Engineers in Mechanical/Electrical engineering in addition to the regular four years course

in Marine Engineering in the institution, resulting in the increase in the annual out-put of trained engineer officers from 100 to 200 per annum.

(iii) To the extent the annual output of trained navigating and engineering cadets falls short of the industry's requirements, the Shipping Companies are permitted to recruit direct deck apprentices and junior engineers.

3. Government are also considering the question of taking powers to suitably restrict the holders of Certificates of Competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, for taking up employment on foreign ships or under foreign employers, so as to increase their availability for employment on Indian ships etc.

श्री कबीर शर्मा अंतारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत ही बड़ा मसला है, जो भारतीय इंजीनियर अच्छे दिमाग के निकलते हैं, वह बाहर जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 5 साल में कितने लोग बाहर गये और क्यों गये? प्रशिक्षण की अवधि 2 वर्ष से घटाकर 1 वर्ष करने से क्या इन लोगों की क्वालिटी पर फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा? यदि फर्क पड़ेगा तो इनको पूरी तरह ट्रेन्ड करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

एक व्यक्ति को मैरीन एक्सपर्ट बनाने में सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है और साथ ही साथ क्या उनसे बांड भरवाया जाता है कि वह ट्रेनिंग के बाद इतने साल तक जरूर भारतीय सेवा में रहेंगे?

श्री बाबू राम : जहां तक 2 साल से 1 साल ट्रेनिंग कम करने की बात कही गई है, उसमें हमने एग्जामिनल क्वालिफिकेशन हायर सैक्रेटरी से इंटरमीडिएट साइंस की है। दूसरा उस ट्रेनिंग के बाद जहाज पर भी मैरीनेशन ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने वो यह पूछा था कि इन-टैक ज्यादा बढ़ी है या नहीं तो यह 125 के बजाए 250 कर दी है और ट्रेनिंग का पीरियड 2 साल से कम कर दिया गया है।

जहां तक बौंड भराये जाने का सम्बन्ध है, तो बौंड तो हर जगह भराया जाता है क्योंकि सरकार को एक व्यक्ति की ट्रेनिंग पर काफी खर्चा करना पड़ता है। इसलिये बौंड भराया जाता है कि मुल्क के अंदर ही सेवा करेंगे लेकिन ब्रूंक बाहर मांघ है, तनख्वाह काफी मिलती है, इसलिये कुछ लोग मुल्क छोड़कर चले गये हैं और जाना चाहते हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लीजिस्लेशन से भी उनको रोका जाय क्योंकि बांड के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह बांड जो है यह वैलिड नहीं है और यह वायड है, इसलिए हम ऐसा सोच रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The Member also wanted to know as to how many have gone out of India during the last 5 years?

SHRI CHAND RAM: About 15 to 20 per cent of the trained officers have gone outside

श्री कबीर शर्मा अंतारी : शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ने क्या इस मंत्रालय को और वित्त मंत्रालय को इस ब्रेन ड्रेन को रोकने के संबंध में कोई सुझाव या सिफारिशें कभी दी हैं? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या विचार किया है और इन सिफारिशों की खास खास बातें क्या हैं और मैरीन ऐक्ट जो 1958 में बना था क्या सरकार को उसमें कभी नजर आती है? यदि हां, तो इसमें कब तक संशोधन किया जायगा?

श्री बाबू राम : अर्बेट शिपिंग ऐक्ट के बारे में शायद आप कह रहे हैं। उसमें तो हम सोच रहे हैं इनकम टैक्स से एग्जेंस्यट

करने के लिए ताकि उनको और फैसिलिटीज मिल जायें और वे अपने मुल्क में रहें। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। उनको हम ने लिखा है इस बारे में ताकि और उनको फैसिलिटीज मिल जायें। बाकी और कोई डिफिकल्टी उसमें नजर नहीं आई है।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, in the statement it is said that Government are contemplating to bring forward a legislation to prevent these officers from going to foreign countries. One way would be to offer them good terms. I would like to know the thinking of the Government in this regard.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I have already said that we are thinking of exempting them from the payment of income tax. That is one thing. Moreover, we are thinking of giving them further facilities. We are considering that question also.

Mode of Production of T.V. Films

*868. **SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of production of T.V. films shown in its daily programmes on various topics; and

(b) whether privately produced films are also exhibited; if so, under what conditions and circumstances together with the nature of payments made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The films telecast by Doordarshan are either produced by its own staff or obtained from outside sources on

payment of royalty or on outright purchase basis.

Privately produced films are also telecast provided they meet the requirements of Doordarshan. Such films are screened by Doordarshan to supplement its programmes. They are either purchased on outright basis for a specific period or hired on royalty basis. The payment is regulated under the following rates;

I On Royalty Basis

1. Feature Films:

(i) Hindi Films:

Release period of the films

(a) up to three years.—Rs. 8,500/- per screening.

(b) three to five years.—Rs. 7,500/- per screening.

(c) five to seven years.—Rs. 4,000/- per screening.

(d) seven to ten years.—Rs. 3,000/- per screening.

(e) ten years and above.—Rs. 2,500/- per screening.

(ii) Regional feature films:

Rs. 2,000/- per screening.

(iii) Outstanding/Award winning films:

Rs. 8,500/- per screening.

2. Childrens' Films Society:

(i) for films of 5 minutes or less.—Rs. 200/- per screening.

(ii) films between 5 to 15 minutes.—Rs. 350/- per screening.

(iii) films above 15 minutes for next 15 minutes or part thereof.—Rs. 350/- per screening.

3. Documentaries produced by Films Division and others:

(a) upto 15 minutes.—Rs. 250/- per screening.

(b) more than 15 minutes.—Rs. 500/- per screening.

II. On outright purchase basis:

(i) Films produced by individual outstanding Producers:

Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/- per foot for black and white film on outright purchase basis depending on the following factors:—

- (a) Cost of raw-stock.
- (b) Involvement of equipments.
- (c) Booking of Artists.
- (d) Director's fee.
- (e) Technician's fee.
- (f) Music Director's fee.
- (g) Fee for Musicians.
- (h) Fee for Script.
- (i) Fee for research.
- (j) Other expenses for technical facilities.
- (k) Locations involved.
- (l) Animation if involved.
- (m) Doordarsha's long term interest.

Where colour films were commissioned with a view to using them in India and also for circulation to foreign TV net works on exchange basis, the costing of such films was done by a specially appointed committee.

(ii) Foreign films:

These films are purchase on outright basis for specific period or hired on royalty basis. The payment is negotiated with the producers keeping in view the international rate structure which varies from agency to agency and film to film.

श्री बर्मबीर बशिष्ठ : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि हिन्दी फीचर फिल्म जो तीन वर्ष से रिलीज हुई है उनके लिए 8500 रुपये पर स्क्रीनिंग का रेट है और इसी तरह से इस

साल से ज्यादा के लिए 2500 रुपये पर स्क्रीनिंग का है। मैं यह ब्रह्मा काह्ना हूँ कि रीजनल फिलम्स के लिए जो आपने 2 हजार रुपये रखा है पर-स्क्रीनिंग इस पर भी कोई रिलीज का असर होना कि कितने दिन से रिलीज हुई फिल्म के लिए यह है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा : सामान्यतया जब तक कार्मसियस एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होता जाता तब तक लोग बेते नहीं हैं और रिलीज के बारे में हिन्दी के लिए तो यह बनाना पड़ा, उसके बारे में नहीं है। मैं और जानकारी कर लूंगा।

श्री बर्मबीर बशिष्ठ : बील्डेन्स फिल्म के बाबत आप ने लिखा है कि 5 मिनट या इससे कम के लिए 200 रुपये पर स्क्रीनिंग और पांच से पन्द्रह मिनट तक के लिए साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये पर स्क्रीनिंग है। तो इसमें कलह फिल्म भी शामिल हैं या सिर्फ सादी फिल्मों के लिए ही यह है ? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आउटरराइट परचेज बेसिस पर लेने की बात जो आपने कही वह किन बातों को देखकर फिल्म को आउटरराइट परचेज करते हैं या रायल्टी पर लेते हैं, यह भी जरा बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा : बिल्डेन्स फिल्म के बारे में ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट और कलह दोनों के लिए है। जहां तक आउटरराइट परचेज का सवाल है वह उसकी उपयोगिता को देख कर, और उसका कितना एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा सकता है, उसका एन्वयोरिंग इन्डैक्ट कितना है, कितने समय तक उसका उपयोग होगा, उसके आधार पर तय किया जाता है।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : इस सदन में पहले भी प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि "इन्डस बैली टु इन्डिया गांधी" फिल्म के बारे में परम्पराओं और नियमों के बिना पचास साल के लिए

कंट्रेक्ट किया गया, जबकि सिनेमा और फिल्म के लिए पचास साल का कंट्रेक्ट नहीं किया गया। उसके लिए बहुत अधिक रुपया दिया गया। और साथ ही जिस दिन कंट्रेक्ट हुआ उसी दिन उसका पूरा पेमेंट हो गया। यह नियम विरुद्ध था। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ है। जो कमेटी सुकरंर की गई थी, उसमें डी० जी०, टी० बी० भी शामिल थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नियमों और परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी, क्या इसकी कुछ जांच की जायेगी और जो लोग उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्हें दंडित किया जायेगा।

श्री लाल कृष्ण खड्गवाणी : इस विषय में इस सदन में विस्तार से चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैंने तब भी बताया था कि इस फिल्म को लेने का फैसला एक कमेटी ने किया था, जिसमें डी० जी०, दूरदर्शन वरुण थे, लेकिन जायंट सेक्रेटरी, फिनांस भी थे, और तत्कालीन फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने उसकी स्वीकृति दी थी।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not have the statement before me but I understand that there is some sort of discrimination between what you pay to a Hindi feature film and a regional feature film, that is film in other languages than Hindi. They give Rs. 8000 or 8500 to a Hindi feature film and only Rs. 2000 to a regional film; for films which get awards they give Rs. 8500. This any ordinary Hindi feature film is equated to an award film in other languages. Why is this discrimination made? That means the government is partial to Hindi film industry as against other language film industry. Why is this discrimination made?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no discrimination. It is of course true that certain films, Hindi films have a

wider field and there is greater demand for viewing; in the case of regional films it is restricted.

Proper functioning of A.I.R. stations

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

(a) whether power and clarity of foreign radio stations are impressive;

(b) whether Government are aware that our radio stations are not properly audible and cannot clearly relay good quality music with the precision they deserve and the same film song heard on Radio Ceylon is more enchanting than heard on Vijayawada Station; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Several foreign radio stations which are equipped with high power transmitters provide clear reception in India.

(b) and (c). The programmes radiated on MW transmitters from the radio stations in the country are properly audible and are of good quality within the primary service area of individual transmitters. The quality and reception of these transmitters outside the primary service area may not be satisfactory.

The reception of Radio Ceylon Commercial Service programmes which are beamed to India on short-wave channels could be better at certain locations in India which are outside the primary service area of the mediumwave transmitters in the country including those at Vijayawada.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The hon. Minister has almost admitted these

points. The importance of radios in rural areas cannot be neglected. It gives formal education to the rural people and spreads knowledge about agriculture; so far as the country's economy is concerned, it cannot be neglected. But this is the state of affairs of radios in the country. What are the reasons for this state of affairs and has the Government taken any action to improve this?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have myself admitted that while in the primary service area, our transmitters are powerful and our service is audible, in the range beyond that it is very likely that certain powerful transmitters across the borders are able to be more effective and in certain cases, the transmission are beamed specially towards Indian audience and the Government is conscious of it and at the moment various schemes are being thought of to upgrade the transmitters and strengthen them.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What are those schemes?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The schemes as the hon. Member would appreciate, would depend upon the availability of resources and depending upon that, we propose to upgrade these transmitters.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply admitted that some foreign radio stations are powerful than ours. Calcutta radio station is one of the oldest radio stations of our country. But Dacca radio station is more powerful than Calcutta and we cannot hear the news broadcasted from Calcutta radio station in Delhi and Bombay. I would like to know from the hon. Minister categorically as to whether in comparison with Dacca radio station, Calcutta radio station would be made more powerful and strengthened so that it can overpower Dacca radio

station and it can be heard in Bombay, Delhi and other metropolitan cities.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The question specifically related to Vijayawada station, which is affected by radio Ceylon. I for one, and all of us would be keen to see that all our transmitters throughout the country, including Calcutta become more powerful.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ब्राह्मरी सर्विस एरिया में हमारी सर्विस अच्छी है, रेडियो साफ सुनाई देता है। मेरा मकान झाल इन्डिया रेडियो से दो फ्लॉग पर है, मैं रात को जब 9-10 बजे के बाद रेडियो सुनता हूँ तो रशिया, पाकिस्तान, सीलोन, बंगलादेश—इनकी आवाज साफ सुनाई देती है लेकिन दिल्ली रेडियो की आवाज उतनी साफ नहीं होती है। आज ठीक है, नार्मल पीरियड है, पीस है लेकिन अगर कल को लड़ाई हो जाये तो उस समय इसके खतरनाक नतीजे हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि कुछ प्रपोजल्स हैं, फाइनेंशियल इम्प्लीकेन्स के साथ, तो वह क्या प्रपोजल्स हैं और जो फाइनेंशियल विषयों हैं उनको देखते हुए अभी इस साल या अगले साल आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं और क्या यह ठीक है कि देश का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग ऐसा है जहाँ पर किसी भी स्टेशन की आवाज नहीं पकड़ती है?

श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा : दिल्ली में तो कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है, दिल्ली में साफ सुनाई देता है। जहाँ तक आपने स्पीक की बात कही, कुल मिलाकर जो यर्बनमेंट की एरिया है, कम्युनिकेशन के मामले में और टी बी के मामले में—प्लानिंग कमिशन के साथ डिसकशन के बाद एक बड़ा एरोग हई है कि रेडियो और ब्राडकास्टिंग के नेटवर्क

को सुनिव किया करने और उस विना में जितने रिमोट एरेलेशन हैं उनको पूरा किया जाये। देश का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत एरिया कवर्ड है, बाकी 10 प्रतिशत कवर्ड नहीं है लेकिन हमारी इच्छा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी अधिक से अधिक एरिया को कवर्ड करें।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: In his answer, the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting said that their policy is to propagate the policies of the Government and also to educate the villagers. I would like to know whether he is aware of the fact that....

MR. SPEAKER: He never said that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I think it is the policy of the Government to reach the villagers and to educate the villagers. Whether it is this Government or some other Government, this must be the policy of the Government. When he said that 90 per cent of the country has been covered, is he aware of the fact that there is a toy station in Pondicherry which cannot reach even 15 KM, but which is supposed to broadcast to villages near Karaikal which is 80 miles away and Mahe, which is 400 miles away? Radio Ceylon is very much affecting the areas in Tamilnadu like Tirunelveli, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, etc. Has he got any proposal and have adequate funds been allocated to his ministry to implement a scheme for reaching the rural population by Radio?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If the hon. member gives notice of a question relating to Pondicherry, I will give him full facts.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The question is about disturbance from Radio Ceylon. I have said that Tirunelveli, Tiruchi and Coimbatore are affected.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has mentioned earlier. About the other matter he has already answered.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want to know whether he has any serious plan for that. He says if I give notice of a separate question about Pondicherry, he will answer. I have to wait for a hundred days for that!

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Labour Trustees in Paradip Port

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*870. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:**

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether the seats of Labour Trustees in the Paradip Port Trust Board were kept vacant during the entire term of the Paradip Trust Board from 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the newly constituted Port Trust Board for Paradip Port has been notified on 31st March, 1978 without labour trustees;

(d) whether Government had received the result of verification of membership of registered trade unions operating at Paradip Port for the purpose of appointment of Labour Trustees prior to the issue of notification for the newly constituted Port Trust Board for Paradip on 31st March, 1978; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the labour seats have again been kept vacant in the newly constituted Port Trust Board for Paradip?

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

(b) In view of the split in the majority union, namely, the Paradip Port Workers' Union, Government was not in a position to form its opinion, as required by law, as to who were capable of representing labour employed in the port.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The verification report in respect of the registered trade unions of port workers at Paradip Port was received from the Ministry of Labour on 30th March 1978. However, 12 Members of Parliament from Orissa have made representations stating that the verification has not been done properly. The entire question is, therefore, being further examined before labour trustees are appointed on the Port Trust Board.

Thorium Deposits in Orissa

*872. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new deposits of thorium have been found in Orissa recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SARAT KAR: Speaking from distant memory, I read in a local Oriya paper long ago a scientist writing that in the river valleys of Orissa there is thorium or other potential fuel or something like that. But now the Prime Minister has said that it is not found. May I request him to have some query done because we do not know most of the things?

If we can get it, it will be helpful, particularly when America refuses to give nuclear fuel to us.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. member had asked whether new deposits are found and to that I have said, no. There have been old deposits. Monazite sands are there. Some monazite sands have probably been exported. With thorium also it can be done, but it has to be processed. We have not yet reached that stage. When we reach that stage it will be used properly.

Liquor Poisoning Deaths in Delhi

*876. **SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:**
SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven persons have died in Delhi after consuming liquor;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to prevent such tragedies in future; and

(c) the assistance given to the families of the deceased persons?

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

(a) In three separate incidents during the months of March and April 1978, a total of 9 persons died due to alleged consumption of spurious liquor. Six of the deaths occurred in Shastri Nagar, 2 in Shahdara and one in Haus Khaz. Three cases have been registered and are under investigation by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(b) A Magisterial Enquiry has been ordered into the incident at Shastri Nagar. Constant vigilance by the Excise Intelligence Bureau

and Delhi Police over the elements indulging in illicit distillation and sale of liquor is being maintained and whenever complaint or information is received, appropriate action is taken according to law. Checking at borders has also been intensified.

(c) No assistance has been given to the families of the deceased persons.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Sir, the hon. Minister has just said that Intelligence Bureau are also going through these cases. In spite of the Intelligence Bureau and all the checking, it is probably the third incident of sale of illicit liquor and drinking and death in the public. I would like to know what steps has the Minister taken to see that these things just do not take place and enforcement is done properly.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL Sir, wherever a complaint is made about the sale and distillation of liquor immediate raid is conducted and culprits apprehended. Moreover, all round vigilance is kept in that area which is prone to this. We have also taken steps after

श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त : ब्यूरोक्रेटिक जवाब मत दो सही जवाब दो।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : सही बात बता रहा हूँ। मैं यह बता रहा था कि इस के लिए हम ने बिजिलेंस रखी है और जहाँ से कम्प्लेंट आती है उस शिकायत को फौरन देखते हैं। बिजिलेंस के साथ साथ जहाँ से इस तरह की शिकायत आती है हम प्रोम्पटली उस को इन्वेस्टीगेट करते हैं और उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTTA Sir, it is strange that in spite of the vigilance the Minister has to be informed of the complaint in writing. Then he goes into it. I am putting a

very simple question. The purpose of the Intelligence is to check the crime and to find out whether actually the crime is committed. There, his Intelligence is weak. May I ask the Minister that in view of these repeated incidents in Delhi, will he strengthen his Intelligence and act immediately as soon as the Intelligence finds out that something of this sort is going on anywhere?

AN HON MEMBER Sir, he says "His intelligence is weak." Anything personal?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL Yes, we shall do this.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT Sir, he has not replied to my question.

MR SPEAKER He said, he will do it. He accepted your suggestion.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुप्तचर विभाग के जिन अधिकारियों द्वारा आप जांच कराते हैं उन का सीधे रूप से हाथ इन काण्डों से होता है और वे खुद भी शराब पीते हैं और शराब बनाने वालों के साथ उन की साठ गाठ है। इसलिए वे उन के बारे में सही जांच नहीं कराते हैं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वे इस के बारे में ऐसे पदाधिकारियों से जांच कराएंगे जो कि इमानदार और अछूते हों?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : माननीय सदस्य ने यह एलियेशन लगाया है कि हमारे जो पदाधिकारी हैं वे ठीक से जांच नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर वे कोई इन्सटान्स, कोई खास इन्सटान्स देंगे, तो जरूर हम देखेंगे।

श्री बंगाराम चौहान : मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने जो कई स्थानों पर शराब बन्द कर दी है, जैसेकि बीकानेर और सीकर को ड्राई एरिया घोषित किया है, इस का

नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि टूको से लाखों लीटर मराब बचानगर से बेखी जा रही है और यह पुलिस की मदद से हो रहा है, तो क्या इस को मन्त्री महोदय देखेंगे ?

श्री बकिश साह मण्डल : यह प्रश्न इससे नहीं उठता है। (स्वबोध)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, this particular incident on which the question has been asked had occurred on Holi day and the consumers were mainly the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, and it is the custom with these people to take liquor on these occasions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No. There is no custom.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am sorry I am referring to this because this type of custom exists

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is no custom like that.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In the North-Eastern region also there are areas where this type of custom prevails—not in Assam itself, but in the tribal area. Now I would like to ask whether the Government would be satisfied merely by remaining silent till somebody informs them, or the enforcement machinery is informed. Either you have to proceed on the Gandhian principle of conversion of the people, or educating the people, on which I think nothing much has been done, particularly in my area, or you have to ensure strict enforcement on which also not much has been done. I will consider it a very dangerous situation, because prohibition will be a total failure in the absence of education and enforcement and it can lead to illicit distillation over a wider possible scale, leading to national dis-integration and bootlegging. Since the Government have taken a policy decision in this matter, would they clarify that

they would proceed on these two fronts with the urgency that the situation deserves?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I tell the hon. Member that he need not defame all the tribals by saying that they are all having this kind of custom. There may be some areas where that custom may exist. But why should he say that in all the tribal areas it is so? It is wrong to suggest that there is smuggling, or greater smuggling, when there is prohibition. On the contrary, there is greater smuggling in areas where there is no prohibition and there is less smuggling in areas where there is prohibition. When full prohibition comes into operation in the whole country, then smuggling will decrease considerably. But if it is ever considered that it will disappear completely, then we are in a fool's paradise

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I asked about bootlegging.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour; not a debate.

श्री मुखराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने चार वर्षों में पूर्ण नशाबन्दी करने की घोषणा की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दुकानों से ऐसी मराब आती है जिसके पीने से लोग मर जाते हैं, जो कि ज़ूरीली मराब होती है और पी कर लोग मर जाते हैं, ऐसी मराब की दुकानों को भी क्या सरकार बन्द करेगी? सरकार ने प्रतिवर्ष 25 फीसदी दुकानों को बन्द करने की घोषणा की है, क्या ऐसी दुकानें भी बन्द की जाएँगी?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह मराब दुकानों से नहीं आती है, यह अनश्वरीराइज जगह से आती है। अगर मालूम पड़े कि कहाँ से आती है तो हम ज़रूर बन्द करेंगे।

Export Oriented Handloom Project in Himachal Pradesh

*879. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY, be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made under the export oriented handloom project sponsored by the Central Government in each district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the number of weavers inducted so far under the scheme in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether any training has been imparted to the weavers under the project on various aspects of the handloom industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Government of India had sanctioned an Export Oriented cum-Intensive Handloom Development Project for the State of Himachal Pradesh with a total financial outlay of Rs. 66 lacs to cover 1000 looms over a period of five years. A sum of Rs 10 lacs was paid to the State Government as initial release during 1976-77 for the implementation of this project. The Project commenced functioning in March, 1977. The Project covers seven districts of Himachal Pradesh. By January, 1978, Training centre at Simla had started functioning. Out of a total of one thousand looms, 180 looms have been modernised. The Design Development Centre at Simla produced 25 designs by January, 1978. Action has also been initiated for setting up of a Dye-cum-Finishing Plant at Bilaspur through the Himachal Pradesh P.W.D.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए जो आपने एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएण्टेड कम इंटेंसिव हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट

प्रोजेक्ट संचालन किया है, ऐसे कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स आपने दूसरी स्टेट्स के लिए संचालन किये हैं? यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स में एक्सपोर्ट के लिए जो प्रोडक्शन होगा, उस प्रोड्यूस के लिए मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम करने का भी क्या मंत्री जी प्रावधान देते हैं। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो बीजे प्रोड्यूस होंगी उनके लिए कोई मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम भी होगा या नहीं होगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरी स्टेट्स के लिए भी इस किसम की प्रोजेक्ट्स संचालन हुई हैं और कितनी उनकी फाइनेशियल बाउन्स है और निर्वात के लिए जो मास तैयार होगा उसकी मार्केटिंग का क्या इन्तजाम होगा?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहाँ तक हिमाचल की इस प्रोजेक्ट का सवाल है हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार के हैंडलूम प्रोड्यूस एंड हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से इसको प्रमल में लाने का काम चल रहा है। पांच साल की यह योजना है। 66 लाख रुपये खर्च हो रहा है। अन्य राज्यों के बारे में जो जानकारी माननीय सदस्य ने चाही है उसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it concerned with marketing?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is concerned with marketing and the development of the entire project over a period of five years, for which Rs. 66 lakhs has been allotted.

श्री वसंत सधे : आपने कहा है कि हिमाचल का जो हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन है उसके जरिये एक्सपोर्ट का इन्तजाम किया जाएगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह कारपोरेशन इस किसम के एक्सपोर्ट की मायाबिलिटी के सकता है। ऐसी अवस्था में गवर्नमेंट आफ

इण्डिया क्या कोई इन्तजाम करेगी? यह जो प्रोटेक्शन सैफन हुआ है हिमाचल के लिए क्या इसको कोई प्रोटेक्शन भी आपने देना शुरू किया है? आज तक डिजाइन के बारे में भी क्या कुछ प्रगति हुई है?

श्री वार्ध कर्मावतिस : शिमला में एक प्रोडक्शन कम ट्रेनिंग सेंटर शुरू हुआ था जनवरी 78 में, यानी साल के पहले महीने में। उसके बाद जो जानकारी अभी मेरे पास आई है उससे पता चलता है कि और चार जिलों में ये ट्रेनिंग सेंटर शुरू हुए हैं। पच्छीस डिजाइन्ड इन लोगों ने बनाए हैं। जो डाइंग कम फिनिशिंग सेंटर बनाना है बिलासपुर में उसके लिए अभी राज्य सरकार अभीन वगैरह की बात कर रही है। जहां तक मार्केटिंग का सवाल है हैण्डलूम कारपोरेशन जो प्रदेश का है और भाल इण्डिया हैण्डलूम बोर्ड है इन दोनों का आपस में रिश्ता रहता है और उसी तरह से निर्यात का जहां तक ताल्लुक है अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर जो संस्थायें हैं उनके साथ इन राज्यों की इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का रिश्ता रहता है और उनके माध्यम से निर्यात का काम हो जाता है। कोई झंझट नहीं है। पांच साल की यह योजना है। पांच साल में भ्रमल में यह धावे हम को इसी बीज की भ्रसल में फिक है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been found that the 25 designs of handlooms which have been made by this Institute in Himachal Pradesh could be usefully utilised throughout the country for modernising the handlooms. Instead of completely eliminating the handlooms from the power looms, if you could modernise them with the help of these designs, it would help a great deal the whole handloom industry in the country. Therefore, may I know whether any such pilot experiment has been made and whether such an attempt is being made to have a plan

for modernising the handlooms of the country with improved technological and mechanical devices.

I would also like to know, while talking of exports through the export corporation, whether you have an assured market or a market survey has been made. I am told that handloom goods are becoming quite popular abroad. So, I would like to know whether even for this corporation there is already an assured market abroad and whether that has been studied.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So far as the designs are concerned, our problem is not really of design. The National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad, is engaged in going in for a large number of designs, and each State has its own unique designs which institutes and organisations connected with handlooms keep on improving upon. Most certainly the designs developed in this Institute can be used elsewhere if they are found useful by other States which are also concerned with the production of handlooms, through their corporations.

Regarding marketing, it is true that there is a very large market for our handloom textiles abroad, but then all exports are governed by a number of tariffs, and other restrictions which the importing countries invariably lay down. In fact, in our textile exports we have been facing this restriction in the last one year particularly. But there is no problem in finding the market for the handlooms both inside the country and outside. In fact, in the course of the next five years our efforts are to increase the handloom production in the country from 2500 million metres which was the production in the current year, to about 3700 million metres in five years from today. We shall try to achieve this target.

श्रीवरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि परमिना शाल की जो

हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री थी वह पश्चिमीना पहले सिम्बत के बोर्डर से आता था जिसकी अब बहुत कमी हो गई है और उसकी बजह में पश्चिमीना जाल हैंडलूम को बहुत मुक्तान पड़ता है। तो पश्चिमीना बहा के लोगों को मिल सके और उसके लिये इन्तजाम हो सके चाहे झुठे किस्म की भेड़ मगाकर या बाहर से पश्चिमीना मंगाकर ताकि वहां के लोग जो हैंडलूम में माहिर थे और मारे देश में हिमाचल प्रदेश की जालें मशहूर थी, उस उद्योग में जो कमी आ गई है उसको पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सुझाव पेश करें भेड़ों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये या उनको पकड़ने के लिये तो हम जरूर विचार करेंगे।

बीबरी बलबोर सिंह : भेड़े बाहर से आ सकती हैं, पकड़ कर नहीं लायी जा सकती हैं। पकड़ कर लाने से जब झगडा हुआ तो गड़बड़ हो गई थी। तो बाहर के मुन्को से आप मगवाकर दें। अगर लोगों ने पकड़ कर लाना शुरू किया तो झगडा हा जायगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Hand-looms is the largest industry in the rural sector. Even in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and many other places, there is acute shortage of yarn and the price of the yarn is double. The Minister has now made a welcome statement that the production of handlooms will go up from 2500 million metres to 3700 million metres. But I want to know, what were the concrete steps that you have taken to achieve this target? The poor handloom weavers are at present facing the crisis of scarcity of yarn and increased price of the yarn. The yarn is coming from the powerloom sector. This is a very serious problem.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This point was raised earlier also and I had made a statement at that time.

Subsequently, we have made enquiries also. But there is no specific complaint about the excessive price of yarn. There are some seasonal fluctuations that take place but besides that, there is no complaint. If any specific complaint is brought to our notice, we shall see that effective steps are taken so that the yarn reaches all those areas.

श्री लालू प्रसाद : मंत्री जी को इस बात का पता है कि इस देश में हजारों हथकरघे जिसमें देश के हुनर जानने वाले गरीब लोग काम करते हैं, पंजी और सूत के अभाव में उनका हथकरघे का काम बन्द है। तो मंत्री जी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का सवाल है।

श्री लालू प्रसाद : जो हथकरघे बन्द हैं उनको मदद देने के लिए आपने कोई योजना बनायी है ?

MR SPEAKER : It does not arise.

SHRI N SREEKANTA NAIR : The name of our handloom products is being tarnished by powerloom.

MR SPEAKER : That question does not arise.

SHRI S R DAMANI : What are the specific qualities which are reserved for production in handloom sector?

MR SPEAKER : That does not arise.

Power Shedding by D.E.S.U.

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Indian Express* dated the 23rd March, 1978 reporting that the Capital may be plunged in darkness from the last days of April as DESU will shed power for eleven hours a day;

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

(c) the steps that are being taken to improve the situation and save the Delhiwalas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a): Government have seen the news item.

(b) and (c). There is no apprehension of any serious power shortage in Delhi.

The power requirements of Delhi are met by generation from the power stations under the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Badarpur Thermal Power Station which operate in an integrated manner with the Northern Regional Electrical Grid. There is enough installed capacity in these power stations to meet the full requirements of Delhi. In the event of forced outage of one or more thermal generating units, assistance will be needed from neighbouring systems in the Northern Region to tide over the shortage. Power exchanges between neighbouring systems to meet shortages within individual systems and optimise the use of the total available generating capacity to meet the requirements of the region, as a whole, more fully and more economically is a normal feature of integrated operation of power systems and grids. One Unit of 210 MW is scheduled to be commissioned at Badarpur Thermal Power Station shortly, whereafter the situation in Delhi is expected to improve further. However, in the unlikely event of simultaneous forced outage of more than one generating unit in the thermal power stations in Delhi, power interruptions for short periods cannot be ruled out and load shedding

may have to be resorted to in rotation in the different areas of Delhi for very limited periods.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total requirement of power per day for Delhi consumption and what is the production of DESU units and what will be the deficit that will be felt during summer?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: For the unrestricted requirement of Delhi, We need—that is our estimate—400 MW in May, 420 MW in June and 420 MW in July and for the restricted requirement, it will be about 380 MW. As it is, the generation of power is about 170 MW in DESU and 150 MW in the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. We are trying to meet all the requirements of Delhi. At the moment, there is no restriction or load-shedding in Delhi.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: The production in the Badarpur plants is expected to be 300 MW. But at present, it is producing only 80 MW per day. We spending lakhs of rupees on the repair of the plant and we are not, however, able to increase the production and, therefore, there is likely to be a deficit in supply for Delhi. what is the position?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: In Badarpur, out of three units, two units are functioning with less generation, roughly about 140 to 150 MW. One unit is out of order. That is being repaired. It will take a couple of months to get it repaired. We are taking all steps to see that the power generation is maximised in the Badarpur plant.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डेसू और बंदरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में जो इंटरलूक सिस्टम है, उससे जो कम बिजुत उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसमें कौन से कारण हैं और

उन्होंने बारे में वहाँ के बीच इन्वीनिवर कॉल-
सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं जिससे क्षमता
के अनुसार बिजुत का उत्पादन वहाँ हो
सके ?

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN As re-
gards DESU power stations, the total
effective capacity, is about 320 MW,
out of which 62.5 MW will have to be
supplied to Haryana under an agree-
ment because they also participated in
the installation. The effective avail-
ability is about 257 MW. One unit is
out of order in the I P Estate power
station. It will take a little time to
get it repaired. As far as the Badar-
pur plant is concerned, we have got
three units out of which one is out of
order. The other two units are func-
tioning, one generating about 85 MW
and the other generating about 65 MW
at the moment.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा दिल्ली को
एक एसीमेंट के अन्तर्गत लगातार पिछले
पाँच, छह सालों तक भ्रष्टाचार में बिजली
मिलनी रही और वह बिजली बहुत मस्ती
पी। इमर्जेंसी के दौरान दिल्ली को वह
बिजली मिलनी बन्द हो गई। बदरपुर
प्लांट से हरियर गैस स्टेट को बिजली दी जाती
है। लेकिन गमिया में दिल्ली में काफी
पावर शॉर्टेज हो जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय
से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को एक
एसीमेंट के अन्तर्गत भ्रष्टाचार से जो बिजली
मिलती रही है, क्या वह फिर विलाई जायगी,
जकि दिल्ली को बीच इन्वीनिवर कॉल-
सी हो।

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN As
as it is with regard to Bhakra power
supply, it is only the partner States
which have to agree to supply power
to Delhi. Even otherwise for the peak
purposes, we are drawing power from
the Bhakra Management also to sup-
ply to Delhi. As it is, in Delhi there is
not much shortage excepting the noti-
fied cuts at various levels of a minor
nature. I can assure the hon. Mem-
ber that Delhi will be taken care of
in the summer also. There will not be
power shortage.

Indian Jute Mills Association

*883 **SHRI DHIRENDRANATH
BASU** Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the
Indian Jute Mills Association and the
Management of Jute Industries have
decided to introduce partial or full
closure from mid May in order to
conserve raw jute and reduce produc-
tion of jute goods by Jute Industries
throughout India,

(b) if so, what steps Government
propose to take to stop such disas-
trous action,

(c) whether Government contem-
plate to consider the decision of
withdrawal of cash assistance for
hessian exports with effect from April
1; and

(d) if so, when the announcement
is likely to be made and Government
notification in this regard will be
published?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)** (a)
and (b) It is understood that the
Indian Jute Mills Association are not
aware of any such decision having
been taken by the management of Jute
mills.

(c) and (d). Cash assistance on export of hessian has been withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 1978.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: It appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that the Indian Jute Mills Association have been keeping it a top secret. But the fact remains that the jute industries had introduced partial closure or full closure from mid May. There have been a series of meetings in this connection in order to reduce production of jute goods and conserve raw jute and also on account of shortage of power. In view of the circumstances explained, whether the hon. Minister will start negotiating with the management of jute industries and ask them to continue to manufacture the goods as before.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I don't think it is necessary to have any discussion with the management of jute industries because there is adequate supply of raw jute in the country. Last year's production was about 68 lakh bales. The carry forward stock was about 10 lakh bales. This works out to 78 lakh bales. We have enough stock with us to see as through current season. The next stock will start arriving in the market in the middle of July, and the information is that we are having a bumper crop this year. So, there is no problem, in so far as availability of raw jute is concerned. The jute mill owners are accustomed to cry wolf now and then. They did it some months ago when they said that they would like to lay off workers. They would like to cut back on production. We introduced certain measures. We regulated the supply of jute. We compelled the mills to keep with them a certain quantity of jute. All those measures have worked. If left to the mill owners themselves, they should have closed down on their own statements four months ago. The mills are running smoothly. There is full production in all the mills and there is no

problem, whatsoever. I don't visualise any shortage of raw jute during the current season.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Whether the Minister is aware that already thousands of notices have been served on thousands of employees for laying off and whether he is agreeable to negotiate that the sick industries may be amalgamated with sound ones. There are various jute industries which are still closed. Whether the Minister will make all possible efforts to get them opened and see that the sick industries or closed industries are amalgamated with sound ones.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not aware of any notices having been served. I was in Calcutta yesterday, and among those who met me were also trade unionists who were concerned with the jute industry. Not one of them mentioned about notices having been received by the workers regarding closure or retrenchment.

Regarding merger of the sick units in the jute industry with the healthy units, that is a proposal which we shall keep in mind as and when any decision is to be taken. There are a few sick units just now. Some of them are being revived. The Kinnyson Jute Mill will be revived immediately, and we are taking decisions in regard to some of the other closed and sick units in the jute industry.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो बीमार मिलें हैं उनको भी बालू करने पर सरकार सोच रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के कटिहार में झारपी एच एम जूट मिल है, वह वहाँ से बन्द है, वहाँ के मजदूर जो बेकार हो गए काफी उस में से धन के प्रभाव में मरे हैं जिसे वह भी जानते हैं और बिहार सरकार अब रिलीफ देने में भी बाधा है तो बीसी मिलों को बालू करने पर विचार करेंगे ? वहाँ के जो किसान जूट का उत्पादन करते हैं उनके जूट की अब कहीं

खरीद नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए उनका जूट का रोजगार घन्टा बन्द हो रहा है। तो उन का रोजगार बालू हो सके और उनका जूट बिक सके इसके लिए क्या वह विचार करेंगे और जो जूट का उद्योग आज बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में छोड़ दिया गया है उस को लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग में लाने पर विचार करेंगे जिससे इन में जूट का उत्पादन और उसकी खपत हो सके ?

श्री बाबू कर्मानन्द अध्यक्ष महोदय
जूट का काम कुटीर उद्योग में करने का जहाँ तक संभव है उस पर अभी हमारे सामने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है न इसमें क्या करने की गुंजाइश है इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी है तब हम उसको जरूर देख सकते हैं। बिहार जूट मिल का मामला बहुत पुराना है। इस पर कई दिना स हम लोग सोच रहे थे। बिहार सरकार के साथ कुछ वार्तालाप भी हुई थी। मिल बहुत पुरानी है और जा भी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है उस के मताबिक उस मिल को चलाने में काफी दिक्कतें हमारे सामने नजर आती हैं। अगर वहाँ की समस्या का मद्देनजर रखते हुए और इस बात का मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि बार हज़ार मजदूरों का रोजगार उस मिल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तथा उस मिल के में काफी जूट पैदा भी होता है इन सभी चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उस मिल के बारे में बहुत जल्दी निष्णय ली जा रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the hon Minister kindly tell us if he is aware of the fact that it is almost every year that this is done, it is a common trick on the part of the jute mill-owners to do closure in order to rig down the pressed price of jute that is coming to bazar soon. Secondly, the Commerce Minister before he came to the Ministry of Industry, had given a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that Government was considering

absorbing the 80,000 laid-off workers from different jute mills, in some form or other. What have they done with regard to that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
There is no problem of laid-off workers before us just now

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU 80,000 last year

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
Last year's problem I cannot solve this year. At the moment there is no problem of laid-off workers before us

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He has not answered the other question, whether he is aware of the fact that it is almost a common trick on the part of jute millowners

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
I have already said that the jute millowners are accustomed to crying wolf regularly once in every three months and we have called their bluff very effectively. We will not allow them to cry wolf again

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI I am glad that the hon Minister was in Calcutta yesterday and had discussion with the trade unionists. Was he informed about the token strike which is scheduled to be held on the 27th and whether that strike is scheduled to be held because of the protests of the workers against this proposed closure?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I am aware of the fact that the jute workers are going on a token strike for one day demanding that the jute millowners discuss with them on the various problems. The only thing that I could do in my capacity was to request the concerned parties to talk to the workers and their organizations. The West Bengal Government is also seized of this matter. I had a meeting with the Chief Minister yesterday, and he told me that he was also concerned with this problem

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न भाषाओं के लिए प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति

*864. श्री टी० एस० मेरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न भाषाओं और बोलियों के विद्वानों की 'प्रोड्यूसरों' के रूप में नियुक्ति करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सचनऊ और अन्य केन्द्रों पर काम कर रहे कुमाऊँ, गढ़वाली और संस्कृत के विद्वानों की प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों पर नियुक्ति कर दी गई है या किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या गत 15-20 वर्षों से स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के रूप में काम कर रहे ऐसे सभी विद्वानों की नियुक्ति प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो किसी भाषा या बोली के विशिष्ट ज्ञाता हैं , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्र में किसी भी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति कार्यक्रम संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करती है। यह विश्व मंत्रालय की कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार केन्द्र के ऐसे पदों का पात्र होने पर निर्भर करता है ;

(ख) विशिष्ट रूप से सचनऊ या अन्य केन्द्रों पर कुमाऊँ, गढ़वाली या संस्कृत के लिए प्रोड्यूसरों का कोई पद मंजूर नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि ये केन्द्र (क) में उल्लिखित मानदंड को पूरे नहीं करते।

(ग) और (घ). आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसरों के पद स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सभी श्रेणियों में से सीमित चयन द्वारा भरे जाते हैं बशर्ते कि वे निर्धारित अर्हताएं पूरी करते हों, इसके न हो सकने पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी में 53 प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त किये गये थे जिनमें से 32 आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणियों में से सीमित चयन द्वारा और 21 सीधी भर्ती द्वारा चुने गये थे।

Conference on National Integration

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

(a) whether Government propose to call shortly a conference on National Integration in view of the disturbances which have recently taken place, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether all the recommendations made during the last meeting of the National Integration Council have been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint any Standing Committee to ensure implementation of such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The last meeting of the National Integration Council was held in June 1968. It had made recommendations on communal aspects, regional aspects, educational aspects and mass media. All these recommendations had been forwarded to State Governments and Central Ministries concerned for taking necessary

action. Recommendations which required legislation or specific administrative arrangement being undertaken, have already been implemented. Other recommendations are in the nature of guidelines which would require to be kept continuously in view. The National Integration Council in 1968 had recommended the constitution of a Standing Committee to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of the Council. The last meeting of such a Standing Committee was held in 1970. The Council had also recommended the constitution of a Sub-Committee to review the communal situation. The Sub-Committee met on the last occasion in 1969. Government have not so far taken any decision in regard to a Conference on National Integration or constitution of any Committee thereof.

Import of Films from various countries

*867 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the number of foreign films proposed to be imported during the current year from different countries, (count y-wise),

(b) whether Government have removed the ban on import of films from USA and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the amount of earnings that are allowed to be repatriated by the countries exporting films to India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI). (a) The Film Finance Corporation proposes to import 60 films from 20 countries (Statement attached) during the current year. In addition, the member-companies of Motion Pictures Export Association of America are allowed to import 100—150 films annually in terms of their Agreement with Government of India.

(b) There is no ban on the import of films from U.S.A. The Motion Pictures

Export Association of America has been allowed to import 100—150 films annually as per their Agreement with Government of India signed in April, 1975

(c) The member-companies of Motion Pictures Export Association of America are allowed repatriation to the extent of 15 per cent of their earnings or Rs 25 lakhs per annum whichever is less. Film Finance Corporation procure films from abroad on outright purchase basis and in their case, therefore, the question of repatriation of earnings does not arise

Statement

Number of films proposed to be imported by Film Finance Corporation, country wise, during the year 1978-79.

S No	Country	No. of films
1	Canada .	4
2	USA . . .	9
3	Yugoslavia . . .	2
4	Poland . . .	3
5	Italy . . .	6
6	UK . . .	4
7	Ceylon . . .	1
8	Japan . . .	3
9	France . . .	10
10	Spain . . .	2
11	Algeria . . .	1
12	West Germany . . .	1
13	Hungary . . .	6
14	Greece . . .	1
15	Morocco . . .	2
16	Switzerland . . .	1
17	Egypt . . .	1
18	Czechoslovakia . . .	1
19	Sweden . . .	1
20	Hong Kong . . .	1
TOTAL . . .		60

Ban on use of brand names by multi-nationals

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that through international brand names like Lux, Cadbury, Anacin etc. multinational enlarge their markets, increase profits and enhance corporate images resulting in virtual monopolies and thus give a set back to the indigenous products;

(b) in view of the above whether Government propose to ban the use of International brand names, and

(c) other measure which Government contemplate to prevent harm being done to Indian Industry's economy through the use of international brand names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The trade marks, Lux, Cadbury and Anacin are being used by the respective manufacturers in India for the last several years. The respective manufacturers are also registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 as the registered users of these trade marks. While granting permission for the use of trade marks under the Act, the following requirements are kept in view:—

(i) The use of the trade mark must not be against the interests of the general public.

(ii) The use of the mark must not adversely affect the development of indigenous industry, trade or commerce.

(iii) The user arrangement should not involve trafficking in the trade mark.

(b) While approving new foreign collaboration proposals, a condition is imposed that foreign brand names will

not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale.

(c) Existing provisions, of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 as well as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 are considered adequate for protecting the interest of Indian industry.

Foreign Financial Assistance to Religious Institutions

*873. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some religious institutions in the States which are permitted to seek financial assistance from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of foreign assistance received by such institutions during the last three years; and

(d) any arrangements made by Government to ensure that the assistance so received is actually utilised for the purpose for which it is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Under Section 6 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, associations having definite, cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes are required to give an intimation to the Central Government regarding the amount of foreign contribution received by them.

(c) The information regarding the total amount of foreign assistance received by the religious institutions since 5-3-1978, [the date of promulgation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act upto 31-12-1977 is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The associations referred to above are required to give an intima-

tion regarding the purpose for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised. They are also required to keep a separate set of accounts and records to be maintained exclusively for foreign contribution received and to submit to government annual accounts duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.

Atrocities on Harijans

*874 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he proposes to personally supervise the effective action being taken all over the country in the matter of reducing and eliminating cruel and ghastly assaults on Harijans and other economically and socially backward communities

(b) if so, how and when, and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) Crimes against the members of the Scheduled Castes are punishable under the laws of the land and come within the purview of 'public order' which is a State subject. However, the Centre keeps in close touch with the State Governments and offers suggestions from time to time regarding measures for curbing such offences and for strengthening the administrative machinery to provide protection to the weaker sections and to instil a sense of security amongst them. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister of State in the Home Ministry have also addressed the State Governments in this regard and the issue is kept under constant review.

Appointment of new Director in BARC

*875 SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI SAMAR GUPTA

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a new director is being appointed for Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The question of appointment of a new Director for the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre will be taken up at the appropriate time. The vacancy is not likely to arise before June 1978.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 को लागू करना

*877 श्री शंभूनाथ चतुर्वेदी • क्या प्रचलन सभी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपन सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सूचित किया है कि वे राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 और उसके अन्तर्गत जून 1976 में बनाये गये नियमों को लागू करें

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उपरोक्त उपबन्धों और नियमों को पूर्णतः लागू होना सुनिश्चित किया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा अधिनियम से संबंधित नियमों की पूर्ण क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) से (ग) प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण से कोई सम्बद्ध दायवा मशीनस्व कार्यालय नहीं है ।

New Science Policy Resolution

*878. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to prepare a new Science Policy Resolution which was mooted by the late Dr. Shriman Narayan after the first meeting of NCST last year had been given up by the National Committee on Science & Technology;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the salient features of the New Science Policy Resolution?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The National Committee on Science and Technology at its meeting held on September 29-30, 1977 and March 23, 1978 discussed the question of revision of the Science Policy Resolution and finally decided that there is no need to revise the Resolution, since the basic premises of the Resolution were still valid.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Citizens' Council

*880. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Citizens' Council is being wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
The Citizens' Central Council was wound up in August, 1977.

(b). The Council was not doing work of a nature and significance that required the continuance of such a body. It was considered that the work handled by this body could more appropriately be handled by the Ministries concerned.

Raising of Floor Price of Natural Rubber

*882. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether tyre industry in India has got any objection to the raising of the minimum floor price of natural rubber;

(b) whether he agrees to the cost study report regarding the minimum price of natural rubber, of the Finance Ministry and the Rubber Board, which was submitted sometime back; and

(c) whether he agrees that a minimum remunerative fair price should be given to the natural rubber growers of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Government raised the minimum price of RMA-I grade of rubber from Rs. 520 per quintal fixed in September 1970 to Rs. 655 per quintal on 6th August 1977 with differentials for other grades, valid upto 31st March, 1978. This was done after taking into account the recommendation of the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance and other aspects including the need for maintaining the prices of all essential commodities at reasonable levels as also to keep its impact on prices of end products like tyres, tubes, etc. minimal. The tyre industry have represented against the upward revision of the rubber prices, while the

rubber growers have represented that the revised minimum prices of rubber fixed by Government are not remunerative and have demanded a higher price

Government have since extended the period of validity of the minimum prices of rubber fixed on the 6th, August 1977 till the 31st May, 1978. In the meantime the position is being reviewed.

प्रायुध उपकरण कारखाना, कानपुर के निकट
बबूल के फल पीसने वाली मिल का लगाया
जाना

8120. श्री हरमोचिन्द बर्मा : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या प्रायुध उपकरण कारखाना,
कानपुर के आहाते से बाहर बबूल के फल
पीसने की कोई मिल लगाई गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मिल लगाने
का कार्य किसी ठेकेदार द्वारा किया गया था ;
और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या कारखाने के
मजदूरों में भी इसके लिये कार्य कराया गया
और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर
सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग). एक ठेकेदार को केवल
स लाई करने तथा कन्वेयर और डस्ट कलेक्शन
मिस्टम म्यापिन करने का कार्य दिया गया
था । ठेके में सम्मिलित कार्य में से फेक्टरी
कामगारों ने कोई कार्य नहीं किया ।

De-militarisation of MES

8121. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state-

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment have received a memorandum
dated 3rd October, 1977 from "MES
Employees Union Pune Area" (Maha-
rashtra) with regard to "De-militari-
zation of MES: recommendations of
Estimates Committee 1957-58: imple-
mentation of";

(b) if so, what action Government
have taken in the matter;

(c) whether the action taken has
been intimated to the concerned; and

(d) if no action has been taken so
far the reasons of delay and when the
decision in the matter shall be reach-
ed?

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

(b) It is considered necessary to
keep the peace establishment of the
MES and the Corps of Engineers at
the present level, keeping in view the
need for the ready availability of such
an establishment which can be switch-
ed over at short notice to a war orga-
nisation, in times of need.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

टुक परिवहन सम्मेलन

8122. श्री बर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या
नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मार्च के दूसरे सप्ताह के
दौरान अहमदाबाद में कोई टुक परिवहन
सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसने केन्द्रीय नौबहन
और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
श्री चांदराम भी शामिल हुए थे ,

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में क्या मांगें
की गई हैं,

(ब) इस में से प्रत्येक घाघ के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन में कितने ट्रक ट्रांसपोर्टों ने हिस्सा लिया था और उन्होंने किम प्रकार के सुझाव दिये हैं और उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार क्या और कब कार्यवाही करने का है ?

नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) . (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) से (घ). सम्मेलन में गुजरात सरकार और अन्य भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों से संबंधित कई बातें उठाई गईं । चूंकि इससे कई प्राधिकरण संबंधित हैं अतः प्रत्येक मामले पर की गई अथवा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही को सूचित करना संभव नहीं है । सम्मेलन जिसका आयोजन अहमदाबाद मोटर परिवहन संघ द्वारा किया गया था की कार्यवाही की सूचना नीचहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इसलिए सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले ट्रक परिवालकों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है ।

Strike by Employees of Mogul Lines

8123. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Mogul Lines working on ships operating on Western Coast of Konkan in the State of Maharashtra have threatened to go on strike;

(b) what are the demands of employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir, Only the shore employees represented by Jahazi Mazdoor Union gave a strike notice on 18-2-1978.

(b) The shore employees demanded that their agreement with the management should be reviewed, the terms and conditions applicable to other employees of Mogul Lines should be extended to them, and interim relief or advances as demanded by other employees should also be given to the Konkan Service Unit.

(c) After discussions with the employees' representatives on all the issues, an interim agreement has been concluded on 10-4-1978 and the impending strike averted.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, झांसी में प्रतिष्ठि गृह का निर्माण

8124. श्री बप्पा राम शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, झांसी एकक में एक प्रतिष्ठि गृह के निर्माण पर 20 लाख रुपये की राशि का व्यय किया गया था जब कि सभी प्राथमिक सुविधाओं से युक्त एक इमारत पहले ही से उपलब्ध थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त व्यय व्यय के क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयति) : (क) और (ख). बी०एच०ई०एल०, झांसी के पास सभी प्राथमिक सुविधाओं से युक्त इमारत उपलब्ध नहीं थी । प्रतिष्ठि गृह के रूप में इसे बांध

करने लायक सामग्री सुविधाओं वाली भी कोई इमारत झाली में उपलब्ध नहीं थी। प्रत मे०बी०एच०ई०एल०, झाली को एक प्रतिधि गृह का निर्माण करना पड़ा था और इस कार्य में किया गया व्यय व्यर्थ नहीं समझा जा सकता। प्रतिधि गृह इमारत की लागत विकास शुल्क तथा विद्युतीकरण समेत 7 61 लाख रुपये हैं न कि 20 लाख रुपये।

घोन परियोजना

8125 श्री चतुर्भज . क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या घोन-परियोजना अन्तराज्यीय परियोजना है, और यदि हा, तो क्या राजस्थान और पंजाब सरकार के बीच परियोजना के बारे में पूरी तरह समझौता हो गया है, यदि नहीं तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त परियोजना के बारे में विवाद का पूरी तरह पता है,

(ख) क्या विवाद तय हुए बिना ही पंजाब सरकार ने घोन परियोजना पर कार्य-करण करना आरम्भ कर दिया है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो पंजाब सरकार के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है, और

(घ) घोन परियोजना द्वारा कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा और राजस्थान को कितने मेगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पा० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) से (घ) प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 3 अक्टूबर, 1977 को हुई एक बैठक में, जिसमें पंजाब, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा और जम्मू व काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री/सिचार्ज तथा विद्युत मंत्री उपस्थित थे, यह निर्णय

किया गया था कि घोन बांध परियोजना पर कार्य शुरू किया जा सकता है। पंजाब सरकार ने तब से प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है। इस परियोजना में 480 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की परिकल्पना है।

घोन से उत्पन्न बिजली में राजस्थान के हिस्से के दावे के संबंध में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि यह मामला प्रथम से तय किया जाएगा।

Proposal to amend Prisons Act

8126 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to amend Section 30 of the Prisons Act 1894, under which a Prisoner is kept in solitary confinement even before his execution order is passed, and

(b) if so time by which it is expected to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No Sir Prisons' and the 'Persons detained therein' are State subjects and therefore any amendment to the Prisons Act falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments

(b) Question does not arise

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

8127. श्री सुरेन्द्र चिक्कन . क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में उन सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो राजभाषा समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर समिति में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं । प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय एक छोटा-सा संगठन होने की वजह से यहाँ हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जहाँ विभिन्न निर्देशों को लागू करने के काम की देख रेख के लिए एक संयुक्त सचिव को नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की नियुक्ति

8228. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से ऐसे सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर शामिल किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). समिति का पुनर्गठन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है ।

Security Posts Over Private Lands in Mizoram

8129. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4641 on 29-3-1978 and state:

(a) the main reasons for the security forces not occupying private lands, gardens, etc. in the heart of the villages in Nagaland which is also disturbed area like Mizoram;

(b) whether legal permits were obtained from the village authorities by the security forces, for occupying those private lands, gardens houses etc;

(c) if so, whether those documents will be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) if not, by which authority, either State or Central they had set up their posts in the heart of the villages, and whether the legal documents in regard to them are proposed to be laid on the Table; and

(e) facts and figures regarding exact amount of compensation or house rents paid to all families whose lands, houses, compounds etc. have been occupied?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is no reason to imply that there is either any indiscriminate occupation of private lands, gardens etc. in the heart of villages in Mizoram, or any adverse discrimination involved. The location of posts of Security Forces, in both Nagaland as well as Mizoram—as it would be anywhere—is determined strictly by essential security considerations, towards assisting the Civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order and protection of law-abiding citizens against hostile and violent activities.

(b) to (e). The land for locating posts of Security Forces in Mizoram is generally requisitioned through Civil Administration. In all cases, where private land is occupied by the Security Forces, compensation for such occupation is paid to the owners through local Revenue authorities. The relevant records and information will be available with the Civil Administration.

बल सेना में अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की संख्या

8130. श्री कुल्लुब चन्द मल्लिक :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय बल सेना के विभिन्न एककों में अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें स्थायी तथा अस्थायी अध्यापकों की पृथक संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय बल सेना में ऐसे अतिरिक्त अध्यापक हैं जो अनेक वर्षों से अस्थायी तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं, और यदि हा, तो क्या मंत्रालय का विचार उन्हें स्थायी करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सिविलियन अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी थी, उसमें से स्थायी और अस्थायी अध्यापकों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी थी और अस्थायी अध्यापक कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं इस बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सचन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सेना की युनिटों में कार्य कर रहे सिविलियन अध्यापकों को इस समय योद्धा पदों पर रखा जा रहा है । जब वे फालतू हो जाते हैं तो उन्हें नियमित सिविलियन पदों पर लगाने के प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं बशर्ते कि वे उन पदों की योग्यता रखते हों और रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हों । इसके अतिरिक्त, सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स के लिए एक अलग संघर्ष बनाने की समानता पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Immigration by Pakistanis in J & K.

8131. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons from Pakistan held part of Kashmir crossed over to Indian side territory in the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and to date;

(b) how many of such persons were prosecuted and details of punishment thereof; and

(c) whether the persons who had so crossed line in Indian side of J & K State or have been pushed back to 'Azad Kashmir', with full details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Recruitment of Staff in M.A.M.C.

8132 SHRI ROBINL SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers and staff were recruited during 1972 to 1975 in different departments and in different categories in M.A.M.C Durgapur, Department-wise and category wise figures,

(b) how many of them were sent from Employment Exchange; and

(c) names and number of Employment Exchange cards of those workers and staff who were sent from Employment Exchange and recruited subsequently after interview?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a). The requisite information is given in the

statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2190/78.]

(b) 99 persons as detailed below. (Employment through other avenues is also explained at the end of the answer).

(i) Officer	1
(ii) Supervisors	53
(iii) Ministerial	41
(iv) Para-medical	3
(v) Unskilled worker	1
	<hr/> 99 <hr/>

(c) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2190/90.]

Recruitment to Class II posts

8133. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Recommendation No. 18(2) of the Administrative Reforms Commission and Recommendation No. 98 of the Third Pay Commission, district recruitment to Class II posts whose incumbents perform duties similar to those allotted to junior Class I Officers have been accepted by Government in principle;

(b) if so, from which date it was accepted and how many cases have been decided as per the new policy and

(c) whether it is a fact that this principle has not been made applicable to the Army Ordnance Corps and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The recommendations have been accepted with effect from 11-4-75 Accordingly, direct recruitment to Class II services will be discontinued in the following cases where—

(i) recruitment to the Class II (now Group B. Gazetted) service

in question and the junior Class I (now Group 'A') scale is made through the same competitive examination;

(ii) the duties and functions performed by the Group 'B' officers and the Group 'A' junior scale officers are almost identical;

(iii) the nature of duties and responsibilities and the qualifications required for the Group 'B' posts are such that employees in the lower grade can fulfil them on promotion; and

(iv) the feeder grade or service for the Group 'B' posts is sufficiently large.

The information relating to the cases where Government decision has been applied in the Ministry of Defence is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) It is fact that the Government decision has not been made applicable to the civilian cadres in the Army Ordnance Corps as they do not satisfy all the conditions mentioned above.

Report on Tidal power in Kutch and Cambay Region

8134. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. E.M. Wilson of UNDP has submitted his report on tidal power in Kutch and Cambay basin to the Government of India;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by him;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether Gujarat State has requested to the Central Government for financial assistance for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (1)
Yes, Sir

(b) Based on the topographical tidal and other information available Prof Wilson had outlined in his report several alternative possibilities to tidal power development in both the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. The salient features of these alternatives are given in the statement attached. He had recommended a phased programme for carrying out investigations and studies to establish the potential, formulate the schemes of development, establish their technological feasibility etc.

(c) to (e) The report of Prof Wilson had been considered. The Gujarat Govt. had approached the Central Govt. for financial assistance for taking up the investigations in the Gulfs of Kutch and Cambay.

The power output from tidal schemes fluctuates over the day and the

lunar cycle, following the fluctuations in the tidal range. Its absorption in the power systems requires firming up by complementary operation with other sources of power. It was felt that potentials from developments in the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch as envisaged in Prof Wilson's report are so large that it would be difficult to absorb the fluctuating output from them in the Gujarat/Western regional Grid in the foreseeable future. In view of this the possibility of developing a smaller scheme in the Gulf of Kutch has been considered. Absorption of power output even from smaller tidal schemes in the predominantly thermal system of Gujarat will be a problem. Further detailed investigations and studies are required to finalise the schemes of development and establish its technical feasibility and economic justification. Investigations and formulation of scheme for tidal power development requires an interdisciplinary approach involving participation by several organisations. A comprehensive view has to be taken on the investigations and studies to be carried out by different organisations.

Statement

Alternative schemes of operation	Gulf of Cambay		Gulf of Kutch		
	C1 Single basin	C2 Single basin	K1 Single basin	K2 Single basin	K3 Two basin system without pumping
Mean tidal range (m)	6.8	6.8	5.3	5.3	5.3
Length of structures (km)	26	32.1	26	31	34
Installed capacity (MW)	7364	5510	1187	1182	586
Annual Energy Generation (GWH)	15394	11583	3037	2984	1266
Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	1925.1	Not worked out	593.5	Not worked out	468

Setting up of ocean Science and Technology Agency

8135. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ocean Science and Technology Agency was set up;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the work done by it during 1977-78?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, A Departmental Board for the Ocean Science and Technology Agency has been set up.

(b) In December, 1976.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee with representatives of the user-Ministries/Departments has examined in depth the plans and programmes of the various Ministries/Departments and agencies and their requirements of facilities for multidisciplinary and inter-agency research for development of ocean resources and the Committee has finalised a comprehensive report. Based on the Committee's recommendations, a proposal for acquisition of an Oceanographic Research Vessel is under consideration.

Proposal to switch over to Hindi in Courts

8136 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to switch over to Hindi or Regional language as official language in the Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts;

(b) if so, main points of the infrastructural work done so far in this behalf by way of translating legal books/laws/legislations and All India Reports into Hindi/regional languages; and

(c) if not, reasons for the same?

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

(a) to (c). At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to switch over to Hindi or regional language as official language in the Supreme Court, High Courts. However, under article 348(2) of the Constitution, read with section 7 of the Official Languages Act 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to the English language in proceedings in the High Court or for the purpose of any judgement, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State. So far, the President has given his consent for the optional use of Hindi in the proceedings, judgements etc. of the High Courts of Allahabad, Patna, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The State Governments themselves take decision in respect of the language of the Subordinate Courts.

817 Central Acts have been translated into Hindi, out of which 776 translations have been published under the authority of the President under section 5(1) (a) of the Official Languages Act 1963. About 6,000 pages of Hindi translations of statutory rules have also been published under section 5(1) (b) of the official Languages Act 1963. Under an arrangement with the State Governments concerned, Central Acts are being translated into regional languages and the pro-

gress made in this behalf is as follows —

Name of the Language	No of Central Acts translations of which have been finalised
Assamese	27
Bengali	23
Gujarati	25
Kannada	47
Malayalam	124
Marathi	135
Oriya	183
Punjabi	27
Tamil	66
Telugu	56
Urdu	166

(2) A scheme for translating legal classics from English into Hindi exists. At present 6 books are being translated into Hindi.

(3) A scheme for writing original books in Hindi is also in operation. 6 books have been published and 22 are under various stages of writing, editing and printing.

(4) The Government also operates a scheme for awarding prizes to best law books written originally in Hindi. There are 10 prizes of Rs 10,000 each to be awarded every year.

(5) Reportable judgments of the Supreme Court of India are being published in Hindi every month in a Journal entitled 'Uchchattam Nyayalya Nirnaya Patrika' while selected judgments of the different High Courts are being published in Hindi in a Journal entitled 'Uchcha Nyayalya Nirnaya Patrika'.

Proposals regarding Transport Vehicles of Orissa

8137 SHRI PADMACHARAN

SHRI SAMANTA SINHERA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Orissa State

Government for enhancement of maximum safe laden weight and maximum safe axle weight of transport vehicles and

(b) if so when Government received proposals and what action has been taken on this?

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

(b) The proposal was first received from the State Government in June, 1976. It was discussed at the meeting of the Transport Development Council held in August 1976, which recommended that the status quo should be maintained and maximum safe axle laden weights continue to be fixed at a level not exceeding 125 per cent of the gross vehicle weight as certified by the manufacturers.

The State Government again requested in June 1977 for approval to the proposal for enhancement of the maximum laden weight and axle weight upto 133-1/3 per cent of the laden weight/axle weight as certified by the manufacturers for vehicle manufactured in and after 1965. Keeping in view the recommendation of the TDC and having regard to the conditions of roads and the safety aspects the request was not acceded to.

Delay in taking over of Atherton West and Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

8138 SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the two cotton Mills in Kanpur viz. Atherton West & Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, the managements of which were taken over long back, have not yet been nationalised,

(b) if so the reasons thereof,

(c) when the nationalisation is expected and the reasons for such long delay,

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to give back the management to the owners and

(e) if so what is the reason for such contemplated action?

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

(b) and (c) The question regarding nationalisation of these undertakings is under examination

(d) No Sir

(e) Does not arise

पुलिस बायरलैस आपरेटरों की परीक्षा

8139 श्री के० लक्ष्म्या क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975 से अब तक दिल्ली में पुलिस बायरलैस आपरेटरों की कोई विभागीय परीक्षा की गई है और यदि हा तो क्या परीक्षा में सफल हुए आपरेटरों की पदोन्नति कर दी गई है

(ख) अनसूचित जातिया और अनसूचित जनजातियों के उन सफल आपरेटरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पदोन्नति दी गई है

(ग) यदि सफल आपरेटरों को वर्ष 1975 से अब तक पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या हैड कान्स्टेबल पुलिस बायरलैस आपरेटरों का विशेष भत्ता दिया जाता है और यदि हा तो कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि वह सीमा सुरक्षा बल केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस आदि में दिया जाता है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में पुलिस बायरलैस आपरेटरों की विभागीय परीक्षाएँ 1975 से की गई हैं किन्तु सफल हुए आपरेटरों को रिजिस्ट्रार की कमी के कारण पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा सका।

(घ) हेड कान्स्टेबल पुलिस बायरलैस आपरेटरों को कोई विशेष भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है क्योंकि तीसरा वेतन आयोग न इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

Criteria for giving Advertisement

8140 SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of newspapers, magazines etc published in different languages in Bihar and number of dailies weeklies monthlies and fortnightly among them separately, and

(b) the names of papers etc which are given Government advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) A total of 360 newspapers/periodicals were published from Bihar as on 31-12-1976, as detailed below

(a) Dailies	19
(b) Weeklies	162
(c) Tri Biweeklies	2
(d) Fortnightlies	42
(e) Monthlies	95
(f) Quarterlies	26
(g) Annuals	5
(h) Other Periodicity	9
Total	360

(b) Advertisements are given to papers which apply for inclusion in

the DAVP's media list and fulfil the basic criteria laid down in the Advertising Policy of the Govt. A list of publications from Bihar which were given DAVP advertisements during the year 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2191/78.]

R & D Institutions

8141. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the Report on Science and Technology 1970-71 of the Cabinet Secretariat (Committee on Science and Technology) pages 157 to 159 and state:

(a) the total number of R&D Institutions under the Central Government at the end of the First Five Year Plan, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and as at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (March, 1978); and

(b) The total expenditure incurred on these R&D institutions in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, Third Five Year Plan and the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1977-78)?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total number R&D institutions under the Central Government at the end of the first five year plan was 160, at the end of the third five year plan was 333 and as at the end of the Fifth plan was 387.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on these R&D institutions with regard to the R&D and other related activities of these institutions in the last year of the first five year plan was Rs. 12.14 crores in the last year of the third five year plan was Rs. 79.12 crores and anticipated expenditure in the last year of the Fifth Plan (1977-78) was Rs. 412.27 crores.

Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative Society

8142. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain charges were levelled against the then General Manager of the Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi in its last general body meeting held in 1977;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations made;

(c) whether the General Manager had deposited the amount for the goods he had taken; and

(d) if so, when and at what rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two allegations were made against the General Manager. One related to the retention by him of a travelling allowance advance for a long period though he did not have to undertake the tour. The second related to the loss of interest on the value of confiscated goods which the General Manager had taken on approval basis but which were not actually sold.

(c) and (d). The General Manager had taken certain confiscated goods worth Rs. 7,374.10 on approval basis in April-May, 1975 from the godown and kept them in the Headquarters office with a view to exhibiting them to VIP customers and other officials connected with the work of the Society who were not able to get them in the normal manner from the stores due to heavy rush. These items were subsequently returned by him to the Society's main godown in July, 1977. The question of the General Manager having to deposit the value of the goods taken by him on approval basis, therefore, did not arise.

Stenographers Grade 'C'

8143. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a marked decline in the availability of qualified Grade 'C' Stenographers in the open competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the service conditions of Grade 'C' Stenographers so as to attract really competent and intelligent persons to make up the deficiency;

(c) whether there is a vast disparity in the promotional avenues of direct recruit Stenographers Grade 'C' vis-à-vis direct recruit Assistants of the C.S.S. who hold identical scales of pay and belong to the same class of Government service; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity so as to bring Stenographers Grade 'C' at par with direct recruit Assistants in the matter of promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir: there has been a decline in the availability of qualified Grade 'C' Stenographers in the open competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C., in 1976 and 1977.

(b) The reasons for this decline and the steps required to improve the position are being considered in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

(c) It cannot be said that there is a vast disparity in the promotional avenues of direct recruit Stenographers, Grade 'C' vis-à-vis direct recruit Assistants of C.S.S. Further Grade 'C' Stenographers and Assistants belong to different services and

are governed by different sets of service Rules and as such there can be no question of comparing the promotional avenues of the two grades, even though they have a common pay scale and both belong to Group 'B' Service.

(d) Does not arise.

Pay Scale of the Civilian Store keeping cadre of the I.A.F.

8144. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civilian Store keeping Cadre of the IAF who are necessarily minimum Graduates are frustrated and dissatisfied with their existing meagre scales of pay in the context of the present four grades and the maximum of Rs. 750 only for the highest grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that many in the various grades (SK, SSK, SS, SSS) are without any promotional avenues even after putting in 10 to 12 years in each grade and also stagnated in their meagre maximum of their existing pay scales;

(c) whether Government propose to revise their pay scale upwards on priority basis commensurate with their educational qualifications and also befitting the seniority and greater responsibilities of the higher-grades; and

(d) whether it is not worthwhile to offer them 'Career opportunities' thereby preventing them from leaving the IAF in search of better jobs with better pay scales elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The pay scales have been laid down on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) Sufficient promotional avenues are available in Group 'C' (SK, SSK, SS, SSS) and thereafter in Group 'B' and Group 'A' posts.

(c) The matter is under examination.

(d) Sufficient career opportunities are available within the Air Force itself.

Congestion in Private Buses hired by D.T.C.

8145. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is too much congestion in the private buses engaged by the D.T.C. and instances of pick-pocketing;

(b) whether this is due to the unsuitable seating arrangements which do not conform to the needs of city buses;

(c) if so, why the operators were not required to change the seating arrangements in the buses,

(d) whether the desired modification in the seating arrangements is proposed now to be effected;

(e) whether the conductor of the bus remains seated on the last seat and the travelling public have to congest round him to purchase the ticket; and

(f) whether Government would consider that this system is changed and the conductor is ordered to be mobile in the bus for selling the ticket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There is congestion in these buses during peak hours. But pickpocketing is not particularly large in these buses.

(b) Yes, to some extent, as the gangway is narrow which obstructs the mobility of passengers

(c) Due to reluctance of operators to carry out any modifications in their

buses and because of the pressing need of DTC to increase its carrying capacity by engaging additional private buses, it has not been possible for the Corporation to insist on changes being made in the seating arrangements before the private buses are engaged by it.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present. Private operators have been found to be reluctant to modify the seating arrangement in their buses because when these buses are taken out of operation under D.T.C. these are generally utilized as contract carriages or for inter-city traffic for which their existing seating arrangement is more suitable as it provides for more seated passengers.

(e) and (f). Some complaints to this effect have been received. However, DTC has not issued any orders to its conductors to occupy any seat in the buses except where provision has been made in the bus for a separate seat for them. Instructions are being issued by D.T.C. that the conductors working in private buses hired by the Corporation in which no provision for a separate seat has been made for them should keep themselves mobile in the buses for issuing tickets.

Purchase by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan from Khadi Gramonayan Kendra, Vayanor

8146. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi had purchased Khadi silk products from the Khadi Gramonayan Kendra, Vayanor, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the dates on which it was purchased along with the value and the details thereof;

(c) when the said organisation of West Bengal was declared unauthorised

by the Committee on certificates of the Khadi Commission;

(d) the duration for which it remained 'unauthorised' and when it was again declared authorised; and

(e) whether the Khadi Bhavan Employees' Union had made any complaints in respect of purchases made from the said unauthorised organisation and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Forum for sorting out differences between Staff and Administration

8147. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Government Offices/Departments including independent offices in which there is no forum for sorting out the differences between the staff and the administration;

(b) whether any instructions had been issued to all departments to set up such mechanisms; if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for non-compliance of the guidelines given in this regard by each defaulting office/department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). In October, 1966 Government of India introduced the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees, with the object of promoting harmonious relations and of securing

the greatest measure of cooperation between Government and the general body of its employees. (Copy of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2192/78]. Under the Scheme the National Council which is apex body covering generally all employees of the Central Government has already been set up and has been functioning regularly. The next level of Joint Councils is at the Ministry/Departmental level covering the employees of the individual Ministry/Department including all the attached and subordinate offices. 17 such Councils have been set up in different Ministries/Departments. Five more Departmental Councils in the Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Industrial Development, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Department of Rehabilitation are yet to be set up. At the next lower level are Office Councils to deal with purely local problems relating to the offices and its employees. About 1000 such Office Councils have been set up by the various Ministries/Departments. More of them are being progressively set up. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the Ministries/Departments asking them to take steps to set up their Departmental Councils, where they do not exist at present and also to see that they function regularly. They have also been asked to take steps to set up Office Councils in various subordinate organisations under them. The delays in setting up in the Departmental/Office Councils are generally due to the non-availability of recognised associations of the employees, which alone can participate in the joint councils and nominate to the Staff Side of those Councils.

Operation of Unworked Collieries by Private Sector

8148. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mining Federation has demanded Government to allow private sector to operate the unworked collieries; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resolution passed at the 38th Session of Indian Road Transport Congress

8149. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the resolutions adopted at the 38th Session of the Indian Road Transport Congress held recently at Santiniketan, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): No resolutions or recommendations have been received from the Indian Roads Congress regarding their 38th Session held at Calcutta in December, 1977 so far.

Production Capacity of Hindustan Photo Films

8150. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production capacity of the Hindustan Photo Films manufacturing company Ltd.;

(b) what was the target fixed for production for the year 1977-78; and

(c) whether the target has been fully achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The installed capacity of the company is 61.5 lakhs sq.m. p.a.

(b) and (c). Against the target of 92.92 lakhs sq.m. the company achieved production of 92.11 lakhs sq.m. which is 99.12 per cent of the target fixed.

Difficulties by School Children 'a Boarding DTC Bus.

8151. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that school going children find it difficult to board the DTC and other buses on account of heavy rush;

(b) if so, whether to help the school going children, DTC authorities propose to permit these children to board the bus from front gate and to travel in Ladies Specials; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Mostly the opening and closing timings of schools do not coincide with the peak office hours and there is not much rush of passengers at the bus stops during that time. Standing instructions have also been issued to bus conductors of DTC to help children board the buses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The front gate is meant for exit of passengers from the bus. If children are allowed to board the bus from the front gate, the passengers would be put to lot of inconvenience in disembarking the buses and it would also not be free from risk to the life of children. Special trips for ladies do not normally run during the time of opening and closing of schools.

Loss in Large, Medium & Small Scale Sectors due to Power Shortage, Strike and Lock Outs

8152 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether studies have been made to assess loss of industrial production in large medium and small scale sectors during 1977-78 as result of power shortages, and due to strikes and lockouts

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken for uninterrupted production in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Directorate General of Technical Development carries out periodical industry-wise reviews which indicate production trends in selected industries in the organised sector. The constraints identified include power shortage and the problem of industrial relations. From the review for the period April, 1977 to February, 1978 it is seen that the decline in production of industrial machinery was on account of dwindling order book position with some of the major manufacturers the shortfall in production in electrical and appliances industry was due to lesser availability of electrolytic grade aluminium, the transport equipment industry suffered due to labour-management disputes and the production of auto tyres suffered due to demand constraints and lock out in one of the factories. However, it is difficult to assess precisely the loss of industrial production as a result of any one of these factors alone. There is no formal system of reporting industrial production in the small scale sector and no studies have been made to assess the loss in this sector during 1977-78 as a result of power shortage and due to strikes and lock outs

(c) Government have been endeavouring to create a better industrial climate in the country and steps are

being taken to augment the power generating capacity in the country by installation of new thermal and hydel plants and also by maximising the generation from the existing power plants

Salt Cess

8153 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Ministry from the Salt industry that they are not provided any amount from the salt cess for the development of salt industry.

(b) how much salt cess was deposited in 1977, and

(c) whether any proposal is pending before the Government to help from the salt cess, small salt industries holding 10 acre plot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No Sir

(b) A sum of Rs 1,12,59,213/- was collected as salt cess during the year 1976-77

(c) Proposals that are received for assistance out of the salt cess are placed before the concerned Regional Advisory Board for Salt and action taken on the basis of the Board's recommendations. However, assistance is admissible only to salt industries holding more than 10 acres and to those with areas not exceeding 10 acres only if they have taken a licence for the manufacture of salt

Defence Policy

8154 DR. RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any difference in the defence policy of the present Government from the policy pursued by the erstwhile Government,

(b) whether Government have set up any committee to probe whether Semi-Army organisations like the Border Security Force will exist in future also and whether they will be employed by the Civil Authorities to deal with Civil demonstrations;

(c) whether Government propose to utilise, the Armed Forces in the constructive and national building programmes and not only utilising them in case of natural calamities which they have performed excellently well; and

(d) whether Government propose to make Atom Bomb in the near future in view of preparations afoot in Pakistan and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Since Independence, our Defence policy has been to preserve and protect our sovereignty and territorial integrity and this continues to be so.

(b) A Committee of Secretaries is reviewing the strength of various paramilitary forces with a view to effecting economy. In this connection, attention is invited to the answer given by the Home Minister in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 249 on 22nd February, 1978.

(c) It is not proposed to do so as it will not be consistent with their operational and training requirements. Troops employed on the border, however, do undertake some limited programme of development locally in certain areas.

(d) No, Sir.

Posts lying vacant in CSIO, Chandigarh

8155. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts are lying vacant in Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh and since when;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts;

(c) whether there is any proposal to upgrade certain existing posts and to promote the present incumbents against them; and

(d) if so, what is the justification for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As on 1-4-1978, 208 posts were lying vacant in Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh. The year-wise position is as under:—

1971—2

1972—3

1973—4

1974—15

1975—35

1976—45

1977 } 104
1978 }

Total: 208

(b) The posts have been lying vacant for reasons such as economy instructions of the Government of India issued from time to time, and on filling up of Class IV posts and delays involved in following of the prescribed recruitment procedures. Besides, a number of non-gazetted vacant posts (other than Class IV) has been kept reserved for being filled up by the departmental candidates.

Of the posts lying vacant, 85 posts have been held in abeyance as an economy measure at the instance of the Government of India. Action is in hand to fill up a number of vacancies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shifting of Regional Engineering Office of A.I.R.

8156. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the representation made by the Government of Tamil Nadu to rescind the decision to shift the existing Regional Engineering office of A.I.R. from Madras to Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons for rejecting the representation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b): When Television was part of All India Radio, the installation and maintenance work in respect of Television Centres was looked after by the four Regional Engineer's Offices of Akashvani at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi. After Television was separated from Radio with effect from 1st April, 1976, Government decided that Doordarshan should have a Regional Engineer's office of its own.

The original proposal was to transfer one of the existing Regional Engineer's offices of Akashvani to Doordarshan. Since the number of Radio installations existing as well as under construction was quite large in the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions as compared to Southern Region, it was decided that the Regional Engineer's office at Madras should be transferred to Doordarshan.

Subsequently, however, the matter was reconsidered and it was decided that, instead of transferring one Regional Engineer's office of Akashvani to Doordarshan, 25 per cent of the staff in each category should be withdrawn from each of the Regional Engineer's offices and, with this staff, Doordarshan should set up a Regional Engineer's office and two Sub-offices.

However, on receipt of representations from various quarters, the

matter has been reconsidered and it has been decided that the entire question regarding the setting up of a Regional Engineer's Office for Doordarshan be examined afresh.

Target of Manufacture of H.A.L. Military items in Bangalore

8157. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the target of manufacturing of military items in HAL Bangalore etc. during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 has not been achieved in each year;

(b) what specific steps have been taken by the Government to improve its production;

(c) have Government pinned down the responsibility for not achieving the target in each year;

(d) If not, why;

(e) what action has been taken against the officers responsible for it;

(f) Is it a fact that the cost of every item has gone up considerably;

(g) if so, why; and

(h) how much overtime has been paid in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The manufacturing targets of military items in HAL during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been, by and large, achieved.

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

(f) and (g). HAL are continually making efforts to reduce the cost of manufacture of the various products, through increased efficiency both in terms of labour productivity and technological competence. However, overall cost of some of the items

has been going up due to the general inflationary trends within the country and abroad.

(h) The overtime paid during the three years is as under:—

Years	Overtime paid (Rs. in crores)
1975-76	1.66
1976-77	2.01
1977-78	1.75 (Estimated)

मध्य प्रदेश में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के दूसरे एकक की स्थापना

8158. श्री राधबजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड का एक और कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) राज्य में नये कारखाने की स्थापना करने के बारे में कब निर्णय किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यह मांग पूरी करने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीमती बाबा मयली) (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Retirement of Government Employees during Emergency

8159. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Central Government employees, officers as well as others separately, who were compulsorily retired during the emergency period;

(b) whether the Shah Commission has recommended that the cases of these employees should be looked into by the Government;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether the Shah Commission also wanted the Government to advise the Public Sector Undertakings to set up review panels and to undo the mischief and fix responsibility wherever action was found unfair and unjust; and

(e) if so, what action, if any, is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 5,477 Central Government employees were prematurely retired during emergency. State-wise break-up of these employees is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Instructions were issued to the effect that the representations from prematurely retired Government employees forwarded to the Ministries/Departments by the Shah Commission may be treated as representations submitted to the Government for the purposes of review and that action taken thereon be intimated to the Commission.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Various Ministries/Departments were required to take action as at (c) above in respect of employees in their attached and subordinate offices and public sector undertakings under their administrative control.

Filling up of posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

8160 SHRI R. N RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts filled in each category of posts with specific shares of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment in Prime Minister's Office and its attached and subordinate offices and also the number of posts dereserved in each

category since March, 1977 and reasons thereof; and

(b) total number of departmental promotion/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below —

Category of post	Total number of posts filled	No of posts reserved for SC/ST	No. of SC/ST appointed	Method of Recruitment	Remarks
Peon	1	..	..	Direct recruitment	*
Selection Grade Daftry	1	*	.	} Promotion	
Jamadar	1	1	1		
Selection Grade Peon	4	1	1		
Selection Grade Sweeper	1	1	1		

*This post has been treated as unreserved being the first vacancy in the year. The subsequent vacancy will be treated as reserved. The reservation will be carried forward to three subsequent years. This is in accordance with the instructions of the Deptt. of Personnel & A. R. on the subject.

No posts have been de-reserved in any category. We have no attached and subordinate offices under the administrative control of this Office.

भूतपूर्व समाचार भारती के प्रबन्धकों पर आरोप

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

8161. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पट्टेय :

श्री सुभाष आहुजा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाचार भारती के 'समाचार' में बिलय के समय उसके कर्मचारियों के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध एक ज्ञापन दिया जा जिसमें उन पर चोटाले के गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये थे, और

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) (क) जी, नहीं तथापि समाचार भारती कर्मचारी संघ, महाराष्ट्र शाखा (मुख्यालय, नई दिल्ली) से एक पत्र भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को 19 अक्टूबर, 1975 को प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें समाचार एजेंसी के वित्तीय मामलों के कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में कतिपय आरोप लगाये गये थे।

(ख) चूंकि समाचार एजेंसियों को पुन संरचना विचाराधीन थी, अतः मामले में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई

American arrested at Tarapur Nuclear Plant

8162. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any American was arrested last month at the Tarapur Nuclear Plant under highly suspicious circumstances, and

(b) if so, whether any action was taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). An American national was found in the prohibited area of the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant, by the security staff on the 14th February, 1978. He was handed over to the local police who registered a case against him for trespass under Section 120-B, of the Bombay Police Act. He was produced before the Judicial Magistrate, Palghar (District Thane) and was convicted and sentenced to two days simple imprisonment. It is further understood that he is under psychiatric treatment for schizophrenia in the G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

Canvassing by Vice-Chancellor of Dayanand University in a Bye-Election

8163. SHRI INDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in "Tribune" dated the 31st January, 1978 that Vice-Chancellor of Mahishi

Dayanand University, Rohtak (Haryana) addressed a public meeting at village Charra on the 29th January, 1978 organised by one of the political parties in regard to bye-election of Badli constituency of Haryana held on the 5th February 1978;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Vice-Chancellor carried on door to door canvassing on behalf of a particular candidate on the 3rd February, 1978 and 4th February, 1978 in the said bye-election of Badli constituency;

(c) is it a fact that the said Vice-Chancellor also used University Staff Car for the purpose of above electioneering in Badli constituency; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against the said Vice-Chancellor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal famine

8164. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement by the Chairman, IMF published in Hindustan Standard of 23rd March, 1978 under caption 'Miners warn of coal famine'; and

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

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

(b) The points made by the Chairman, Indian Mining Federation in his

statement published in Hindustan Standard dt. 23-3-78 and the Govern-

ment's reaction thereto are given below:—

Statement

The Points made by Chairman IMF.

- (i) Unworked collieries and coal bearing areas should be allowed by the Government to be worked by private parties.
- (ii) Soft coke production has gone down to 3.5 million tonnes against the demand of 9 million tonnes.
- (iii) Quality coal is proposed to be imported to feed steel plants.
- (iv) The country might as well face a coal famine if all out attempts were not made to cleanse the augean stable represented by the nationalised sector.
- (v) DMS in the nationalised sector is 6.67 against 3.32 in the Tata Group of collieries.

Workers in Coal Mines in M. P.

8165. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of workers in coal mines in Madhya Pradesh at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The number of workers in the Coal Mines under Coal India Limited in Madhya Pradesh is 89,575.

Reaction of the Government

- (i) There is no proposal at present, of the Government to allow the working of coal mines by private parties.
- (ii) Production of soft coke during 1977-78 was about 3 million tonnes against the estimated demand of about 4 million tonnes.
- (iii) The import of coking coal has been proposed by the steel plants for getting low ash coking coal.
- (iv) All efforts are being made to meet the demand for coal. No coal famine is expected.
- (v) DMS in the Tata Group of collieries for the year 1977 was 0.63 which is lower than that of coal India Limited.

Increase in staff of collieries and fall in production

8166. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff in the nationalised collieries has increased many fold and the production of coke has fallen since taking over the collieries; and

(b) if so, staff position before nationalisation category-wise and on 31st March, 1978 and the production of soft coke before taking over and as on 31st March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The manpower position in the

Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries as on 30-4-78 and on 1-3-78 was as under:—

	As on 30-4-78	As on 1-3-78
Officers	4,234	8,057
Staff	5,16,350	5,78,675

The production of soft coke in 1971-72 prior to nationalisation of coking coal mines and in 1977-78 is given below:—

Year	Production (m. tonnes)
1971-72	2.46
1977-78	2.93 (provisional)

It is further clarified that most of the staff is engaged in coal production and that coke making is only one of many activities of the collieries.

Application of advanced method of used up mines in Coal Mines

8167. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of coal mines where the advanced method of used up mines is being applied in co-operation with the Soviet experts; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the coal production as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-payment of ration money to the Civilian Employees of Military Farms

8168. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ration Money (Field Allowance) was paid to all the civilian employees serving in defence installations during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 at the areas placed under the orbit of 'OP CACTUS LILLY'; and

(b) if so, whether it was not paid to the civilian employees of Military Farms, although none of them moved out of their Head Quarter Station and the terms and conditions of service are the same for all the defence civilian employees of the areas?

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

(b) Civilian employees of Military Farms were not entitled to field service concessions, including free ration or ration money in lieu thereof. Considering the special location and the difficult living conditions an exception was however made in favour of the personnel of the Military Farms at Chhamb.

Sand Filtration Projects at National Environment Research Institute, Nagpur.

8169. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the progress made so far in implementation of the slow sand filtration projects of water by the National Environment Research Institute, Nagpur and the places where such projects are being implemented in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur is collaborating with WHO International Reference Centre, The Hague, on slow sand filtration project. Work to develop guidelines for the design, construction and operation of filters has been completed. With the concurrence of WHO field demonstration units has been proposed in four villages, one each in Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Assistance to Orissa for some Concessions to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

8170. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given some concessions to the States in which there are large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, criteria maintained by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State of Orissa in this regard during last two years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan included a provision of Rs. 190 crores for special Central assistance to the States during the five year period 1974-79 to supplement their efforts in implementation of Suo-Plans for tribal areas.

(b) In allocating special Central assistance to a State, the Scheduled Tribe population, geographical area of tribal concentration and relative backwardness of the area were taken into account.

(c) The special Central assistance provided to the Orissa State during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was Rs. 532 lakhs and Rs. 758 lakhs respectively.

Rates of scholarships to S. C. & S. T. Students

8171. **SHRI R. L. KUREEL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly rates of Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students fixed as far back as 1954 were Rs. 27 for day scholar, Rs. 40 for hostellers, for general courses and Rs. 60 for day scholar and Rs. 75 for hostellers for higher technical and professional studies;

(b) whether from academic year 1974-75 these rates have been revised to Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 for general course and Rs. 75 and Rs. 125 for professional and higher technical studies for day scholar and hostellers respectively and the cost of living has gone up by more than four times since that time;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise these rates linking with the cost of living index at 1954 as base; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir, the rates were revised in 1974-75 as stated. There is no proposal to revise the rates further linking the cost of living index at 1954 as base. However, the rates of scholarships for Medical and Engineering degree student hostellers have been increased by Rs. 60/- per month with effect from 1st January, 1978.

Construction of Second Howrah Bridge on Hooghly River

8172. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the construction of the Second Howrah Bridge on the Hooghly River;

(b) if so, details thereof and expected time of completion of construction;

(c) what are the reasons, if any, for the delay in the completion of the construction; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government for its completion?

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

(b) It is essentially a State Project as the bridge would fall on a State road and all matters concerning tendering, construction etc. are being handled by them. In order, however, to assist the State Government financially, the Government of India have agreed to provide a loan for this project. It consists of Section I and II (Calcutta and Howrah side viaducts and approaches) and Section III (Bridge proper). The bridge proper is expected to be completed in 5 years after the commencement of the work.

(c) The viaducts and approaches are in progress, but the bridge proper is yet to be taken up after the design has been approved by the foreign consultants appointed by the State Government for the purpose.

Delay has been due to the time required by the construction firm and the consultants to finalise detailed design principles and by the State Government to sort out some contractual matters

(d) The State Government are already alive to the urgency of the matter and are taking all possible action to get the finalisation of designs expedited from the construction firm and the consultants

Detergent Plant at Mathura

8173 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the First Public Sector Detergent Plant at Mathura being put up by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd,

(b) is it a fact that the project has been abandoned,

(c) if so why and at whose instance, and

(d) whether there is any link between the abandoning of the project and the simultaneous launching of new detergent plants soon thereafter by some private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) M/s Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd were granted a letter of intent No 15 (10)/72/Ch II, dated the 10th October 1973 for the establishment of new industrial undertaking in any of the States of Rajasthan Delhi and Uttar Pradesh (Subsequently decided to locate the unit at Mathura in the State of Uttar Pradesh) for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum

(b) and (c) As the company had failed to take effective steps towards the implementation of the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent and had surrendered the same, the said letter of intent was cancelled on 23-10-1976

(d) No such link has come to Government's notice

राज्य में विद्युत बोर्डों को हुई हानि

8174 श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

श्री श्री० बी० अल्लशान :

श्री अहमद एस० पटेल :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्यों के विद्युत बोर्डों को हानि हा रही है और यदि हा तो उन्हें प्रत्येक राज्य में वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान कितनी हानि हुई और 1978-79 में अनुमानित कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त हानि के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हा। जिन राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने लेख प्रस्तुत कर दिये हैं उनके संवत्स में वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 की हानियाँ और 1977-78 की (अनुमानित) हानियाँ को दर्शन वाचा विवरण सलग्न है। 1978-79 में हानियाँ के बारे में अभी तक अनुमान नहीं लगाय गया है।

(ख) हानियों के मुख्य कारण ये हैं - क्षमता का अपर्याप्त समुपयोजन, विद्युत प्रणालियों में हानियाँ, माल-सूची का क्षमता-अजनक नियंत्रण और वाई के कुल संचालन व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए टेरिफा का पर्याप्त संशोधन न किया जाना कुल व्यय में प्रचालन और अनुसंधान व्यय, मनुष्यश्रम प्रसार, बर्बाद और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर व्यय तथा संस्थागत व राज्य सरकार से लिए गए ऋणों पर व्यय शामिल है

बिहार

विभिन्न राज्य विद्वती बोर्डों की हाथियों की दक्षिण बाया विवरण

(भाकडे करोड रुपयो मे है)

क्रम नं०	बोर्ड का नाम	वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान			1975-76 तक		वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान			वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान (अनुमानित)		
		मरुतारी कृषो पर व्याज	मय्यहाम जाड	सचित रामि	मरुतारी कृषो पर व्याज	मय्यहाम जाड	सगरारी कृषो पर व्याज	मय्यहाम जाड	सगरारी कृषो पर व्याज	मय्यहाम जाड	सगरारी कृषो पर व्याज	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	झाँझ प्रदेश	.	1 2	1 2	38 1		उपलब्ध नही				† (4 53)	
2	असम (20-1-75 तक)	2 8		2 8	35 1		उपलब्ध नही		3 43	.	3 43	
3.	बिहार	.	*12 4	12 4	92 5	*12 3	.	12 3	15 28	..	15 28	
4.	गुजरात	.	8 3	8 3	33 0		उपलब्ध नही	.	..	..	..† (0 84)
5	हरियाणा		0 0	9 0	36 0	12 1		12 1	14 33		14 33	
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश		2 5	2 5	9 9	2 7	0 6	3 3	3 10	1 10	4 20	
7	कर्नाटक								5 80		5 80	
8.	केरल	.	9 2	9 2	40 3	3 2		3 2			.† (1 45)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. मध्य प्रदेश	8.53	..	8.53
10. महाराष्ट्र	@11.4	..	11.4	..	..	..† (30.89)
11. नेपाल	1.70	0.75	2.45
12. उड़ीसा	.	3.8	..	3.8	15.7	4.8	..	4.8	7.35	..	7.35
13. पंजाब	.	13.7	..	13.7	83.0	13.7	..	13.7	28.10	..	28.10
14. राजस्थान	.	1.6	..	1.6	उपलब्ध	..	उपलब्ध	..	12.11	..	12.11
15. लखनऊ	20.45	5.00	25.45
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	34.5	..	34.5	80.5	43.5	..	43.5	74.61	..	74.61
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	2.9	..	2.9	30.4	8.0	..	8.0	8.46	..	8.46
योग	.	101.9	..	101.9	494.5	111.7	0.6	†112.3	203.25	6.85	172.39 (37.71)

टिप्पणी : * इसमें संस्थान राज्यों पर 5.02 करोड़ रुपये और 6.54 करोड़ रुपये व्याज शामिल है ।

@ अन्तिम रूप से प्रवृद्ध 10.3 करोड़ रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं ।

† कोष्ठकों में दिये गये प्रांकड़े वर्ष के लिए प्रतिशत निधियों के सवध में हैं ।

Dani Civil Service

8175. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of transfer and promotion of DANI Civil Service Officers in Delhi Administration.

(b) the age limit for promotion of State Civil Service Officers to IAS Cadre;

(c) number of officers who have been exempted from transfer from one department to another, but promoted to IAS, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Officers of the Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Services are posted to various posts under the Delhi Administration having regard to their suitability and needs of the various Departments of the Administration. The conditions governing their eligibility for promotion to the Selection Grade of the DANI Civil Service are laid down in the Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service Rules 1971, and the conditions governing eligibility of promotion of officers of State Civil Service to the Indian Administrative Service including the age limit are laid down in the IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation, 1955. Ordinarily those who have attained, the age of 52 years on 1st January of the year in which the Selection Committee meets are not considered.

(c) No officer of the DANI Civil Service has been exempted from transfer from one department of the Delhi Administration to another.

(d) Does not arise.

Anomaly in the recruitment rules in J.C.B.

8176. **SHRI MAHI LAL**;
SHRI CHATURBHUI
SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of A.F.H.Q. Union alongwith a deputation of JCB employees met the authorities concerned on 28th March, 1978 to discuss the anomaly prevailing in the Recruitment Rules in respect of various categories/posts in JCB and had submitted modifications thereto;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed modifications and the reaction of the Government to each of the points raised therein; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt these modified rules submitted by the President of the Union and by what time?

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

(b) and (c). Modification of the Recruitment Rules pertaining to various posts in the JCB, is under examination. The suggestion made by the Staff Side will be kept in view while finalising the Recruitment Rules. The objective is to provide adequate promotional avenues to the employees without affecting the technical requirements of the Organisation.

While efforts are being made to finalise the Recruitment Rules as early as possible, in consultation with the concerned authorities, it is not possible to indicate any time-limit.

Advertisements of U.P.S.C. given by D.A.V.P.

8177. **SHRI GEORGE MATHEW**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the dailies and weeklies that are given UPSC advertisements in India by the DAVP as on 31st March, 1978 and their 1978 circulation;

(b) the names of the dailies and weeklies published from Kerala with their name of place of publication and

to which DAVP had given UPSC advertisements from 1st January, 1975; and

(c) the names of the dailies and weeklies published from Kerala which were given UPSC advertisements after 1st January, 1975 and also the names of the dailies and weeklies published from Kerala whose advertisements were terminated between 2nd January, 1975 and 31st March, 1978 and their 1976 circulation and the dates of termination and awarding of UPSC advertisements during this period?

* THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2193/78]

(b) and (c). The required information in respect of dailies published from Kerala is given in Statements II & III are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2193/78]. No weekly published from Kerala was used for UPSC advertisements.

Registration and Supply of Tata Mercedes Trucks

8178 SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Tata Mercedes trucks booked with various dealers in Rajasthan during 1977-78 and the number of trucks actually supplied against this booking;

(b) whether the quota allocated to Rajasthan is adequate and if not, whether Government propose to increase the quota according to the demand; and

(c) whether there is still black in the sale of these trucks as a result of which actual users are not getting these trucks on fair prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Orders for 1368 Tata vehicles were booked with the various dealers in Rajasthan during 1977-78. 505 Vehicles were released against these bookings.

(b) and (c). There is no control on the sale and distribution of commercial vehicles and hence no quotas are fixed. There has been a shortfall in the manufacture of Tata vehicles mainly because of power constraints. Specific complaints of "black sales" have not been received. However, the manufacturers are operating procedures to ensure availability of vehicles for civilian customers on a first-come-first-served basis and giving due weightage to requirements of state transport undertakings and Government Departments.

Plot to Nab Babuji for Murder

8179. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state if his Ministry's Investigating Agency has made positive enquiries pertaining to certain serious allegations made by the Weekly "Current" in its issue dated September 10, 1977 under the Heading "Indira Plot to Nab Babuji for Murder"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Presumably the newspaper report refers to investigations in case FIR No. 356 u/s 25/24/59 Indian Arms Act read with sections 36/43 of the D.I.R. and 120-B IPC registered at Police Station Vinay Nagar, New Delhi. The case is still under investigation.

Enhancement in rate of Reservist Pension

8180. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have passed orders for en-

hancement in the rate of reservist pension and ordinary family pension in respect of OR reservists with effect from 1st January, 1973,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is also a fact that reservists as well as MPs have represented to Government that the orders should be implemented since 1952, and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel with effect from 1st January, 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of OR reservists of the Army and corresponding categories of reservists in the Navy and Air Force, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1-1-73, has been raised to Rs 50 p.m

Similarly, the rate of ordinary family pensions in respect of such reservists has also been raised to Rs 44/- p.m with effect from 1-1-73. The revised rate is admissible to the families of such of the OR reservists who were on the reserve strength on 31st December 72 including those who died on that date, and also to those who were/are transferred to reserve on or after 1-1-73 and died/die due to non-attributable causes, while in reserve or after retirement with a reservist pension

In addition to the reservist pension and ordinary family pension as indicated above, a periodic relief of Rs 35/- p.m. is also admissible to them at present, thus making the total of reservist pension to Rs 85/- and family pension to Rs 79/- p.m

(c) and (d) Individual representations as well as representations through MPs have been received that the increased rates of pension should be made applicable in the case of those who became non-effective prior to 1-1-1973. However since rates of pension of all other categories of service personnel, revised as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, were made effective from 1-1-73, no departure can be made in the case of reservists

संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों को बी गई राशि

8181. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न स्तरों पर सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों तथा नाटकों को आयोजित करने के लिए मन्त्रालय के संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों अथवा संगठनों को ठेके दिये गये थे और

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों अथवा संगठनों को इन ठेकों के लिये कितनी राशी बी गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्ययों का क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री लाल कृष्ण जयवाणी : (क) और (ख) जावेगा। सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसकी सदन की वेब पर रखा दिया जावेगा।

Setting up of Sales Depots by N.T.C.

8183. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of sales depots in the backward areas, State-wise, to be set up by the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) by what time the proposed sales depots would start working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation (Holding Co.) proposes to set up 50 more retail outlets in backward areas of various States by the end of March, 1980. The location of these outlets is still to be decided.

Changes for Production of Controlled Cloth

8183. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any proposal to bring about certain change, in the existing scheme for the production of the controlled cloth;

(b) if so, the nature of the changes; and

(c) by when it is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The controlled cloth scheme is currently under examination and review with a view to enable Govern-

ment to take a considered decision on the future of the scheme.

Loktak Hydro-Electric Power Project in Manipur

8184. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Loktak Hydro-electric Power Project in Manipur sanctioned;

(b) when will it be commissioned; and

(c) what are the reasons for so much delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Loktak Hydro-Electric Project Stage I (2x35MW) was sanctioned in February, 1970. Stage-II of the Project envisaging the installation of one more unit of 35 MW was sanctioned in May, 1973.

(b) The National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation who are executing the Project have indicated that, as per present assessment, it is expected to be commissioned in 1982

(c) Following methane gas explosion at one of the tunnel faces in January, 1975, the work in that face was suspended and the tunnelling work suffered a serious set-back. In some other reaches, unexpected and adverse geological conditions have been met. Between faces O and 1 flowing ground conditions were encountered. All these factors, as also the difficult terrain, have contributed to the problems leading to delay in completion of the Project.

Inductees in Coking and Non-Coking Collieries

8185. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of persons were inducted at the time of nationalisation of the collieries both coking and non-coking;

(b) if so, their approximate number and in the categories they were inducted; and

(c) whether most of the inductees were accommodated in the time rated unproductive job of musclemen resulting in sudden rise of the number of security guards while the productive miners were eliminated resulting in fall in their number; if so, the steps proposed to collect the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). About 17,000 cases of induction, mostly in the piece-rated categories, were detected after nationalisation of Coking and non-Coking Coal mines and these persons were removed.

(c) Wherever cases of induction were established such inductees were removed and, therefore, the question of employing them as security guards does not arise.

Purchase of Cotton for Sick Mills & Glut of Cotton in Markets

8186. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present policy of the Cotton Corporation of India is to make purchases of cotton only for the sick mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to these limitations there is glut of cotton in the market in various States;

(c) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(d) the particular efforts made to ensure that the glut of cotton in markets is reduced and the extent to which these steps have been helpful to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The role of the Cotton Corporation of India has been confined to price support operations, canalising of imported cotton and purchases for requirement of NTC mills. It is not correct to state that a glut of cotton has resulted consequently. In fact, the size of the cotton crop has been found inadequate for the requirements. The overall level of prices in the current cotton season appears to be on a low profile, in comparison with the previous year's season which witnessed abnormally high prices for cotton. There is, however, no evidence of a glut of cotton, seen in light of the fact the cotton marketed till now is not found to be different from the levels that were marketed in the corresponding period in previous years.

Manufacture of Sports Goods by M/s Colgate-Palmolive

8187. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of sports goods has been reserved for small scale industries;

(b) whether multi-national foreign companies are permitted in the field;

(c) whether an application made by a multi-national M/s Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. is pending for setting up a project to manufacture of sports goods in Jammu & Kashmir in collaboration with M/s. Barcroft Inc. a subsidiary of it; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the government?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, the proposals with commitment to export entire production may be considered on merits.

(c) Government have not received any specific proposal in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के लिए वृद्ध
निर्माण

8188. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के ऊंची रैंक के
तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के लिए नये घर
बनाने का प्रस्ताव इस बीच मंजूर हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में निर्माण-
कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है
और पहले चरण में कुल कितने क्वार्टर/फ्लैट
बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बजट में
इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि
निर्धारित की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राव) :

(क) से (ग). समस्त सेनाधियों के अधिकारियों और अन्य रैंक के कामियों के लिए रिहायशी आवासों का निर्माण निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। पारिवारिक आवास के निर्माण को तेज करने के लिए सरकार ने एक योजना अनुमोदित की है जिससे 1978-79 से 13 वर्ष के अन्दर यह कामी पूरा हो जाये।

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धक्करों के लिए 20,000 मकान और अन्य रैंकों के लिए 1,20,000 मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य है जिस पर वर्तमान लागत के आधार पर 500 करोड़ रुपये लगने की सम्भावना है। इसके लिए 1978-79 से 10 वर्षों तक प्रति वर्ष 50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का निर्माण कार्य मंजूर किया जायेगा। ऐसी आशा है कि ये कार्य 1990-91 तक पूरे हो जायेंगे। इस परियोजना के लिए धनराशि रक्षा बजट से हर वर्ष उपलब्ध की जायेगी। 1978-79 के दौरान अपेक्षित लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि 1978-79 के बजट पुनरीक्षण में से पूरी की जायेगी।

Sput in the Prices of Art Silk

8189 DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
noticed a recent sput in the prices of
art silk and nylon yarns;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government in consultation with the spinners had fixed a price for the sale of art silk yarn;

(d) whether spinners are honouring that agreement; and

(e) the amount of art silk yarn supplied to Punjab by the spinners.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a)
There has been no sput in prices of viscose filament yarn and nylon filament yarn recently. The prices of these yarns in main deniers are ruling below the fair prices fixed by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. The Textile Commissioner has fixed fair prices of viscose and nylon filament yarns on the basis of cost study.

(d) The spinners and weavers have not so far entered into a voluntary agreement.

(e) Information about State-wise supplies of art silk yarn is not available. The spinners have, however, confirmed that they are maintaining deliveries as customary in the past.

Tibbia College Incident

8190. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether he is aware of the incident of Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, New Delhi on the 18th March, 1978 in which 12 students were injured; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DEANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). On 18-3-78, following a clash between two groups of students of Tibbia College, 9 students and one Lecturer sustained injuries. A case vide FIR No. 236, dated 18-3-78 under Section 147/148/149/323/325 IPC was registered at Police Station, Original Road. On the basis of evidence, 11 students and one Lecturer were arrested on 20-3-78. The case has been challaned and will be put in the Court shortly for regular trial. Meantime a complaint under Section 107/150 Cr. P.C. was also sent against 14 persons of each group, in the Court of S.D.M. Original Road. All of them have been summoned by the Court and are facing trial. As one of the Lecturers had also received threats, a case FIR No. 240 dated 19-3-78 un-

der Section 506 IPC was registered at Police Station Original Road and is under investigation.

Appointment of Relatives of Employees of Doordarshan on Casual Contract

8191. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relations of a permanent employee of Doordarshan cannot be engaged on casual contract basis for any post;

(b) if so, categories of relations which are included for such type of ban; and

(c) if so, the justification of debaring qualified and eligible candidates only being a relation of any employee of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). There is no ban on the casual booking of relations of Doordarshan employees by Doordarshan Kendras if such persons are qualified for particular posts. However all applicants for long term casual booking are, before being interviewed for selection, asked to state whether or not they have any relation(s) working in the Ministry of I & B or in any media unit of the Ministry.

Although the term 'relation' has not been defined, it would include relatives by "blood" or "marriage" but not too distant. In case any of the applicants having such relation(s) is considered suitable for inclusion in the panel for long term casual booking, the entire panel has to be got approved by the Directorate General, Doordarshan so as to leave no room for nepotism or favouritism.

Amount spent on screening Pictures
on T.V. Centre, Madras

8192. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state: १ अ०

(a) amount spent on screening pictures on Madras T. V. Centre during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on Tamil films during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) An amount of Rs. 11,08,000/- was spent by Madras Doordarshan Kendra during the period 15-8-1975 to 31-3-1978 on screening language pictures. (The Kendra was inaugurated on 15-8-1975 and has not completed 3 years)

(b) Of the above mentioned amount, Rs. 6,81,000 was spent on Tamil films.

कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे ठेके-
दारों को मुआवजा

8193. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या
" ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कोयला खान मालिकों को मुआवजा देने का है, कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जिनकी सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया था;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय, यह आवश्यकता बिना गया था कि कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे छोटे ठेकेदारों की सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया जायेगा, परन्तु इस आवश्यकता के बावजूद सरकार ने उनकी सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे छोटे ठेकेदारों को भी मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) कोयला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियमों में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खान के मालिक को दी जाने वाली धनराशि का उल्लेख है। निविष्ट धनराशि का भुगतान इस अधिनियम के अधीन नियुक्त भुगतान प्रायुक्त द्वारा उन शर्तों को पूरा करने के बाद किया जायेगा जो इस अधिनियम के अधीन मालिकों के खिलाफ शायर किये गये हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम में "खान" की परिभाषा में खान में अथवा उसकी समीपवर्ती तथा खान के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली सभी भूमि का, इमारतें, मशीनें, भंडार आदि शामिल हैं। तदनुसार ऐसी सभी मशीनें, उपकरण और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियाँ जो खान में अथवा उसके पास थी और जिनका उपयोग खान के लिए किया जाता था, राष्ट्रीयकरण होने पर सरकार में निहित हो गई हैं।

(ग) अधिनियमों में उल्लिखित धनराशि में, उन सभी परिसम्पत्तियों पर देय धनराशि शामिल है जो सरकार में निहित हो गई हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नीति

8195. श्री गंगाधर सिंह : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद 30 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी सरकार एक राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नीति बनाने में विफल रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नीति तैयार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) देश में कपड़े की मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार मितों, हथकरघों, विद्युत् चालित करघों और खादी प्रानोद्योगों को किस प्रकार प्राथमिकता देना चाहती है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा मयती): (क) से (ग). यह कहना सच नहीं है कि सरकार की कोई कपड़ा नीति ही नहीं है। कपड़ा क्षेत्र के संबंध में जिसके अंतर्गत संगठित और हथकरघा तथा विद्युत् करघा क्षेत्र शामिल है सरकार कुछ निर्देशों का पालन करती रही है। किन्तु प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की सुस्पष्ट सीमा रेखा निर्धारित करने और सूती तथा गैर सूती फाइबर का उपयोग करने संबंधी नीति स्पष्ट करने की आवश्यकता साफ बताई गई है। सभा पटल पर 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को रखे गये औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में यह घोषणा करके कि संगठित क्षेत्र की मितों में और विद्युत् करघा क्षेत्रों में बुनाई को विस्तार की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी, तथा लोगों की कपड़ों की आवश्यकता हथकरघा और खादी क्षेत्रों का प्रगामी विकास करके पूरी की जायेगी इस दिशा में एक शुरुआत की गई है।

Job Oriented Plan for Backward Areas

8196 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has worked out a job oriented plan for the backward areas of the country;

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

(c) the areas selected for implementing the above plan and whether the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island has also been included in the plan; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). In the Five Year Plan 1978-83, which is to be finalised in discussion with the

State Governments and Union Territories, the sectoral programmes at the State level will provide for steps to reduce regional disparities. Area planning for full employment, to be achieved over a period of ten years, will be a feature of the development strategy.

The Plan of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be prepared with the same objectives.

Expenditure incurred on Filmotsav held in Madras

8197. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred by Government on the Filmotsav held in Madras between 3rd January to 17th January, 1978;

(b) how much of the above has been recovered through screening of foreign films, through advertisements and other sources, and

(c) how much foreign exchange business was negotiated, transacted and actually secured during the Festival?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government did not directly incur any expenditure as such on Filmotsav '78. The Festival was jointly organised by the Directorate of Film Festivals and the Film Finance Corporation under an arrangement by which all direct expenditure was met by the latter. This came to Rs. 20.57 lakhs; Government assistance was confined to supervisory role of providing services of key personnel and general administrative assistance.

(b) A total sum of Rs. 25.82 lakhs was recovered by way of sales proceeds through the screening of foreign films (Rs. 24.44 lakhs), through advertisements (Rs. 0.89 lakhs) and sales proceeds from the screening of Indian films (Rs. 0.49 lakhs).

(c) Foreign exchange business of Rs. 71.08 lakhs was negotiated by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation for export of Indian feature films out of which business transacted and actually secured was Rs. 31.22 lakhs. Similarly, business of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was transacted by other organisations on this account.

छठी योजना ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए विकास योजनाएँ

8198. श्री बालक राम: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भौगोलिक और जलवायु की दृष्टि से देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए, मैदानी इलाकों के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं से भ्रम, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत विकास योजनाएँ बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इन योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप हिमाचल प्रदेश किस प्रकार और कितना लाभान्वित होगा ?

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

(ख) राज्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए, कृषि-जलवायु की दशाओं, भूभाग, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं के विनिष्ट संदर्भ में उप-योजनाएँ तैयार की जावेंगी । हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए, जो अधिकांश रूप में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, राज्य योजना समग्र रूप में उनकी विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई जाती है, और उक्त योजना में बहुत उधार रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा सहायता की जाती है ।

केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो से कर्मचारियों की संख्या

8199. श्री उम्लेन :

श्री नही साल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा विभाग के केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में कुल कितने तकनीकी सहायक, अनुवादक, अनुवाद अधिकारी, सहायक निदेशक और अन्य अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से किनने व्यक्ति, पदवार और वर्गवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं और क्या उनके आरक्षित पदों का कोटा भरा गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कुछ अधिकारी जुलाई, 1976 से पदोन्नति के लिए अभ्यावेदन दे रहे हैं, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो मंत्रालय के दिनांक 27-11-1972 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 27/2/71-एस०सी०टी० और दिनांक 20-7-1974 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 10/41/73-एस०सी०टी० के अंतर्गत इन अभ्यावेदनों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रत्येक वर्ग के आरक्षित कोटे को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी बलिक साल मंडल) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी संलग्न है ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी हाँ । अभ्यावेदन

पर समुचित विचार किया गया, किन्तु आवेदनकर्ता भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार चयन की परिधि में नहीं आता था। सरकार की

नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक वर्ग के आरक्षित कोटे को भरने के लिए सरकार पूर्णतया प्रयत्नशील है।

केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की विवरणी

श्रेणी	पदनाम	पदों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारी/कर्मचारी	टिप्पणी
प्रथम श्रेणी	निदेशक	1	—	कोई कोटा विहित नहीं है।
प्रथम श्रेणी	समुक्त निदेशक	1	—	कोई कोटा विहित नहीं है।
प्रथम श्रेणी	उप निदेशक	2	—	कोई कोटा विहित नहीं है।
प्रथम श्रेणी	सहायक निदेशक	4	—	एक पद आरक्षित है, किन्तु चयन के समय अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का कोई उम्मीदवार चयन की परिधि में नहीं आता था इसलिए इस पद को अनारक्षित कराया गया।
द्वितीय श्रेणी (राजपक्षित)	प्रशासन अधिकारी	1	—	कोई कोटा विहित नहीं है।
द्वितीय श्रेणी (राजपक्षित)	अनुवाद अधिकारी	14	3 अनुसूचित जाति	कोटे के अनुसार
द्वितीय श्रेणी (अराजपक्षित)	वरिष्ठ अनुवादक	36	5 अनुसूचित जाति	कोटे के अनुसार
तृतीय श्रेणी	तकनीकी सहायक	8	—	आरक्षित पदों लिए उपयुक्त प्रत्याग्नी नहीं मिल सके, इसलिए कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जा सका।

विल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ

8200. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में घातक सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ रही है ; और

(ख) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं का कारण यह है कि सड़कों पर दोषपूर्ण गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं और ड्राइवरो में भी शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थता की कमी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) 1-1-78 से 31-3-78 तक की अवधि में, 1977 के दौरान समान अवधि की 165 घातक घटनाओं की तुलना में 178 घातक सड़क दुर्घटना के मामलों की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुईं।

(ख) कभी कभी दुर्घटनाएँ दोषपूर्ण गाड़ियों और ड्राइवरो की शारीरिक रूप से कमी के कारण होती हैं। लेकिन मोटर गाड़ियों की और धीमी गति से चलने वाले वाहनो की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि, परिवहन के विरोधी तरीके, अन्व्यावृद्ध और लापरवाही से ड्राइविंग करना यातायात दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण हैं।

Closing or selling of sick units

8201. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to close down or sell to the private sector some incurably sick units taken over by the Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) Certain provisions contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 empower the Central Government to call for a report from the "Authorised persons" of an industrial undertaking, the management of which has been taken over by it under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. If on receipt of such a report from the authorised person, the Central Government is satisfied that the financial condition and other circumstances of the company owning the sick industrial undertaking are such that it is not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets, it may, if it considers it necessary in the interest of general public so to do, decide that the said industrial undertaking may be sold as a running concern. However, no such proposal in relation to any specific industrial undertaking whose management has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is presently under consideration of the Government.

Pending requests of licence and letter of intent and simplifying procedure

8202 SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of requests pending consideration for grant of licence and letters of intent at the end of March, 1978,

(b) the number of such requests pending consideration from Madhya Pradesh,

(c) whether the proposal to simplify the existing procedure in order to quick disposal of such requests is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) 208 licensing applications were due for disposal as on 31-3-1978 for setting up new undertakings, effecting substantial expansion and/or for the manufacture of new articles.

(b) 10 applications from Madhya Pradesh were due for disposal as on 31-3-1978.

(c) Licensing and related procedures have been simplified so as to reduce the time lag in issuing the requisite approval. Efforts are made to issue various clearances expeditiously.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidy for cement units

8203. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to grant subsidy for cement units; and

(b) if so, what are the details and objective therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government have appointed a high level Committee for carrying out a comprehensive review of the Cement Industry. The terms of reference to the Committee include, inter alia, fresh study of the cost structure and ex-work price for cement. Government are also considering grant of subsidy to cement units for captive power plants etc.

Panel to review implementation of power projects

8204. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent conference of State Power Minister, Chairmen of Electricity Boards held in Delhi has

recommended for setting up a panel to review implementation of power projects throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). It was decided that a suitable organisation be established in each State for effective monitoring of the progress of power projects. The Chief Ministers of the States have been requested to review the existing arrangements in this regard and to strengthen the organisation wherever required.

It was also decided to have a Standing Committee of the Power Ministers' Conference. This has since been set up.

बैरोजगारी भत्ता योजना के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कानून

8205. श्री केशव राव शोंबणे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैरोजगारी भत्ता योजना के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कोई कानून पारित किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिए उसे प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उसे स्वीकृति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार और वहाँ की जनता में बहुत असन्तोष व्याप्त है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० डी० पाटिल) : (क) महाराष्ट्र रोजगार गारण्टी विधेयक, 1977 राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) विधेयक के उपबन्ध, विशेषकर वे उपबन्ध जो बेरोजगार भत्ते की प्रदायगी के बारे में हैं, ऐसे नीति सम्बन्धी मामले हैं जिन पर सावधानी से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार के पास यह निष्कर्ष निकालने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र के लोगों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने विधेयक को सीधे स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की मांग की है, जिस पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

भड़काने वाले तथा सनसनीखेज समाचार प्रकाशित करने पर समाचार पत्रों पर नियंत्रण

8206. श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भड़काने वाले तथा सनसनीखेज समाचार, जिनका कोई आधार नहीं है अथवा बहुत कमजोर आधार है और जिनसे व्यक्तियों के कुछ दलों में वैमनस्य पैदा होता है, समाज में असन्तोष फैलता है और लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठोस पहुँचती है अथवा जिनका उद्देश्य झूठी अपवाह फैलाना है, प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचारपत्रों, तथा उनके अधिकारियों, मालिकों, सम्पादकों पर नियन्त्रण रखने और यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो उन्हें दण्ड देने अथवा न्यायालयों से दण्डित कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ख) प्रैस स्वतन्त्रता का दुरुपयोग किस प्रकार रोका जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जलज कृष्ण लाल शर्मा) : (क) इन अपराधों

में रत समाचारपत्रों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय दण्ड संहिता तथा आपराधिक दण्ड संहिता में प्रावधान हैं। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 124क, 153क, 153ख, और 285क, तथा आपराधिक दण्ड संहिता की धारा 95 और 455 सनसनीखेज या भड़काने वाले समाचारों, जिनका आधार नहीं होता या बहुत कमजोर आधार होता है और जिनसे व्यक्तियों के दलों में वैमनस्य पैदा होता है, को प्रकाशित करने वाले प्रकाशकों की समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित हैं। आपराधिक दण्ड संहिता की धारा 95 के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार है कि वे प्रकाशकों की प्रतियाँ जब्त कर सकें और जिन प्रतियों को जब्त करने की घोषणा हो गई हो, उनको अधिकार में लेने के लिए तलाशी के वारण्ट जारी कर सकें। आपराधिक दण्ड संहिता की धारा 108 के तहत सनसनी खेज समाचार, ध्रावि का प्रसार करने वाले व्यक्तियों से दण्डित व्यवहार के लिए जमानत की मांग की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यकारी अधिकार का प्रयोग राज्य सरकारों तथा सब शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासकों द्वारा अपनी प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

(ख) जबकि उपलब्ध दार्ष्टिक प्रावधानों का प्रयोग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है प्रस्तावित प्रेम परिषद् इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिए प्रैस पर अपने नैतिक अधिकार का प्रयोग करेंगी।

Quota of Coal and Power to Textile Mills

8207 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the quota of the coal given to textile industries have been reduced by 40 per cent,

(b) is it also a fact that the supply of electric power to the textile industry is also irregular;

(c) if not, it is not also a fact that the Textile Mills Association has in a press release complained of the cut to the extent of 40 per cent;

(d) whether Government has probed into the complaint; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The information sought in the question has been collected from the Ministries of Railways and Energy and is furnished as follows:

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No such press release has come to the notice of this Ministry.

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

Pension to freedom fighters from Bihar and U.P.

8208. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number district-wise of the freedom fighters who have been receiving pensions from the Central Government in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number district-wise in the above States of those persons whose pensions have been withheld and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications for pension from these States which are still pending and the time by which a decision will be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The figures are as follows:—

Name of the State	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of cases withheld/suspended.
Bihar	19,126	223
Uttar Pradesh	18,096	307

District-wise break up is given in statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2194/78].

Pensions have been suspended/cancelled in cases where it has subsequently come to notice that the applicants are ineligible for pension because—

(i) they have not undergone the minimum prescribed political suffering; or

(ii) the suffering is not in connection with the freedom movement; or

(iii) they are having an income which is more than the prescribed minimum.

(c) No application is pending initial scrutiny. However, 12,060 cases in Bihar and 1536 cases in Uttar Pradesh, have been filed for want of acceptable documentary evidence from the freedom fighters. As and when the required evidence/information is received the cases will be reviewed and pension sanctioned in eligible cases.

Crisis in Thermal Power Units due to low coal inventories in Delhi and Maharashtra

8209. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Economic Times* dated 26th March, 1978 indicating that a crisis has developed in the Thermal Power Generation Plants in Delhi and Maharashtra as a result of critically low coal inventories;

(b) efforts made by Government to rush coal to boost inventories to the affected Thermal Power Plants; and

(c) whether the crisis in Thermal Power Units was on account of the failure on the part of the manage-

means to take timely action to avert it; if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take against the persons responsible for the lapse?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is aware that reports regarding shortage of coal in thermal power stations in Maharashtra and Delhi have been published in some newspapers.

(b) A number of steps were taken by the Government to supply additional quantities of coal to the affected thermal power stations, namely, (i) additional coal rakes were diverted to the concerned power stations, (ii) railways/coal supply companies were asked to move additional quantities of coal to affected power stations on priority basis, (iii) ad hoc linkages were arranged for thermal power stations in Maharashtra from Pench and Singarem coalfields and (iv) railways were requested to make available additional wagons for movement of coal to the affected power stations.

(c) The depletion in the coal stocks of power stations in Maharashtra and Delhi had resulted from a variety of reasons and cannot be attributed to the failure on the part of the management of power stations. The question of taking action against persons responsible for the lapse therefore does not arise.

Sale of Defective Bread in Delhi

8210. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defective bread of Bakries in Delhi, which is not fit for human consumption, is being marketed;

(b) if so, what is the cause of it; and

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(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into this and stop the sale of such a commodity in the market immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government has not received any complaint so far about the marketing of defective bread in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of C.S.S. Officers in Deputy Secretary's Grade

8211. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointments/promotions of I.E.S./I.S.S. Officers to cadre posts are made without any prior consultation with the Ministries; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why similar procedure has not been adopted for the appointment of C.S.S. Officers to Deputy Secretaries grade for whom the posts in Secretariat are cadre posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Appointments of Grade I/Grade II officers of IES/ISS to posts in various Ministries/Departments, included in the cadre of these Services, are made in consultation with the administrative Ministry/Department concerned. In the case of officers of Grade III/Grade IV of those Services, they are posted straightaway against the cadre posts.

(b) Posts of Deputy Secretary in the Secretariat are not cadre posts for any Service. Hence the question of nominating officers of CSS in these posts, like IES/ISS Officers posted to their own cadre posts, does not arise.

कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध छद्मचारा के आरोप

8212. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध छद्मचारा के आरोपों की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं तथा कितने कर्मचारियों के मामलों में जांच की गई तथा उनमें से कितने दोषी पाए गए तथा कितने को दण्ड दिया गया तथा कितने कर्मचारियों को दोषमुक्त कर दिया गया और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा उदयपुर (राजस्थान) को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं हेतु स्वीकृत राशि

8213. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के लिए कितनी विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं तथा उसके लिए राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) राज्य की विद्युतीकरण की कितनी योजनाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राम चन्द्रन) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान निगम ने, राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले को, 2.71 करोड़ रुपये की कुल ऋण सहायता की 7 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम स्वीकृत की हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रायोजित 2.66 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण परिषद को, 8 स्कीमों, 31 मार्च, 1978 को निगम के पास विचाराधीन थी।

Increase in the dacoities and cattle lifting by armed gangs crossing the border from Bangladesh into Tripura

8214 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoities and cattle lifting by armed gangs crossing the border from Bangladesh into Tripura are on the increase;

(b) if so, whether the Border Security Force has been found inadequate in tackling the problem;

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the challenge;

(d) whether army has been alerted in this regard; and

(e) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). There has been no significant increase in dacoities and cattle lifting along the Tripura-Bangladesh Border and the B.S.F. is dealing with the problem adequately. B.S.F. authorities have also recently discussed the problems relating to border crime and manning of the international border, with the Chief Minister of Tripura, with a view to make the arrangements for prevention of border crime more effective.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

हिन्दी में चल रहे प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

8215. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और उससे संबद्ध
तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों
की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चल
रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी
माध्यम और अंग्रेजी माध्यम से अलग-अलग
चल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय जो पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी
माध्यम से चल रहे हैं उन्हें हिन्दी माध्यम में
चलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की
है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) चार ताप विद्युत कार्मिक प्रशिक्षण
संस्थान दिल्ली, नागपुर, दुर्गापुर तथा नेवेली
में स्थित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त एक विद्युत
प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान तथा एक गरम-
लाइन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भी हैं। ये दोनों
बंगलौर में हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली तथा नेवेली के संस्थानों
में दो पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं—एक
इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों के लिए तथा दूसरा
प्रचालकों के लिए। दुर्गापुर संस्थान में केवल
प्रचालकों के लिए ही पाठ्यक्रम चलाया
जा रहा है तथा नागपुर में इस समय केवल
इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों के लिए ही पाठ्य-
क्रम चलाया जा रहा है।

विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में
निम्नलिखित छः पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे
हैं:—

(1) विद्युत प्रणाली प्रचालन पर दस
सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम।

(2) विद्युत प्रणाली प्रचालन पर छः
सप्ताह का विशेषज्ञ पाठ्यक्रम।

(3) विद्युत प्रणाली में कम्प्यूटर के
प्रयोग पर आठ सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम।

(4) विद्युत प्रणाली सुरक्षा तथा इस्टी-
मैन्टेशन पर चार सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम।

(5) विद्युत प्रणाली में संचार व्यवस्था
पर चार सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम।

(6) विद्युत और दूर संचार समन्वय
पर दो सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम।

गरम लाइन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में गरम लाइन
अनुरक्षण तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता
है।

(ग) इस समय सभी पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी
में चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) क्योंकि चलाये जा रहे पाठ्य-
क्रम अत्यन्त तकनीकी किस्म के हैं अतः उन्हें
हिन्दी में चलाने को इस समय कोई योजना
नहीं है।

Winding up of Match Factories

8216. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his
Ministry are considering any proposal
for winding up of the existing match
factories and ownership and the
Industry Minister has declared it in a
public meeting recently;

(b) if so, the details of such propo-
sals and by what alternative method
the present companies will be wound
up and by when and whether em-
ployees interests will be protected;
and

(c) number of match factories in the country and number amongst them owned or managed by foreign firms and number of each of them likely to be wound up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). There are 3066 small scale match units in the country including Khadi Units and Cooperative Units, all owned by Indians. In addition M/s. WIMCO Ltd., Bombay, the only company in the large scale sector, are having 5 units manufacturing matches. Recently in a public speech at Coimbatore, Minister of Industry referred to his talks with the top management people of M/s. WIMCO Ltd. in which he had informed them that they should, over a period of three years, phase out their production of matches and diversify their activities. The modalities of this are under discussion with the company in order to ensure that there is the minimum dislocation and no adverse effect on existing employment.

Regrouping of Naxalites in Orissa

8217. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that Naxalites are regrouping themselves in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that white paper on police issued by the Home Department attributed the step-up in Naxalite activities to the recent release of a large number of their cadre from jails and they are active particularly among peasants, landless labourers and industrial workers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). According to the Government

of Orissa the relevant portion from the White paper on police issued by the State Home Department reads as under:—

“With the release of a large number of leading CP(ML) cadres in pursuance of the policy of the Government, the CP(ML) cadres were reorganising and regrouping themselves. The CP(ML) cadres have been particularly active among peasants, landless labourers and industrial workers. Several incidents of their instigating the share croppers and the Adivasis to forcibly harvest crops from land cultivated by them or illegally transferred (from) forefathers came to notice. No serious law and order problem, however, arose on account of such instigation although tensions prevailed for some time. The police continue to maintain vigilance.”

The State Government have stated that no serious law and order problem has arisen on account of the activities of Naxalites so far.

सम्भल झील में कार्यरत बेरोजगार हो गये कर्मचारियों के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार

8218. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्भल झील (राजस्थान) से नमक का उत्पादन एक वर्ष पूर्व बन्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) वहां पर कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) सांभर लेक में 1976 में बन्द कर दिए जाने के बाद नमक का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है किन्तु चालू वर्ष में करीब 10,000 मी० टन नमक का उत्पादन होने की आशा है ।

(ख) नमक बनाने वाले स्थलों (साल्ट-वर्क्स) की बाढ़ के पानी से रक्षा करने के लिए गुड़ा आयोग बांध की ऊँचाई 10 फीट बढ़ायी जा रही है । इसके अलावा कम्पनी अपनी कुछ क्यारियों की मेड़ों को ऊँचा करके नमक उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का पथक करने तथा बाढ़ के पानी से बचाव के लिए दूसरी पंक्ति तैयार करने के कार्य में लगी है ।

(ग) किसी भी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Unprecedented Crisis of Paper

8219. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts on book printing have expressed the apprehension that there will be unprecedented crisis of paper this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of paper in the country; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the persons responsible for creating artificial scarcity in paper and selling it on arbitrary rates and to promote the paper production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Representations have been received from Publishers to the effect that Paper Manufacturers had increased

prices of their products and that publishers are having difficulties in obtaining paper at reasonable prices for the production of books.

(b) and (c). Despite the overall increase in the production of paper and paper boards by 54,000 tonnes during 1977, the percentage of production of cultural varieties of paper declined by about 2½ per cent in terms of total production because of higher percentage production of industrial varieties. With a view to increase the production of writing and printing papers, Government have issued the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 on 8-3-1978 which stipulates *inter alia* that paper mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more should produce white printing paper to the extent of 30 per cent of total production and five other common varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 per cent of total production of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper. This is expected to lead to an increased availability of commonly used varieties of cultural paper and to stabilise the prices. However, if there is any unreasonable increase in the prices of any specific variety of paper, Government would consider taking suitable measures, including the import of paper, to protect the interests of the consumers.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी

8220. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य की (मेगा-वाट में) वर्तमान आवश्यकता कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी का सरकार को पता है ।

(ख) मार्च, 1978 में बिजली की आवश्यकता 2420 मेगावाट होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रही है :—

(1) भार और विद्युत उत्पादन संतुलन का बेहतर प्रबंध ।

(2) पनकी, ओबरा और हरदुआगंज के ताप विद्युत यूनिटों से उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए परियोजना नवीकरण अभियान शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(3) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की प्रणाली में रूग्ण यूनिटों के क्षतिग्रस्त पुर्जों को प्रतिस्थापित करने तथा उन्हें पुनः चालू करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(4) उपस्कर में जहाँ भी अपेक्षित हों, आवश्यक संशोधन करके, फुटकर पुर्जों की उपलब्धता, अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता के कोयले, इत्यादि की व्यवस्था करके वर्तमान ताप विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों से उपलब्धता में तथा उनकी विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करके उनसे अधिकतम बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

(5) ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की 210 मेगावाट की प्रथम यूनिट और हरदुआगंज ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की 110 मेगावाट की यूनिट में स्थायित्व आ जाने और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान इनसे विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ने की आशा है । इन यूनिटों को 1977-78 के उत्तरार्ध में चालू किया गया था ।

(6) ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में 210 मेगावाट की दूसरी यूनिट को चालू वर्ष के दौरान चालू किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(7) सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी नई ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने हाथ में ले लिया है ।

(8) राज्य में नए ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(9) उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, उत्तर क्षेत्रीय विद्युत ग्रिड से जब भी आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध हो, उसकी व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

Import of Tallow

8221. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tallow imported from abroad, which contains tallow of cows and pigs, is used in the manufacture of soap in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are some religious sects and religious minded persons in India, who consider the use of tallow of cows and pigs as a hateful and un-religious act;

(c) if so, whether keeping in view the religious feelings of the Indian people Government will issue instructions to soap manufacturers to indicate on the packet of the soap made with tallow—'tallow used in the soap' so that people may know whether they are to use such soap or not; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Use of tallow in the manufacture of soap is optional and depends on the price and availability of tallow as well as of other oils. As a matter of policy Government do not permit import of tallow for use of soap manufacturers in organized sector. Limited quantities of tallow are being imported for the soap manufacturers in the small-scale sector.

(b) No representation against the use of tallow in soap has been received by the Government so far.

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

Setting up of Paper Mill based on Agricultural Waste

8222. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Industries Development Corporation, with a view to use agricultural waste as the basic material has decided to set up a Paper Mill in the State with substantial financial help from Industrial Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature of financial help to be given by I.F.C. and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation have been granted an industrial licence for setting up a paper mill based on agricultural waste in the Hoshiarpur district (Punjab) under the name and style "Mukerian Paper Mills Ltd." The unit is proposed to have a capacity of 9000 tonnes of paper. The project is to be implemented in the joint sector with the help of the financial institutions.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs to M/s. Mukerian Paper Mills and have also underwritten equity shares of the value of Rs. 20.33 lakhs offered by the company to the public for subscription.

New Strategy for Development of Roads

8223. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new strategy for development of roads in the country and details thereof such as outlay for 1978-79 by broad classification;

(b) what special steps are being taken to improve national high-ways;

(c) what is the total number and length of national highways at present;

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase the number and mileage of National highways; and

(e) details of specific important proposal under consideration and decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Constitutionally, the Central Government are responsible for National Highways in states. State Governments are responsible for all roads other than National Highways in States and they have to plan, develop and maintain these roads according to their needs and availability of resources.

Concerning National Highway emphasis is to be laid on the completion of 'on-going' works, and to take up such new works as are of an urgent nature. A provision of Rs. 76 crores

has been made for the development of National Highways during 1978-79.

(c) Fifty six in number and 28,970 kms. in length.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

8224. श्रीमती चम्पावती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का विभाग एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो मन्त्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग में गठित किये गये संयुक्त निदेशक के कार्यालय के कृत्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह कार्यालय भी हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का एक अंग है ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस कार्यालय में अनुसंधान सहायक (रिसर्च असिस्टेंट) के रूप में कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षकों के वेतनमान अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी अनुवादकों को दिये जा रहे वेतनमान के समान है ; और

(च) यदि हा, तो हिन्दी शिक्षकों को सेवा अयोग के जरिए नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं हालांकि हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का कार्यालय भी एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) संयुक्त निदेशक, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा परीक्षा संबंधी मामलों की देखभाल करते हैं ।

(ग) जी, हा ।

(घ) अनुसंधान सहायक के पद के भर्ती नियम अभी बनाये जा रहे हैं । संयुक्त निदेशक के कार्यालय के काम में रुकावट न आये, इसलिए, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के उपयुक्त प्राध्यापकों को, तदर्थ अवस्था के अन्तर्गत, प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर, इन पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ङ) और (च) जी हा, राजभाषा विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अनुवादक, तथा हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्राध्यापक का वेतनमान एक सा है । यह निर्णय पहले ही लिया जा चुका है कि हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्राध्यापकों की भर्ती सेवा अयोग के द्वारा ही की जाये ।

Car and Scooter Thefts in Delhi

8225. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of car and scooter thefts in the capital is on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last two years and the number of vehicles recovered as a result of police investigations; and

(c) the number of times during the same period, the police have unearthed car lifting gangs in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The number of cars and scooters stolen and recovered during

the years 1976 and 1977 are as follows:—

Year	Cars		Scooters	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1976	659	583	558	490
1977	920	737	880	588

(c) 15 gangs were smashed in 1976 and 9 in 1977.

Amount of money granted for acquisition of ships from foreign countries

8226. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money granted for acquisition of ships from foreign countries during the last 5 years; and

(b) what is the country-wise break-up of purchase of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) During the last 5 years, Rs. 220 crores have been sanctioned as loans and Rs. 165 crores as guarantees for financing acquisition of ships from shipyards in foreign countries.

(b) The country-wise break-up of ships acquired is as follows:—

G.D.R.	5
U.K.	2
Poland	7
Sweden	3
Yugoslavia	11
Spain	6
Japan	10
Belgium	1
W. Germany	1

Financial Assistance to States for Upliftment of Harijans

8227. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance granted to various States for the last three years for the upliftment of Harijans, the amount utilised and the amount lapsed due to non-utilization;

(b) the total amount of financial assistance proposed to be allocated to the various States during the next financial year for this purpose; and

(c) the particular spheres in which this assistance is utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The following amounts were released to the State Government out of the Central Budget for the Centrally sponsored schemes for the last 3 years:—

Year	(Rs in Lakhs)	
	Budget Provision	Releases
1975-76	1461.50	1413.00
1976-77	1433.50	1471.51
1977-78	1674.00	1630.23

Differences in the budget allotment and the releases during 75-76 and 77-78 were allowed to lapse because of lesser demands from the States. These differences are, however, marginal.

(b) It is proposed to allocate Rs. 2166.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

(c) Under the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the upliftment of Harijans assistance has been granted to the State Governments in the following spheres:—

1. Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
2. Pre-examination Training Centres.
3. Girls Hostels
4. Machinery for the protection of Civil Rights Act.

Appointment of Directors in Regional Units of Coal India Ltd. during Emergency

8228. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Emergency, persons belonging to INTUC were appointed Directors in the various region units of Coal India Ltd., such as Western Coalfields and Central Coalfields without consultation with the workers;

(b) whether they continue to function as Directors in various Coalfields with the result that the workers not belonging to INTUC are denied justice and functionaries of INTUC in coal mines continue to get undue benefits and favour in promotions; and

(c) the time by which Central Government propose to cancel the appointment of such persons as Directors made during the Emergency in order to put an end to this type of favouritism and discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Two persons belonging to the INTUC had been appointed to the Board of Directors of Western Coal-

fields Ltd. in July, 1976. Both of them have retired from Directorship on 31-12-1977. No non-officials were appointed to the Board of Directors of Central Coalfields Ltd. At present there are no non-official directors on the Board of Directors of Coal India Ltd. or any of its subsidiary companies.

Production in Indian Field Gun Factory, Kanpur

8229. SHRI SHARAD YADAV. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Field Gun Factory, Kanpur has started production; and if not, the reasons for the delay and steps being taken for an expeditious start of production;

(b) whether the management has not been making any plan to rehabilitate some of our ex-servicemen; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with details of employment potentialities?

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

(b) and (c). So far 42 ex-Servicemen have been employed by the management according to Government instructions in this regard.

Reference of Specific Projects to Defence Science Laboratories

8230. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specific projects and problems referred to Defence Science Laboratories in each of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the number of projects completed and problems solved by these laboratories in each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of new projects taken up by Defence Research and Development Laboratories/Establishments during 1975, 1976 and 1977 are—

1975—215

1976—241

1977—256

(b) The total number of projects completed during 1975, 1976 and 1977:

1975—158

1976—211

1977—143

These figures include projects taken up in earlier years and completed during this period.

Scheme for Welfare and Development of Harijans in Hill Regions of U.P.

8231. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any scheme for the welfare and development of Harijans belonging to the hill regions of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No separate schemes have been received by the Central Government for Welfare or development in respect of Harijans in the U.P. Hill Areas. However, such schemes are included in the Sub-Plan for the development of the hill areas of U.P. The Sub-Plan includes schemes of giving Pre-Matric Scholarships to Students, Aid for Books and Appliances, etc. to Students, Aid to Families for the Development of Agriculture and Cottage Industries and Opening of

Ashram Schools. Schemes on these lines have been included in the Annual Plan for the U.P. Hill Areas during 1977-78 and are being implemented. The proposals for 1978-79 have yet to be received.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हिन्दी अधिकारी और हिन्दी अनुवादक

8232. श्री राम चरण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी, हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—I और हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—II के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उन में से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए कितने पद रक्षित हैं और इन समुदायों के कितने कर्मचारी वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) अगर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई कर्मचारी नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री वी० रामबल्लभ) :

(क) विद्युत विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी का एक पद, हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—I का एक पद और हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—II के तीन पद स्वीकृत हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) चूंकि ये पद प्रतिनियुक्ति/स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर लिए गए व्यक्तियों से भरे गए हैं, अतः धारक्षण संबंधी आदेश लागू नहीं होते । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोई व्यक्ति नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ।

Schemes for Welfare of SC & ST

8233. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes district-wise including the Greater Bombay, for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the ensuing year in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the various State-wise schemes including Union Territories for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the ensuing year; and

(c) what machinery Government has set up or propose to set up on the State/Union Territory level for (b) above and on district level for (a) above and whether Government propose to include M.P.s in the implementation Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) Information has been called for from State/U.T. Gov-

ernments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capacity and Production of Refrigeration Industry

8234. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity and actual production of different units in the refrigeration industry in the country;

(b) what is actual production of each unit for the period 1976, 1977 and 1978; and

(c) what is the cause of low utilisation of the capacity sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The licensed capacity and the production of the units licensed for the manufacture of Domestic Refrigerators and still in production during 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Jan-Feb.) is as under:

S. No.	Name of the firm	Licensed capacity	1976 Production	1977 Production	1978 Production (Jan-Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Godrej and Boyce Company, Bombay	30,000	26,714	37,219	8,206
2.	M/s. Fedders Lloyd Corpn, New Delhi	10,000	1,318	2,474	284
3.	M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn	30,000	23,329	31,571	6,648
4.	M/s. Kelvinators, Faridabad	1,00,000	43,714	62,466	10,938
5.	M/s. Sur Industries, Calcutta	2,400	33	24	6
6.	M/s. Voltas Ltd.	11,000	7,572	9,731	1,446

(c) The main reason for overall under-utilisation of capacity in the industry as a whole is lack of demand.

Vacancies in Rifle Factory, Ishapur

8235. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in Rifle Factory, Ishapur and Metal and Steel Factory under D.G.O.F. caused by retirement and premature expiry of employees during the last three years;

(b) number of vacancies trade and grade-wise;

(c) number of vacancies filled in so far; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the Government policy of absorbing the trained artisans from Ordnance Training Schools of D.G.O.F. in the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Pay of Assistants in Railway Board Office

8236. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2988 on the 15th March, 1978 regarding fixation of pay of assistants in Railway Board Office and state:

(a) whether any meeting has since been convened by the Committee of Ministers to resolve the issue pending for over 3 or 4 years; and

(b) if not, when a meeting is proposed to be fixed to finalise the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A meeting of the Ministers is proposed to be held on a date convenient to them possibly in the next month.

Extension of Delhi Special Police Establishments Amendment Act

8237. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the Government of Karnataka State to withdraw its consent to the extension to Karnataka of concurrent powers of investigation, by the Centre, of offences under the Delhi Special Police Establishments Amendment Act;

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

(c) the Constitutional implication of the reported decision;

(d) whether the said decision is symptomatic of any centrifugal tendency; and

(e) the effect of the decision on the work and proceedings of the Grover Commission as well as on the work of investigation by C.B.I. under the Centre's orders, of certain matters based on the Grover Commission's interim report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Government of Karnataka, by its notification dated the 3rd April, 1978, has withdrawn its consent given by it earlier under Sec. 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, which enabled the Special Police Establishment (CBI) to exercise its powers and jurisdiction in the State of Karnataka.

(b) to (d). The legal implications and other issues arising out of this action of the State Government are under study.

(e) The aforesaid action of the State Government does not affect the inquiry being held by the Grover Commission of Inquiry which is continuing its work as hitherto. However pending study of the legal implications the Special Police Establishment is not proceeding further with the draught affected States and sought State of Karnataka, including a case registered by it against Shri D. Devaraj Urs and others on one of the allegations covered by the First Report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry.

**Demand for Steel, Cement etc. by
Draught Affected States**

8238. SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Governments of the draught affected States had sought assistance in getting cement and R.C.C. pipes for the purpose of lift irrigation and other schemes to face the serious scarcity situation in those States;

(b) if so, the demand made by each State and the quantity allotted and supplied to each State so far; and

(c) the criteria for allocation and assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No such request for assistance has been received in the recent past. However, in June, 1977 a request was received from the Government of Orissa for additional allotment of cement in view of the draught condition in most parts of the State, but in the context of the shortfall in production of cement in the country due to power cut etc.,

the State was advised to manage within their allocation.

(c) Requests for additional ad-hoc allocation to meet emergent situation are considered on merits in the context of overall availability. However, it is open to the State Governments to re-adjust their requirements within the overall allocation to meet the situation arising out of draught.

संगणकों का लगाया जाना

8239. श्री राघवजी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार का विचार देश में पहले से ही विद्यमान बेरोजगारी की गम्भीर समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में संगणकों को, जिससे रोजगार के अवसरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है, लगाने सम्बन्धी योजना को समाप्त करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : जी, नहीं। सरकार की नीति यह है कि कम्प्यूटरों को उनकी अनिवार्यता, लागत संबंधी लाभ और भारतीय परिस्थितियों में उनकी प्रासंगिकता तथा साथ ही देश में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति को देखते हुए लागू किया जाय।

**Production of Energy by MHD
Technology**

8240. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MHD technology, which produces power by using hot coal gas, is capable of raising the efficiency of a fuel burning electric power station to over 50 per cent equivalent to get one and a half times more of energy out of one and the same tonne of fuel;

(b) whether the Indo-Soviet joint work in the field of MHD (Magneto-

hydro-dynamics) conversion of energy have framed any scheme in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Magneto Hydro Dynamics Power Generation involves direct conversion of heat into electricity. The process chosen for Research & Development work in India consists in gasifying coal and burning it to produce a high temperature gas which is further ionised and expanded through a duct across a magnetic field. An electric current is thus produced in the electrodes placed inside the duct. The Research and Development work is being undertaken under the sponsorship of Department of Science and Technology jointly by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Technical consultation is being provided by Institute of High Temperature, Moscow in accordance with an agreement between Government of India and Government of USSR. The main features of this programme are:—

1. Creation of a suitable base for research and development work in the field of MHD Generation.
2. Development of an MHD experimental plant at the level of 5—15 MW (thermal input) and conducting experiments thereon.

Excise exemption on Small Scale Furniture Industries

8241. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation made by the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association dated 25th July, 1977 No. 87/771/77 on the subject

"Small Scale Furniture Industries request for excise exemption and raising excisable turnover to Rs. 5 lakhs" has been considered by Government and what is its opinion;

(b) whether Industry Ministry made some favourable recommendations to the Finance Minister on that representation on that subject; and

(c) if so, the details of recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Industry was in broad agreement with the points raised in the representation and made a recommendation to the Ministry of Finance on 15th November, 1977 for raising the excise exemption limit for small scale steel furniture manufacturing units from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs. The Ministry of Finance have already issued a notification on 1st March, 1978 raising the exemption limit of excise duty on steel furniture from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of units whose value of clearance does not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

8242. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से ऐसे सदस्य कितने हैं जिन्हें राजभाषा समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर इस समिति में शामिल किया गया है ?

असिक्त समिति (श्री श्री राज्यपाल) : (क)
जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम संसदन विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं। इनके असिक्त समिति में कुछ गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति भी शामिल किए जाएंगे। इस मामले

में विचार हो रहा है। वर्तमान प्रस्तावों में अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत परियोजना बोर्ड, को राजभाषा विभाग की सफाई पर लिखा गया था और श्री सुभाकर द्विवेदी को उक्त विभाग ने अपने प्रतिनिधि की हस्तिलेख नामित किया था।

विवरण

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16. अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी, परिषद — सदस्य
17. अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत परियोजना बोर्ड — सदस्य
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दिल्ली सलाहकार समिति

8243. श्री सुरेश विष्णु : क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके विभाग में दिल्ली सलाहकार समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन में से ऐसे सदस्यों के नाम और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इस समिति में राजभाषा समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर सम्मिलित किया गया है ?

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

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allocation for Development of Small Ports

8244. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated or proposed to be allocated by the Government of India for the development of small ports and for port trusts in 1978-79;

(b) the programme chalked out or proposed to be chalked out for Gujarat and the amount earmarked for the purpose and - how it is likely to be spent; and

(c) the amount for which the State Government of Gujarat made a request for the development of ports for 1978-79 indicating the names of the ports thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). There is 728 LS-8.

a budget provision of Rs. 52,72,95,000/- for providing capital loans to the eight major Port Trust Boards to finance their development schemes. In addition, there is a provision of Rs. 27,17,78,000/- for the Port Development Schemes at the major ports of New Tuticorin and New Mangalore ports.

The responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. From the Fourth Plan onwards Central loan assistance has been extended to the State Governments for the development of minor ports selected on the basis of one minor port from each Maritime State. The port selected for the purpose from Gujarat was Porbander. The whole of the Central loan assistance of Rs. 7.22 crores sanctioned for the scheme for the development of Porbander has already been released in favour of the State Government.

No final view has yet been taken on the pattern of Central assistance for the development of minor ports in the Plan period beginning from April, 1978. No provision has been suggested in the Central Sector for the development of minor ports in 1978-79.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारेषण साइनों पर व्यय

8245. श्रीधरमोहन बाई फतेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारेषण साइनों तथा विद्युत भार पारेषण किटों पर कुल कितना व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) इसमें से विद्युत में कितनी एनर्जी केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार तथा गुजरात राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा खर्च किये

जाने का विचार है तथा किन उद्देश्यों के लिए खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए गुजरात सरकार अथवा गुजरात राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा कौन सी विभिन्न योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गयी हैं और प्रत्येक योजना में कितनी धन-राशि अन्तर्गुह्य है तथा ये योजनाएं कब-कब केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई हैं । और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का

विचार है और कब तथा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबल्लभ) :
(क) 26 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) चूंकि गुजरात की सभी अनुमोदित अंतर्राज्यीय/राज्यीय परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, गुजरात में इस हेतु 1978-79 में कोई व्यय होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) . केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीकृति के लिए गुजरात राज्य की जो विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमें विचाराधीन हैं वे विवरण में दी गई हैं । इन पर सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रुपयों में)	प्रस्तुत किए जाने की तारीख
1. बानकबोरी ताप-विद्युत विस्तार (3×210 मेगा- वाट)	213	14-9-77
2. गांधीसागर ताप-विद्युत विस्तार (210 मेगावाट)	69.30	8-7-77
3. शापुर, सिक्का और कांडला के छोटे ताप-विद्युत यूनिटों के बदले इन स्थानों पर 60-60 मेगावाट के यूनिट प्रतिष्ठापित करना	65.82	6-8-77
4. उत्तरान के छोटे ताप-विद्युत यूनिटों के बदले वहां 120 मेगावाट का एक यूनिट लगाना	39.38	13-2-78
5. कच्छ में सिन्हादुत ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र (2×55) मेगावाट)	56.5	3-9-77
6. कदमा जल विद्युत परियोजना (2×60 मेगावाट)	32.8	दिसम्बर, 1977

बाँठवा तथा मानाबदर गुजरात में बेसहारा स्त्रियों के लिये बुनाई कक्षाएँ

8246. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र की जूनागढ़ जिला पंचायत के बाठवा तथा मानाबदर शहरो में बेसहारा स्त्रियों के लिये बुनायी कक्षाएँ चालू की गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और कितनी अवधि के लिये प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या जूनागढ़ जिला पंचायत उक्त बेसहारा स्त्रियों को 31-12-77 से मासिक वजीफा देने के लिये लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त, भारत सरकार से मंजूरी की मांग की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो हमें कितनी राशि अस्तव्यस्त है ;

(ङ) क्या वजीफा देना मंजूर कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और कितनी राशि का ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त मंजूरी कब तक दी जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा नयली) : (क) जी हाँ, बाठवा तथा मानाबदर में बुनाई कक्षाएँ चालू की गई थीं लेकिन ये कक्षाएँ केवल बेसहारा स्त्रियों के लिए नहीं थीं।

(ख) बाँठवा तथा मानाबदर के लिए 6-8-1977 से 5-12-1977 तक का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) और (च). प्रशिक्षणाधिकारियों की वजीफे की मंजूरी 5-1-78 को दी गई थी। प्रशिक्षण के समाप्त होने पर 6-8-77 से 5-12-77 तक 50 रुपये प्रति मास की दर पर वजीफा दिया गया। इसकी कुल राशि 7,932.86 रुपये थी।

गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों को सरकारी नियंत्रण में लेना

8247. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में अनेक कपड़ा मिलें बंद होने की स्थिति में हैं और पहले से बंद कपड़ा मिलों की कुल संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनके बंद होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो कब और किस प्रकार और किन मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज मंत्री (बीमती भावा मंत्री) . (क) से (घ). अन्य स्थानों की तरह गुजरात की वस्त्र मिलें भी एक और मांग की कमी तथा दूसरी ओर अधिक उत्पादन लागत की वजह से कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही हैं लेकिन यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि क्या गुजरात में वस्त्र मिलें बंद होने की स्थिति में है और यदि हैं तो वे कितनी हैं। इस समय छह सूती कपड़ा मिलें बंद पड़ी हैं। इन छह सूती कपड़ा मिलों के विवरण इस प्रकार है —

क्रम सं०	मिल का नाम	बंद होने के कारण
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	फाइन निटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	यह मिल ऊण वस्त्र उपग्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम) के अधीन आती है किन्तु इसके मालिकों ने सरकार द्वारा इसका अधिग्रहण करने के खिलाफ उच्चतम न्यायालय में याचिका दायर की है तथा मामला न्यायाधीन है। इस बीच जबकि मिल का कताई विभाग अभी भी बंद पड़ा है गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय की डिकी के अधीन मिल का होजरी विभाग पुराने मालिकों के अधीन चल रहा है।
2.	श्री ब्रह्मानी स्पिनिंग एण्ड विविंग वर्क्स, खनबालिया।	तूफान की वजह से मिल को हुई क्षति।
3	श्री माण्डवी स्पिनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, कण्ठ-माण्डवी।	वित्तीय संकट
4	नवज्योति मिल्स लिमिटेड, कादी	वित्तीय संकट
5	अहमदाबाद लक्ष्मी काटन मिल्स, अहमदाबाद।	वित्तीय संकट
6	वि मानेकचोक एण्ड अहमदाबाद मेन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, लिमिटेड अहमदाबाद।	वित्तीय संकट

सरकार की यह नीति है कि बंद वस्त्र मिलों का और अधिक अधिग्रहण करके राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम पर और अधिक जिम्मेदारियां तब तक न लादी जाएं जब तक कि यह मामले की सम्पूर्ण परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अनिवार्य न हो जाए। सरकार को आशा है कि बंद पड़ी वस्त्र मिलों को पुनः खोलने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

Increase in Prices of Coir Husk

8248. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to scarcity of coir husk, its prices have become exorbitant; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the assistance Government have provided to this industry?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala are considering taking steps to procure husks from private traders under the Coconut Husks Control Order, 1973 and making them available to the industry at controlled prices.

D.T.C. direct bus route between Ashok Vihar and Central Secretariat

8249. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for provision of DTC bus between Ashok Vihar and Central Secretariat by the direct route i.e. Via Rohtak Road and Mandir Marg;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made on this behalf;

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

(d) what steps Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A suggestion has been received for diversion of route No. 220 operating from Ashok Vihar

to Central Secretariat via Rohtak Road and Mandir Marg.

(b) to (d). The suggestion has not been found feasible. The proposed diversion will deprive those who have to go to University, Old Secretariat, I. P. College, ISET and the office complex at I.T.O. of the existing bus facilities. Those who want to travel via Kali Dass Marg and Rohtak Road, can avail themselves of the services on route No. 157 or 14 operating from Ashok Vihar to Connaught Circus, from where a large number of buses are available for Central Secretariat.

Representation from Bhartiya Samrakshan Kamgar Sangh regarding relief to Government servants

8250. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 22nd November, 1977 or thereabout from the General Secretary of Bhartiya Samrakshan Kamgar Sangh C.O.D., Dehu (Pune), Maharashtra in regard to the grant of relief to families of Government servants who are in receipt of family pension and extraordinary pension; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The representation dated 22nd November, 1977 from the General Secretary of Bhartiya Samrakshan Kamgar Sangh, COD Dehu (Pune) was addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) and it was received in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) On careful examination by that Ministry, it was not found possible to accede to the demand. A reply was accordingly sent to the Sangh by that Ministry.

Ban on Import of Dimethyl Aniline

8251 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Industrial Development has received a representation dated the 30th November, 1977 from K. D. Chemicals—Badlapur District, Thana (Maharashtra) in regard to ban on import of Dimethyl Aniline;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the said representation; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and when it shall now be taken?

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

(b) It has been decided to include the item in the banned list

(c) Does not arise

Excess weightment of Salt

8252. SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salt-Commissioner, Government of India, Jaipur has received a representation dated the 22nd October, 1977 or thereabout from the President, Bhayandar Salt Merchants' Association of Thana District (Maharashtra) in regard to 'excess weightment of salt';

(b) if so, what action has been taken in respect of the same and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and when it shall now be taken?

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

No representation has been received directly from the President, Bhayandar Salt Merchants' Association of Thana District (Maharashtra) by the Salt Commissioner. However, a representation has been received by the Salt Commissioner from Bombay Salt Merchants' and—Shilotries Association, Bombay with regard to excess weight of salt.

(b) and (c). The representation is being considered in consultation with the Bombay Salt Merchants' and Shilotries Association, Bombay.

अमर जवान ज्योति के लिये गैस सिलेंडर

8253. श्री हुकूम खन् बकशबाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री अमर जवान ज्योति पर व्यय के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 195 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इण्डिया गैट पर अमर जवान ज्योति के लिये कितने गैस सिलेंडर उपयोग में लाये गये और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ और प्रति दिन कितने सिलेंडर उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं और प्रति वर्ष कितने झण्डे फहराये जाते हैं और बदले जाते हैं और कुल मालाएँ बढ़ाई जाती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उपयोक्त नाम (क) में लिखित वस्तुएं टेंडर आमंत्रित करके खरीदी जाती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ये टेंडर किस किस तारीख को आमंत्रित किये गये, किन व्यक्तियों ने टेंडर भेजे और कितने टेंडर प्राप्त हुए ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन लाल) :

(क) (1)	वर्ष	गैस सिलेंडरों की संख्या	लागत
	1975-76 . . .	686	22,270.46 रुपए
	1976-77 . . .	756	24,653.16 रुपए
	1977-78 . . .	790	25,774.90 रुपए

प्रति दिन लगभग 2 से 2.5 सिलेंडर खर्च होते हैं। सिलेंडरों की प्रति दिन की खपत मौसम की स्थिति और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों आदि के दौरों पर निर्भर करती है।

(2) झंडे

एक समय में तीन झंडे, प्रत्येक सेना से एक एक झंडा, फहराये जाते हैं। एक वर्ष में कुल 24 झंडे प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

(3) पुष्पमालाएँ

प्रति दिन एक पुष्पमाला चढ़ाई जाती है। अगर जवान ज्योती की कुल अनुरक्षण लागत में गैस सिलेंडरों, झंडों और पुष्पमालाओं की लागत के अलावा इसकी देख-भाल पर होने वाला खर्च भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) टैंडर नहीं मंगाए जाते हैं। चूंकि गैस सिलेंडर प्राधिकृत एजेंटों से निश्चित मात्रा/किस्म/दरों पर खरीदे जाते हैं, इसलिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए टैंडर मांगने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। झण्डों और पुष्पमालाओं पर होने वाले खर्च को ध्यान में रखते हुए टैंडर मांगने की जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती है और इन्हें खुले बाजार से खरीदा जाता है।

Mercy Petitions

8254. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) how many petitions for mercy from condemned prisoners were re-

ceived in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and State-wise break-up thereof;

(b) how many of such petitions were allowed, dismissed in 1976-77 and 1977-78 and State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) how many such petitions are still pending decision and how many are pending decisions from Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2195/78.]

Black Market by Madhaonagar Cotton Mills, Sangli

8255. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether one Shri V. D. Patwardhan, ex-officer and shareholder of Madhaonagar Cotton Mills, Sangli by the letter dated 19-8-77 addressed to him complained about (i) sale of coke in black market, (ii) sale of cement in black market (iii) sale of controlled yarn in black market by the management of the said mill;

(b) whether complaint about unauthorised sale of looms by the management of the Mills was also made; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken and if not, the action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). Necessary information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की पदोन्नति

8256. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार सेवा प्रभाग में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों की पदोन्नति के मामले में बहुत असमानता है जो एक ही बेलनमान में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों को रिपोर्टों के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया जाता है जबकि हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को लम्बी अवधि तक हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के रूप में काम करने के बाद भी इस पद पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि समाचार सेवा प्रभाग में हिन्दी रिपोर्टों के पद बहुत कम हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बर्हता प्राप्त हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता ; और

(घ) क्या हिन्दी के विकास को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार नियमों में शीघ्र संशोधन करने का है जिससे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए समान व्यवस्था की जा सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). समाचार सेवा प्रभाग की बार्निटोरिय क्मिंट में रिपोर्टों (अंग्रेजी) के 8 पदों को छोड़ कर समाचार सेवा प्रभाग

में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के रिपोर्टों का कोई पद नहीं है, उक्त रिपोर्टों के पद सीनियर ग्रेड के स्टेनोग्राफरों (अंग्रेजी) की पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं । रिपोर्ट (हिन्दी) के कोई पद नहीं है, क्योंकि फिलहाल अंग्रेजी के प्रसारण ही मानिटर किये जाते हैं ।

(घ) ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Area under Army in J & K State

8257. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area in the use of the army in J&K State, stating the district-wise break-up; and

(b) whether it is a fact that land owners of Gurez have not been given any rent so far for the land in the use of the army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to information recently available, a total area of approximately 57,800 acres of land is under the use of the Defence Services in J & K State. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the locations.

(b) In village Gurez three properties measuring a total area of 5.843 acres are held under requisition under the J & K Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. Annual rent payable for these properties at the rate of Rs. 1,451.79 has been paid upto 31-3-77. Payment for the period upto 31-3-78 has now become due and would be paid by the local revenue authorities. In addition to the above, an area of 3.45 acres of land is also under the occupation of the Army and arrangements are in hand to arrange hiring of the land and payment of due rentals.

Setting up of Small Scale Units by Large Scale Units

8258. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many large scale units have directly or indirectly set up small scale units for usurping the facilities offered to small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to prevent such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). According to the notification issued on 19th May, 1975 by the Department of Industrial Development whereby the definition of small scale industrial units was revised, the following stipulation has been included: "Provided that no such undertaking shall be a subsidiary or owned or controlled by any other undertaking". By this stipulation and instructions earlier issued, all units which are subsidiary or association of a company which is a large scale unit; where a portion of the capital is held by firms which do not come within the definition of small scale units; where advance has been guaranteed to the unit by big industrial units, the unit/units concerned shall not be entitled to any assistance under the small scale industries programme of Government. The Director of Industries, therefore, do not make available facilities to units directly or indirectly set up by large scale units. If it is brought to the notice of the Government, that in default of these instructions, small scale units are directly or indirectly set up by large units, facilities admissible to the small scale units will be denied to them. The Government have no information of the number of units set up in default of the instructions issued.

Inquiry against Director, Electronics Testing and Development Centre

8259. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been ordered into the various charges of corruption and malpractices levelled against the Director, Electronics Testing and Development Centre, a subsidiary of the Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation by the workers of that Centre;

(b) if so, when the enquiry was started and what is the modus operandi of the enquiry;

(c) whether Chandigarh Administration has received complaints from the concerned workers that pending enquiry the Director has become vindictive and prejudice towards them; and

(d) what are the safeguards provided to the workers and by what time the enquiry is likely to be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from Chandigarh Administration, the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh ordered an enquiry into the charges against the Director, Electronics Testing and Development Centre on 21-6-1977 and appointed

Director, Technical Education, Chandigarh as the Inquiry Officer. The Inquiry Officer has asked the complaints to adduce evidence in support of the allegations. He will also look into the relevant records.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Pending enquiry against the Director, Electronics Testing and Development Centre, Chandigarh, the

Managing Director of the Small Industries Development Corporation has been directed to take special interest in the affairs of the Centre. The interests of the workers are being fully safeguarded. The Inquiry Officer has been asked to complete the enquiry expeditiously. It is expected that the enquiry will be completed shortly.

Subsidy for setting up Industrial Units in Jhalawar (Rajasthan)

8260. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidies for setting up industrial units in the backward district of Jhalawar (Rajasthan); and

(b) the names of the parties or firms who have availed of this assistance in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) In pursuance of the decisions of the National Development Council Committee of State Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission have declared 247 districts in the country as industrially backward for the purpose of concessional finance facilities. Jhalawar District qualifies for this facility. This Scheme is operated by Department of Banking. Out of these 247 districts, the Planning Commission have further selected 101 districts/areas to qualify for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Jhalawar District does not qualify for this Scheme. The Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy is operated by this Ministry through the Directors of Industries of various States/Union Territories.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation against Chief Minister of Karnataka

8261. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka cannot be prosecuted and the CBI cannot investigate unless the State Cabinet gives its sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The Government of Karnataka, by its notification dated the 3rd April, 1978 withdrew the consent given by it earlier under section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, by which the Special Police Establishment was enabled to exercise powers and jurisdiction in the state of Karnataka. The legal implications of this notification are under study. Pending such study, the S.P.E. is not proceeding further with the investigation of cases, in the State of Karnataka, including the case registered against Shri D. Devraj Urs and others. The question of sanction for prosecution will arise only after the investigations are completed in the light of the results thereof.

Filling up posts of S.C. & S.T.

8262. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts with specific shares of S.C. and S.T. in such employment in the Ministry and in attached and subordinate offices and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category since March, 1977 and reasons thereof; and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/up gradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S.C. and S.T.?

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

Revitalisation of Sick Units

8264. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revitalise such marginal and sick industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The following are some of the important steps which are taken to revitalise sick industrial units.

2. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, has been established to give financial assistance to sick industrial units for the purpose of their revival. Other public financial institutions such as IFCI, ICICI etc. also help the sick industrial units by giving financial assistance and by re-scheduling payments due to them from sick industrial units wherever considered necessary.

3. The Central Government can take over the management of an industrial undertaking under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, if it is satisfied that the industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner detrimental to the industry and the public interest. It can also freeze the pre-take over liabilities of sick units, whose management has been taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act wherever considered necessary. Some of the State Governments, viz, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra etc. have enacted the Relief Undertaking Acts, under which the liabilities of an industrial

undertaking, which is declared as a Relief Undertaking by the State Government concerned, are frozen for a specified period.

4. The Central Government have also amended the Income-Tax Act, 1961 by providing tax concessions as incentives for merger of sick with healthy ones.

5. The question of evolving an appropriate institutional mechanism for detecting sickness at the incipient stage would be a relevant factor in the formulation of a comprehensive policy of industrial sickness, which is under Government's consideration.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

8265. श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में दैनिक मजदूरी पर कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनकी नियमित करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नियम क्या है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों में से कितने कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया जा चुका है और बाकी के कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान दैनिक मजदूरी पर 473 वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं। कर्मचारी यूनियन के साथ समझौते के अनुसार दो वर्ष की लगातार सेवा पूरी करने वाले वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों को उस तिमाही के समाप्त होने पर नियमित करने के लिये विचार किया जाता है, जिसमें

बे दो वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करते हैं, इससे कि स्वीकृत पद उपलब्ध हों। इस समझौते के अनुसार दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा 131 कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। शेष कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर उस समय विचार किया जाएगा जब वे दो वर्ष की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर लेंगे और जब स्वीकृत पद उपलब्ध होंगे।

Debarring of Employed S.C. & S.T. Students from Post-Matric Scholarships

8266. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completely debarred Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in full time employment from the receipt of post-matric scholarships irrespective of their income and family liabilities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to grant post-matric scholarships to full time employed students of these communities by applying the same means test as is applied for the non-employed students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Students in full time employment have been excluded from the purview of the Post-matric scholarship scheme as it is considered that these students can afford the cost of their studies and within the financial constraints, benefits should go more to full-time students.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Supply of Coal to Fertiliser Plants

8267. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of fertilizer plants in the country has been badly hit due to shortage of coal supply; and

(b) if so, efforts being made to improve the supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no report of the fertiliser plants in the country having been badly hit due to shortage of coal supply. In fact coal supplies to the fertiliser sector during 1977-78 exceeded the previous year's supply by 24.7 per cent

(b) Does not arise.

Employment Opportunities to Local People

8268. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government have taken up with the Central Government the question of evolving a national policy regarding employment opportunities to local people;

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of States which have reserved certain percentage of jobs for their local residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Central Government has not received any formal suggestion in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No reservation of jobs for local residents has been made by any State. However, certain executive restrictions have been issued by some State Governments regarding Registration of non-local candidates in the Employment Exchanges.

Political views of Foreign Countries advertised in Indian Newspapers

8269. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that certain foreign countries are heavily advertising their political opinions in Indian newspapers;

(b) whether the advertisement revenue forms a major source of income for such newspapers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to see that the Indian newspapers are not subsidised by foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Krishki Programmes Telecast under Delhi Doordarshan

8270. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the regions covered by the Delhi Doordarshan Programmes under Krishki Darshan;

(b) the names and particulars of Member, of the Advisory Committee, region-wise; and

(c) the number and names of such members on the Advisory Body/bodies as are actual farmers since inception of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The region covered by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra includes Delhi and parts of the following districts, viz., Rohtak, Gurgaon, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Garhwal, Ambala, Karnal, Tahri Garhwal, Moradabad and also fringe reception in parts of Himachal Pradesh. (Himachal Pradesh is not in the primary service area of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra).

(b) The names and particulars of the members of the present Subject Committee region-wise are as under:—

Delhi

1. Shri Virendra Prakash, Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, Delhi,

Himachal Pradesh

1. Shri G. S. Chamyal, Director of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Dr. D. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Pant Nagar Agricultural University, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Shri H. P. Singh, Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Haryana

1. Shri D. P. Lamba, Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
2. Shri S. R. Mittal, Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Actual Farmers

1. Shri Ajit Pal Singh Progressive Farmer, Kalanaur, Dist. Rohtak (Haryana).

Representatives of other Institutions**(i) I.C.A.R.**

1. Dr. S. K. Sharma, Assistant Director General, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Dr. V. D. Mudgil, Nutrition Division, N.D.R.I. (I.C.A.R.), Karnal,

(ii) I.A.R.I.

1. Dr. K. N. Singh, Head of the Extension Division I.A.R.I., Pusa Institute, New Delhi.
2. Shri R. K. Chhliber, Agricultural Scientist, Chemistry Division, I.A.R.I., Pusa Institute, New Delhi.

(iii) Indian Space Research Organisation

1. Shri D. K. Chaturvedi, Deputy Project Manager, I.S.R.O., Ahmedabad.

(iv) All India Radio

1. Dr. A. W. Khan, Director, Farm and Home, A.I.R., New Delhi.

(v) Journalist

1. Shri J. L. Bhatt, Editor, Seeds and Farms, C.T.O., Pusa, New Delhi.

(c) One Shri Ramesh Batra of Rohtak from 1967 to 1977 and Shri Ajit Pal Singh of Kalanaur (Rohtak Dist) from 1977 onwards.

Substitute for Port Land Cement

8271. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a radically new substitute for port land cement has been developed which is expected to have considerable significance on the cement industry as well as on rural based industries in general; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MAT] ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production Capacity of B.E.L.

8272. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-owned Bharat Electronics Limited proposes to enhance its equipment production capacity;

(b) if so, what is the present capacity and to what extent it is being planned to enhance and how much time it will take to complete it and how much amount has been earmarked for this purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Defence Ministry is also demanding the BEL to fulfil its requirements; and

(d) what are the details regarding the items in which Defence Ministry has become self reliant in respect of army equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government. However, Bharat Electronics have been considering the question of enhancement of their production capacity as part of their Corporate Plan for the next few years.

(b) The present capacity for equipment production is about Rs. 60 crores per annum. Plans regarding enhancement of capacity will be considered when proposals are received from Bharat Electronics.

(c) This Unit has been set up essentially to meet the requirements of the Defence Services.

(d) The Defence Production Units have achieved self-reliance in varying and to a progressively larger extent,

almost in the entire range of requirements of our Armed Forces—including modern combat aircraft; warships, tanks and other vehicles; sophisticated radar and communications and gun control equipment; field, mountain, anti-aircraft, anti-tank and other guns; missiles; rockets and propellants; chemicals and explosives; small arms; and practically the whole range of ammunition for the three Services.

Inquiry into Death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya

8273. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah said in Calcutta on 11th February, 1978 that he would welcome an inquiry into the death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee under detention;

(b) whether Government propose to institute a high power enquiry into the matter;

(c) whether Government also contemplate instituting an enquiry into the mysterious death of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). According to the State Government, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir did not make any such statement in Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the reply given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 580 on the 16th November, 1977.

Demand of Wrist Watches

8274. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for wrist watches in the country;

(b) the names of the popular wrist watches which have got great demand and the extent to which the demand is being met by the indigenous production; and

(c) when the demand for watches is likely to be fully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a). It has been estimated that the current demand for wrist watches would be between 4 and 5 million Nos. per annum which may increase to 8 to 10 million Nos in the coming years.

(b) Government have not made any specific study to find out the names of watches which are in great demand in the country. However, watches manufactured by M/s. H.M.T., Bangalore are quite popular with the consumers. Besides, the watches manufactured by other indigenous manufacturers are also gaining popularity with the consumers. During 1977, the local demand for wrist watches was met to the extent of around 8 million watches from the indigenous watch units.

(c). It is expected that with the implementation of expansion programme of M/s. H.M.T., Bangalore as also with the coming up of a number of watch units in the private organised and small scale sectors, the indigenous demand of watches would be substantially met.

Nomination to Selection and other Committees of CSIR

8275. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been nominated to the selection and other committees of the C.S.I.R. for more than three terms;

(b) the number of persons from Orissa Pradesh who have been appointed to various Committees of the CSIR;

(c) the names of such States where no person has been appointed to such Committees; and

(d) the criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In CSIR, the Selection Committees are constituted for specific one-time purpose. From available information, five persons have been members for more than three terms on other Committees of the headquarters.

(b) Four.

(c) (i) Himachal Pradesh; (ii) Tripura; (iii) Meghalaya; (iv) Nagaland; (v) Mizoram; (vi) Arunachal Pradesh and (vii) Sikkim.

(d) Experts are nominated on the basis of their expertise in relevant disciplines.

Setting up Industries in Rajasthan

8276 SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Rajasthan has approached the Central Government for the setting up of some more industries in that State; and

(b) if so, the details regarding request of Rajasthan Government and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-

MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have made a general suggestion to the effect that some Central Public Sector Project may be set up in that State. The Government have also urged that one of the units proposed to be set up by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited may be located in Rajasthan. Decisions on the location of Central Industrial Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. The points made by the Rajasthan Government will also be kept in view while taking a decision in the matter of setting up the new ITI project.

Revenue earned by A.I.E. through Commercial Advertisements

8277. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:

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

(a) the total revenue earned in the last three years i.e., 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 by the Commercial Broadcasting Division of the All India Radio through advertisements collected through the Advertising Agencies; and

(b) amount of commission allowed to the Agencies year-wise and agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) information is given below:

Year	Gross Revenue
1974-75	Rs. 5,27,23,456
1975-76	Rs. 6,11,32,938
1976-77	Rs. 6,40,26,832

(b) As the information relating to individual agencies is confidential and cannot be disclosed, the total amount

of commission to agencies is given below:

Year	Total amount of commission paid
1974-75	Rs. 78,14,929
1975-76	Rs. 90,00,940
1976-77	Rs. 95,15,663

Target Fixed for National Highways for Gujarat

■ 8278 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is lagging behind by almost 60 per cent in the matter of reaching the minimum target fixed for 1961-1981 period;

(b) if so, whether Central Government are soon declaring some of the major and trunk routes as National Highways;

(c) if so, how and when; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Presumably, 1961-81 target referred in the question relate to the 20-Year Plan suggested in the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81). Apart from the fact that the Government of India are not committed to the aforesaid plan suggested by the Chief Engineers, that plan did not lay down any targets for any individual State, including Gujarat, separately. It only indicated targets for the country as a whole. Even viewing the recommendations contained in that report in totality, their implementation depends on several

factors, including, *inter alia* availability of resources.

Due to financial constraints and other priorities, the Central Government are unable to declare any new road as a National Highway.

States' Comments on Sixth Plan

8279 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) whether one or more State Governments have officially communicated to the Centre their responses to the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if no, broad outlines thereto,

(c) whether the Government have accepted the suggestions, etc of the State Governments;

(d) if so, main indication thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (e). The Chief Ministers stated their views on the Draft Plan 1978-83 at the recent meeting of the National Development Council. Further detailed discussions on projects and programmes in the State Plans will be undertaken shortly, after Draft Five Year Plans have been prepared by the States. The views expressed by the Chief Ministers will naturally be taken into account by the Planning Commission in finalising the Plan.

Programmes Arranged by A.I.R. in Connection with Completion of 50 Years of Functioning

8280. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio recently completed the first fifty years of its functioning;

(b) if so, whether any special programmes and features were arranged and broadcast respectively in this connection; and

(c) if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Organised broadcasting was started in India by a Private Limited Company in 1927. Fifty years of broadcasting in India was celebrated at the following places as under —

(1) Bombay	23-7-1977
(2) Calcutta	26-8-1977
(3) Madras	8-1-1978
(4) Delhi	30-3-1978

All India Radio has not completed first fifty years of its broadcasting as it came into existence only in 1937.

(b) Special programmes and features were arranged and broadcast in this connection

(c) Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-2196/78).

Equalisation of Pay Scales of Military Officers with I.A.S.

8281 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has a plan to equalise the pay-scales of Military Officers with the I.A.S. Officers plus allowances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). The pay-scales of officers of the Armed Forces are revised from time to time on their own merits, keeping in view the recommendations of the Pay Commission. There is no proposal for any change at present.

Number of Accidents and Incidents in Air Force Planes

8282 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents and incidents in which Air Force planes of all types were involved during the period 1st January, 1977 to 31st December, 1977;

(b) the types of planes involved; and

(c) in how many incidents and accidents pilots bailed out?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) to (c). The number of accidents per ten thousand hours of flying during the period 1st January 1977 to 31st December, 1977 is 2.85, involving different types of aircrafts in use. It will not be in the public interest to indicate more details.

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और स्टैनोग्राफरों की संख्या

8283. श्री शम्भुनाथ बाबुर्बोही : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में इस समय प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और स्टैनोग्राफरों की अलग अलग कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे टाइपिस्टों और स्टैनोग्राफरों की संख्या कितनी है ; जिनकी सेवाओं का हिन्दी कार्य के लिए पूर्णतया उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) शेष हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और स्टैनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग न कर के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ब) क्या उनकी सेवाओं के उपयोग के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 7 और 11 क्रमशः ।

(ख) 3 और 1 क्रमशः ।

(ग) और (घ) : इस कार्यालय में हिन्दी के काम को देखते हुये इस समय हिन्दी टाइपिंग और स्टैनोग्राफी पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है, परन्तु जरूरत पड़ने पर कुछ स्टैनोग्राफरों की सेवायें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों कार्य के लिए ली जाती हैं ।

प्रकाशनों तथा समाचारपत्रों के नाम

8284. श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1977 में प्रकाशित किए गए प्रकाशनों तथा समाचार पत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन, समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की गयीं तथा शेष को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों तथा समाचारपत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं को जो अभी भी अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं, हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) नौबहन

और परिवहन मंत्रालय ने 1977 में निम्नलिखित प्रकाशन निकाले हैं :—

(i) इकनामिक स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ इंडियन ओवरसीज शिपिंग, 1975-76.

(ii) इकनामिक स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ इंडियन शिपबिल्डिंग एण्ड शिप रिपेयरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज, 1975-76.

(iii) भारतीय मूल सड़क धांकड़े 1975-76.

(iv) नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांग 1977-78.

(v) नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय का कार्य संबंधी बजट, 1977-78.

(vi) नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 1976-77.

मंत्रालय ने 1977 में किसी समाचार पत्र और पत्रिका का प्रकाशन नहीं किया ।

(ख) से (घ). उपरोक्त 6 प्रकाशनों में से मद सं० (iv), (v) और (vi) में उल्लिखित प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया गया । मद सं० (iii) में उल्लिखित प्रकाशन को भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । शेष दो प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में इसलिए नहीं निकाला गया कि वे विशिष्ट प्रकार के थे और उनका प्रयोग 'एसकाप' क्षेत्र में और अन्यत्र दूसरे देशों में होता है । परन्तु इन प्रकाशनों को भी भविष्य में हिन्दी में निकालने के लिए अनुदेश दिए जा रहे हैं ।

Installation of T.V. Centre at Kasauli

8285. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a T.V. Transmitter at Kasauli in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area proposed to be covered by the above transmitter; and

(d) date by which transmitter is proposed to be set up?

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

(b) The transmitter will be of 10 kw power. It will relay programmes of the Jullundur TV centre, when commissioned, off-air. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 130 lakhs.

(c) Kasauli transmitter is expected to cover an area of 13,600 Sq. Kms. (excluding overlap from Mussoorie and Jullundur) in the plains of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. In addition, this transmitter will also provide coverage to certain hilly areas in Himachal Pradesh, the extent of which can be ascertained only by means of a field strength survey after the transmitter has been commissioned.

(d) By 1980-81.

Amount spent by A.I.R. on Audience Research

8286. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by A.I.R. on audience research throughout the country during this year;

(b) the duration of broadcasting for entertainment and information respectively, each day; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to organise programmes to inspire and instruct listeners?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The final grant on Audience Research by All India Radio throughout the country for the year

1977-78 was Rs. 10,45,000/-. The actual amount spent has not yet been compiled and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as ready.

(b) The average duration of broadcasting per day in the home and external services (excluding the commercial service) during 1977 worked out to as follows:—

(i) Entertainment 443 hrs. 44 mts.

(ii) Information 468 hrs. 57 mts.

(iii) Information-cum-entertainment 110 hrs. 57 mts.

(c) All India Radio already broadcasts such programmes by way of News news commentaries and talks and discussions, and special programmes for farmers, youths, students, industrial workers, women and children and on science.

Special programmes are also broadcast on subjects like prohibition, eradication of untouchability, family welfare, etc.

Expansion of installed capacity of Birla Group

8287. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme of expansion of installed capacity of Birla group of industries submitted to the Government;

(b) the schemes which have been approved; and

(c) the schemes which have not been approved with reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). 8 licensing applications for effecting substantial expansion were received from industries controlled by Birla Group of Industries during the period

1-1-1977 to 31-3-1978. Of these 2 cases were approved, 2 rejected and 1 otherwise disposed of. 3 applications are pending for consideration. Rejections were on grounds of adequate capacity already licensed. Details of approved schemes are published in the "Weekly Bulletin industrial licences, import licences and export licences" and "Monthly list of letters of intent and industrial licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

8288. श्री गृही लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में 7 दिसंबर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2900 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रजि लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त कर ली गई है और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है । तारीख 7 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2900 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति में यह सूचना शीघ्र ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारी की मुख्य सूचना अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति

8289. श्री राम सेवक हजारी :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड़ी :

श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के अधिकारियों ने भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारी की मुख्य सूचना अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध अपनी नाराजगी व्यक्त की है ;

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

(ग) उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुल्लु अग्रवाणी) : (क) सेंट्रल इनफार्मेशन सर्विस एसोसिएशन ने इस बारे में सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया है ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अब्दु और कश्मीर में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूस

8290. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर में हाल ही में 6 पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ,

(ख) उनसे की गई पूछताछ के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं , और

(ग) इन जासूसों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1978 में अब तक 6 सदिध पाक एजेंट गिरफ्तार किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) यह सूचना बताना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) सरकार सतर्क है ।

चंडीगढ़ का पंजाब के साथ विलय

8291. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चंडीगढ़ का पंजाब के साथ विलय करने की मांग फिर जोर पकड़ती जा रही है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) इस विवाद का सीधे समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय पर कुछ रिपोर्टें सरकार के ध्यान में आयी हैं ।

सरकार ऐसे सभी बाकी पड़ विवादों को हल करने के लिए उत्सुक है, परन्तु सरकार समझती है कि संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच पूर्ण स्वच्छिक सहयोग और सहमति से कोई पारस्परिक सतोषजनक हल निकलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह विवाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप का है ।

रक्षा सामान के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति

8292. श्री राम सेवक हजारी :

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री पी० राजगोपाल नाथू :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में रक्षा-सामान के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों की निर्यात-प्राप्ति की तुलना में ये आकड़े कसे हैं; और

(ग) भारत द्वारा किस माल का आयात किया गया और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka

8293 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal Government had, some

time ago, addressed a letter to him with the request to sanction the Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka of 1200 M.W. capacity;

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

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of West Bengal Government in his letter had asked for immediate sanction of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project with a capacity of 12 M.W. The feasibility report for the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project has been prepared by National Thermal Power Corporation and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic approval. The Central Electricity Authority have to appraise the project to ensure that all inputs have been properly linked and the techno-economic justification for the project keeping in view that it fits into the overall regional programme for power development.

Setting up of mini cement plant by local bodies

8294. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has advocated the starting of mini cement plants by local bodies;

(b) if so, whether there is necessity of know-how for setting up mini cement plants;

(c) whether he considers the local bodies could raise the necessary finances; and

(d) whether Government have concluded any techno-economic survey for setting up mini cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government is keen that maximum number of Mini Cement Plants are set up in the country not only to augment cement capacity but also to serve backward and remote areas. Government has welcomed setting up of mini cement plants in the private sector, joint sector as well as by local bodies.

(b) and (d). Government has set up Committees to examine and recommend the technology as well as incentives for setting up Mini cement plants.

(c) This would demand on the financial status of the local bodies and the capacity of the plant they contemplate to set up.

National Highways Nos. 17 and 47

8295. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are willing to treat the two National Highways, entering the State of Kerala, namely NH 17 and NH 47, as separate entities, till they reach the State Capital in the South Travancore; and

(b) if so, whether State Government's suggestion to re-route NH 47 from Angamally, via Muvattupuzha, Kottayam, Kottarakkara, Travancore is proposed to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). At present N.H. 47 starts from Salem and after passing through Coimbatore, Trichur, Edappally, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Travancore terminates at Kanyakumari. N.H. 17 starts from Panvel in Maharashtra and after passing

sing through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka terminates at Edapally on N.H. 47.

The State Government's proposal amounts to the declaration of Angamally-Muvattupuzha-Kottayama-Kottarakara-Trivandrum road as a National Highway. Due to financial constraints and other priorities, Government are unable to take over any road as a National Highway at present.

Officers dealing with Reservations

8296. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a Legislation in Parliament during this Session itself to make acts of omission and commission on the part of officers who are against reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services as punishable offence under a Statute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reservations and concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under Government/public undertakings etc. have been made through executive instructions issued in pursuance of the provisions of Articles 16(4) read with Article 335 of the Constitution and they have as much force as law. These instructions are required to be compulsorily followed by all the appointing authorities. The reservations and concessions provided through executive instructions have the advantage of flexibility as they can be extended, modified or amended whenever necessary, to suit the changing needs. There-

fore, even if enactment of legislation may be possible, there might be no special advantage in having such a legislation for this purpose. The present arrangement of having rules and regulations relating to reservations and concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued through executive instructions has been found to work satisfactorily. Non-observance of instructions in question would be dealt with by the appropriate authorities suitably and Ministries have been asked to ensure that cases of non observance whenever brought to notice are viewed seriously and dealt with promptly. Also, there would be practical administrative difficulties in the administration of any such legislation.

Reservations in posts filled by Deputation/Transfers

8297. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by Deputation/transfers in various grades/services; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government have taken to make up the deficiency in the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such grades/services?

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

(a) and (b). The scheme of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not applicable to posts filled by deputation or transfer, as due to the very nature of such posts filled by deputation or transfer, selection for them has to be made of the best amongst the suitable candidates, who fulfil the specified needs of the posts in regard to qualifications, experience etc. Further, posts filled by deputation are also usually filled only for fixed periods at a time. In the resultant

vacancies, however, which are normally filled by direct recruitment or promotion, the scheme of reservation applies.

Instructions, however, already exist providing that the cases of eligible employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be duly considered along with others for being sponsored for vacancies filled by deputation. Recently, further instructions have also been issued to the effect that where the number of appointments to be made on the basis of deputation is fairly substantial in any Ministry/Office, the appointing authority should endeavour to see that a fair proportion of such posts are filled by employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subject of course to the availability in the feeder cadres of qualified persons belonging to these communities.

Deposits in Banks by Scooters India Ltd., Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow

8298. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scooters India Ltd.,

Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow have deposited crores of rupees in the current Account in Vijaya Bank and Indian Overseas Bank, Lucknow whereas it obtained money on interest @ 16 percent;

(b) whether such deposits of money in private banks have been made in connivance with the higher officers of Scooters India;

(c) the reasons for depositing such a huge amount in Current Account in a private bank and also the reasons for not depositing it in a nationalised bank and in Savings Bank Account;

(d) whether this was one of the reasons for loss of crores of rupees suffered by Scooters India in the past; and

(e) whether the amount of loss suffered by Scooters India or Gov-

ernment will be realised from imprudent officers or what action will be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Scooters India Ltd., Sarojini Nagar Lucknow have no account whatsoever with Vijaya Bank. In the Indian Overseas Bank they have one Cash Credit Account and a Current Account. The Current Account is exclusively maintained for salary purposes where deposits are made to pay salary and wages to workers and staff. In the Cash Credit Account, there was a debit balance of Rs. 94.44 lakhs as on 31-3-78. Scooters India Ltd. have a separate Savings Bank Account with Indian Overseas Bank for Provident Fund Trust Deposit PF accumulation. From this Account, investments are made according to Government of India regulations. These funds are not available for the Company's operations.

(b) There is no deposit kept by Scooters India Limited in any of the private banks.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना

8300. श्री जयसुख : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य में 20 सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिए राजस्थान औद्योगिक और खनिज विकास निगम ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव देना किया है; और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव किसे तारीख को प्राप्त हुआ और कितने कारखानों के लिए मंजूरी दी गई;

(ख) क्या मंजूरी देते समय यह निर्देश देने कि उक्त कारखानों की स्थापना उन जिलों में की जाये, जहाँ जिला मुख्यालयों

मे कोई उद्योग नहीं है, जो जनता सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप होगा,

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण विभाग, झटह, जिला कोटा (राजस्थान), झालावाड़ क्षेत्र, छबड़ा, जिला कोटा को इस बारे में उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं समझती, श्रीर

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह उन पिछड़े क्षेत्र के अग्रगण्य क्षेत्रों को स्वीकार करेंगे?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) सरकार को 20 सीमेंट फैक्टरियाँ स्थापित करने के बारे में राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक एवम खनिज विकास निगम से कोई अग्रगण्य क्षेत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु नीमकठना (सीकर), बिलारा (जोधपुर), कोठपुतली (जयपुर), रास (पाली), झलीरोड (सिरोही) में पाच छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के बारे में अग्रगण्य क्षेत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) श्री (ब). भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने राजस्थान में संभावित स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया था तथा झटहन, झालावाड़ क्षेत्र, छबड़ा (जिला कोटा) के स्थल उपयुक्त स्थल नहीं पाये गये थे।

भारतीय मंडी, राजस्थान में 100 विद्युत करणें लगाये जाने की अनुमति न देना

8301. श्री कपूरजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार अब विद्युत करणें लगाने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दे रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

यह क्या 23-12-1977 को घोषित सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं है, श्रीर

(ख) भारतीय मंडी (राजस्थान) में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में 100 विद्युत करणों की स्थापना की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वहाँ कुशल व्यक्ति उपलब्ध हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) और (ख) 23-12-77 को घोषित सरकार की नीति में संशोधित मिल या विद्युत करणें क्षेत्र में बनाई की क्षमता का विस्तार करने या इसलिए कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि यह महसूस किया गया था कि कपड़े की प्रतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए हथकरघा/खादी क्षेत्र का उपयोग किया जायगा और इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की संभावना उत्पन्न होगी।

Number of Members among the Port Workers in Registered Trade Unions

8302 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received the verification report of the membership of port workers of the different registered trade unions as on 31st December, 1976 and the factions of the Paradip Port workers' Union operating under the Paradip Port Trust,

(b) if so, the number of verified members from amongst the port workers in the different registered trade unions and factions of Paradip Port workers union operating under the Paradip Port Trust; and

(c) how many seats of labour trustees have been allotted to the different unions or factions of the unions in the Paradip Port Trust Board as per 'Nanda Formula'?

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

(b) According to the verification report received from the Ministry of Labour, the number of verified membership amongst the port workers in Paradip Port are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Union	Verified Membership of the Union amongst Port employees
1. (i)	Paradip Port Workers' Union (group of Shri Nishamani Khuntia)	1528
	(ii) Paradip Port Workers' Union (group of Shri Pradyumna Bal)	510
2.	Paradip Port Shramik Sangh	280
3.	Paradip Shramik Congress	170
4.	Paradip Port Ministerial Employees Association	Full records not produced.
TOTAL		2488

But this verification has been disputed by 12 Members of Parliament from Orissa.

(c) As 12 Members of Parliament from Orissa have made representations stating that the verification has not been done properly, the entire question is, therefore, being further examined before labour trustees are appointed on the Port Trust Board.

Hanuman Temple in Dadwada

8303. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an ancient Hanuman temple in Dadwada area in Kota (Rajasthan) where hundreds of devotees go daily for 'darshan' but the Defence Ministry has acquired the nearby land and closed the way to the temple as a result of which there is great resentment among the people; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is a temple of Hanumanji in Dadwada area in Kota (Rajasthan), which was constructed on Defence land. However, it is not a fact that access to the temple has been closed because of some new construction on the adjoining land, nor have any representations been received from the local population in this regard.

Setting up of Sangeet Academy Studio for A.R. and T.V. in Gwalior

8304. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering for setting up Sangeet Academy Studio for Radio and T.V. Centre at Gwalior in very near future;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether he has received representation to this effect from prominent citizens of the city and State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, his reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Representations have been received for setting up studios for A.I.R. and a T.V. Centre at Gwalior. There was also one for setting up a Sangeet Academy.

A scheme for setting up studios for A.I.R. Gwalior is presently under implementation. The studios are expected to be ready by 1980 when the Gwalior station will become a full-fledged programme originating station.

There is no proposal to set up a T.V. centre at Gwalior due to constraint on resources. Nor is there any proposal to set up a Sangeet Academy at Gwalior. However, the Sangeet Natak Academy have recently considered a proposal to set up a School of Hindustani Music at Gwalior and are of the view that it would be more appropriate if such a School is established and administered by the State Government.

Setting up of a Watch Factory by Indo-Swiss Joint Enterprise

8305. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hegde and Golay Limited, an Indo-Swiss Joint Enterprise have outlined a five point programme to establish watch industry in small scale sector and submitted the same to the Government for grant of licence;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The reference in part (a) of the Question is presumably to a letter of 10th January, 1978 circulated by M/s. Hegde & Golay Ltd., Bangalore to the President of Janata Party and others. In this letter, the Chairman of this company has *inter-alia* expressed certain views on the development of horological engineering in the small scale sector. Briefly, he has suggested that import of parts like cases, dials etc. and complete watches may be banned, a Cell may be set up in the Directorate of Anti-Smuggling to inspect watch dealers so as to act as a deterrent to smugglers, a team of experts should undertake a review of the policy with regard to import and manufacture of watches in the country, import of complete watches, if considered necessary, should be on Government account and with Government label and trademark and that the profits so earned and custom duties so collected should be utilised as subsidiary on interest on investments by the small scale sector during gestation period.

Government have examined these suggestions but do not consider them to be in tune with the twin objectives of the Government to curb unauthorised imports of watches through smuggling and to increase indigenous availability of watches.

Setting up of District Planning Body

8306. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) in order to play the role of true representative of the people, whether Government propose to consider the proposal to set up District Level Planning Body to be headed by the Member of Parliament elected from the particular district in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consult the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether Government will also consider for creation of District Level Planning Councils corresponding with the number of Members of Lok Sabha to give the gandhian way of peoples participation in day-to-day Planning and Administrative set up at district level; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The machinery for district-level planning, which exists in some States only, will be generally extended and strengthened throughout the country in the current plan period. Whether there should be advisory bodies at the district-level to guide district planning, and if so, their composition, is for the State Governments to decide.

The need for representative or elected bodies at the district-level, and their role in plan preparation and implementation, are likely to be considered in consultation with the State Governments after the receipt of the Report of the Committee under Shri Ashoka Mehta on Panchayati Raj Institutions.

औद्योगिक एकक वाले राज्यों में ही उनके मुख्य कार्यालयों की स्थापना

8307. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक एककों के मुख्य कार्यालय उन्हीं राज्यों में स्थित हैं जहाँ औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित हैं;

(ख) यदि औद्योगिक एकक का मुख्य कार्यालय उसी राज्य में नहीं होता है जिसमें स्वयं एकक स्थित है तो क्या राज्य को ऐसे औद्योगिक एकक से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी कायवाही करने का है जिससे प्रत्येक औद्योगिक एकक का मुख्य कार्यालय उसी राज्य में हो, जिसमें वह एकक चल रहा है; और

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्योरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा मयस्ती) : (क) से (घ). औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करते समय औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में अन्य व्यौरों के साथ उनके स्थापना स्थल भी दिये जाते हैं। उपक्रम के मुख्यालय के स्थापना स्थल का निर्णय अपनी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपक्रम के प्रबंधकों द्वारा स्वतः किया जाता है। एकक-बहुत कंपनियों की फैक्टरियाँ विभिन्न राज्यों में हो सकती हैं लेकिन उनका मुख्यालय एक ही स्थान पर होता है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कंपनियों द्वारा अपने पंजीयित कार्यालयों के पते के बारे में जानकारी देनी होती है किन्तु उन्हें अपने मुख्यालयों के पते नहीं देने होते। राज्य को मुख्य लाभ अपने यहाँ औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने से मिलते हैं। हालाँकि अपने यहाँ मुख्यालय/पंजीयित कार्यालय स्थापित करने के फलस्वरूप भी कुछ लाभ होते हैं। सरकार के पास कंपनी अधिनियम या उद्योग (विकास एवम् विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को यह निर्देश देने की शक्ति नहीं है कि वे किसी विशेष स्थान पर अपने पंजीयित कार्यालय/मुख्यालय स्थापित करें।

प्रौद्योगिक एकाई के मुख्यालयों के स्वायत्त-स्वत के बारे में उद्योग मंत्रालय को बिहार सरकार से कोई क्षमावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Suspension of Political Pensions in West Bengal

8308. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recipients of the political pensions from the Central Government in West Bengal at present;

(b) in how many cases, payment has been suspended and cancelled; and

(c) whether such suspension and cancellation orders have been issued after due consultation with the State Government or the State level Committee for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Freedom Fighters' Pension has been sanctioned in 14,479 cases.

(b) Pension has been suspended in 313 cases and cancelled in 54 cases.

(c) Pension is suspended either at the instance of the State Government, or on receipt of complaints from other sources that a freedom fighter is not genuine and has been drawing pension fraudulently. In the latter type of cases the complaint is brought to the notice of the State Government for further enquiry and report.

Before a pension is finally cancelled, the freedom fighter is given full opportunity to establish his *bona fides*, and any representation made by him is carefully examined in consultation with the State Government.

Investment Priorities for Sixth Plan

8309. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal submitted a note on the investment priorities for the Sixth Plan in the meeting of the NDC held on the 18th and 19th March, 1978;

(b) if so, the essential features of the same; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government did not submit any note to the National Development Council about investment priorities.

(c) Does not arise.

Exercise of Powers by S.P.E. in Andhra Pradesh

8310. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have very recently decided to withdraw the consent given to the special police establishment (CBI) for the exercise of powers and jurisdiction in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation arising out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Central Government has had no official communication from the Government of Andhra Pradesh of its having withdrawn the consent given by it earlier under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, by which the Special Police Establishment is en-

abled to exercise its powers and jurisdictions in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में बिजली केन्ट्रों के लिये टेन्डर

8311. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1978 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 3827 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने बिजली केन्ट्रों के निर्माण के लिए किन-किन फर्मों को ठेके दिये और इसमें कितना निर्माण कार्य अन्तर्गस्त था;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए कितने टेन्डर प्राप्त हुए थे, प्रत्येक कितने मूल्य का था तथा ये ठेके किस आधार पर दिये गये; और

(ग) कुल ठेके का मूल्य कितना था ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा मयली) : (क) मे० भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने मथुरा धायल रिफाइनरी के लिए विद्युत् केन्द्र का निर्माण करने हेतु इण्डियन धायल कारपोरेशन से एक ठेका प्राप्त किया था। ठेके में निम्न-लिखित शामिल है :—

1. 3×12.5 एमडब्ल्यू के टर्बो जनरेटर सेटों का डिजाइन, निर्माण और सप्लाई और 3×150 टन/बंदा बायलर और सहायक सामान जिनका मूल्य 17.23 करोड़ रुपये है; और
2. उर्युक्त (1) में दिये गये उपकरणों का संस्थापन, परीक्षण और चालू करना, मूल्य लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये।

(ठेके का अंतिम मूल्य अभी तय किया जाना है)

अधिकांश काम बी०एच०ई०एल० द्वारा स्वयं किया जायेगा, लेकिन वे उप-ठेकेदारों को कुछ संस्थापन और चालू करने के कार्यों का उप-ठेका देंगे। अब तक उन्होंने निम्नलिखित फर्मों को तीन बायलरों और सहायक सामान के संस्थापन, चालू करने और परीक्षण करने से संबंधित काम का उप-ठेका दिया है। काम की मात्रा प्रत्येक फर्म के सामने दी गई है —

फर्म का नाम	काम की मात्रा
1. मे० सहायद्री कस्ट्रक्शंस (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, पुणे (मे० बेस्टर्न इण्डियन इरेक्टर्स की सहायक कम्पनी)	तीनों संयंत्रों के लिए मुख्य बायलर उपकरणों से संबंधित काम; यह 3776 मीट्रिक टन है और काम 38,49,740 रुपये मूल्य का है।
2. मे० सिंह यूनाइटेड इजी० एण्ड कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली।	तीनों एककों के लिए बायलर के सहायक सामान से संबंधित काम। यह 2323 मीट्रिक टन के बराबर है और काम 13,24,110 रुपये मूल्य का है।

विद्युत् केन्द्र से संबंधित काम के अन्य अंशों के लिए निविदाओं पर अभी भी कार्यवाही हो रही है।

(ख) 10 निविदाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं और प्रत्येक निविदा का मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पाटियों को ठेके तकनीकी दृष्टि से न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य निविदा के आधार पर दिये गये थे।

(ग) बी०एच०ई०एल० को अब तक दिये गये ठेके का मूल्य 17.23 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें 1650 लाख रुपये उपकरणों (वर्क्स के लिए) की सप्लाई के लिए और 73 लाख रुपये की लागत से इंजीनियरी और परियोजना प्रबंध शामिल है। टर्बो जनरेटरों और बायलरों के संस्थापन, चालू करने और परीक्षण के संबंध में ठेका अभी तय किया जाना है। उद्युक्त में किसी भी खरीदी हुई वस्तु जैसे कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट, ऐग हैंडलिंग प्लांट, वैबुन, कन्ट्रोल्स और इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन, ई० ओ०टी० क्रेन आदि का मूल्य शामिल नहीं है।

विवरण

फर्म का नाम	सम्पूर्ण काम के लिए उद्घृत मूल्य (लाख ₹० में)
1. मे० नेशनल इंजीनियर्स इन्स्ट्रुमण्ट, अलीगढ़ ।	49.105
2. मे० सिंह यूनाइटेड इंजी० एण्ड कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली ।	50.63
3. मे० सहयाद्री कन्स्ट्रक्टर्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, पुणे (मे० वेस्टर्न इण्डियन इरेक्टर्स की सहायक कंपनी) ।	53.07
4. मे० गैमन इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	54.839
5. मे० डेयरी प्रश्मोर (आई) लिमिटेड बंगलौर ।	56.181
6. मे० डोबल इरेक्टर्स, मद्रास ।	56.73
7. मे० कैसल पावर इंजीनियर्स, कलकत्ता ।	57.95

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| 8. मे० गंगा इंजीनियर्स वर्क्स नई दिल्ली । | 59.98 |
| 9. मे० डोडसाल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बम्बई । | 62.525 |
| 10. मे० पावर प्लांट एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल इक्विपमेंट कम्पनी, बड़ीदा । | 59.78 |

आकाशवाणी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट यूनियन को पुनः मान्यता दिया जाना

8312. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट यूनियन को दी गई मान्यता वापस ले ली गई है और इस समय वहां कोई भी मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है;

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट यूनियन ही स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों का एक ऐसा संगठन है जिसने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर चुनाव कराये थे और जिसमें सदस्यों की सबसे अधिक संख्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस यूनियन को पुनः मान्यता देने का है या उसका विचार किसी अन्य संगठन या यूनियन को मान्यता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सभी श्रेणियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संगठनों से परामर्श करने का है ताकि उनकी समस्याएं हल की जा सकें ?

मूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण मजूमदार) : (क) जी, हा। ए०आई० आर० स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स यूनियन का पंजीकरण रजिस्ट्रार आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स, दिल्ली द्वारा मार्च, 1976 में समाप्त कर दिया गया था। पंजीकरण समाप्त हो जाने के बाद उसकी मान्यता भी स्वतः रह गई। इस समय आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कोई मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है।

(ख) इस सबब में सरकार के पास कोई मूचना नहीं है।

(ग) ए०आई०आर० स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स यूनियन (जिसका पुनः पंजीकरण किया गया था), सहित आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की तीन पंजीकृत ट्रेड यूनियने हैं। इन तीनों ट्रेड यूनियनों में मान्यता के लिए आवेदन किया है। क्योंकि य सभी मई-जून 1977 की अवधि में रजिस्ट्रार आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स द्वारा पंजीकृत की गई थी और मान्यता के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पंजीकरण के बाद एक वर्ष पूरा करना अनुशासन संहिता के अंतर्गत पूर्वपिहित शर्त है, अतः मान्यता के प्रश्न पर जुलाई, 1978 के बाद ही विचार किया जायेगा।

(घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से उनकी सभी प्रतिनिधि एसोसिएशन को सरकार से परामर्श करने का अवसर दिया गया है।

राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति

8313. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

क.

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग के राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति गठित की गई है,

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(ख) यदि हा, तो 1977 में इस समिति की बैठकें किन-किन तारीखों को हुईं और उनमें क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये,

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है, और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों के क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) गृह मंत्रालय कार्मिक विभाग तथा प्रशासन मुद्धार विभाग में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समितियों का गठन हो चुका है।

(ख). से (घ) प्रशासनिक मुद्धार विभाग की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की, 1977 में दो बैठकें बिनाक 13-5-77 और 19-12-77 को हुई थी और उनमें लिये गये निर्णयों तथा उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा व्योरा विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2197/78] गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग की समितियों की बैठकें 1977 में नहीं की जा सकी और अब दोनों समितियों की बैठक 29-4-1978 को हो रही है।

Take over of Fatka Hard Coke Bhatta in Nirsa, Dhanbad

8314 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the management of the ECL has written to the Energy Ministry for taking over Selected Fatka Hard Coke Bhatta in its Nirsa Mugma Zone, Dhanbad, by settling the disputes with the erstwhile employer,

(b) whether the erstwhile owner of Bhatta has agreed to withdraw from contesting in the court; and

(c) if so, the reason for delay in taking over and running the Bhatta?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The writ petition of the previous owners is pending before the Calcutta High Court, which had earlier issued an interim order restoring possession of the coke plant to them. No communication was received by the Government from the owners but their solicitors had written to Eastern Coalfields Ltd enquiring whether they would be willing to settle the matter. It has, however, been considered advisable to await the orders of the High Court.

Absorption of Miners with P. F. Account in Collieries of BCCL

8315 **SHRI A K ROY** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had promised during the time of nationalisation of Coking and non-coking coal mines to accommodate all the workmen at the first lot having Provident Fund Account;

(b) whether despite the promise some miners with Provident Fund account have been left out, specially in Madhuband and New Standard Lodna Colliery (BCCL); and

(c) whether the Provident Fund record is more important than that of the private employer; if so, reasons therefor and whether Government would review the case of those miners with Provident Fund record but unabsorbed in the BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) It was decided to accommodate workers who had been members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund as the record of the private employers were not always reliable. Claims of

all such workers were considered at the time of nationalisation and no review is called for. Position in respect of Madhuband and New Standard Lodna Collieries will be ascertained.

Supply of Heavy Water by USSR

8316 **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether USSR has supplied the 2nd instalment of heavy water to India's nuclear power plants; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The USSR has contracted to supply 200 tonnes of heavy water of which 55 tonnes were received in 1976 and an agreement has been reached for supply of a second instalment of 70 tonnes. Out of this, a quantity of 16.150 tonnes has already been received and the balance is expected to be received during April-May, 1978. The remaining quantity of 75 tonnes against the original contract is also expected to be received during 1978.

Posting of Senior Officials

8317 **SHRI NATWAR LAL B. PARMAR:**

SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Senior officials of All India and other organised services who have been at the centre for more than five years; and

(b) how many of these have been sent back to the State Government recently.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) As on 1st January, 1978 there were 57 officers belonging to All India and other organised Services serving at the Centre at the level of Joint Secretary and above for more than five years.

(b) Orders for reversion to their respective cadres/states have been issued in respect of 27 officers. Of these five have already handed over charge while 22 are to revert by 30th June, 1978. In addition, two other would retire by the end of July, 1978.

Mizos returning from China

8318. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the reports published in the local dailies of the 3rd April, 1978 regarding the gang of Mizos who had crossed into China last year for training are on their way back to Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check their re-entry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government have seen such a report in the Press.

(b) Strict vigil is being maintained along the international border.

Follow up action on conference of State Power Minister and Chairman of State Electricity Boards

8319. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any follow up action on the recommendations made by State Power Ministers and Chairman of the State Electricity Boards at the Conference held in January, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Follow-up action has been initiated on the various conclusions of the Power Ministers' Conference and the recommendations of the Conference of Chairmen, State Electricity Boards. Among other matters, the targets of thermal and hydro generation for the year 1978-79 have been finalised and the State authorities have been addressed on issues concerning them such as arrangements for high-level monitoring of power programmes with a view to ensuring that prescribed commissioning targets are achieved.

A Standing Committee of the Power Minister's Conference has been set up to review, from time to time, the implementation of recommendations of the Conference of Chairmen, State Electricity Boards as well as the "action-points" of the Power Ministers' Conference.

12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) **REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY CASUAL WORKERS OF L.I.C., CALCUTTA**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, calling matters under Rule 377. Shri Ugrasen. He is not here. Prof. Dilip Chakravarty.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: (Calcutta South): Thank you. Yesterday I was not permitted....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he cannot say anything which is not in the notice given.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't grudge even that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have been interrupted by my Hon. friend....

MR. SPEAKER: It doesn't matter. Let us come to the subject.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: There are casual workers working in the Life Insurance Corporation....

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you are aware what is in....

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I drafted it; so I know. I won't go beyond that.

Last year there was a hunger strike demanding absorption of casual workers. It was in May, 1977. It was at the intervention of myself and some other MPs that there was an understanding and, following a discussion with the Management, there was a five-point agreement. One of the points was to absorb the casual workers gradually. That has not been done, and the Management informed, on the 24th of this month....

MR. SPEAKER: You know that under Rule 377 you have to confine yourself to the statement.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I know.

MR. SPEAKER: But you are not. If a Professor can be like that, what can I do? A Professor should set an example to others.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: They said they can absorb the labourers provided the ban is withdrawn by the Central Government. So, from 24th April, 1978 the Employees' Association has restored to an indefinite hunger-strike in Calcutta before the

premises of the Hindustan Building. Immediate steps should be taken to see that the problems of the casual workers are resolved without any further delay.

It is good that the Prime Minister and some other Ministers are also there in the House. I expect something expeditious will be done in this matter so that the problems are resolved.

(ii) REPORTED DECISION OF BENGAL IMMUNITY CO. LTD. TO CLOSE ITS FACTORIES AND SALES OFFICES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Management of the Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta has decided to close its factories as well as its sales offices throughout the country with effect from 29th April, 1978. The decision will render 2100 workers jobless. These units of this company have been manufacturing many life-saving drugs and the employees have categorically submitted that the company can retain its economic viability and the workers and employees are ready to extend cooperation for increasing production. So the Government should immediately come forward and take all possible steps to save this pioneering pharmaceuticals industry from destruction and also from people becoming jobless.

(iii) REPORTED SMUGGLING OF HASHISH, CHARAS, OPIUM, ETC.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, the trafficking or smuggling of drugs like Hashish, Charas, Opium, etc. had declined considerably in the last three years and we did not come across reports of large-scale operations by specialised gangs. Now it appears that these gangs have surfaced again and have resumed their activity nonchallantly. This is a very serious matter. Only three days ago the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is reported to have seized 400 Kgs. of Hashish which was concealed in trolley tyres to be airfreighted to Montreal in Canada. Yesterday again

they seized 160 Kgs; a foreign national was also arrested with 700 grams of Charas concealed on his person. These are instances of detected cases; we do not know how many cases are going undetected. Government should not ignore them as isolated cases. There are professional gangs behind these operations and this also gives rise to the suspicion that the gangs enjoy the support of officials at all levels in the Customs, Police etc. Firstly, Government should keep strict watch at production centres of such items; secondly, there should be greater vigilance at border check-posts to prevent smuggling of the items into the country from neighbouring countries which is ultimately smuggled out through our international airports. Thirdly, I do not know what punishment the existing laws prescribe for such offenders, but stringent action is necessary against them. I want Government to take note of this.

(iv) REPORTED AIR BROADCASTS ALLEGING TICKETLESS TRAVEL BY SOME CONGRESS (I) WORKERS ON 6-4-78.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Recently AIR repeatedly went on broadcasting for three days an item that three Congress workers traveling in the compartment of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, President, Congress (I), on 6th April 1978 by Kalka Mail were found to be travelling without tickets and were caught by the Railway authorities and fined Rs. 100/- each. It is most surprising that the news released by the AIR was not only false but mischievous and part of a programme to denigrate Smt. Indira Gandhi by gross misuse of mass media. The news was allowed to be broadcast even after a denial by the Railway authorities and the Railway

Minister on the Floor of the Rajya Sabha. Although the false propaganda was carried on by AIR for two to three days, it is surprising that the matter has not been investigated and those responsible for this irresponsible and mischievous release of news are not punished. I may point out here that in similar cases, for a slight mistake of showing some item of an earlier time, persons have been transferred and suspended. And here, when a deliberate propaganda is being made, nothing is being done. Such instances are becoming more common and it is high time—I would invite the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister, who has a great standard of moral upkeeping, and would like to know whether he approves of this type of propaganda carried on through this media—It is high time that Government take serious note of such mischievous propaganda and guard against the misuse of mass-media for character assassination.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): May I seek a clarification regarding the Privilege Motion that we have given notice of.

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately, you were not here. You can come and meet me; it is not closed. Your other friends discussed the matter with me. It is open for you to come.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope the Government will come up with a statement on the matter I have raised.

MR. SPEAKER: That is my expectation.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978—83

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Draft Five Year Plan—1978—83" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2180/78].

STATEMENT ON PRODUCTS RESERVED FOR SMALL SCALE SECTOR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on Products reserved in Small Scale Sector coded according to National Industrial classification [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2181/78].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2182/78].

CRIMINAL COURTS AND COURT-MARTIAL (ADJUSTMENT OF JURISDICTION) RULES, 1978 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Criminal Courts and Court-martial (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 488 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1978, issued under sub-section (1) of section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2183/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 227 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1978.

(ii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978.

(iii) The All India Services (Leave) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amend-

ment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 452 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 453 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 454 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2184/78].

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMDT.) RULES, 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1723 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2185/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notifications No. 101/78-Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1978, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2186/78].

12.00 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to announce in the House that the Calling Attention will be taken up at 3.45. The Minister has asked for some more information and he expects to get some information on the subject. He wanted that the Calling Attention may be taken up at 3.45.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I had given a notice under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: If it has not come up, it means it has not been selected.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): When the Prime Minister was placing the Report before the House, the Hon. Speaker was kind enough to offer a discussion....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Let us try. (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am requesting you again: last time I requested you—because this is a very urgent matter which every section of the House is concerned about.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Yesterday, as I told you, I gave a notice on the question of breach of privilege against the Finance Minister regarding the Banking Service Commission. At the same time, I also gave a notice under Rule 377 to mention the matter of Banking Service Commission in the House. I came back to the House ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are likely to get your chance tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice on item No. 2 that it should be discussed in the House as early as possible, because this is very important. The House is devoting a lot more time on issues which are of no

economic interest to the country. I have been telling this from the beginning.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are a Member of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very much....

MR. SPEAKER: We have been missing you for some time; I have forgotten.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I had given today a notice under Rule 377 to make a statement in the House about the students of medical colleges who are on strike and are in great distress, as you must have seen. Will you allow me at least tomorrow?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: A calling attention notice has also been given on the same subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Either allow us a calling attention for this. There is need for more doctors in the country, but they are being treated badly.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider this.

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Mismanagement in Organization, Administration and Financial Matters.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Films Division.

(2) Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Radio.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.14 hrs.

**COAL MINES NATIONALIZATION
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
contd.****MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Govindan Nair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayankil): Sir, I want to make a submission. Today, the discussion on the Home Ministry has to be concluded. Many hon. Members from both the sides want to speak on this. I would request you to postpone the Calling Attention tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you lose one tomorrow.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You may put it to the House, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is, if the House agrees....

No, no; because it will be taken up in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, names of several Members were called yesterday and today and they were not present. Some of us have given our names; we have been waiting; we should get an opportunity if there is time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

SHRI GOVINDAN NAIR: Your party has only six minutes more.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again, we are discussing the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the last one year, several times, we had occasions to discuss the working of this Ministry and from all that, it is clear that the Home Minister is not in any envious position. After the bitter experience of one year, I am fully convinced that any advice to the Ministry is futile. The President of India had taken the extraordinary step of appealing to the nation direct against the deterioration of the law and order situation in the country. Not only that, it is common knowledge now that the Prime Minister of India has no confidence in the Home Minister and even their private correspondence is public property now. Besides that, Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, who is the real boss of the Janata Party has politely asked Shri Charan Singh and company to quit the office. In view of this eloquent testimony by such prominent persons about the working of the Home Ministry, I need not add anything more.

The other day, the Prime Minister, while answering the discussion on the law and order situation in the country, appealed to the opposition parties to cooperate in restoring normalcy in the country. I welcome that statement but I would like to have some assurance from the Prime Minister that hereafter bullets will not be used when

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Extraordinary, Part II, Section II dated

[Shri M N Govindan Nair]
legitimate demands either by workers or peasants are raised I would like the atrocities against the Harijans how many workers were killed by firing and how many were injured by firing during the labour unrest in the last one year Secondly, how many people were murdered during labour unrest by clashes among rival groups

It has become a practice that the discussions about atrocities on Harijans have been completely ignored by the Home Ministry According to the Constitution and the rules of procedure it is the special responsibility of the Home Ministry to protect the interests of the Harijans Here also, I would like to know from the Home Minister, during the last one year how many Harijans have been murdered In one State alone, the State of Madhya Pradesh according to the statement of the Chief Minister 105 Harijans were murdered in one year This is the quota of one State The House would be very much interested to know the total number of Harijans murdered, the number of rape cases houses burnt etc I would request the Home Minister to give us a complete and correct picture

From the very first session of this Parliament we have been discussing the atrocities against the Harijans I would like to draw the attention of the House that these atrocities on the Harijans have now reached a new and qualitative stage According to our Constitution, untouchability is illegal and banned by law Anybody trying to do that commits crime against the Constitution It is not a question whether Shri Jagjivan Ram was insulted or not at Varanasi The Constitution prohibits untouchability in this country, openly a set of people come and try to purify the statue from the pollution because the statue was touched by an 'untouchable' This is a crime against the Constitution And not only that, now there is a move in that area to instal the code of Manu in place of our Constitution. Two revolutionary concepts are in our Con-

stitution. One is the removal of untouchability and the other is of giving franchise to all adult citizens in this country.

For the first time in the history of these people, they are recognised as human beings Human rights were given to them and now a dominant section in our country is trying to deny that right to them and enforce the code of Manu i.e they are again enforcing untouchability. This is a very serious matter I think the Home Ministry and this Government should take a serious note of it

All these developments during the last one year are leading the country to a new situation In certain areas—in UP, Bihar,—it is taking the form of a civil war A number of news item appeared three days ago that at Varanasi the Harijans could not protect themselves from the attack of the dominant section They had to build barricades It was reported that they broke the barricades and attacked the Harijans In Agra also there was a clash If you read the newspapers, every day there is some instance of attack on Harijans and others Now they have also started resisting If this process has to continue, I am quite sure, we will be facing a very serious situation in future

Prime Minister recently issued a statement that he is taking action I want an assurance from the Prime Minister that hereafter he will not use bullets on the workers, agriculturists agricultural workers and students when they fight for their legitimate rights

In today's *The Times of India* there is an article about the tragedy of Pantnagar I have that article with me but I am not quoting it because of lack of time I want the Government to go through it to study the situation. I want an assurance from the Government that they will issue immediate instructions to withdraw P.A.C from the College campus

Secondly, legitimate demands have been made by the agricultural workers. Immediate steps should be taken to settle those disputes amicably.

Thirdly, in the judicial enquiry it is not enough the Police Officers are brought in. The real culprit is the Vice Chancellor himself. So, the genesis of the trouble, the behaviour of the Vice Chancellor, all these things should form part of the judicial enquiry. If that is done, we in the Opposition will feel that the Government is turning a new leaf with regard to their attitude towards the weaker sections of the people and towards the struggle of the working class. If that approach is there, definitely, we in the Opposition will be ready to co-operate with the Prime Minister in bringing normalcy in the country.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would also like to draw the attention of the Ministry concerned to certain specific issues which I consider to be very important.

Everyday in one way or the other this House has pandered over the Order and Law situation in this country without achieving any result. Rather, according to me, it has been one of finding faults with one another saying that all others are wrong at all times and of blaming others. Not one has shared any responsibility in the present turmoil. This is disappointing. The result is that we have all become experts in mud-slinging whether we sit in the treasury benches or in the opposition. The time has come when we should sit together and discuss all the problems and see how these can be solved.

Sir, law and order in Nagaland is least known to the people here. The peculiar situation in Nagaland is that,

unlike the other States, the subject of "Law and Order" is with the Governor, and therefore, it is with the Centre directly. Although we have a popular Government, subject of Law and Order is not with this responsible Government. That is the peculiar situation. Even so, in spite of this arrangement, law and order situation would not have arisen if situation was not mishandled by those responsible for Law and Order. There is a particular incident which I wish to mention.

In pursuance of the Shillong Accord, a team of 22 persons of former Underground were on their way to contact their other friends in the border. They left Kohima around 16th March 1978. This group was arrested beyond Akhwego bridge in Meluri area on 18th March 1978. Seven persons of the group, one from each tribe were tortured while they were in the custody of the Security Forces. In this process one Heshena Sema succumbed to his injuries. Reports available say that he was shot at after he fell unconscious due to the torture. There were similar cases following this incident. Another ten persons had been arrested on April 4, 1978. All these incidents took place well within the State of Nagaland.

Now the question before us is this: Why were these persons—the emissaries who were only carrying out the instructions of the representatives of the Underground leaders who signed the Accord, arrested? Why did they not arrest the leaders of the Underground group responsible for the mission of the emissaries, if at all, any arrest is to be made even in spite of the fact that no Organisation in Nagaland is banned today. At the moment 28 persons are in Kohima Jail, and the whereabouts of two of them are not known. These incidents have created a very grave doubt in the minds of the Nagas about the sincerity of the Government with regard to the Shillong Accord.

[Shrimati Ranu M. Shaiza]

Regarding the law and order situation in Mizoram, recently I had the opportunity of talking to Mr. Lal-denga and I am convinced that he is serious and sincerely committed to find a solution or answer to the problem within the framework of the Constitution. There can be no better opportunity than this for the Government to seek a solution with him and the Mizo National Front (MNF) who rightly or wrongly, has an issue to settle with the Government. While discussing Mizoram Budget in this House, I very well remember that one of the honourable members said that we have heard the Home Minister's version but we are yet to hear the version of the other side. Let us not repeat the mistake that was committed in Nagaland some years ago by the previous regime.

With regard to the question of the issue of Passports to applicants in Nagaland, I had raised some questions (Agenda) for discussion during the Consultative Committee's meeting for the Ministry of Home Affairs. I was given a reply "That under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, issue of Passports is the subject matter to be dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. In view of this, it has been decided, with the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs, that the item is not the concern of the Ministry of Home Affairs. And therefore the matter was not discussed in the Consultative Committee meeting. In spite of this categorical written reply, the Home Ministry continues to deal and control the question of the issue of passports. The categorical reply seems to have been made to confuse the issue as there is no co-ordination. I want this to be given the consideration it deserves and intimate me a direct and proper reply. In Nagaland, the number of persons asking for passports is few as compared to other States. They ask for visiting relations abroad, to study some cour-

ses or to attend some religious conferences. Some from abroad wish to come visiting relations or attending religious functions etc. This can be sorted without having to wait long. Even now at this hour, some ladies from Nagaland are waiting for their passports as they intend to attend a missionary women conference (religious function). I have been told that five to six weeks are required. Very few Nagas, as I had said, apply for passports and the are all Indian citizens, nationals and I do not think this long exercise is useful or important. Often, no reply, no reasons assigned and no passports. This is uncalled for.

Coming to Arunachal we find that persecutions of Christians continues which is rather a sensitive issue. Churches have been dismantled, Christians were tortured and harassed and their properties destroyed or burnt. The Administration in Arunachal has been pursuing certain policies which are certainly discriminatory. There are instances of Christians facing physical torture and death. Christian priests who are Indian nationals have been denied entry into Arunachal. I would appeal to the Ministry and the Government to send a group of M.P.s of all religions to go and see what is actually happening. There is no religious freedom as even Indian Christian leaders are denied entry there to attend religious functions. This kind of discriminatory attitude only creates further problems.

I would like to request that such discriminations are removed and it will be better for the Government not to interfere in the religious affairs of the country. India is a country of religions be it the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and other faiths. We can all live happily together as a family.

Lastly, a word about the law and order situation. The whole country seems to be seized with a situation which we are not able to cope with. I believe if you all accept responsibilities—whether Janata or non-Janata—and come together to listen to one another's views, the Harijans will not continue to be sufferers but we will become wiser by listening to the grievances of the suffering classes.

श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोविया (जम्मू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि एक अच्छी सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि वह लोगों के जानो-माल की हिफाजत करे—अन्धरूनी तौर पर भी और बैरूनी तौर पर भी लोग सरकार को घावियाना, इनकम टैक्स और कई दूसरे टैक्स इसीलिए देते हैं कि सरकार उन की हिफाजत कर सके। सदियों में यह प्रथा चलती आई है और चलती रहेगी।

लेकिन यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि पिछले एक साल से ज्यादा एड्वांस्टीज हुई हैं और ला एंड आर्ट्स की सिचुएशन ज्यादा प्रोब हो गई है, मैं इस को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर हम पिछले तीस सालों का इतिहास देखें, तो हम पाते हैं कि 1952-53 में डा० श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी की जेल में जिस तरह से मौत बाके हुई, उस का कारण आज तक हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं हुआ है। इस की कोई एनक्वायरी भी नहीं हुई। दीन दयाल जी की मृत्यु बड़गंज द्वारा हुई है, उसको कील नहीं जानता और उस समय श्री-शरकर जान बूझ कर जापोक्त रही जो कि इस सरकार को कर्मकित करता है उन दिनों खूब पर काबेस जा-शासन था जम्मू-कश्मीर में पन्ध्र के करीब नौ कोक मारे गये, जो चाहते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर पूरी तरह से हिन्दु-मुस्लिम कल-हिस्सा बने। किस तरीके से अहिंसा, अहिंसा, अहिंसा के लक्ष्य की कसिद

नारायण' निम्न, जो मौत बाके हुई, जो रेल के मिनिस्टर थे, वह हम से छिपा नहीं है, हालांकि उस वक्त देश में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का ही शासन था। बंगाल में हजाराँ लोगों को यह कह कर मारा गया कि वे नक्स-लाइट हैं। कल एक आनरेबल मंत्री ने कहा कि बिहार में 322 लोग इस लिए मारे गये कि वे कम्युनिस्ट थे। हम सब जानते हैं कि उस शासन के मातहत दिल्ली में साधुओं को किस तरीके से मारा गया था। ५० पी० ग्रीन बम्बई में जो कुछ हुआ, वह भी हम से छिपा नहीं है।

यह प्रथा चलती आई है कि जब कानून का उल्लंघन होगा, तो कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए फायरिंग भी हो सकती है, जेलखाने होंगे और मुकदमे चलेगे। देखना यह है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में खसूसी और पर अहाँ जहाँ फसादावत हुए हैं, बड़ा दहाना कुछ खास व्यक्ति दोरे पर जाते हैं जिनको आप जानते ही हैं मुझे नाम लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वे वहाँ क्यों जाते हैं, इसके पीछे कील सी मूव है, इसको प्रोब करने की जरूरत है। अगर इस को प्रोब किया जाये, तो पता चलेगा कि यह यकीनन एक बड़ी साजिश है, जो जनता सरकार, और बिलबासुस हीम मिनिस्टर, के खिलाफ की जा रही है। अगर देश का अन्धरूनी निजाम बरहू-बरहू हुआ, तो बेनोम एमर्जेन्सी को अस्टिफाई कर सकेंगे और कहेंगे कि इसी लिए, तो इमर्जेन्सी लगाने की जरूरत पड़ी थी वास्तव में वह असलियत से बड़ी दूर बात है। असलियत यह है कि इस शासन को, जबवा जनता सरकार के शासन को बदलाने करने के लिए, जनता के खूब प्रेम कीजाने के लिए यह सब कार्यों की जा रही है। इस से हमें बिकल रहने की जरूरत है। मैं मुझे मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस बिना में आपसे मिलने की आज्ञा है मुझसे और इस हाजिर को

[श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोटिया]

‘जानकारी दें कि कौन से तत्व, कौन से लोग अन्दरूनी या बाहरूनी मिल कर के इस किस्म की साजिश मुल्क के अमनोअमन को खत्म करने के लिए कर रहे हैं। मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि वह जल्दी ही इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठा कर हाउस को इस की जानकारी देंगे।

मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में जहाँ मुल्क की हालत यह है, जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर पिछले कुछ दिनों से इन्फिल्ट्रेशन फिर से शुरू है। वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब पहले तो यह कहते थे कि हमें पब्लिक सेप्टी ऐक्ट की इसलिए जरूरत है कि पाकिस्तान के लोग यहाँ आ जाते हैं और आज वह खुद ही उन की वकालत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उन को आना चाहिए। यह पब्लिक सेप्टी ऐक्ट इस मुल्क के अन्दर और तो कहीं नहीं है, बल्कि इस हाउस के अन्दर भी उस ऐक्ट को वापस लेने के लिए बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में तरमीम करते के लिए जो बिल आया था उसे वापस लिया गया। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से जम्मू काश्मीर जो इस मुल्क का एक हिस्सा कहा जाता है जिस के बारे में कहते हैं, इस में शायद शंका पैदा होती है क्योंकि जो लाज और रूलज, रेगुलेशनज आज मुल्क के अन्दर हैं वह वहाँ पूरे तौर पर नहीं हैं, पार्लियामेंट के पास किए हुए कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर जो कि वहाँ की असेम्बली ने नाफिज किए हैं, लगवाए हैं, वह लागू हैं क्योंकि 370 आर्टिकल के तहत पार्लियामेंट के बनाए हुए कानून सीधे जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होते तावक्त कि वहाँ की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली उस को एडाप्ट न करे। वहाँ की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली ने 150 से ज्यादा कानूनों की, जो कि इस बड़े हाउस के पास किए हैं जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू किए हैं लेकिन आप को आश्चर्य होगा

यह सुन कर के कि वहाँ की सरकार ने एक कमिशन बैठाया है और उस कमिशन को यह देखना है कि कौन से कानून रखने हैं, कौन से कानून नहीं रखने हैं। एक अजीब बात है। जब जम्मू काश्मीर इस मुल्क का हिस्सा है, जैसा कि पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि इस मुल्क के हिस्से हैं। यहाँ बनाए हुए कानून पंजाब के अन्दर लागू होते हैं। लेकिन जब वहाँ की सरकार यह कहे कि हम मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे तो उसका इन्टरस्टेट और मुल्क पर क्या असर पड़ सकता है हमें समझना चाहिए। हालाँकि जम्मू काश्मीर की नुमाइन्दगी इस हाउस के अन्दर है और पिछले कई सालों से रही है तो इस हाउस के बनाए हुए कानून जो जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू हैं जिन को वहाँ की असेम्बली ने एडाप्ट किया है, कोई वजह नहीं नजर आती है कि उन को अनडन किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस दिशा में खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

जम्मू काश्मीर एक बोर्डर स्टेट है और बोर्डर स्टेट के अन्दर अगर आज ऐसे हालत पैदा हों कि उस के अन्दरूनी निजाम में, वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट में उथलपुथल हो तो उस की तरफ ध्यान देने की भी जरूरत है। वहाँ की सरकार माइनारिटीज से किस तरह बर्ताव करती है? माइनारिटी एक रिलेटिव टर्म है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर मुस्लिम अकसरियत में हैं तो वहाँ नान-मुस्लिम अक्लियत में हैं, हमेशा अकसरियत का फर्ज बनता है कि अक्सरियत को कान्फिडेंस में ले, उन की हिफाजत करें जिस से उन के अन्दर हुकुमत के प्रति ऐसा विश्वास पैदा हो कि वह एक अच्छी हुकुमत है और हम इसके हिस्सेदार हैं। लेकिन वहाँ की डवलपमेंट के अन्दर, वहाँ की सर्विसेज के अन्दर जो घोड़ाला हो रहा है वह न जाने बाकी मुल्क को पता हो या न हो, लेकिन मैं हाउस को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ रीजनलिज्म है। वहाँ माइनारिटीज को दबाया जा रहा है और इस के अन्दर जम्मू काश्मीर का अन्दरूनी

जो निज़ाम है वह एक निहायत ही खतरनाक सूरते हाल पैदा कर रहा है।

जम्मू काश्मीर के अपर हाउस में जिसे हम लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल कहते हैं 36 मेम्बर हैं। 22 का एलेक्शन मेम्बरान असेम्बली करते हैं, 8 गवर्नर साहब नामजद करते हैं और 6 लोकल बाडीज से और पंचायतों से एलेक्ट होकर मेम्बर बनते हैं। आप हैरान होंगे कि 1963 के बाद रैगुलरली इरैगुलरली, अथवा बाकायदगी से-बेकायदगी से लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में मेम्बरान लिये गये हैं और कई सालों से लोकल बाडीज की नुमायदगी नहीं हुई, अथवा यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल करवाई जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार की है और अपर हाउस अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है। फिर सोअर हाउस कानून बना कर अपर हाउस में भेजता है, अपर हाउस पास करता है। ऐसा कानून अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल ही नहीं बल्कि पब्लिक के हितों के खिलाफ भी है। तब कानून बनता है जैसा कि आप को पता है। पिछले दिनों पब्लिक सेफ्टी ऐक्ट के बारे में क्या हुआ? यहां विरोधी दल के लोग और और बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि मिसा नहीं होना चाहिए, प्रिवेंटिव डिटेनशनेक्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर नेशनल कान्फरेस की सरकार के साथ मिल कर उन्होंने लोगों ने वह वहां पास करवाया। जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए तो वह उन का साथ देते हैं, यहां उलट बातें करते हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ। यहां कहते हैं कि मिसा नहीं होना चाहिए, यहां ये कानून नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन वहीं वहां की सरकार से मिल कर ऐसी बातें करते हैं। हमको हर पैराडोक्सिकल, स्टाइल से खबरदार रहना है, उनके कहने और करने में बड़ा फर्क है।

तो मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन हालात के अन्दर हम सब का यह फर्ज बनता

है कि हम इस दिशा में देखें। यही नहीं, छम्ब का इलाका पाकिस्तान को शिमला ऐग्रीमेंट के अन्दर दे दिया गया। मेरे काश्मीर के साथी परसों कुछ कह रहे थे कि हम कोई भेड़ बकरियां नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे उस वक्त कहां थे जब 71 और 72 के अन्दर इस चीज का फैसला किया गया था कि वह उन को दे दिया जाये? इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज होता है कि वह जम्मू काश्मीर के जो बिलखूस हालत हैं उनकी जानकारी रखे और जो खराब हालात वहां पर पैदा हो रहे हैं उनको इस मुल्क की एकता को नजर में रखते हुए ठीक करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ, चूंकि आपकी घंटी बज रही है और मैं डिसिप्लन ब्रेक नहीं करना चाहता, मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जम्मू काश्मीर के खूसी हालातको देखते हुए ठोस कदम उठाये और हासत पर काबू पाने की कोशिश करें। होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो मांगें यहां पर रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr Speaker, Sir, as one rises to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, the first and foremost factor that engages ones attention is the obvious deterioration in the law and order situation in India. Law and order is a condition precedent to any progress. Any deterioration in the law and order situation has adverse effect on each and every sphere of activity. I need not therefore emphasise that maintenance of law and order is a condition pre-requisite to any progress. But while this is the situation, we are unfortunately confronted with this glaring fact that there is general air of violence and lawlessness in the country. When we seek to draw the attention of the Government to this glaring fact, the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh takes delight in reeling out statistics to

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show that there is peace and even an improvement in the law and order situation. I must here say that law and order is not something that can be measured and no quantum indication can be given to the same. The deceptive statistics that are reeled out have only led to one unfortunate result and that is the destruction of the credibility of the Home Minister himself because the deterioration of the law and order situation is not only obvious but the people of India are the victims of the same.

I do not wish to go into the various causes that have led to this deterioration and the worsening of the law and order situation. There has been a debate in this House and many causes have been brought before this House. In addition to these I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two other factors that are responsible for the worsening of the law and order situation. I am not here recapitulating all those causes that have been placed before this House at the time of discussion on the law and order situation. There are two other significant indications of the health of law and order situation.

In the first place the state of investigation and the preparation of prosecution cases are far from satisfactory. In 1977, 27,418 murder, dacoity and robbery cases were prosecuted, but most of them failed because of the prosecution's failure to file a chargesheet within seven days as required by the amended Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code. When such is the case with respect to the investigation and the preparation of the prosecution, when prosecutions fail because of the lethargy on the part of the prosecutors to file a chargesheet within the stipulated time, we can understand what havoc it plays with the law and order situation because of the callous attitude on the part of the authority.

I have also to draw the attention of the government to another significant factor with respect to the law and order situation. Here I am depending upon only limited figures, because in the short time that has been allotted to me, it may not be possible to refer to the conditions everywhere. But as an example, if we look to only one district, the district of Kanpur, we find that in 1977 the number of illegal country-made pistols sized as compared to factory-manufactured ones has rocketed. This shows the callous attitude of the authorities towards all these things. Due to lack of vigilance on the part of those responsible, the number of country-made pistols and cartridges as compared to the factory-manufactured ones have rocketed. In 1976 the number of illegal country-made pistols recovered by the police was 211. The machinery responsible for the law and order situation was so callous that in 1977 this figure rocketed to 752. Similarly, the number of country-made cartridges seized by the police during 1976 was 751 and in 1977 they were 2592! I have placed these figures only as an illustration of the point I am making, namely, the callous attitude of the machinery responsible for the maintenance of law and order situation to these significant features that are at the bottom working for the worsening of the law and order situation.

It is not merely crimes indulged in by professional criminals and others that we are confronted with. There are two very distinct unfortunate features of the present worsening of the law and order situation. In the first place, violence against the working class has recorded a sharp rise. It is here that the law and order machinery gets involved. Lathi charges, use of tear gas, police firing against workers and students have all surpassed beyond the previous figures.

The second feature—an unfortunate feature—of the worsening law and

order situation is the organised and pre-meditated brutalities against the minorities and the weaker sections. According to a conservative estimate, as you know very well, nearly one lakh Harijans have been forcibly and violently deprived of the lands that had been allotted to them during the emergency. In Bihar, according to the admission of the Chief Minister 105 Harijans were killed during the past 9 months.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Not Bihar, but in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, in Madhya Pradesh. This is according to the admission of the Chief Minister himself. This is a fact that 105 Harijans had been killed during the last 9 months.

Sir, coming to the communal situation, I say in most categorical terms and from the figures given by the Government in its Report, the Home Ministry's Report for 1977-78, that during the last year there has been an unfortunate reversal of the downward trend in the incidents of communal violence. Sir, in 1974, according to the figures given by the Government here in this Report, the communal incidents were 248. In 1975 they were 205 and in 1976 they were 169. This downward trend that we were having as far as the communal incidents are concerned, gets reversed. During the last year, the year of rule of the Janata Party Government, there is a spurt in the incidents and in 1977 we have had 188 communal incidents. It is unfortunate. The major incidents were in Varanasi and Sambhal. In Sambhal there was distortion of facts because of which we had asked for judicial inquiry which is not yet agreed to.

Before I conclude, I have only to say that we have welcomed the appointment of the Minorities Commission. I have already made my

submission with respect to its composition, the Chairman to be a Muslim and the powers and authority and the constitutional and independent status of the Minorities Commission. I have already made my submission on this under Rule 377 and so I shall not recapitulate it.

Then, Sir, I had an Unstarred Question No. 6678 where I had asked for figures of Muslim employees in Central Government Services. The reply of the Government was that they do not have statistics. Well, one can understand that reply. But this arrogant government of the Janata Party goes further to say in reply to this Unstarred Question that it would not be desirable even to collect and furnish the information regarding employment of various minorities and backward classes in respect of whom there was no reservation in Government Services. They are not even prepared to collect the information. That shows the attitude that they have towards the problems of minorities. They have championed themselves as one trying to solve the problems of minorities, but that is not the fact. I ask the Minorities Commission to take note of this particular attitude of the Government. Otherwise, without these figures collected by the Government, we cannot know whether the Services have a true, cosmopolitan nature or not.

Lastly, I must say one sentence and take leave of you. In the Report there is a reference to an unofficial body called the Citizens for Democracy having set up a Tarkunde Commission. The same body has set up another Commission for probing into the religious affairs of Dawoodi Bohras. There is widespread discontent among the Muslims. I would ask the Government to come forward and see that such interference does not happen. I would not have referred to it, as it is an unofficial body, but because you have referred to another unofficial body in your Report with respect

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to the Tarkunde Commission, I am referring to the non-official committee with respect to Dawoodi Bohras. Sir, I am sure the Government will take serious note of it and see that the sentiments of the Muslims are respected and the committee is dissolved.

13 hrs.

श्री राकेश्वर सिंह (महाराजगंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की भांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस अवसर पर मैं सरकार से कुछ बात करना चाहता हूँ, उसे कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ।

इस देश में, एक साल और उस से पहले जो भय का साम्राज्य बना हुआ था और जिस तरह से इस देश के संविधान को तोड़ा गया था, जिन तरह से लोकतंत्र और आजादी के प्रहरियों को जेल में बंद किया गया था, उस सारी भयावह राजनीतिक स्थिति से देश को बनाने में, देश में मुक्त वातावरण का संचार करने और कानून का शासन करने में यह सरकार समर्थ हुई है। देश में आज एक अच्छा और भयमुक्त वातावरण है। नागरिकों ने अपनी खोपी हुई आजादी को पुनः हासिल कर लिया है। आज बोलने, मिलने, प्रदर्शन करने की स्वतंत्रता है। देश में अखबार और रेडियो पूर्ण स्वतंत्र हैं। ऐसा स्वतंत्र वातावरण आज इस देश में बना है।

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन इस स्थिति के बाद भी इस प्रशासन की गाड़ी जिस तरह से धंधेजों ने बनायी थी, इस प्रशासन की गाड़ी चलाने के लिए धंधेजों ने लाइन बिछायी थी, उसी लाइन पर जिस पर धंधेजों ने अपने प्रशासन की गाड़ी चलायी थी, पिछले तीस सालों तक कांग्रेस वालों ने भी

अपनी प्रशासन की गाड़ी चलायी है। धंधेजों द्वारा बनायी हुई लाइन पर ही अब तक गाड़ी चलती रही थी। जब हल पिछली लोक सभा में उभर की बेंचों पर बैठते थे तो यह नहीं सोचते थे कि इस देश में अब कभी चुनाव होंगे, लोगों को मतदान के लिए मतदान केंद्रों पर जाने का मौका मिलेगा। यह उम्मीद हम लोग खो बैठे थे। लेकिन भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के मस्तिष्क पर भगवान बैठ गये और उन्होंने प्रधानक चुनावों की घोषणा कर दी।

पिछले चुनावों के दौरान देश में जो दुर्य देखने को मिला, जनता की जो सहार इस देश में देखी गयी, ऐसी प्रबल सहार देश में पहले कभी नहीं देखी गयी। लोग प्रधानक इंदिरा जी से नफरत करने लगे, कांग्रेस के लोगों से नफरत करने लगे। प्रधानक लोगों के दिल जनता पार्टी की ओर, जनता पार्टी के नेताओं और सदस्यों की तरफ खिंच गये। पिछले तीस सालों तक कांग्रेस वालों ने धंधेजों की लाइन पर गाड़ी को चलाया। जनता ने उनको मौका दिया और एक लम्बी अवधि तक मौका दिया। उसने एक लम्बी अवधि तक इतजार भी किया लेकिन लोगों की जो आशाएँ और आकांक्षाएँ थी जिनके बारे में वे सोचते रहे कि पूरी होगी, आज नहीं तो कल पूरी होगी, लेकिन वे पूरी नहीं हुई। लेकिन जब एमरजेंसी का विकराल रूप देखा, प्रशासन का विकराल रूप देखा तो जनता की बची बूची आशा प्रधानक चकनाचूर हो गई। वह आल्टरेटिव खोजने लगी। उस चुनाव के दौरान यह जनता पार्टी आई और जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने बड़ी आशा लोगों को बंधाई। लोगों ने भी बड़ी आशा के साथ बुलन्दी के साथ सहार के साथ तीस वर्ष के शासन का अन्त करके जनता पार्टी को शासन चलाने

का मौका दिया। बहुत स्पष्ट है कि पिछली सरकार^१ शासन की गाड़ी को धंसेजों द्वारा बिछाई गई लाइन पर ले कर चलती जा रही थी और वह वही लाइन थी जिस पर धंसेज चला करते थे लेकिन मैं इस सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसने भी प्रशासन के स्वरूप को नहीं बदला है और उन्होंने वक्त रहते इसके स्वरूप को नहीं बदला तो इसका भी डीरेलमेंट होने वाला है, इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

कांग्रेस वालों ने यहाँ भ्रान्ते के बाद संविधान की शपथ ली थी और पहले भी वे संविधान की शपथ लिया करते थे। पिछली लोक सभा में उन बेंचों पर जहाँ अब कांग्रेस वाले बैठे हुए हैं, जब हम बैठा करते थे तब हम देखा करते थे कि किस तरह से संविधान की शपथ की हत्या कांग्रेस वाले किया करते थे, रोजनरों किया करते थे। हम लोग यहाँ पर संविधान की शपथ लेने के पहले राजवाट गए थे और गांधी जी को समाधि पर जा कर हमने शपथ ली थी कि उनके जो स्वप्न हैं उनको हम पूरा करेंगे, उनके द्वारा बनाई गई राह पर इस प्रशासन की गाड़ी को ले कर चलेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ सरकार चलाने वालों से कि क्या गांधी जी ने प्रशासन का जो रूप हमारे सामने रखा था, क्या इस को हम वही रूप दे पाए हैं, क्या यही प्रशासन का रूप था जिस का प्रतिपादन गांधी जी ने किया था, क्या इसी राह पर वह चाहते थे कि प्रशासन की गाड़ी चले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप एक बार फिर विचार करें। हम लोक सत्ता को शासन सत्ता पर बिठाना चाहते हैं। क्या वही लोक सत्ता है कि पांच वर्ष के बाद चुनाव हो और कभी ए और कभी बी राज चलाए? इसको मैं लोक सत्ता नहीं मानता हूँ। वास्तविक अर्थों में आपको

लोक सत्ता को प्रशासन सत्ता पर बिठाना होगा और इस दृष्टि से आपको प्रशासन की शक्ति का बिकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा। प्रशासन को सचिवालय में बन्द करके धंसेजों ने रखा था। मंत्रियों के बीच सचिवों के बीच मैं आपने इसका बटवारा किया और थोड़ा सा प्रशासन आप भ्रान्ते ले गए तो वह जा कर बी डी ओ के दफ्तर में बैठ गया, वहीं क्लर्क के पास, एस पी, दारोगा में जा कर बैठ गया और लाखों लाख करोड़ जनता प्रशासन की धोर हाथ जोड़े टिकटिकी लगाए देखती रही। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक विशाल जनता को प्रशासन में आप पार्टिसिपेट करने का मौका नहीं देते हैं, सचिवालय से शक्ति निकाल कर गांवों से नहीं ले जाते हैं, गांधी जी का स्वप्न साकार नहीं हो सकता। गांधी जी गांवों में स्वराज्य को देखना चाहते थे। कांग्रेस वाले तो चले गए हैं। एक शुभ निशानी यह है कि सरकारी बेंचों पर बैठने वाले लोग अपनी आंख खोल कर बैठे हुए हैं, अपने दिमागों को स्वतंत्र करके बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन उन दिनों में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की बगल में बैठने वाले कांग्रेसी मित्र आख और दिल और दिमाग इंदिरा जी को दे कर बैठ गए थे। जब वह कहती थी 42वाँ संशोधन तो कहते थे भले जी भले, जब कहती थी नसबन्दी तो कहते थे बाह जी बाह। यह बाह जी बाह वाला जो ढंग था इस में इंदिरा जी सब को ले कर चली गई हैं।

इस बीच पर बैठने वाले लोग बाह बाह जी कहने वाले नहीं हैं। मंत्रियों से भी जम कर जवाब लेते हैं। अगर इन की हिम्मत नहीं होती, स्वतंत्र विचार नहीं होते, घुसघुस सीमा नहीं होती तो हमारे गृह मंत्री फिर एक बार एम० आई० एस०

[श्री रामदेव सिंहा]

ए० की बात करने लगे थे लेकिन मैं अपने साथियों को बर्बाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने उनकी बाह को ढकड़ कर पीछे खींचा और उस नापाक कार्यवाही को नहीं करने दिया। मुझे लगता है कि सारे मंत्री भ्रफसरो के हाथ में गिरफ्तार हो गये हैं। वे वही बोली बोलते हैं जो उनके भ्रफसर बुलाते हैं। वही कार्यवाही करते हैं जो भ्रफसर कहते हैं। मलियों को इस अयूरोकेसी के चक्कर से मुक्त होना होगा, फिर उनको पढ़ना होगा, मेम्बरो को पढ़ना होगा, जनता को पढ़ना होगा और सब सच्चाई को सामने ला करके फाइल पर रखना होगा।

ला ऐंड ब्रांडर बात की जाती है। मैं इससे कोई खुश नहीं हूँ। जनता देखना चाहती थी स्पष्ट अन्तर देखना चाहती थी, और हमारे दल और सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य था एक ऐतिहासिक दायित्व था कि स्पष्ट बतलाते जनता देखे कि यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार है और वह कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। इस तरह का अन्तर आज स्पष्ट देखने के लिये गांव की जनता को हमने मौका नहीं दिया है। गृह मंत्री जी फिर देते हैं कि फला साल में यह आकड़े और फला साल में यह आकड़े ला ऐंड ब्रांडर कोई उस जमाने जैसा तो नहीं है, लेकिन जितना मुधार हम चाहते थे, अमन चैन चाहते थे वह नहीं देख पा रहे हैं। चौधरी साहब जो फिर पढ़ रहे थे तो मुंशी जी की वह कहानी मुझे याद आ रही थी किसी नदी के किनारे एक लडका नदी पार करना चाहता था, मुंशी जी ने डूबकर पानी नपवा लिया और उधर भी पानी नपवा लिया और कहा हल सकते हो। लडका जब बीच नदी में पहुँचा तो डूब गया। तो मुंशी जी कहते हैं लेखा जोखा ठाँके और लडका डूबा काहे। फिर न पडिये, बल्कि स्थिति जा कर देखिये। हम

जितना अमन चैन देश के लोगों को देना चाहते थे उसका नहीं दें पाये। लेकिन कांग्रेस के जमाने में अमन चैन बिगड़ गया था, लोगों के सर पर तलवार लटकी हुई थी। लेकिन हमने जेलों से लोगों को निकाला, अन्नबारी को रबतल किया, सभी को बोलने की आजादी दे दी। आज कांग्रेस वाले जो चाहते हैं बोलते हैं, और ठीक ही हमारे मिल ने कहा कि आज जो जगह जगह बटनाये बट रही हैं, चपडब हो रहे हैं, हमें भी इसकी रिपोर्ट है कि यह जान कर कराया जा रहा है ताकि लोग महसूस करे कि इस देश में जनतन्त्र चलाने के लिये जनता पार्टी जो प्रायी है और यह जो उसने दुनिया को बताया है कि लोकतन्त्र ही इस देश में चल सकता है तानाशाही नहीं चल सकती है, तो तानाशाही के पोषक तत्व जो आज इस देश में हैं, जा कम से कम 100 फीसदी तो नहीं, लेकिन 90 फीसदी तानाशाही लादे थे, अपनी तानाशाही को प्रमाणित करने के लिये ऐसे तत्व ही जगह जगह लोगों को भडका रहे हैं, उकसा रहे हैं। किसी पुलिस फोर्स बढ़ाने की जहरत मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा अफ्टाचार से मुक्त रहे, कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ बने, अपनी जिम्मेदारी का समझे, लोग के साथ अपनी ड्यूटी को निभाये, लेकिन आज यह नहीं हो रहा है। हमने पुलिस वालों को उसी तरह से देखा है, जिस तरह से वह कांग्रेस के राज्य में थे। न केवल पुलिस वाले बल्कि वह सारे आफिसर जो कांग्रेस रिजिम में चादी बाटते थे, अम्बर नम्बर 2 के धन्धे करते थे, आज भी नम्बर 2 के धन्धे जमकर कर रहे हैं। कोई अन्तर उनमें नहीं आया है। बल्कि स्थिति वही है। आज सभी लोग उसी जगह पर बैठे हुए हैं जहाँ कांग्रेस वाले भाई-भतीजावाद के राह पर चलकर उन्हें लाये थे। उन्होंने छोटे अफसरों

को बड़ी से बड़ी जिम्मेदार जगह पर बैठाया था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार और होम मिनिस्ट्री का यह कर्तव्य था कि वह सभी जगहों पर परिवर्तन लाये, लेकिन नहीं लाया गया। ये भी उन सभी लोगों को उन्हीं जगहों पर बिठाकर रखे हैं।

मैं चाहता था कि सी० बी० आई० का जो हमारा भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक विभाग है, उसका पुनर्गठन किया जाये। मारे लोगों को एक बार उन्हीं जगहों पर भेज दिया जाये जिनको जहा से लाया गया था और उनकी जगह पर उन इमानदार लोगों को लाया जाये जिनकी रिपोर्टें अच्छी है। ऐसे चरित्रवान लोगों को चुन-चुन कर आगे लाया जाये और प्रशासन में परिवर्तन लाया जाये। उन लोगों से ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग का गठन किया जाये, लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो पाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब होगा?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पीपल्स को पार्टिसिपेट कराइये। राज्य के मचिबालय और रिकार्ड-रूम के मंत्री सुपरवाइजर बनें, रुपये के ब्रावटन का केन्द्र रहे, लेकिन पावर पीपल्स के पास जाने दीजिये। पंचायत समितियों, जिना परिषदों का गठन कर के, सहकारिता को बनाकर पीपल्स एजेंसियों का पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन किया जाये।

अब तो 2, 4, 5 अफसरों का रिकार्ड भी नहीं मिलता, पहले तो मिलता भी था कि कितने-कितने अफसरों को हमने भ्रष्टाचार में पकड़ा, कितने राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को जेल में भेजा। पहले तिमाही के हिसाब से फिगर मिलते थे, लेकिन अब वह आंकड़े भी नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिये इस भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर निर्वर्षी होकर हमला करना है, इस दुर्ग को तोड़ना है, शासन के स्वरूप को बदलना

है, नया परवर्तन लाना है। हम महान क्रान्ति से सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति करने वाले लोग हैं और शासन में भी क्रान्ति करनी होगी और वह क्रान्ति होगी प्रशासन को पीपल्स एजेंसीज को सौपना। ऐसा होने पर देखें कैसे भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, मनमानी होती है, अफसरशाही चलती है? लेकिन जब तक पीपल्स के हाथ में प्रशासन नहीं देने है, जब तक अफसरों के हाथ में रहेगा, उनके ही नोट पर आप यथा-प्रस्तावित लिखने वाले हैं। यही तो कांग्रेस वाले भी करते थे। आज आप वही कीजिएगा तो आप में और उन में अन्तर क्या है? जनता अन्तर देखना चाहती थी। मैं अपने राज्यमंत्री मंडल जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, वह गांव से आते हैं, यह एक और सवा वर्ष के भीतर जो आप ने अपने प्रशासन का रूप दिखलाया है, जो काम आपने करके दिखलाया है, जनता उस में खुश नहीं है। उस की आलोचना कर रही है। वह कुछ और देखना चाहती है। वह उस में परिवर्तन देखना चाहती है। आप ने भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने का एग्जोरेम दिया था वह भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त देखना चाहती है। यह आप को करना होगा। तब आप कुछ नया इतिहास बना सकते हैं। तब आप और हम जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। नहीं तो कांग्रेस वालों की नाव का डिरेलमेंट 30 वर्षों में हुआ था, आप भी उसी लाइन पर, उसी गाड़ी पर चलिएगा तो तीन वर्ष में ही आपका और हमारा डिरेलमेंट होने वाला है।

इसलिए मैं यह उम्मीद और आशा रख कर बैठता हूँ कि आज से आप अपने प्रशासन के स्वरूप को बदलने में लगिएगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं ला एंड आर्बंर के बारे में कुछ कहूँ जिस के बारे में मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने कहा है, मैं स्टेट

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

सेंटर रिलेशन के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। उधर के यह भाग आई है और कई बार आई है कि इसके बारे में पब्लिक डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। एक भाग सी०पी०एम० की तरफ से आई, वे लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि भारत एक मल्टीनेशनल स्टेट है। भ्रमा सी०एम०के० की तरफ से यह तो कहा गया कि स्टेट्स को ज्यादा अधिकार मिलने चाहिए पर उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम बैस्ट बगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर की फिलास्फी के साथ नहीं हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो विधान भ्राज है उस में कोई परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह इतना लचीला है कि अगर कोई समस्या स्टेट सेंटर रिलेशन के सम्बन्ध से है तो वह उस के अन्दर सुलझाया जा सकती है। मुझे यह मालूम है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने भी यह कहा है, उस की भी रेकमेडेशन यह है कि विधान में परिवर्तन करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ फाइनैशियल पावर्स की बजह से कई बार राज्यों को दिक्कत होती हो, उन्हें अपने प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में देर होती हो, उस के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उस के बारे में सोच कर के एक ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिस से जल्दी से जल्दी वे उस को इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें। ज्यादा दिक्कत तो रिसोर्स की है। कई जगह राज्य सरकारों को यह रेकमेडेशन हो गया कि बड़े लैंड लार्ड्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए लेकिन कोई भी राज्य सरकार जिस में कम्युनिस्ट सरकार भी है, कांग्रेस सरकार भी है उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहती और चाहती है कि केन्द्र हमें ज्यादा पैसा दे। यह चीज सभव नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता कि 1952 से आज तक राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी 5 गुना बढ़ी

है, केन्द्र की 8 गुना बढ़ी है, लेकिन केन्द्र ने राज्यों को 9 गुनी ज्यादा सहायता दी है। केन्द्र सहायता दे रहा है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि फाइनैशियल पावर्स के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार उन से बातचीत करे। लेकिन उसके लिए किसी पब्लिक डायलाग की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे यह लगता है कि कुछ लोग जानबूझ कर के देश की एकता को धेड़ करना चाहते हैं स्टेट सेंटर रिलेशन के बारे में। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं श्री नम्बूद्रीपाद को कोट कर रहा हूँ —

"Shri F. M. S. Namboodripad marxist leader and a former Chief Minister of Kerala warned that unless States were given maximum autonomy there was every likelihood of Bangladesh being repeated in India"

This is a dangerous trend and must be curbed and faced

जनता पार्टी चाहती है कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं उनको ठीक तरह से दबाया जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर पब्लिक डिबेट हो। अगर विधान में कोई दिक्कत हो या किसी तरह की कोई दिक्कत हो तो एक परिवार की तरह से बैठकर बातचीत करके उसका रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं "अगर देश उन्नति करेगा तो एक साथ करेगा, न तो अकेला केन्द्र उन्नति कर सकता है और न अकेले राज्य सरकारें उन्नति कर सकती हैं। मिलजुल करके एक साथ परिवार की तरह बैठ कर बातचीत की जा सकती है और ऐसी समस्याओं को हल किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी चीज मुझे स्टेट्स के बारे में कहनी है। हमारे देश में 60 करोड़ की आबादी है। हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े राज्य हैं। अकेला यू० पी० का राज्य यूरोप के बड़े से बड़े देश के बराबर है, इसकी अधिक

यू० पी० की पापुलेशन है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश भी बड़े बड़े राज्य हैं। हमने देखा कि जब पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश एक से तब हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश पिछड़े रहे। केवल पंजाब के थोड़े हिस्सों में तरक्की होती रही। जब पंजाब के तीन हिस्से हो गए उसके बाद हरियाणा ने भी तरक्की की, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने भी तरक्की की और पंजाब ने भी बहुत तरक्की की है। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि अगर इस देश में हमें तरक्की करनी है तो छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाने पड़ेंगे। यू० पी० के तीन हिस्से होने चाहिए। बिहार के भी टुकड़े होने चाहिए, मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश के भी टुकड़े होने चाहिए। आज 57 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर को मालूम नहीं रहता कि कौन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट है और कहां पर क्या हो रहा है। उनको कुछ पता नहीं रहता। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि सरकार सिद्धांत रूप में इस चीज पर विचार करे। साथ ही साथ मे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज ही यह चीज हो जाये—यह सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि आज उसके लिए वातावरण नहीं है। इसलिए पहले वातावरण बनाया जाये और उसके बाद छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाये जायें ताकि इस देश की ठीक तरह से प्रगति हो सके।

मैं एक बात दिल्ली के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। मैं ने सवाल किया था कि दिल्ली में मल्टिप्लिसिटी आफ एयारिटीज बहुत ज्यादा है और आपने जो मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल दी है वह क्या है? वह एक डिवेंटिंग सोसायटी है। न तो वहां पर कोई फाइनेंशियल पावर्स हैं, न सविसेज की पावर्स हैं और न कोई और पावर्स हैं। केवल भत्ता मिलता है, साल में 15 दिन बैठते हैं और बातचीत कर लेते हैं और उठ जाते हैं। मैं आज मांग करूंगा कि मंत्री जी डिप्लेयर करें कि दिल्ली

में भलेम्बली होगी। जिसनी भी वहां पर, मल्टिप्लिसिटी आफ एयारिटी है उसको इंटिग्रेट किया जाये, बजट की फाइनेंशियल पावर्स दी जायें और सविसेज की पावर्स दी जायें। अभी तक दिल्ली हमेशा से अलग अलग एक्सपेरिमेंट्स करने का शिकार रहा है। 1952 से लेकर आज तक वहां पर एक्सपेरिमेंट्स होते आये हैं। जो भी सरकार भाती है वह एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट करती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के लिए एक मजबूत स्ट्रक्चर बनाया जाये जिससे दिल्ली के लोगों की एक्सपेक्शन्स और भावनायें पूरी हो सकें।

कुछ दिन पहले मैं अंशमान गया था। वहां केवल ढाई लाख की पापुलेशन है लेकिन वहां पर सरकार सालाना 15 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करती है। शायद इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा पर कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर जितना अंशमान में है उतना इस देश के किसी और प्रदेश में नहीं है। लेकिन वहां पर ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जिन्होंने साइकिल नहीं देखी है। ट्राइबल एरिया के बं लोग हैं। मंत्री जी भी वहां पर गए हैं, मैं मांग करूंगा कि जब तक वहां पर आप चीफ कमिश्नर के साथ पापुलर लेबिल पर कोई कमटी नहीं बनाते तब तक ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज्य रहेगा। वहां के लोगों, के साथ भी सरकार का तालमेल रहना चाहिए कोई रैपट बनना चाहिए। मैं ब्यूरोक्रेसी के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, मैं मानता हूं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी गवर्नमेंट का एक हिस्सा है, ब्यूरोक्रेसी के बगैर कोई भी सरकार नहीं चल सकती है इसलिए यह विचरेंटिंग का काम बन्द होना चाहिए, अब बहत हो गया, अब हमें ब्यूरोक्रेसी को बिश्वास में लेकर सरकार आगे बढे और परफॉर्मन्स करके दिखावे तभी ठीक रहेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर सैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, इस-लिये मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं और कुछ बातें सैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। सैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स की हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मे 6 करोड़ पाप्लेशन है। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि इन एरियाज मे इमिग्रेशन कैमिलिटीज कितनी हैं? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा। कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान में इमिग्रेशन की एवेज 22 परसेन्ट है, लेकिन ट्राइबल एरियाज मे केवल 1 परसेन्ट है। इस का मतलब है कि वहाँ इमिग्रेशन कैमिलिटीज बिलकुल नहीं हैं। मैंने एक्जेशन मिनिस्टर से एक सवाल पूछा—ट्राइबल एरियाज मे कितने कालिजिज है? मझे 1972 के आकड़े दिने गये, जिन के अनुसार ट्राइबल एरियाज के अन्दर कोई कालिजिज नहीं है। 6 कराइटी आबादी मे जा लइया कानिओ मे पड़नी है सब जगहों की सख्या मिला कर 10 हजार है। मैं आप आप से माग करता हूँ कि ट्राइबल एरियाज मे एमेन्सियल कमाडिटीज के पर-कैपिटा इन्कम कन्जम्पशन के बारे मे मझे कराइये, उन की इकानामिक कण्डीशन और डेवलपमेन्ट के बारे मे पूरा सर्वे होना चाहिये। मझे उम्मीद है—गृह मंत्री जी को मालम होगा—ट्राइबल एरियाज मे एमेन्सियल कमाडिटीज का पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन सब से कम है। पिछली सरकार ने तीस सालो मे क्या किया, मैं उस मे जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन आज हमारी सरकार से जनता अपेक्षा करती है—जो पिछड़े हुए हैं जो दबे हुए हैं, गिरे हुए हैं—हम उन का हाथ पकड़ कर ऊपर उठायेगे। अब मारे बाजी से धाम नहीं चलेगा, कुछ कम के दिखलाना चाहिये। एक साल बीत गया है—आज सोशल और इकानामिक टेन्शन बढ़नी जा रही है, जिस की वजह से ना एड आइंडर गिरता जा रहा है। आप आकड़े देते हैं—मैं नहीं जानता आप के आकड़े ठीक है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं दिल्ली के बारे मे जानता हूँ—दिल्ली के लोगो मे सेन्स-आप-इन्सिक्वोरिटी पैदा हो गई है। उन को इस सरकार से एक ही शिकायत है कि यहाँ ला-एन्ड-आइंडर खराब है, यह बहुत चिन्ताजनक बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो जेल में रहे हैं। जो लोग गुप्ता मर्दी करने थे, वे हमारे साथ ही बन्द थे, मैंने उन मे से कई लोगो से पूछा कि तुम गडबड क्यों करते हो? उन्होंने कहा कि अब हम जो गडबड करते हैं, वह बर्कग-भाव मे करते है दिन के अन्दर करते हैं।

We do not operate in the night like you We work during the day and in the market—the crowded market.

यह जो कहानी हो रही है—मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँ कि वे आकड़े देना बन्द कर दे और लोगो को विश्वास दिलाये कि आप यहाँ के ला-एन्ड आइंडर को ठीक करेगे। जब तक यह ठीक नहीं होगा, तब तक यह की सोशियो इकानामिक कण्डीशन ठीक नहीं हो गी।

आ कालिजिज मे देखिए—ला-एन्ड आइंडर की क्या हालत है? बहुत सी यूनो-बर्मिटीज बन्द है, लाठी चार्ज होता है, टीअर गैस चलनी है, बाइम चार्लस के साथ दुष्प्रवहार होता है। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर—वर्मा जी कहते है कि लेबर की स्थिति पहले सी खराब नहीं है। लेकिन आप जरा अखबारो के आकड़े देखिये—उन मे जो विवरण छपता है उस को पढ़िये। मेरे एक भाई ने कहा—लेबर यह सब नहीं करती है, उस को बाध्य किया जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि लेबर की जो जायज शिकायतें है, सरकार को उन्हें दूर करना चाहिये लेकिन यदि वे दूर नहीं होती है, तो उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि लेबर हों, विद्यार्थी हों या कोई भी हों—वे बायलेंस करें। बायलेंस को किसी भी हालत मे टालेट नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा सब जगह हो रहा है और उस के निचे जिम्मेदार—यह ठीक है कि कांग्रीवाल है, वे प्रीजाण्ड कासपोरेसी कर रहे

लेकिन उन के भलाबा भी हर एक पार्टी जिम्मेदार है, जिस में मेरी पार्टी भी शामिल है। क्या विद्यार्थी क्या मजदूर हमारे अपने लोग भी उन में है।

Let us introspect ourselves.

इस लिये जो कोड आफ-कण्डक्ट बनने वाला है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस की घोषणा की है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन हमें अपने घर को पहले ठीक करना चाहिये, सब से पहले अपनी पार्टी को ठीक करना चाहिये। हम से लोगों को बहुत आशाये थी, इस लिये जब तक अपने लोग ठीक नहीं होंगे और ये अलग-अलग भवाजे वाली जाती रहेगी और हमारा रफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं होगा, तो लोग हमें क्षमा नहीं करेंगे, कोई भी क्षमा नहीं करेगा।

आज जनता पार्टी का आन्टरनेटिव क्या है, मेरे ध्याल से देश में जनता पार्टी का कोई आन्टरनेटिव नहीं है। कागो खत्म है, कांग्रेस भी खत्म है, आज जबता पार्टी का आन्टरनेटिव अनार्की और के-आस है, -डम के भलाबा कुछ नहीं है। हमारी इस चीज के लिए जिम्मेदारी है कि हम एकोनोमिक परफार्मेंस दें, हम सोशल परफार्मेंस दें। . . (व्यवधान)

Their days are gone; they are frustrated politicians Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him continue.

श्री कर्नर लाल गुप्त : इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है और अगर हमारे नेता समय पर नहीं जायें, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। एक साल बीत गया है और एक साल बहुत होता है और इस में हमने कुछ काम नहीं किया। अगर अब हम कुछ काम नहीं करेंगे तो मुझे क्षमा कीजिए, जाने वाली नसल हमें क्षमा नहीं करेगी, इतिहास लिखने वाले हमें क्षमा नहीं करेंगे। जनता ने हमें एक मौका दिया है। हम एग्जामिनेशन

में बैठते हैं और अगर 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स भी ले लिये, तो पास हो जाते हैं लेकिन जनता पार्टी को 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स नहीं चाहिए। जनता पार्टी से लोगों ने अपेक्षा भी ज्यादा की है क्योंकि जिस ग्यार और मुहब्बत के साथ जनता पार्टी को लोगों ने जितवाया था, कामयाब करवाया था, वे चाहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स न ले बल्कि उस को 75 परसेन्ट मार्क्स लेने चाहिए, उस को डिस्टिन्क्शन के साथ आना चाहिए लेकिन अनफाचूनेटनी यहाँ तो 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स के भी लाने पड़ गये हैं। यह वार्निंग समझिये अपनी पार्टी के लिए और यह देश के हित में है। पार्टी तो आती है और जाती है लेकिन देश की यह भाग है कि जब तक हम अपने आप को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। हम देश के साथ बिट्टर-अन नहीं करेंगे ऐसा हमें निश्चय करना चाहिए।

एक चीज रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए रिजर्वेशन का एक नारा बिहार में उठाया गया। मुझे नहीं मालूम क्यों उठाया गया और उस में कितना फायदा होगा? मुश्किल से दो तीन हजार पोस्टें एक साल में रीजिमेंट में निकलनी होंगी। उस से सें अगर आप उतना रिजर्वेशन उन लोगों के लिए कर लें, तो कितना कुछ हो जाएगा लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सोमाइटी को तोड़ने की एक शुरुआत कर दी गई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि केवल बिहार का ही यह सवाल नहीं है। आज हर जगह पर इस बात की चर्चा है। अगर आप गरीब आदमी की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो गरीब किसी भी बिरादरी का क्यों न हो और कहीं भी क्यों न हो, उस को आप मदद कीजिए, तो ठीक होगा, लेकिन अगर आप यह कहें कि एक हजार रुपये वाला कोई आदमी किसी एक जाति का है तो उस को मदद दो जाए और उतने रुपये वाला अगर किसी दूसरी जाति का है, तो उस के पेट में रोटी न जाए तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा, तो मेरी आपसे

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

यह प्रार्थना है कि इस तरह का कोई कदम इस सरकार को नहीं उठाना चाहिए जो एक कास्ट को दूसरी कास्ट के साथ लड़वाए।

श्री सय नाथ सिंह बाबब (प्रतापगढ़): जनता पार्टी के मनीफेस्टों में रिजर्वेशन की बात कहीं गई है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जनता पार्टी ने बैंकबर्ड क्लासेज एकोनोमिक आधार पर कहीं हैं। आप ने जो यह कहा है कि यह आप का कहना होगा लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एकोनामिक बैसिस पर होना चाहिए

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहूंगा कि मीसा आप ने वापस कर लिया, तो ठीक किया है। यह हमारा कमिटमेंट था लेकिन जिस तरह ला एण्ड आर्डर डिस्ट्रिब्यूटेड हो रहा है उस के लिए आप को कुछ सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि सब पार्टियों के नेता मिल कर एक कोड आफ कन्डक्ट बनाएं और उस पर धमल हो और एक ऐसा कानून बनाएं जैसा कि यू० पी० में अनडिजायरेबिल सोशल एलिमेंट से निपटने के लिए सख्त कानून है। यू० पी० का जो कानून है, वह कानून दिल्ली में लागू कीजिए, क्योंकि दिल्ली की जिम्मेदारी डाइरेक्टली आप की है। बाकी जो दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं, उन की चाहे आप की मोरल जिम्मेदारी हो। जब तक आप कोई सख्त कानून नहीं बनाते तब तक केवल फिलोसोफिकल बातों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार सब पार्टियों के साथ मिल बैठ कर कोई सख्त कानून प्रिबेंटिव टाइप का कानून बनाए, जो केवल अनडिजायरेबिल एलिमेंट्स के लिए हो। अगर इस तरह का कोई कानून आप बनाएंगे, तो सारे देश का आप को समर्थन मिलेगा।

आखिर में मैं गवर्नर्स की बात कह कर बैठ रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ए० आर० सी० की रिकमण्डेशन हाउस के सामने हैं। उसमें है कि हमें एक्सपीरियंस भादमियों को एड-

मिनिस्ट्रेशन में, पब्लिक लाइफ में इम्प्लूट करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बार जो इम्प्लूट हो गया तो उसको एक्सटेंशन नहीं देना चाहिए यह ए० आर० सी० की रिकमण्डेशन हैं। जब हम उधर बैठते थे तो कहा करते थे कि इस सब के लिए गाइड लाइंस होनी चाहिए, रूप रेखा होनी चाहिए कि कब किस को मिनिस्ट्री में लाना है, कहां फिक्स करना है, कब सस्पेंड करना है। वहां बैठ कर हम यह मांग करते थे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो गवर्नर्स हैं इनके बारे में क्लीयरकट गाइड लाइंस होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे आशा है कि इस पर सरकार विचार करेगी और आने वाले 4 सालों में लोगों की आशाओं को पूरा करेगी और जो बायदे हमने उनसे किये हैं उनको पूरा कर के हम लोगों के सामने जायेंगे तभी ठीक होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री केशवराव बोडगे (नांदेड़) सदर साहब, मैं इस मांग पर कुछ अपनी राय कहना चाहता हूँ मुझे शक है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट है या नहीं है मेरी राय में पिछले 22 सालों से यहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है अगर है तो प्रंची है, बहरी है, गुंगी है। महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक राज्यों के बेलगांव, कारबाड़, निमाणी, भालकी, सन्तपुर आदि के दस लाख मराठी लोग इन्साफ की मांग 22 साल से कर रहे हैं। यह मांग वे बहुत समय से कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिये बहुत सी कुर्बानी भी की है उन्होंने सब किस्म की कुर्बानी की है बुनाबों के अन्दर भी उन्होंने इस बात को साबित कर दिया है कि हमारी यह मांग कौसी जायज है लेकिन उन लोगों को अभी तक इन्साफ नहीं मिला है। सदर साहब, मैं गुजरात कर्णा कि 22 सालों की मांग के बाद भी उन्हें इन्साफ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उन्होंने कौन-सा मुनाह किया है ?

पाठस्कर फार्मूले के हिसाब से उन लोगों को इंसफ देना बहुत जरूरी है।

सदर साहब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कहना है कि अगर दोनों राज्यों में आपस में यह मसला तय हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छा है। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ कि अगर दोनों राज्यों में यह मसला हल नहीं होता है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि वह इस मसले को हल करे। आप पंजाब और हरयाणा के मसले को हल कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के बाऊण्डरी डिस्पूट को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात का बहुत अफसोस और गम है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप को इसके लिये कितने लोगों की कुर्बानी की जरूरत है? कितने शहीद चाहिये? इसलिये मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस मसले को जल्दी से हल किया जाए। न्याय के आधार पर हल किया जाये।

सदर साहब, ला एण्ड आर्डर का मसला है। आजकल लोगों में यह भावना है कि यह सरकार—जनता पार्टी की सरकार।

Government of the Janata by the lathi-charge, tear-gas and firing and for the capitalists.

इसका इलाज क्या है? मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आजकल गरीब दलित हरिजन समाज पर जो अन्याय हो रहे हैं उसको आपको दूर करना होगा ये अन्याय कैसे होते हैं कौन करता है? जब तक इस देश में से हिन्दुइज्म में से आप ब्राह्मणवाद को खत्म नहीं करते हैं तब तक ये अन्याय दूर नहीं हो सकते हैं महात्मा गांधी बोले, विनोबा जी बोलते हैं, दुनिया के धीरे भी सन्त बोलते हैं लेकिन किसी ने हिन्दुइज्म में से ब्राह्मणवाद को खत्म करने की बात नहीं कही। सभी ने बर्णाश्रम धर्म का पुरस्कार किया किसी ने हिन्दुइज्म में बर्णाश्रम को खत्म नहीं किया दसावतार हुए मगर कोई ऐसा अवतार नहीं हुआ जिसने

कि बर्णाश्रम से दलितों को मुक्ति दी हो। (ब्रह्मचान) राम राज्य कहा जाता है लेकिन राम राज्य में तो राम ने ही शंभूक को खत्म किया शंभूक शूद्र था उसे तपस्या का अधि-कार नहीं था। लिहाजा यह बुनियादी बात है जब तक आप इसे खत्म नहीं करते हैं तब तक दलितों की विषमता अस्पृश्यता दूर नहीं हो सकती है। आप बड़े बड़े बाइबल एनीमलस के लिये भ्रमयारण्य स्थान सुरक्षित करते हैं उनका प्रिजर्वेशन करते हैं अगर कोई उन्हें मारता है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। लेकिन आप दलित समाज की रक्षा के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि धीरे कितने साप्ताहिक इन पर नाजायज दबाव डाले जाते रहेंगे, इन पर सख्ती की जाती रहेगी, उन पर एमर्जेंसी लागू रहेगी? अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो एक दिन आपेगा जब वे दलितस्थान की मांग करेंगे। इस की जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी, सब पर होगी। अस्पृश्यता की जड़ रख कर वह नहीं जायेगी।

सदर साहब जो नव बौद्ध हैं, जो हिन्दु-इज्म से बाहर जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हिन्दु-इज्म में इंसान और कुत्ते में फर्क नहीं किया जाता है, जो महज हिन्दुइज्म के खिलाफ बगावत करना चाहते हैं, उनकी सहूलियतें आप कम करते हैं। उनको आप खत्म करते हैं। मैं आप से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप उनकी सहूलियतें बन्द न करें, उनको देते रहें, इसी तरह जो इकोनॉमिक बेकवर्ड क्लास है उनको बिना किसी मजहब या जाति को समझे हुए सभी सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें।

नीकरियों के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग की इसमें जरूरत है। दो तीन व्यक्तियों को किसी कीमती में अगर नीकरी मिल जाती है तो उस कीमती में किसी धीरे को नीकरी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। नीकरियों के मामले में भी सीलिंग की सख्त जरूरत है। साथ ही बिस्के पाठ

[श्री केशवराव धोडगे]

अमीन है, कोई बिजनेस है, कोई धंधा है, उसकी कैमिली में भी किसी को नौकरी नहीं देनी चाहिए। जिसके पास कुछ नहीं उसको प्रोफेस नौकरी के मामले में दी जानी चाहिये।

हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन बाबू दलित समाज के है इसकी मुझे खुशी है। वह मुल्क की सेवा कर रहे हैं। मुल्क की आज्ञा की हिकाजत वह करते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्मान में जो दलित लोग हैं वह उनकी हिकाजत नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसका मुझे गम और रज है डिफेंस मिनिस्टर होने के नाते यही वह उनकी हिकाजत नहीं कर सकते हैं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। यह है हिन्दू धर्म का बिना महाराष्ट्र में एमरजेंसी के दौरान बहुत ज्यादा अत्याचार हुए हैं। लोगों को कनकर्मेशन आर्डर नहीं दिए गए। बूढ़ों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। गिरफ्तारी के दौरान अपडेटेड किंग देने के लिये लोगों को मजबूर किया गया, उन पर दबाव डाले गए। हम पर भी बहुत सख्तिय, हुई जब हम जेल में थे। अहमदनगर के राहुड़ी नामक एक गरीब इस्मान ने शाह आयोग के दफ्तर के अन्दर जहरीला पदार्थ खा कर आत्म हत्या कर ली। उस पर और उसकी औरत पर नाजायज दबाव एमरजेंसी में डाला गया था। उसकी औरत के साथ पुलिस ने बलात्कार तक किया था, जबरदस्ती की नसबन्दी हुई। यह उसी एक की कहानी नहीं है। और भी बहुत से ऐसे केस हो चुके हैं। तब श्री शंकर राव चव्हाण वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हुआ करते थे। उा सब केस को तहकीकात होना बहुत जरूरी है, क्या हुआ इसका पता लगाया जाना चाहिए। वह एक पार्टी छोड़ कर किसी दूसरी पार्टी में आ गए हो तब भी उनको माफ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। उनको इन जवाबदतियों के लिए सजा अवश्य होनी चाहिये। यह मेरी आप से मांग है। जिन बूढ़ों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया था उन में से कइयों की मृत्यु तक हो गई। ये सब चीजें

जो हैं इनकी जांच होनी चाहिए और उनको अगर वह दोषी साबित हो जाते हैं तो सजा होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जेलों के अन्दर सुधार करना भी बहुत जरूरी है और इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जेल के कानून बहुत पुराने हैं। पुलिस वालों को मगठन बनाने की आज्ञा दी होनी चाहिए। उनकी कम से कम आठ दिन की छुट्टी तो मिननी ही चाहिए। उनका मुंह और उनकी आंख आपने बांध रखी है। उनको बोनने की आज्ञा दी होनी चाहिए। वे अपने सगठन बना मते इसकी उनका आज्ञा दी होनी चाहिए। उनके मुंह पर पेट पर पट्टा है।

एक हमारे देश में पवनार आश्रम है। यह पवनार आश्रम है या देवनार आश्रम है इसको भी आप देखें। मैं तो कहता कि यह क-न खाना है। बम्बई का देवनार कत्ल खाना है। पवनार और देवनार में नार मुमनना है नारी की महिमा आपातकाल में मन्त्री ने देखी है। आपातकाल को यहां के महान शासकीय सन्त ने अनुशासन पर्व की सजा दी थी। उन्होंने एमरजेंसी को अपने आशीर्वाद दिया था। ऐसा कर के मोनोनाथ ने बहुत बड़ा गुनाह किया और डिप्टेटर इंदिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत किए। उन्हें आशीर्वाद दिया। इस जय जगन महात्मा ने गो हत्या बन्दी के लिये तो अनशन किया और इसके बारे में कानून पास करवाने की सलाह दी लेकिन इस शासकीय सन्त ने दलित हत्या और मानव हत्या बन्दी के लिये कभी अनशन नहीं किया। वह वर्णाश्रम धर्म का पक्षपाती हैं और अस्पृश्यता को वह कायम रखना चाहते हैं। वह हिन्दू धर्म के प्रहरी अपने आप को कहते हैं। इन्होंने राष्ट्रपति को सन्देश दिया कि सनातन धर्म पर चलो और उसका आचरण करो। हर मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति को इस महाराज के चरण स्पर्श किये बगैर

सन्तोष ही नहीं मिलता। यह अभी बात है। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐसे डोंगी महाराज के खिलाफ भी तहकीकात का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इस आश्रम के खिलाफ तहकीकात करके उसको सजा देनी चाहिए। मैंने उनको नागिक रोड़ से टूल जेल से कई पत्र लिखे और प्रायश्चित करने के बारे में लिखा था। मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी मांग करता हूँ कि इस आश्रम के खिलाफ और आचार्य भावे के खिलाफ कार्रवाई वह करें।

चम्बल की खारों में जो बड़े बड़े डाकू थे उन लोगों ने शरणागत के नाम पर, उनके विचार बदल गये हैं, इस नाम पर जो माफी पाई है और जो आपने उनको माफ कर दिया है ऐसा करके आपने हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया को उल्लू बनाया है। प्रा० विनोबा भावे का डोंग है। बड़े बड़े गुणों को, डाकूओं को, खूनियों को तो आप अजगत् बाबा के कहने पर माफी देते हैं लेकिन जो और गरीबी में रह रहे हैं, या जो पाकेट मार हैं, छोटेमोटे गुनहवार हैं, उनको आप सजा देते हैं। ये चाहे शरणागत विनोबा भावे जी के सामने या अथ प्रकाश जी के सामने जाये और प्रायश्चित करने के लिये तैयार भी हों तो भी इनको माफी नहीं मिलती है, ये चाहे कहे कि उनके विचार बदल गए हैं लेकिन उनको माफी नहीं मिलती है। अथ प्रकाश जी के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है, आदर है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह धंधा अब बन्द होना चाहिए, यह डोंग अब बन्द होना चाहिए। यह ठीक नहीं है। आचार्य विनोबा भावे और अथ प्रकाश जी का यह तमाशा बन्द करना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में कई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की अभी तक मदद नहीं की गई है और जो शहीद हुए थे उनके रिस्तेदारों को भी कोई मदद नहीं दी गई है। निजामी हैदराबाद राज्य के खिलाफ, निजामशाही के खिलाफ जिन्होंने बग़ावत की और शहीद हुए उनके रिस्तेदारों को अभी तक कोई मदद नहीं मिली है, यह

बड़े ही अपसोस की बात है। मेरे अपने बतन में, मेरे अपने साल्मूक के अम्बर कलहाली गांव में 35 लोग शहीद हुए थे। उन लोगों को जला कर राजाकारों ने ज़ाक किया था। लेकिन उन लोगों को अभी तक एक नए पैसे की मदद नहीं मिली है। यही हाल तेलुकी, बड़गांव, एड़ी कापसी वगैरह का है जहाँ लोगों ने कुर्बानियाँ दीं, बरबाद हुए और उनको अभी तक आप मदद नहीं दे सके हैं, यह बड़े ही अपसोस की बात है। मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को 3 जुलाई 1977 को एक पत्र लिखा था इन लोगों की मदद करने के बारे में। उनके उप सचिव का उत्तर मुझे 28 नवम्बर 1977 को मिला था। इसको देने में उनको पांच महीने लग गए। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को दस्तखत करने तक का क़ब्त नहीं मिलता, मदद देने की बात तो दूर रही। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह आपका शीघ्र ध्यान जाना चाहिए। यह कौन सी बात है? अभी तक उनको इंसाफ न मिले, अनता राज आपने के बाद भी यही हाल जारी है।

इसके बाद सदर साहब, दो एक बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। काल पास के जो कागजात थे वह गायब हो चुके हैं। जो गुनहवार हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय। इसी तरह से 1947 में लादक इसी साहब हैदराबाद के चीफ मिनिस्टर भ्राग गये, उनका कंस हुआ, उनके अम्बर काल काल थे, उन्हें क्या सजा हुई इसके बारे में अभी तक हमें मालूम नहीं है। श्री डी० एम० देशमुख हैदराबाद के सावकर मन्त्रि आते थे, और बी० एम० देशमुख ने इनके नेतृत्व के आदर 1952-53 में मिनिस्ट्री कांस्टेसी की थी जिसके अनुसार नेहरू जी से लेकर सरकार पटेल तक के लोगों को आगने की साजिश थी। मुकदमा चला। मगर बी० एम० देशमुख को दोबारा वायवर्स इंस्पेक्टर की हैसियत से नौकरी पर रखा गया, वह इंग्लैंड गया और वहाँ का नागरिक बन कर रह गया। उस कंस के बारे में क्या हुआ किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है।

[श्री के.ब.राय चौधरी]

डा० अम्बेदकर के मरने के बाद इनकावारी कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई। उसकी जांच क्या हुई वह भी हमें मालूम होना चाहिए।

इसके बाद छत्तपति शिवाजी महाराज, महात्मा बरबेस्वर, महात्मा ज्योति राव फुले, डा० अम्बेदकर, महाराणा प्रताप की जयन्ती के दिन या पुण्य तिथि के दिन छुट्टी होनी चाहिए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सरकार को यह जरूर छुट्टी घोषित करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में मैंने शासन को निवेदन देकर सवाल पूछ कर मांग की है।

आखिर में यह कहूंगा कि एक साल का कारोबार देखने के बाद बड़ा अफसोस मालूम होता है। आप हमारे दोस्त जरूर हैं, अगर दोस्त होने के बाद जनता की मांगे, इन्साफ की मांगें पूरी नहीं हुई, चाहे वह स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की मांगें हों या शहीदों के बारे में हो, अगर उनको इन्साफ नहीं देते तो तबदीली का क्या मतलब है ?

एक आदमी अपनी औरत से परेशान था, उसकी औरत उसको हमेशा तकलीफ देती थी, आखिरकार औरत की तकलीफ से वह मर गया और भूत बन गया। और कई लोग भूत बने : उनकी कानफरेस हुई वह बोले कैसे काम चलेगा ? भूतों की तादाद बहुत कम हो गई है। क्या करना चाहिये। आखिर में तय हुआ कि शादी मनानी चाहिए। रिजोल्यूशन पास हो गया भूतों की शादी हुई। शादी के बाद सुहाग रात आयी, बड़ी खुशी हुई। जब वह परदा उठाता है तो देखता है कि जिस औरत के लिये वह मरा था वही औरत उसके सामने थी। हनीमून के बगैर वह मिर पड़ा। यही हालत है कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने लोगों को तकलीफ दी, बरबाद किया, जम्हूरियत को, आजादी को खत्म किया, आजादी को बीमक लग गई, लोगों को इम्पोर्टेड अनाया, दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए। इसके बाद जनता ने आपको हुकूमत में भेजा।

लेकिन फिर वही बीज चल रही है। तो वही गवर्नमेंट तो थी :

Government of the Congress by the permanent civil servants for the capitalists.....

इसके बाद की गवर्नमेंट है :

Government of the Janta by the R. S. S. for the capitalists.

अगर यह बीज है तो बुनियां की कोई ताकत आपके गुनाह माफ नहीं कर सकती है। इस लिये आजादी सब की अगर है तो आजादी पर जिन मुट्ठी भर लोगों की मोनोपली है उस मोनोपली को हटाना चाहिये। जो आजादी ओंपड़ी और देहात तक नहीं जा सकी उसको आपको वहां तक पहुंचाना पड़ेगा। आजादी ही गुलाम बनाई गई है, उसे फिर से आजाद करना जरूरी है।

सीमा विवाद के बारे में भी कुछ कहना है। बेलगांव, कारवाड, नेपाली, मालकी, संतपुर, औराद, हुमनाबाद के लोग इसाफ चाहते हैं। मैंने इस बारे में सवाल भी किया। 22 साल तक इनको जंगली और जानवर समझ कर जो तकलीफ दी जा रही है वह बड़ी गलत बात है। पातस्कार फौरमूले के हिसाब से उनको इन्साफ दिया जाय और मराठी बोलने वालों पर जो नाइन्साफी हो रही है उसको दूर किया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Dr. Sushila Nayar.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: (Arkonam): May I make a request? Some of the Members were called yesterday and they were not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question does not arise. Your name is 11th in your party list. Hardly three or four of your party members will be called. Therefore the question does not arise at all.

Now, Dr. Sushila Nayar.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We have been waiting here..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What to do? If we get 30 names and you wait what am I to do? You must manage with your whip.

Now, Dr. Sushila Nayar. . .

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ, और इस सिलसिले में मैं दो; चार बातें चौधरी साहब के सामने रखना चाहती थी। मुझे खेद है कि उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है। मैं सबसे पहले ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूर्णतः स्वस्थ होकर हमारे बीच में वापस आयें। उसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी अभी दो, चार बातें कुछ ऐसी कहीं गईं जिनसे मुझको बहुत चोट लगी। बहुत दुःख हुआ। मैं समझती हूँ कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनके लिए हमें परेशान होना और उनके प्रति अपनी परेशानी व्यक्त करना उचित भी है और आवश्यक भी है। मगर इस बात में हम विनोबा जी और जयप्रकाशजी को भी लपेट लें, जिन डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया, उनको हम पाकेटमारों के साथ मिला दें, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

किन डाकुओं को अमयदान दिया गया ? जिन्होंने पूरी तरह से अपना जीवन बदल दिया, अपने गुनाहों का दण्ड लिया, जेलों में रहे, जितना दंड न्यायालय ने दिया, उतना उन्होंने लिया, उन्हीं को अमयदान दिया गया। सबसे पहले जिन 30, 32 डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया था, शीघ्रता से, मेरा उसमें हाथ था, मेरे दो-चार साथियों का भी हाथ था। चम्बल के रेविन्स में विनोबाजी के सामने हमने उनका आत्म-समर्पण कराया था। जिस समय वह जेल में थे मैं उन्हें मिलने जाती थी। उन में से दो-तीन लोगों को मृत्यु दंड मिला था। जेलर ने हम से कहा, "हमें तो आश्चर्य है कि ये लोग किस तरह से काल-कोठरी में बैठे हुए भी न तो परेशान हैं और न कोई

गलत काम करते हैं, बल्कि ये एक आदर्श। प्रिजनर के तौर पर रह रहे हैं।" क्यों यह हुआ ? क्योंकि उन्होंने आत्म-संकल्प कर लिया था कि हम अपना जीवन बदलने वाले हैं।

हरेक इन्सान अपना जीवन बदल सकता है। वह तीसों जब जेल से बाहर निकले, उसके बाद उन्होंने औरों को कांटकट किया और फिर 300, 350 ने जय प्रकाश जी के सामने आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया। उसका हमको स्वागत करना चाहिये। उनको पाकेटमारों के साथ मिलाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है ? पाकेटमार भी यदि बदल जाता है और अपने गुनाह को छोड़ देता है तो उसे भी क्षमा मिलनी चाहिये। मैं समझती हूँ कि गुनाह से हमको नफ़रत होनी चाहिये, गुनाहगार से नहीं। हमें गुनाह को समाप्त करना है, गुनाहगार को समाप्त नहीं करना है। उसका परिवर्तन करना है यही सारी बात हमको बापू जी ने, गांधी जी ने सिखाई थी। मेरे भाई अभी बोल गये कि दलित वर्ग को बचाने वाला कोई मसीहा नहीं निकला, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि गांधी जी क्या थे ? गांधी जी ने अनेक बार अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये अपनी जान की बाजी लगाई थी।

मैं अपने मंत्री बन्धु से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप कृपा करके कोई ऐसा काम न कीजिये जिससे पिछड़ेपन में बैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट पैदा हो, जाये। आज बैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट पैदा करने की बात हो रही है।

मैं मानती हूँ कि पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना चाहिये, दुरुस्त करना चाहिये। जो पिछड़ गये हैं, अन्याय के शिकार हुए हैं, उनको उससे मुक्ति दिलानी चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा करते हुए हम नई समस्याएं न खड़ी कर दें, इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

चाहिये। हम पिछड़े वर्गों को परपैचुएट न कर दें।

आपके याद होगा जब हरिजनों के सैपरेट इन्क्वेटोरेट की बात हुई थी, बापू ने जान की बाजी लगा दी थी। उन्होंने कहा था, क्या हमेशा के लिये उन पर अस्पृश्यता का लेबल लगाना चाहते हो? इनकी जो कमजोरी है, पिछड़ापन है, उसको निकालना आवश्यक है, लेकिन इनको हमेशा के लिये अस्पृश्य बना कर आप इन पर लेबल लगा दें, यह मैं स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि अमेरिका में नीग्रोज को अलग करने से कितनी ही जगह पर उनमें वैसेड इन्टरेस्ट बन गये हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि पिछड़ेपन का सोश्यो-इकनामिक क्राइटीरिया आप रखिये। लेकिन पिछड़ेपन के नाम पर अमुक जातियों के लिये रिजर्वेशनका मत सोचिये। ऐसा सोचेंगे तो बहुत भारी अन्याय आप भावी पीढ़ी के साथ करेंगे, देश के साथ करेंगे। हमारे देश ने, राष्ट्र ने, लोक सभा के चुनाव के वक्त, आम जनता ने जांत-पांत तोड़ दिया था, वह जांत-पांत भूल गये थे, लेकिन अब हमने उसको फिर से खड़ा किया है असेम्बली के चुनाव के वक्त। अब और भी कई तरह से वही बातें कर रहे हैं। तो हमको सोचना होगा कि हम किधर देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं? हम अपने देश को कास्टलेस और क्लासलेस सोसाइटी की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं, यह हम दावा करते हैं। तो उसके बाद हमारा कोई काम इस प्रकार का नहीं होना चाहिए जो इससे विपरीत परिणाम लाने वाला हो। मुझे दुख है कि आज ऐसे बहुत से काम हमारे हो रहे हैं जिनके परिणाम उलट होते हैं। उसको दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है।

14 hrs.

मेरे एक भाई ने चार पांच बड़े लोगों के नाम ले लिए और कहा कि इनकी जयन्ती

की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए। मैं तो उन लोगों में से हूँ जो यह चाहते हैं कि छुट्टियों के ऊपर बिलकुल मोरेटोरियम होना चाहिए। इतनी ज्यादा छुट्टियां हैं इस देश में, काम कैसे होगा? आज इस धर्म का फेस्टिवल है, कल उस धर्म का फेस्टिवल है, आज इनका जन्म दिन है, आज उनका मरण दिन है, छुट्टियां ही छुट्टियां हैं। कालेज वालों के लिए हो तो क्या, सर्विस वालों के लिए हो तो क्या। तो मैं समझती हूँ कि सब छुट्टियां जितनी हैं मर्यादित हो जायें और उनके आगे कोई छुट्टी न हो। 52 तो सन्डेज ही होते हैं। उसके साथ पन्द्रह बीस और मिला दीजिए, 75 कर दीजिए। साल में इस से ज्यादा छुट्टी कितनी कीजिएगा? इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मेरे भाई कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने बड़े जोरों से सिफारिश की कि दिल्ली में असेम्बली होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में असेम्बली थी। मैं उस असेम्बली की सदस्य थी और उसमें मंत्री थी। आपने उसको समाप्त किया। किन कारणों से किया? आज फिर से असेम्बली स्थापित करने से पहले आपको अच्छी तरह से सोचना चाहिए। रोज़ रोज़ परिवर्तन करते जाना हर एक चीज में यह किसी देश के लिए किसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। शिक्षा में हो, तो कभी टेन प्लस टू प्लस थ्री; कभी ट्वेल्थ प्लस कुछ, यह और वह, यह सब करने से लोग कन्फ्यूज होते हैं। अमित होते हैं। ऐसा करके आप बच्चों को परेशान करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से रोज़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ढाँचे को बदलना, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसको आप सोचिए, आपके पास जो मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल है, उस को कैसे ज्यादा असरकारी बना सकते हैं उसके बारे में सोचिए बजाय इसके कि आप कोई ऐसी चीज खड़ी करें, जिससे कल समस्या खड़ी हो जाये। आज अगर

एक प्रकार की सत्ता आ जाती है दिल्ली असेम्बली में और दूसरे प्रकार की सत्ता या पार्टी है केन्द्र में, तो दोनों में काम्फैलिक्ट आ सकता है। यह कहाँ तक उचित होगा ? इन्हीं सब चीजों को सोच कर पहली सरकार ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने में यह तय किया था कि दिल्ली में जब राजधानी रखनी है तो यहाँ पर एक ही सरकार रहेगी। वह केन्द्र की सरकार रहेगी। बाकी जो दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं वह दी जायें। सोच विचार करके मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल का ढांचा निकाला गया था। दुनिया में और जगह भी, वाशिंगटन में देख लीजिए, टोकियो में देख लीजिए, दूसरी राजधानियों के ढांचे को एग्जामिन कर लीजिए, बहुत जल्दबाजी न कीजिए फिर से मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल को बदलने के लिए, और ऐसी परिस्थिति पदा न कीजिए जो भविष्य में आपके लिए बहुत मुश्किल का बायस बन सकती है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। कंवर लाल जी ने कहा कि छोटे राज्यों में अधिक प्रगति की है। मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि छोटे राज्य जहाँ पर मंत्रिगण हर जगह आसानी से पहुँच सकते हैं, जहाँ पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छी तरह निगरानी से किया जा सकता है, उन में ज्यादा अच्छी तरक्की होती है। हमारे लिए यह खिद करना कि जो राज्य है वे वैसे के वैसे रहेंगे यह कोई ठीक नहीं है। कोई कारण नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र के तीन टुकड़े न हों, कोई कारण नहीं है कि यू पी के चार टुकड़े न हों, या बिहार के तीन चार टुकड़े न हों, मध्य प्रदेश के टुकड़े न हों, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के टुकड़े न हों। बुन्देलखंड के लोग अपना प्रदेश मांगते हैं, विदर्भ वाले अपना मांगते हैं, मारखंड वाले अपना मांगते हैं इत्यादि इत्यादि। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहती कि यह सब किसी नैरोमैस, किसी तंग विचारधारा की बेसिस

पर किया जाय या न किया जाय। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हर एरिया को देखकर, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की सुविधा को देख कर लोगों की जो सामान्य समस्याएँ हैं उनको देख कर इस सवाल पर विचार किया जाय। राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विचार करना आवश्यक है। ईस्टर्न जोन में सात स्टेट्स आपने बना दीं किसी को नुकसान नहीं हुआ। दूसरी जगह पर भी अगर आप जनता की मांग को स्वीकार करते हैं, चाहे वह आंध्र प्रदेश हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो या बिहार या महाराष्ट्र हो तो उसमें किसी को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

मैं इस चीज को भी मानती हूँ कि हमारे गड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तरफ विशेष तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। हमने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशन तो बना दिया, कमिशन बहुत दिन से बना हुआ है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी जो रिपोर्ट आती है वह वर्षों के बाद आती है तो उसका क्या फायदा है ? रिपोर्ट समय पर आनी चाहिए। आप नियम बनायें कि समय पर रिपोर्ट आयेगी और इतने महीने के भीतर रिपोर्ट एग्जामिन हो जायेगी और जो उस पर कार्यवाही होगी वह इतने समय में पूरी हो जायेगी, तभी कमिशन का फायदा है। वरना कमिशन पर कमिशन आप बनाते जाय, उनकी रिपोर्टें आती जायें और उन पर धूल इकट्ठी होती जायें, वह शेलफ पर रख दी जाया करे—आज तक यही होता रहा है, उससे कुछ भी लाभ नहीं होता। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

मैं माइनारिटी कमिशन का भी स्वागत करती हूँ। पुलिस कमिशन का भी स्वागत करती हूँ। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि माइनारिटी कमिशन के लिए किसी का यह कहना कि मुसलमान ही उसका चेयरमैन न

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

होना चाहिए—यह सर्वथा अनुचित मांग है। माइनास्टीज में मुसलमान भी है, पारसी भी है, सिख भी है, यहूदी भी है और ईसाई भी है। सभी लागू है। इसलिए किसी का भी चेयरमैन हो उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। सभी को न्याय मिले, कमीशन के द्वारा सभी की आवश्यकताओं की तरफ तबज़ह की जाये यही महत्व की बात है।

पुलिस कमिशन की भी बहुत आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। मुझे खुशी है कि पुलिस कमिशन का निर्माण किया गया है। एक बहुत योग्य व्यक्ति, श्री धर्मवीर की अध्यक्षता में उसको बनाया गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उसके अच्छे नतीजे निकलेगें। आज लंदन और दूसरी जगहों पर पुलिस की बड़ी इज्जत होती है। अगर कोई पुलिस वाला दिखाई देता है, तो लड़की को, बच्चे को लगता है सगा भाई मिल गया, अब हमारी सुरक्षा हो सवेगी। लेकिन अपने देश में क्या स्थिति है? मैं ने भूतपूर्व होम मिनिस्टर, स्वर्गीय पंत जी ने सचिव को यह कहते सुना है कि भगवान कचहरी और पुलिस के दर्शन न करावे। तो यहाँ पर पुलिस का प्रति हमारी यह मनोभावना है, इतना लोग पुलिस से डरते हैं। यह सोचने की बात है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है।

पिछली सरकार ने पुलिस का बहुत दुरुपयोग किया और आज हम देख रहे हैं कि क्या क्या चीजें शाह कमिशन और अन्य तरह से सामने आ रही हैं। किस प्रकार के गंदे नाम किये गये थे। उसका पता चल रहा है। जेपी ने यही कहा था कि याययुक्त हुक्म को मानो और जो निगमाययुक्त हुक्म न हो, जो कानून के खिलाफ हो उसको न मानो। इसमें कोई अनुचित बात नहीं थी। इसको नोट मरोड कर बात का बतंश बना कर हमजैसे लागू करने का कारण बताया गया।

यह कितना गलत था उसमें मैं जगना नहीं चाहती, क्योंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस का प्रशिक्षण सही होना चाहिए, पुलिस को उचित सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए और उसमें साथ साथ पुलिस वाले अगर कोई गलत काम करते हैं, जो कानून के रक्षक हैं वह अगर भक्षक बनते हैं, तो उनका कडी से कडी सजा मिलनी चाहिए, और वह जल्दी से जल्दी मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब मैं एक दो किस्से मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरी वास्टीटगन्सी, झासी में हमजैसे के दौरान हमारे एक माया कार्यकर्ता मेठ रतनलाल अग्रवाल मराफ के यहाँ छापा मारा गया। उसका कारण यह था कि पुलिस ने कुछ लोगों के ऊपर ज्यादती की थी किसी जगह पर जिससे खिलाफ उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया था। इसलिए पुलिस ने उनको पकड़ कर मौसा में बन्द कर दिया और उसके बाद उनकी दुकान पर छापा मारा। वे सराफ थे, उनके यहाँ से लाखों का सोना चांदी पुलिस ले गई। कानून कहता है कि एक दो व्यक्तियों को साथ लेकर पुलिस को घाना चाहिए, लेकिन पुलिस किसी को साथ लेकर नहीं गई और कोई लिस्ट भी नहीं बनाई गई। इसके बाद उनको जेल के भीतर खूब पीटा, खूब टांचर किया। पुलिस ने उनसे कहा कि तुम लिखकर दे दो कि हमें पुलिस से कोई शिकायत नहीं है तो छोड़ दिया भोगे। उन्होंने कहा मैं नहीं लिखता। तब पुलिस उनको उनके घर ले गई और उनकी पत्नी के सामने उनकी बेइज्जती की। पुलिस उनके घर से लाखों रुपए के जेवर ले गई। जो अफसर यह काम करने वाले थे वे आज एक बड़े अफसर हैं। एक प्रकाश सिंह जो उस वक़्त झासी में एस० पी० थे आज मेरठ के डी० आई० जी० हैं।

मैंने यह केस मैंने चौधरी साहब को दिया और वे इतने प्रभावित हुए कि उन्होंने कहा कि मैं शाहू कमीशन के पास पहले पांच केस दूंगा और उन में एक केस यह रहेगा। और मैं दोषियों को सजा दिलवाऊंगा, प्रकाश सिंह साहब बैठे थे मेरठ में। उन्होंने चौधरी साहब को पटा लिया और कहा "चौधरी साहब इस में कुछ नहीं है" और चौधरी साहब ने उस में कुछ नहीं किया। प्रकाश सिंह साहब ने मुझे भी खत लिखा कि आप ऐसे आदमी का क्यों समर्थन करती है और यह आदमी ऐसा है और बीसा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैं आप से मिलना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा कि आप खुशी से मिल सकते हैं। यह आदमी कैसा है, यह मैं नहीं जानती। जैसा उस ने किया है, उसके मुताबिक उस को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। उस को बंड मिलना चाहिए। जो गलत काम करता है वह उसका फल भुगतें। मगर किसी पुलिस के आदमी का यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह कानून अपने हाथ में लें।

To take the law into their own hands and to play with the law is entirely wrong and it cannot be justified under any circumstances.

उसके बाद प्रकाश सिंह ने मुझे खत नहीं लिखा और न मिलें। चौधरी साहब ने मैंने 6, 8 महीने बाद जब पूछा कि चौधरी साहब उस केस में क्या हुआ, तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि उस में इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में कोई इन्क्वायरी हो गई थी और उस में कुछ नहीं निकला था। मैंने उनसे कहा यह प्रकाश सिंह ने कहा है यह बात गलत है। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले, चौधरी साहब ने मुझे बताया "सुशीला जी, आप ने प्रकाश सिंह के बारे में बताया था, उस के बारे में और भी शिकायतें आ रही हैं और अब मैं इन्क्वायरी करवा रहा हूँ। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि सुशीला जी के कहने का तो उन पर कुछ असर नहीं हुआ लेकिन और जो शिकायतें आई हैं,

उन की त्रैजिन पर इन्क्वायरी कराएंगे। और जिन दूसरे पुलिस आफिसरों को भेज कर इन्क्वायरी कराएंगे वे इन्क्वायर होने देंगे या उसे बचाएंगे, सो देखने का रहा। इस तरह से जो रतन लाल वाला मामला है वह खटाई में पड़ा है। उस ने राज्य सरकार में भी शिकायत की कि शायद वहाँ उसे न्याय मिले। लेकिन राज्य सरकार में एक दूसरे साहब थे हैं, चतुर्वेदी साहब, जो इमर्जेंसी के वकत वहाँ पर डिप्टी एस० पी० शांसी थे। उन को आज लखनऊ में एस० पी० बुकिया पुलिस बना दिया गया है और वे वहाँ पर इस पद पर बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने उस सारे केस को राज्य सरकार के सतर पर स्कटल करवा दिया और इन्क्वायरी नहीं होने दी। साल भर से ऊपर हो गया है और वह आदमी रतन लाल इधर से उधर भटक रहा है। न उसके वही खाते बापिस मिले हैं, न पैसा, न उस का सोना और न दूसरा सामान मिला है। न इन्क्वायरी ही हुई है। उन से यह भी कहा गया है कि इन्कम टैक्स वालों से क्लियरेंस करवाओ। अब आप यह देखिये कि पुलिस वालों का इन्कम टैक्स वालों से क्या सम्बन्ध है? अगर उस पर इन्कम टैक्स बाकी है, तो वसूल कीजिए मगर उसका सामान तो लौटाये वहाँ से भी वह केस निकल गया है। उस पर इन्कम टैक्स बा ही नहीं। इस तरह की बातें आज भी हो रही हैं और मैंने आप को एक उदाहरण दिया है। इस केस में जांच होनी ही चाहिये।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो चलाक होशियार आफसर हैं और जिन्होंने गन्दा काम किया है मगर जो मंत्री जी के आगे पीछे लगे रहते हैं और चापलूसी करते हैं, वे तो बड़े पक्षों पर पहुँच जाते हैं लेकिन जो भले आफसर हैं, अच्छे आफसर हैं और जिन बेचारों ने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया है, उन को इधर से उधर फेंक दिया जाता है और वे भटकते फिरते हैं और उन

[श्री सुखीला नायर]

को म्याग नहीं मिलता, उन की कोई सुनवाई करने वाला नहीं है। आज उल्टी बातें होती हैं। आज यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि सचिसेज में बहुत इनसेक्युरिटी है। मेरे बाप दादा भी सचिसेज में रहे हैं और बड़े पदों पर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं बहुत से भ्रमसरो को जानती हूँ। वे कहते हैं कि बहुत जी, हम तो अब नोट कर लेते हैं कि इतने मिनट पर पंजी जी ने यह कहा और इतने मिनट पर यह कहा क्योंकि हमें डर रहता है कि कहीं कल को इन्कवायरी न हो जाए और फिर हमारा क्या हाल होगा। मैं नहीं चाहती कि आप गलत भ्रमसरो को सरक्षण दें लेकिन मैं वह चाहती हूँ कि जो सही भ्रमसर हैं उन को हैरेस न किया जाए और जो गलत भ्रमसर है, उनको बड़ावा न दिया जाए। आज बड़ावा दिया जाता है जातबिरादरी के आधार पर, आज बड़ावा रिश्तेदारों को दिया जाता है और जान-महबान वालों को बड़ावा दिया जाता है। ये सरासर गलत बातें हैं। इस से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। मंत्री जी को इस तरह ध्यान देना होगा।

श्रीमन मझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारी स्वतन्त्र एहमें मिल गयी हैं। इस के लिए हम सरकार को जितनी धिघाई दें उतनी कम है। लेकिन दो तीन वर्ष के स्पंशन के बाद जो स्टीम दबा पड़ा था, वह एकदम रिनीज हुआ है, और उसी के कारण जगह जगह पर वायलेंस हो रहा है। लेबर में, विद्यार्थियों में और सर्वसाधारण लोगों में सभी में यह हो रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसे कड़ाई से सरकार को दबाना चाहिए, इसे बर्दाश नहीं करना चाहिए। "Govern or getout!" एक कहावत है। अगर आपको सरकार चलानी है तो आपको वायलेंस को दबाना होगा और कड़ाई से दबाना होगा। इसमें सरकार कमप्रोमाइज नहीं कर सकती है। लेकिन साथ ही आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि इस वायलेंस के पीछे कौन है,

कौन इसे करवा रहा है। जो लोग इसे करवा रहे हैं, सरकार को उनसे भी निबटना पड़ेगा। वायलेंस की समस्या केवल वायलेंस से उसे दबाने से हल नहीं होगी। अगर आपको यह समस्या हल करनी है तो इस के लिए आपको दूर तरह की कोशिश करनी होगी। जड़ में जाना होगा।

अभी हमारे भाई श्री बनातबाला कह रहे थे कि एमर्जेसी के दौरान वायलेंस के इतने केसिज हुए। उन्होंने फिगर्स भी दिये कि एमर्जेसी के दौरान 160 केसिज हुए और उसके बाद 180 केसिज हुए। अगर एमर्जेसी में 160 केसिज हो सकते हैं तो मैं इसे भयानक बात मानती हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा, कि एमर्जेसी के बाद 180 केसिज वायलेंस के हुए। हमें यह समझ कर मंतीष नहीं कर लेना चाहिए कि एमर्जेसी के बाद सिर्फ इतनी ही संख्या बढ़ी है, बहुत अधिक संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है। हमें देखना यह होगा कि आज जन साधारण की भावना क्या है। उनमें जो असुरक्षा की भावना फैल गयी है, उसे हमें दूर करना होगा। अभी लोधी कालोनी में तीन बच्चे किडनेप कर लिये गये, कनाट प्लेस और कर्जन रोड पर मर्डर हुये डाके डले। दिन-दहाड़े लोग लूटे जाते हैं। यह भ्राजकता लोग बर्दाश नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर सिस्टम लायेंगे, तो सब ठीक हो जायेगा वह भी आ गया है, लेकिन यह समस्या अभी तक नहीं सुलझी है। मैं आप से कहती हूँ कि आप हमें आंकड़ें मत दीजिए, सारी चीजों को ठीक कर के लोगों को सुरक्षा दीजिए ताकि लोग महसूस कर सकें कि हमारी सरकार ने जो वायदे किये थे, उन्हें वे पूरा कर रहे हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि आपने बहुत कुछ वायदे

किये हैं लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है । इस को करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि देश में चारों तरफ विश्वास की भावना हो । यह विश्वास की भावना आपके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रति, सरकारी नौकरों के प्रति आपके प्रति होनी चाहिए । यह आवश्यक है ।

किसी ने यहां कहा कि आजकल देश में आर० एस० एस० की हकुमत चल रही है । जनता पार्टी की हकुमत आर० एस० एस० के द्वारा चल रही है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग सरकार में बैठे हैं, मंत्री हैं, वे आर० एस० एस० की भाषा में जाते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है । उनसे अगर पूछा जाता है कि वे क्यों जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि आप लोग मंदिर में, मस्जिद में जा सकते हैं तो हम शाखा में क्यों नहीं जा सकते ? मंदिर और मस्जिद धार्मिक स्थान हैं । मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी राजनीति को क्या मंदिर और मस्जिद कंट्रोल करेंगे ? नहीं । आर० एस० एस० वालों को भी नहीं करने देना चाहिये । मुझे लगता है कि इसकी तरफ गहराई से देखने की आवश्यकता है । मैं यह जानती हूँ कि यह केवल सरकार का मामला नहीं है लेकिन सरकार में जो मंत्री बैठे हैं, वे जनता पार्टी के भी सदस्य हैं, उनको गहराई से इस तरफ से देखना होगा । इस समस्या का हल निकालना होगा ।

सरकार के लिए सोचने की बात है कि जिस जनता ने आपको सिर पर उठाया था और इतने भारी बहुमत से विजय दिलायी थी लोक सभा में, आज प्रेसम्बलीज में आप लोगों के साथ उसमें क्या क्या राज्य सरकारों के व्यवहार को भी लोग देख रहे हैं । वायदों से और बड़ी बातों से हमारा काम नहीं चलने वाला है । हमारे कार्यकाल को एक साल हो गया है । क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि हमने 20 परसेंट सोको इकोनोमिक इम्प्रूवमेंट देश में ला दी है? क्या हम सामाजिक सेवाओं

और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में 20 प्रतिशत सुधार कर सके हैं ? इन सब चीजों को देखना होगा । हमारा प्लान किस प्रकार का होगा यह भी हमें देखना है । हमें ग्रन्थोदय का सिद्धांत अपना कर चलना है । हमें जो सब से पिछड़ा वर्ग है की उसकी आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान देना होगा । यह सब कब होगा ? जब देश में सुरक्षा का वातावरण होगा, शान्ति का वातावरण होगा, परस्पर विश्वास के साथ हम लोग काम में जुटेंगे तभी कुछ काम हो सकेगा हमें अपना सारा वक्त, जैसा आजकल चल रहा है, खोना तानी में और झोंकड़ों की बातें कर के खराब नहीं करना चाहिये ।

मैं इन मांगों का फिर से समर्थन करती हूँ और आपने जो अच्छे काम किए हैं उनके लिए आपको बधाई देती हूँ और प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप क्षुपा करके सचेत हो जाएं । समय बड़ी तेजी से गुजर रहा है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि तुरन्त हम देश में एक विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा करें । लोग देख सकें कि हां यह गवर्नमेंट गवर्न करती है, न्याय से गवर्न करती है और सब लोगों को महसूस होता है कि किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है । और देश से तस्करी कर रहा है, भागे बड़ रहा है, पिछड़े से पिछड़े व्यक्ति को भी बराबर का अवसर मिल रहा है । ऐसा होगा तभी हम भागे बड़ सकेंगे ।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vakil. He is absent. Mr. Lyngdow. He is absent.

एक जाननीय सन्देश : वे नहीं है तो हमें मोका दिया जाए ।

उपस्थित नहीय : इसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है । आपको पता होगा चाहिये कि जनता पार्टी की लिस्ट में

[उपस्थित महोदय]

कोई सत्तर नाम दिए गए हैं। भाषका नाम तो उस से है भी नहीं। उनका क्या करे जिन के नाम ब्रिटिश ने भेजे हैं? मैं ऐसा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ because I do not want it to be said by anybody that they were never called. Some of these members have given their names. They have not spoken on any Demands, as Mr. Lyngdow, for example. Now, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, at the outset I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister here to a certain concrete problem, namely, the question of Centre-State relation. Just a few minutes before, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta made certain points saying that the demand for a review of the Centre-State relations is something which goes for the disintegration of the country. But I want to make it clear that a review of the Centre-State relations even to the extent of amendment of the existing Constitution has nothing to do with the disintegration or the unity of the country. I know that Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta has got a philosophy of his own. That is the philosophy of the Jan Sangh. That is, they have been all along preaching that India should have a unitary system. We should all go against the principle of federalism. I say, without discussing much, it is a dangerous attitude and dangerous trend. India's unity is in the diversity and this concept of unity should not be a mechanical unity. Those forces in this country which still want to have that kind of unity based on the mechanical concept of unity putting aside the very basic concept of India unity i.e. unity in diversity, will ultimately spell the disaster for the country. This much I can say. I say there should be a national dialogue, there should be a review of the constitutional provision, there should be a revision of the present relationship between the States and the Centre, that is an over-expansion of the principles of federalism; it is

not the principle of abridging the true federalism.

A question has been raised regarding the Minorities Commission. The House should know that there is a sense of insecurity prevailing among the minority communities all over the country. I welcome the formation of the Minorities Commission. But the minorities should have confidence in the Commission that has been set up. My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, was saying that as far as his community is concerned, it has got the least confidence in this Commission. Therefore, I would say the Government should have done better. They should have done the widest possible consultation with the leaders of all shades of political opinion of the minorities and then set up the Commission. Then the very purpose of setting up the Minorities Commission would have been successful and the problem of the minorities might have been solved.

Regarding the atrocities on Harijans, I demand today that there should be a special tribunal or special court to go into the atrocities perpetrated on Harijans in the last one year. That will provide a socio-economic profile that will help the Harijans, or rather the House, to know what is the actual situation regarding this.

The hon. Prime Minister was saying that he is for a dialogue for curbing violence. There is the National Integration Council, which also provides a forum for dialogue. It met last in the year 1968. I also had an opportunity to attend one of the meetings of the National Integration Council, where all the political parties were invited to give their opinion, exchange views on the important issues which face the emotional integrity of the country. The Commission made certain recommendations covering the regional, educational and communal aspects and the aspects dealing with mass media. I think most of those recommendations have not been implemented, they have just been shelved.

SHRI DEANIK LAL MANDAL: No, that is not correct.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Then you please state which are the recommendations that have been implemented. For instance, there are certain standing committees which did not sit. My friend, Shri Banatwalla says that the trends of communal riots have been increasing. There is a sub-committee of the National Integration Council to look after the communal situation. As far as my information goes, that sub-committee met last in the year 1969. I think these are certain points which should receive Government's attention.

Coming to the general situation, this House had the opportunity to discuss the law and order situation only a few days ago. That discussion provided a sectoral view of the law and order situation prevailing in the country. It was made abundantly clear that there has been wide-spread discontent and unrest among the students, working class and in the rural areas. While I do not want to quote the figures, I want to underscore a particular thing. In the course of the reply, the Home Minister expressed a sense of complacency while the Prime Minister mentioned of a dialogue between the opposition and the ruling party. But no particular reference was made to the basic reason for this unrest.

I do not want to take much of your time. I shall simply read a particular paragraph of Prof. Myrdal's book *Asian Drama*, depicting the reasons for social unrest in the rural areas. He says:

"The Indian village is like a complex molecule among whose parts extreme tension has been built up. Although the tensions criss-cross in a manner that maintains equilibrium, it is conceivable that this might be organised in a way that would explode the molecule. This would not happen spontaneously, but as a result of a forceful onslaught from outside."

This is the thing that you are providing. The molecule is going to burst. So I think the Home Ministry should

make a special study of the reasons for the rural tensions. I am glad that the Home Ministry took up the task in 1969. They went into the socio-economic conditions and the agrarian tension in the country and made far-reaching recommendations. May I expect of the Janata Home Minister to kindly go into that report and say what actual steps they have taken to reduce rural agrarian tension and find out a solution?

Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should take into account, and make an analysis of, the anatomy of violence not in a spirit of appealing to the people not to break the peace but submit to violence. It is the police, the bureaucracy, who are perpetrating violence on the people and you ask the people to remain non-violent while you want to continue with violence. Pantnagar and Balladilla are instances where violence was committed on peaceful, democratic and peace-loving men. We refuse to allow this trigger-happy bureaucracy and police to continue their violence. The people will act as they like.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Permit me at the outset to say how much we miss today the sprightly and vigorous personality of the Home Minister. And may I add my prayer to that of my hon. friend Dr. Sushila Nayar, and also of the other Members who have already spoken yesterday and today, for his speedy recovery and return to his field of activities in this House and outside are long?

Last year when the Home Ministry Demands were discussed in the House, we had a pamphlet before us a booklet before us, titled, captioned, "Hundred Days of Janata". We discussed those Demands a hundred days after the Janata Party had come to power. Now it is nearly 400 days since the Janata Party came to power last year March, and during these 300 days two events have occurred which are of considerable political, constitutional and administrative significance.

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One is the elections in the south where other parties, parties other than the Janata, have come to power. There was euphoria when the Demands were discussed last year but there is no need for dejection, there is no cause for despair or for any faintheartedness now. What has happened in the elections in the south is all to the good, I am not at all dejected, because firstly it has led to a sort of political polarisation on the national plane—the Janata Party and the Congress Party; the two Congress Parties; whether they become one or not is not my concern. It is a good thing for the political health of the nation and I am glad that the Janata Party did not come to power in those two States because it is bad for a party, as it was for the Congress Party to remain in power for 30 years, to retain power in all the States, to come to power throughout the country. It is bad for the federal health of the country, bad for the health of the party itself. It would have become complacent; it would have become even arrogant. Now it has been taught, I would not say a lesson but it has been made to sit up and think as to what to do and how to do things. And people also can judge now which Government is better—the Karnataka Government is better, the Andhra Pradesh Government is better or the twin-party Government in Maharashtra is better or the other party Governments are better. It is good for the people to have political education that way.

The other event which is every distressing is the deteriorating law and order situation in the country. But at the same time, permit me to say that it has been exaggerated by interested parties and propagandists and blown out of all proportion. It is tragic, it is sad. But let us not forget also that there are elements, forces, groups, individuals who are working deliberately towards this end that there be lawlessness, that there be disorder and that there be chaos in the country. Let us not forget, Sir, that at the head of those forces and individuals is a

person, a former Prime Minister a former mini-dictator who demented by her insatiable lust for personal power, is carrying on a mendacious propaganda today. Even her party-men perhaps privately and secretly may wonder what kinds of lies are these. But, anywhere, I am not going into details. And let us not forget that those elements who take shelter under her wing, who take her name, sometimes in vain, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly, are also active and let us not forget that their aim, objective is, if not to come to power by hook or by crook, to create chaos; perhaps, they think that out of this chaos will come a dancing star, as the poet says. And she hopes and dreams that she will herself be the dancing star. But she will be disillusioned, she will be disappointed and she will remain where she is now. In this context, Sir, I would like to caution the Home Ministry about one aspect of this matter and that is a person who has been 11 years in power—I might call it a diabolical decade and not a dynamic decade; I do not blame her for that—naturally has got her set of admirers, toadies, lackeys, funkeys and donkeys in the administration, in the civil services, maybe in the Armed Forces also. I would request the Government, Sir, very earnestly, very sincerely to keep an eye on every Ministry, every Department of the Government because I for one suspect that there are cells in every Department, even in Intelligence Departments from where the needed information goes to her cronies, toadies and funkeys who carry it to her and the Government has got to be on guard against this kind of thing.

In this context, the Shah Commission's Report assumes importance. The Shah Commission submitted its interim Report on the 13th March. I raised a question in the House and there was no answer to that as to when it will be placed on the Table of the House. I am sorry to say that rumours are rife, that rumours are afloat in the

capital, in the city of Delhi—I do not give credence to these rumours but rumours are there; you must take notice of that; the Government has got to take note of rumours also—that the Shah Commission's interim Report is not going to be placed on the Table of the House because I say with trepidation, there are differences among the trinity, *trimurti*, as to what action is to be taken on this interim Report.

It is amazing that the interim Report is currently—that is what I am given to understand; if I am wrong the Minister will correct me—under examination by a Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary. A report of that kind should have been straightway placed for examination before a sub-Committee of the Cabinet, not before a Committee of Secretaries. Even the CBI Report on Orissa affairs, on corruption affairs there, which I had the honour to lay on the Table of the House in 1965, was placed before a sub-Committee of the Cabinet straightway by the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and not before a Committee of Secretaries. So this is very wrong.

It may be because Justice Shah has made some very crucial and very important recommendations and come to certain findings and conclusions. It may be, therefore, that they are taking time to come to a decision. But I would seriously suggest that if the offence made out by Justice Shah in his interim Report, against whoever it may be, is not within the ambit of the Indian Penal Code, let there be a special law passed by Parliament to try the offender, to try the criminal, anti-people criminal, anti-Constitution criminal, whoever it may be. Let there be a special law, a special statute, a special enactment passed by Parliament. Let there be a special tribunal to try the offender, to try the criminal who brought the Constitution into disrepute, who tried to sabotage democracy, who tried to butcher democracy and emasculate the judiciary, who tried to denigrate Parliament and gag the press. Let us have it on the Table

of the House in this very session and let there be a discussion on that so that the criminals do not go scot-free. I make that demand with all the force at my command.

There is another trend which is also equally dangerous, that is, Karnataka Government which is also a C.P. (I) Government in the sense I mean the Congress Party (Indira)—there is the other CPI also, the hesitant and confused ally of the Congress Party (Indira); I do not know whether they are now allies or not; I do not go into that—the Government of Karnataka is reported to have withdrawn its consent to the extension to Karnataka of concurrent powers of investigation by the Centre of offences under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Amendment Act. This action on the part of Government of Karnataka has grave political, constitutional and administrative implications and is fraught with danger to the Union of India—Union in the right sense of the word—as envisioned by Article 1 and other provisions of the Constitution.

The House would like to know, therefore, from the Minister concerned the repercussions of the decision of the Government of Karnataka on the Grover Commission's Inquiry and on the investigations currently being conducted by the CBI on the basis of the interim report submitted by the Commission. I hope the Minister will throw adequate light on this matter which is very important from the constitutional, political and other implications.

Now I come to the crux of the matter about the law and order situation. It was said earlier that there were anti-social, anti-constitutional elements at large and they were playing their role, rightly or wrongly, playing foul also and taking advantage of the rule of law now prevailing, all preventive detention laws having been repealed. There is another aspect of the matter equally important and that is that the

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Government has not yet undertaken the implementation of the socio-economic programmes in right earnest. Last year, on the 22nd July, 1977 the House adopted—the Home Minister himself, Shri Charan Singh accepted in its entirety my resolution on the subject—without any dissenting vote, the following resolution:

“Solely pledging its earnest endeavour for the speedy implementation in close cooperation with the people of a socio-economic revolution illumined by democratic standard, vivified by socialist ideals and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values.”

Now the time has come. One year, we have devoted to the political charter. This year, second year and third year also, let us devote ourselves in cooperation with the opposition also—I am sure, they will join us in the mighty endeavour for building up India unlimited....

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the endeavour?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is why I say: endeavour. Let us devote ourselves to creating a socio-economic revolution, socio-economic programme during this year and the next year.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): They consider the resolution anti-people.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If there is an endeavour, will you join? Will you join in the implementation?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the implementation of it, yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am glad.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They do not consider it pro-people; they consider the resolution anti-people.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: For this, a great united endeavour of

the people is essential and all separatist tendencies, all dissaporous tendencies should not be given an impetus, not be encouraged. And for that purpose, a change of heart, change of mind on the part of all is essential.

I here come to a very sensitive issue and that is constitutional reservation issue. Reservation in the Constitution which was originally for 10 years for a certain class of people, it was then extended by another 10 years and further extended by 10 years; for 30 years, it has been in operation, and most probably, I do not know—it will be extended by another 10 years. Thus a certain class of people have acquired or tend to acquire vested interest in backwardness, in that particular category.

Now, may I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to quote Dr. Ambedkar who was himself a great leader of the Daht—the word used here in the House—and championed their cause very effectively, and also piloted the Constitution. He said—moving the motion of the draft Constitution for the consideration of the House on the 4th November, 1948.

He said:

“In this country both the minorities and the majorities have followed a wrong path. It is wrong for the majority to deny the existence of minorities. It is equally wrong for the minorities to perpetuate themselves...”

He said this in 1948, 30 years ago.

“A solution must be found which will serve a double purpose....It must also be such that it will enable majorities and minorities to merge some day into one.”

Again and again he asks for that—join the national mainstream; forget all about your being a member of the minority.

“It is for the majority to realize its duty not to discriminate against

minorities. Whether the minorities will continue or will vanish must depend upon this habit of the majority. The moment the majority loses the habit of discriminating against the minority, the minorities can have no ground to exist. They will vanish."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: One more minute, and I have done.

For this great task, there must be a very efficient and incorrupt administration. I will not go into details. The Administrative Reforms Commission had submitted twenty reports, and among them were three reports on personnel administration. I was rather surprised to find this in the note circulated by the Ministry two months ago for the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs—I am a member there; I was surprised to see that the Ministry—I do not blame the Minister concerned; the officers must have drafted that note—had said that the ARC had submitted only one report on personnel administration. We had submitted three. I do not know how many of them were considered and studied and also detailed statements with regard to them laid on the Table.

The police are now having a hard time. I am sure they will live and come up to the measure of their responsibilities. But I would also like the Government to go into the question of the working conditions and living conditions of the police force. They are working under great strain. Along with the Police Commission, let us also have a Prison Reforms Commission which is also equally necessary. Government should consider that matter.

Let us build our great Parliamentary democracy together with an administrative meritocracy...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I conclude. I cannot conclude better—as I have struck a note of unity—than what Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose himself and his great army, Azad Hind Fauj, sang as they marched to battle:

सब के दिल में प्रीति बसाये,
तेरी मीठी बाणी,
हर सूबे के रहने वाले, हर मजहब के प्राणी,
सब भेद, कर्क भिदा के, सब गोद में तेरी आ
के गूँघे प्रेम की माला ।
सूरज बन कर जग पर चमके,
भारत नाम सुभाषा ॥

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to express some of my views on the working of the Home Ministry. Much has been said about law and order in this country and I would like to add only one thing, that this important subject cannot be dispensed with, simply by saying that it is a State subject. Even under the very nose of the Central Government i.e., in Delhi the situation of law and order is quite alarming, as we know pretty well. Therefore, the Government has to take serious note of it and see that the situation is brought under control because the health and progress of the entire nation depends on law and order.

I would like to stress another equally important situation in India. But before switching on to it, I would like to make a reference to something. Yesterday, i.e. on 25.4.78, in New York, in the United States Conference, our External Affairs Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee very emphatically stated that India is to step up assistance to the Namibian patriots, both morally and materially, to bring genuine independence to the people of Namibia. He further ex-

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy] pressed India's all-out support to the people of Namibia for total eradication of the evil practice of racism and apartheid. Here, I would like to bring to the notice of this Ministry that the plight of 17 crores Harijans in India is drawing the special attention of the entire world and this speaks clearly how far we are morally justified in supporting a cause outside our country while forgetting willfully the equally serious cause in our country. Nowhere, in the history of mankind, there is any system like a caste system as we do possess it in India. This caste system alone has created a section of sub-human-beings in this country in the form of Harijans, whose human rights have been trampled systematically for ages together. Under this mysterious system, these sub human-beings namely Harijans are safe as long as they choose to remain as sub human-beings, otherwise, they have to face the eternal war of extermination which is silently operating in the form of atrocities.

The nature of atrocities would be clear if we go into certain real instances throughout the country. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh let us take up Meerut, the home district of the Home Minister, wherein in July 1977 virtually the rule of jungle prevailed when one Mr. Baleshar, a Harijan, was brutally murdered for the fault of growing wheat in a land allotted to him by the Government and then the other Harijan women were mercilessly beaten in a bid to intimidate and terrorise them. Here another important thing is that most of the Gram Sabha land was taken illegal possession of by the high-caste people there and when we met the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Shri D. S. Bains, he said that the problem was basically social because, somehow, the Harijans were not acceptable as standard human-beings by the rural rich. Apart from this, 92,000 Harijans were deprived of their allotted land and we do not have a precise record as to how many of them have been kill-

ed. According to the information supplied by the Minister of Home Affairs, the total number of atrocities on Harijans in Uttar Pradesh in 1977 alone was 4019. And the other important aspect to be taken into serious consideration here is that when we met the Harijans there, they clearly stated that "the Police do not listen to us and the police do not take down our complaints and we have no place to appeal."

Coming to Madhya Pradesh, in August, in Kanadia Village of Ratlam District, a grisly incident occurred when four Harijans were brutally murdered and several others were seriously crippled. Here the problem was that agricultural land allotted to them by the Government was taken back forcibly from the Harijans. An important issue to be taken into consideration is that the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was stunned to know that the official machinery moved into action only 24 hours after this grisly incident occurred. The Vidhan Sabha was dum-founded to know that the deceased Harijans were insulted even after they were slain by the assailants who chopped off their noses, chopped off their ears, chopped off their fingers and tore open their stomachs and terrorised their women folk in a bid to intimidate and molest them. The police station, which was not far away, from this place did not take any action and it appears the local officials had prior intimation about this but even then they did not care to take any action in this matter.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

The States where the Congress Government is functioning are not exceptions in this matter because the Congress has its share of responsibility for the present state of affairs in our country after all it has ruled the country for almost, most of the time since 1947. For instance in Andhra Pradesh there were some ghastly incidents of atrocities com-

mitted on Harijans. In July 1977, in a place called Chinaogirala in Krishna district, one Harijan was axed to death when the landlords attacked them with knives, spears, axes and other deadly weapons. The landlords and their 'goondas' behaved like inhuman brutes when they tore off the sarees and blouses of innocent and helpless Harijan women in a bid to molest them. Similarly in Katapalli Village in Mahboobnagar District in Andhra Pradesh, Harijans were virtually under social boycott imposed by the landlords there for about a month. They were deprived of farm work and put under great stress and strain simply because 35 families have been allotted Pattas.

15.00 hrs.

If we come to Bihar, this State is a major part of lawlessness in our country, Belchi, Patna, Dharampur, Rohtas, Begusarai, Bihar Sharif and Bishrampur are a few out of many places where countless families of Harijans have been burnt alive. Belchi stands out because of its inhuman brutality. All the 8 out of the 11 victims were Harijans who were dragged out of their huts where they had sought refuge and shot dead in cold blood and burnt. Here it was sought to be played down by our Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh by describing it as a clash between two hardened criminals. But when a nine-member committee from the Parliamentary Forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of which I am a Member, visited the Belchi village, they came to a clear conclusion that it was a clear case of a massacre of helpless Harijans based on caste hatred.

Again in Madhipur of Monghyr District in Bihar, in July 1977 4 Harijans were brutally murdered and cut into pieces and thrown into the river Ganga about which Mr. Kapil Deo Singh, Bihar Agriculture Minister has clearly said that it has created panic and terror among the Harijans of the village.

In Dharampur 4 Harijans were chased and shot dead in their own huts. I went there personally and saw with my own eyes the traces of bullet holes in their mud walls. There, one Mr. Shivamuni, aged 30 and studied upto BA tried to be assertive. He was chased and shot dead in his hut and same was the fate of the other three Harijans who tried to be assertive. Besides three Harijans women were seriously wounded when they tried to save the lives of their husbands. In Rohtas on the Holi day itself 31 Harijans were reported to have been burnt alive.

In Bishrampur the brutal killings almost resembled the Belchi incident.

Above all, in Jamatara mass rape, mass loot and mass arson occurred when the raiders raped six Harijan women and tortured other Harijan women by burning their thighs and breasts inhumanly. The worst part of it is that the Police officials who had prior knowledge have not taken any proper action.

These were some of the grisly incidents on which we will be able to come to clear-cut conclusions that there are three important factors involved in these atrocities. One is the assertiveness by the Harijans and the other is the torturing by the rich and the third one is the splendid silence of the officials. I believe now that I need not lengthen the catalogue of crimes against the Harijans. But the alarming feature is that the atrocities are continuously growing unchecked. This is clear from the Home Ministry's report itself. In 1975 the number of atrocities on Harijans was 7781, in 1976 it was 5968 and in 1977 it was 9225 but, according to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there are about 10,000 odd incidents.

This is the situation in which there is an increase in violence against Harijans but the way in which the Home Minister is handling the situation is quite disheartening and disappointing. As we know in History

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

While Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling. Similarly, while the Harijans are burning, Mr. Charan Singh is translating them into percentages. Curiously enough he contends that just not more than 1 per cent atrocities on Harijans are committed so far. Probably he means by this that 14 per cent atrocities on Harijans is still permissible in order to complete their quota of 15 per cent reservation.

Thus there is a systematic extermination of assertive Harijans going on in the form of atrocities. It is basically a wrong conception to presume that these atrocities are non-existing in some of the States but the atrocities are the direct result of some basic factors. They are primarily the assertiveness of the Harijans to protect themselves and this assertiveness is the direct result of a growing awareness of the basic realities of human-beings. Secondly, the economic inability of the Harijans, but not the physical inability. The economic inability made them free from possessing completely weapons either deadly or legally to protect themselves consequently they are becoming helpless victims. Again this economic inability is the direct result of exploitation of labour. After all, the capitalist exploited the labour. Thirdly, the functioning of the caste-infected bureaucrats who are actually in charge of the entire administration continuously. Therefore, whenever and wherever these factors coincide either incidentally or accidentally the result would be brutal atrocities on Harijans. Evidently the purpose of such dreadful vengeance is to terrify Harijans to prevent them from becoming assertive. But the multiplicity of atrocities in various dreadful forms cannot suppress them from the growing awareness. I do not know how many of our leaders have realised that this growing determination of the suppressed people to assert themselves is clearly indicative of a new class struggle in India. There is an

ample evidence from the lessons of history. Without noticing this real phenomena, some of the Harijan leaders started thinking in terms of demanding more and more guarantees. But I do not insist on such impractical approaches because law is not enough. Constitutional provisions have been proved to be very very ineffective during the last 30 years. There are constitutional provisions in the form of Articles 16, 17, 46, 335 & 338 for the exclusive benefits of Harijans. There is a Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the exclusive benefits of Harijans. There is a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There are a number of practicable solutions in the form of recommendations of Elayperumal Committee and Shilu Ao Committee. Above all the essence of every manifesto of every political party, every time shouts that it was born only for the upliftment of Harijans. Thus, in spite of the existence of so many safe factors the social plight of Harijans today in our country is fast deteriorating—from bad to worse.

The problem is basically social rather than economic in nature. And unless there is a drastic change in the attitude of the people towards our casteism, this problem can never be solved at all and the shameful incidents like washing with Ganga water the statue unveiled by Shri Jagjiwan Ram would go on continuing.

Besides, it is the implementation that matters, but not increase of paper guarantees, and unless the unfaithfulness of the caste infected bureaucrats towards the principle of Constitution is penalised, there will be absolutely no use of enacting any number of laws for protecting the Harijans. Therefore, there are two practicable solutions. The first and the foremost is, there should be a powerful administrative machinery with Statewide offices under the charge of dedicated Harijans exclusively

meant to strictly penalise the unfaithfulness of any Government official towards any measure meant for Harijans.

Before submitting my second solution, I would like to make a few observations.

These Harijans can wait upto any number of decades to secure their just demands constitutionally guaranteed. They can put up with any kind of drudgery and poverty upto any length of time. They can tolerate even if their sheltering huts are burnt down. And they can also suffer the punishment of criminal cases wrongfully inflicted on them. But is it fair on the part of the Government to make us wait helplessly and silently when our very self-respect and modesty is brutally attacked? And is it justifiable on the part of the Government to make us wait silently and helplessly when our innocent women are stripped naked in the broad day light and raped before our own eyes? "Nobody can philosophise while his wife is being abducted" emphatically said Herald Laski, the Jew and the Twentieth Century greatest political thinker, who knew the inhuman sufferings and tortures in the hands of German Nazis. Therefore, I would like to submit with all my respect to this august House that the Government should forcibly take away immediately all the illegal weapons possessed by the rich in the rural areas. If you fail to make the rich surrender their illegal weapons you should kindly give the protective weapons both freely and legally to the helpless Harijans to protect themselves. It is not the question of survival but it is the question of self respect and modesty of 17 crores of Harijans who can easily constitute a nation by themselves.

If Gandhiji had not got the communal award modified by risking his life, Dr. Ambedkar would have created a safe and respected separate land for Harijans as Mohd. Ali Jinnah did for Muslims. Dr. Ambedkar signed the

Poona Pact by reluctantly giving up the successfully won separate electorate from Ramsay MacDonald just to save the life of Gandhiji with a fond hope that this nation would be grateful in saving the lives of crores of his people. But India proved time and again that Dr. Ambedkar committed a mistake on this issue in believing them and in signing the Poona Pact. I am afraid, that the nation would again have to be partitioned unless the self respect and modesty of the 17 crores Harijans in the country are safe and secure. This is not that routine request but a time bound warning of 17 crore Harijans in this country.

After all human life is to live but not to exist.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौना): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया, क्योंकि जितनी कठिनाई का सामना मुझे इन लोक-सभा में भाने में हुआ, उससे कहीं अधिक कठिनाई का सामना बोलने के लिये समय मांगने पर हुआ।

श्री राममूर्ति: यह गलत है, लोक सभा में आप बड़ी आसानी से आते हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है, इसको लेकर सभी चिन्तित हैं कि देश में अपराध और अव्यवस्था बढ़ रही है। कोई पिछली सरकार को दोषी बतलाता है और कोई इन सरकार को। वह लोग अपना दोष इस सरकार पर डालना चाहते हैं। ये लोग आँकड़े देते हैं कि तब इतने अपराध होते थे, आज इतने हो रहे हैं, लेकिन चाहे अधिक अपराध हों या कम हों, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं करता, सब स्वीकार करते हैं कि अपराध हो रहे हैं, चाहे देश के किसी भी भाग में हो, किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार में हों।

इन बढ़ते हुए अपराधों का कारण कोई सरकार नहीं है। किसी भी सरकार को

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

हम इसका दोषी नहीं ठहराना चाहते। यह व्यवस्था पर निर्भर है। कांग्रेस के जमाने में जब अपराध होते थे, तो वह सारे विरोधी दलों को जिम्मेदार ठहराते थे। आज अपराध हो रहे हैं ये लोग आक्रांते होते हैं, इसके लिये जिम्मेदारी न किसी सरकार की है और न किसी एक फैक्टर की है, बल्कि कई चीजों को मिलाकर, बहुत सारे प्लाट-स्टम है, जिनमें मिलकर यह अव्यवस्था फैलती है, अपराध बढ़ते हैं ला एंड आइडर की स्थिति खराब होती है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज तब इस देश में प्रशासनिक सुधार के लिए कुछ अधिक नहीं किया गया। पुलिस के पास सन् 1947 से पहले जितने साधन थे वह साधन उतने आज भी हैं। उनके पास कोई विशेष साधन नहीं है।

दूसरी ओर आज जो सरकार बनी है, मैं नाराज नहीं लेना चाहता, हमारे इस देश में जो न आरक्षी है और न महिला है, क्या कहा जाये, बुढ़िया कहा जाये, वह आज भी जब खुद प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहती है तो किसी भी सरकार को रिकग्नाइज नहीं करती हैं, वह ऐसे पद्धत इस देश में चलाना चाहती है।

आक्रांती पर मत जाइये, मैं बराबर लोक-सभा में देखता आ रहा हूँ कि जब से जीप स्केडल हुआ, उसके बाद जब से इन्दिरा जी घर से बाहर निकली, तब से इस तरह के अपराध बढ़ने शुरू हो गये। श्री जगजीवन राम जी का पुतला किमने जलाया, रामायण की प्रति किसने जलाई, यू०पी० में जब जलूस निकला पुलिस पर लाठीचार्ज किसने किया, सम्मेलन में क्या हुआ, गगानगर में क्या हुआ? सारी चीजों को अगर देखें तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है? न पुलिस जिम्मेदार है, न जनता जिम्मेदार है, इसके लिये एक गिराह जिम्मेदार है।

आह आयोग में कुर्सी चलाई जाती है, पत्थर फेंके जाते हैं, कौन है इसके लिये

जिम्मेदार? इस देश में सविधान के ऊपर बुलबुल चलाया गया, उनको फिर भी चैन नहीं मिला। डेमोक्रेसी को नष्ट किया गया फिर भी उनको चैन नहीं मिला। अब लोकतन्त्र जनता को वापिस मिल गया, फिर भी आज जुडिशियरी पर हमला किया जाये हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। हमारे मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने भी चेतावनी दी है कि यदि न्यायालयों के साथ इस तरह में व्यवहार किया गया, उनका अपमान किया गया तो ठोस कार्यवाही की जायेगी। आज भी यह हो रहा है। इसके पीछे एक गुप विशेष का पड़त है। इतना ही नहीं, न्यायालयों का अपमान करने के साथ-साथ, जिसके बारे में वे कहते हैं कि हम उसके लिए बदन बहा देंगे, उस झंडे का भी अपमान किया जाता है। इस बारे में मेरे पास प्रमाण है।

मेरे पास यह पमफलेट है जिस पर तिरंगे झंडे के नीचे इन्दिरा जी का फोटो छपा है। यह पमफलेट बाटा गया है और गली-गली में लोगों के पावों के नीचे आता है। इस पमफलेट को क्लार्क कांग्रेस कमेटी धमापुर जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया है। यह पमफलेट इन्दिरा जी के जन्म-दिवस पर बाटा गया है। यह प्रमाण है इस बात का कि इन लोगों के द्वारा देश, राष्ट्र, सविधान और राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया जाता है।

मुझे एक और पमफलेट भी मिला है, जिसमें लिखा है —

“भूमिगत कार्यक्रम (आई)

1 यहाँ का मुसलमान हमारी पार्टी से अब आत्मिक घृणा करता है। अतः अति आवश्यक है कि ————— तनाव ————— हिन्दू ————— मुसलमान = आई से जमा

2 अल्पसंख्यकों, हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार भूमिगत रूप से ————— = अविध्य में आई सुबुड

3. कार्रियों, विचारियों में विचारियों को ————— व्यवस्था —————, जवा भाई

4. —किमान सार्वजनिक को ————— करना व्यवस्था

5. —सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ————— ताकि "भाई से सहानुभूति रखें।"

यह पैमपलेट इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस की तरफ से अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को सजुनेट किया गया है।

इसके साथ एक दूसरा पत्र उन्होंने दिया है, जिसमें लिखा है:—

"प्रिय बन्धु,

निश्चित विचारों में आपका बी०बी० से मिलना प्रति आवश्यक है क्योंकि बी०बी० को अपने खिलाफ के प्रत्येक रिफार्म को पी०के०पी०टी० के पाम भोजना जरूरी है।

तुम्हारा साथी,
बी०बी० ———"

यह पत्र उत्तर प्रदेश से निकला है, जिसमें लिखा है, मुरादनगर।

इस तरह से भूमिगत कार्यक्रम के बारे में जो पैमपलेट्स निकलते हैं, वे एक बड़े षड्यंत्र के भाग हैं। इस षड्यंत्र का पता लगाया जाना जरूरी है। इसका पता क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है? बाकिर सी०बी०आई० और सी०आई०डी० क्या कर रही हैं? जब ये पैमपलेट मेरे पास आये हैं, तो वे गृह मंत्रालय के पास क्यों नहीं पहुँचे? मुझे लगता है कि आज भी सी०बी०आई० और सी०आई०डी० में ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं, जो इस सरकार को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं, जो पिछली सरकार के लोगों से सहानुभूति रखते हैं।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सुन्दर के केस में सब गवाहों को तोड़ा गया है, और इसमें आई०ए०एस० के बड़े अधिक-

कारियों, सी०बी०आई०, सी०आई०डी० और पुलिस के अधिकारियों का हाथ है, बाप में जिसका बंबाफोड़ हुआ और सरकार ने उन लोगों को सस्पेंड किया। मैंने गृह मंत्री को कहा था कि अधिकारियों और पुलिस ने गवाहों को कहा कि यदि वे सुन्दर के पक्ष में गवाही देंगे, तो उन्हें जेल भेज दिया जायेगा, उनके परिवारों को नष्ट कर दिया जायेगा और यह सरकार उन्हें नहीं बचा सकेगी। कोर्ट में नारे लगाये जाते हैं "सुन्दर बरखाईद भाई भाई", और सरकार देखती रहती है। इसका क्या मतलब है? इसका मतलब यह है कि प्रशासन में आज भी ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस सरकार को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। सरकार उनका पता लगाये और उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करे। जब हम उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहते हैं, तो हमें बताया जाता है कि उनके पास ज्यादा अधिकार हैं, हम उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। आई०ए०एस० आफिसर्स को ये विशेषाधिकार क्यों दिये गये हैं। 1947 से पहले, जब देश गुलाम था, तो अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने अपने पिटु आई०सी० एस० अफसरों को विशेषाधिकार दिये हुए थे, ताकि वे इस देश की जनता पर भ्रष्टाचार करें। देश की जनता अपनी आवाज को पतुंवा नहीं सके, अपने हक मांग नहीं सके। इसलिए आज जरूरत है उन विशेषाधिकारों को छीनने की जो आई०ए०एस० अफसरों को अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मिले हुए थे। मैं उनक खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन विचार कीजिए आप, कितने अधिकार, कितनी सुविधाएँ आप ने दे रखी हैं, उन सुविधाओं का वे दुरुपयोग करते हैं या सदुपयोग करते हैं कम से कम यह तो आप देखिए।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ इन पैमपलेट्स के आधार पर कि किसी भी देश के धंदर यदि संविधान का अपमान किया गया होता, उस देश की जनता के विश्वास के साथ विश्वासाघात किया गया

[श्री गाय सिंह]

होता, देश के टुकड़े करने की कोशिश की गई होती तो ऐसे भूतपूर्व शासन का जो मालिक था उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करने के लिए हर देश के अंदर प्रावधान है और कई देशों में आज भी देशद्रोह के मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ, अभी कामत साहब ने एक बात कही थी कि साहू आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बारे में सिमूति के अंदर मतभेद है। हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखा गया है, पहले भी एक सिमूति थी, ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश, मैं नहीं समझता कि उसमें और इसमें क्या अंतर है? लेकिन इस सिमूति से मैं निवेदन करता हूँ, हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यदि आप इस देश को बचाना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते? चारों तरफ जनता चिल्ला रही है कि कुछ करिए, कुछ करिए। क्यों नहीं उनके ऊपर देशद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाया गया? मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के खिलाफ देशद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाया जाय। मेरे दिल में इस देश के युवकों की भावना बोल रही है जिन लोगों को आपातकाल के अंदर उलटा लटका दिया गया था। 80 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी एमजैसे का बहिष्कार कर जेलों में गये। वहाँ उनको उलटा लटकाया गया, उनको कंटेनर लगाया गया, उनको विश्वविद्यालय से निकाल दिया गया। उनको देशद्रोही करार दिया गया। उनका भविष्य क्या रहता यदि आज जनता पार्टी शासन में नहीं आती? क्या होता उनके भविष्य के साथ? जिन लोगों ने उनको कंटेनर लगाये, उनको उलटा लटका कर उनकी पिटाई की, उनको कहा कि चन्द्रशेखर और भगत सिंह बनिए, हम बनाते हैं आपको चन्द्रशेखर और भगत सिंह, उन अधिकारियों को, मैं सुनीता जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि उनको आज प्रमोशन दिया जा रहा है। आज पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, हरयाणा में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, हर जगह उनको प्रमोशन दिया

जा रहा है। मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। एस०एस०पी० को डी०आइ०सी० और आई०जी० बना दिया गया, डी०आइ०एस०पी० को एस०पी० बनाया गया। उनके रेकार्ड्स को देखिए। रात में बह बर पर आ कर आपको सैल्यूट दे जाते हैं, इसीलिए आप उनको प्रमोशन दे देते हैं। देखिए उनका आचरण क्या है? कहीं आपको छोड़ा तो नहीं दे रहे हैं?

मेरी मांग है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कठिन कार्यवाही कीजिए जिससे देश की जनता की सहानुभूति आपके साथ रहे। जनता ने आपको शासन में बैठाया है लेकिन आज तक बराबर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। कम हो रहे हैं या ज्यादा हो रहे हैं, इसकी बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह अत्याचार क्यों हो रहे हैं? जनता ने शासन बदल दिया लेकिन आप ने जो विश्वास जनता को दिलाया था कि हम उस व्यवस्था को बदलेंगे वह आप ने नहीं किया। शासन बदल गया, नेता बदल गये, मिनिस्टर बदल गये, प्राइम मिनिस्टर बदल गये लेकिन इस देश की व्यवस्था वही की वही है। व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। आज भी फाइल जाती है, वह खबी रहती है। दस दिन बाद जवाब आता है कि आप ने जो पत्र लिखा है उसकी जांच कर के कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है, चेतावनी है सरकार को कि आप या तो इस व्यवस्था को बदलिए नहीं तो जनता इंतजार करने वाली नहीं है। मैं चेतावनी देता हूँ कि जनता ने जिस तरह और लोगों को बदल दिया, हो सकता है आपका भी नम्बर आ जाय। मुझे कोई नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है। मेरे भाइयों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है, जो कुर्सियों पर बैठे हैं मिनिस्टर बन बन कर उनको नुकसान होने वाला है। उनकी कुर्सी जा सकती है। देश को तो बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होया लेकिन उसके पहले इनको नुकसान

होगा, बाप में देश को नुकसान होगा। इसलिए निवेदन है कि आप इस व्यवस्था को जल्द से जल्द बचलें, अपराधों रोकें, अव्यवस्था रोकें और उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप इस बात को देखें, पुलिस वाले हैं जिनको 150 रुपये महीना मिलता है, उससे फिर कहते हैं कि रिश्तत क्यों बैठे हो? कैसे नहीं लेगा रिश्तत? 150 रुपये में आप किसके परिवार का खर्चा चलता है? 24 घंटे की उनकी झूटी होती है। आप दो हजार, डेढ़ हजार रुपया लेते हैं, गाड़ियां लेते हैं और दूसरी सुविधाएं लेते हैं और डेढ़ सौ रुपये उन बेचारे सिपाहियों को देते हैं। इसलिए आप उनकी सनकबाह बढ़ाएँ, उनको साधन दीजिए। पुलिस स्टेशनों पर जीप नहीं है, मोटर साइकिलें नहीं हैं। वे गांवों में जा कर अपराधों का पता कैसे लगायें? उनके लिए साधनों की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

मैंने अभी अभी कल ही समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा कि इंदिरा जी बाहर जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट मांग रही हैं। स्विट्जरलैंड जा रही हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . दे दिया गया या नहीं दिया गया, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन वह क्यों जा रही हैं? स्विट्स बैंक के अंदर उनका लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया जमा है। आज सारे देश में जगह जगह उनको एक-एक लाख रुपये की माला पहनायी जा रही है, अभी गंगानगर में एक लाख रुपये की माला उनको पहनायी गई। मैं वहां गया था, मैंने जनता से पूछा कि यह एक लाख रुपया कहाँ से आ गया जो आप ने दिया? उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पाम कोई मांगने नहीं आया। वे एक-एक लाख रुपये की धूलियां कहाँ से बैठे हो रही हैं? काला धन जो श्रीमती गांधी के पास था, उसे सफेद करके धूलियों के रूप में अब जनत. के सामने लाया जा रहा है। इसलिए इसकी जांच कीजिए कि यह जो धूलियां बैठ की जा रही हैं, यह रुपया कहाँ से आ रहा है। आप सोचे मत रहिये। इस तरह

से सरकार चलने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि ये बहुत एक्सपीरियन्स लोग हैं।

एक निवेदन और कहना और वह पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में है। आज पिछड़ी जातियों के सवाल को लेकर बड़ा हो-हल्ला हो रहा है और बड़े और से हो-हल्ला हो रहा है। काका कालेसर साहब में जो रिपोर्ट दी थी; वह बहुत सोच समझ कर दी थी लेकिन उस पर आज तक विचार नहीं हुआ। मैं किसी के क्लेवर में नहीं बोलता हूँ लेकिन ईमानदारी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये। अब पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है। किसको रिजर्वेशन देना है और किसको नहीं देना है, किस स्थिति में देना है और किस स्थिति में नहीं देना है इस पर विचार होना चाहिए और केवल जाति के आधार पर देना चाहिए या एकोनॉमिक आधार पर देना चाहिए, हमारे सामने यह सवाल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस मामले में दोनों फैक्ट्स को देखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि यदि आप किसी व्यक्ति को रिजर्वेशन देते हैं और वह आई०ए०एस० हो जाता है, तो क्या जाति के आधार पर उनके लड़के को भी रिजर्वेशन दिया जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो गलत बात होगी और अगर एकोनॉमिक कंडिशन के आधार पर ही देते हैं तो जो बेचारे सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं, जो बने हुए लोग हैं, उन लोगों को बहुत नुकसान हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस पर आपको पुनर्विचार करना होगा। इसके लिए आप एक आयोग बठाइए। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप सभी पार्टियों के लोगों को बुला कर बात करें और इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए और एक आयोग इस काम के लिए बठाएं। एक अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश में सेक्टर-स्टेट्स रिलेशन के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हो रही है और बहुत काफ़ी लोग इसके बारे में बोलते हैं।

[श्री नाबू सिंह]

मैं इनके आपस के लड़ाई झगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा लेकिन एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जो लोग स्टेट्स को अधिक अधिकार देने की बात कहते हैं, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट बन्धुओं को यह सोचना पड़ेगा, कि वे केन्द्र विल्ली को मानते हैं या जम्मू व काश्मीर को मानते हैं। जम्मू व काश्मीर के भी लेख कम्युलिस्ट को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि वे केन्द्र विल्ली को मानते हैं या पश्चिम बंगाल को मानते हैं और पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जब बसते हैं तो वे न विल्ली में बसते हैं और न उत्तर प्रदेश में सक्कनऊ में बसते हैं बल्कि वे हेल्सी-कोण्टर में जम्मू व काश्मीर में जा कर बसते हैं। इसी तरह से जम्मू व काश्मीर के भी लेख कम्युलिस्ट पश्चिम बंगाल जा कर बात कर लेते हैं। . . . (अव्यवधान) . . .

इस बारे में इन लोगों को कुछ सोचना चाहिए। इस समय जो सिस्टम बना हुआ है, वह सिस्टम बहुत लचीला है और सेंटर-स्टेट्स रिलेशन के बारे में एक सही दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की जरूरत है। अब मैं जनता पार्टी को और इसकी सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि जो स्टेट और सेंटर रिलेशनशिप पर विचार हो रहा है, उसके बारे में सरकार कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करने जा रही है।

अन्त में समाप्ति महोदय मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इन मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्पण करता हूँ।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of law and order has become so much confused that one wonders as to whose responsibility it is and how to enforce this responsibility so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned. In this House a debate has taken place and the straight question that I would like to ask the Government is "Are you going to assume the responsibility with re-

gard to the maintenance of law and order or say that it is the responsibility of the States and that you have no responsibility at all."

So far as this position is concerned, it seems that for the last thirty years, the administration is being carried as if there is no responsibility and there is no method of enforcing the responsibility. This is not a new problem. Even when the Constituent Assembly sat, even at that time, the Constituent Assembly had to face this situation and during the last thirty years there had been more than two lakhs of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Constituent Assembly, late Dr. Ambedkar had given a warning before 29 years. He said, while concluding his speech in the Constituent Assembly:

"There is a danger of democracy giving place to Dictatorship".

and that has happened.

Now there is another prophecy in the speech of late Dr. Ambedkar. He said:

"If we wish to maintain democracy not merely in form, but also in fact, what must we do? The first thing, in my judgment, we must do is to hold fast to the Constitutional methods of achieving our social and economic objectives. It means we must abandon the bloody methods of revolution. It means we must abandon the bloody methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha."

This is the warning which late Dr. Ambedkar gave 29 years ago.

If this warning is not heeded, I am quite sure that there is going to be anarchy in this country and nothing can control it.

Now therefore, what is the method by which we can enforce this responsibility with regard to the maintenance of law and order? The Home Minister either in the States or in this

hon. House cannot go on saying that these are the disturbances and this is the statistics. Who is responsible? Who has to enforce this responsibility? The surer way is—it may be the responsibility of the Centre or the States—there must be certain norms established and if the situation goes beyond that norm, every Home Minister must forthwith resign, if he is not able to enforce the law and order. That is my suggestion.

So far as these incidents are concerned, these are not isolated incidents. They are inter-mixed. This problem is a very complicated problem because these are religious incidents, some are social incidents and some are political incidents and all of them are woven together. Therefore, it is good that the hon. Prime Minister has been good enough to call a Conference and my suggestion is, the Conference must not only deal with the law and order problem, but also two main subjects.

One is social order. What kind of social order do we have? It must also consider whether it is a social order which breeds violence and whether it creates disturbances and whether there can be any remedy and whether we can improve upon the social order.

Similarly about the system of Government, that question must also be considered and discussed in that Conference. Otherwise, if we take in an isolated manner the question of law and order alone, probably that Conference may not be successful and we will not be able to get any solution whatsoever. There are certain remedies as suggested by late Dr. Ambedkar and one remedy is that if any Cabinet or any Government either in the State or at the Centre is failing to protect the lives of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, then, certain special powers must be given to the Governor and it should be the special responsibility of the

Governor to protect them. I understand that if such special powers are given to the Governor, there will be diminution of the powers of the cabinet. But when the cabinet is not using the necessary powers for the protection of these people, there is no other way than investing the Governor or the President as the case may be with special powers.

There has been violence in Bihar. 40 years ago, Dr. Ambedkar gave a warning saying that this monster of caste should be destroyed. He had analysed thoroughly that if this monster is not destroyed, it shall raise its head and there will be a sort of civil war. Such of those who want caste, either high or low, will have to face the situation. Otherwise, we should destroy caste and see that our social order is reformed.

There should be established certain committees of legislatures comprising scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and special powers should be given to these committees, if they are to be protected.

I want to give certain statistics. All these reserved seats are captured by different political parties and therefore, there is no unity of purpose so far as the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned. In the Legislative Assemblies, the Janata Party has captured 240 seats, the Congress Party 51 seats, CPI 12 seats and CPM 48 seats. In the Lok Sabha also there are certain seats captured by various political parties. If these are reserved seats, leave it to them. Let them be organised. Their real representatives should be elected and they should be able to influence the policy of the Government. In that conference, this question of representation must be discussed properly and the real representatives should be called for that conference.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, this is a very important Ministry. It has a very important task to perform, namely, dismantling the citadels of reaction and dictatorship that had been set up during those dark days of the emergency. I know that various commissions have been set up and that so far as persons at the higher levels are concerned, they are awaiting the reports of the Shah and other commissions. But in the executive set-up, there are various people who have indulged in the grossest misuse of the laws that were prevalent in those days. I would like to know what steps government have so far taken to ascertain who have been responsible for the grossest misuse of laws like MISA and DIR and how the laws of this country had been manipulated for the purpose of taking away whatever minimal rights the citizens of this country were enjoying. This explanation is owed by this government to the people of this country. Therefore, it is not enough to merely leave it to the commissions to find out what happened. The commissions' findings will not be operative as such. There will have to be follow-up action. When will you take any concrete steps to undo the mischief of the dictatorship, and the emergency that had been taken recourse to? How soon will you do it and how do you propose to do it? We would like to know what is the thinking of the Home Ministry on this point. Sir, we have seen how things have been done some time back, how a simple prosecution could not be conducted in a proper manner. So, it seems there are still forces which are operating in the corridors of the Home Ministry or in the Home Ministry itself who are more sympathetic to the continuation of the old system of Government that was there. They are interested in covering up the misdeeds than interested in uncovering those misdeeds and taking real steps to stop these things in future. This is important because there is an impression in the

minds of the people that there are still forces operating which are preventing real disclosure of the true state of affairs and from taking any action against the persons who are guilty of those wrong doings.

Secondly, with regard to the All-India Services, the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and other All-India Services, an anomaly has been created because of the control which is left with the Central Government in regard to their disciplinary proceedings or in regard to taking action against them. Various persons are deputed from here and assigned to the States. The State Governments have really no control over these All-India Service officers. We are told that the Central Government takes away officers from some States. Those whom the State Governments want to retain for the services of the States are not allowed to remain there. Those decisions are not taken in consultation with the States. It is the Central Government which ultimately decides. The Constitution has imposed so many responsibilities on the State Governments. Now, we cannot do away with bureaucratic set up as such. Whether IAS officers or IPS officers of State Governments are really to be kept in the States for carrying out the States' policies or not, this is a matter which has to be decided by the Centre only. This is a very important aspect because, after all, you want that the State Governments should function properly. There are various responsibilities under the Constitution and with the bureaucratic set up that we have, we cannot do away with the IAS and IPS because that is all controlled by the Centre. But the State Governments are becoming more and more powerless in selecting officers for being deputed to the States and in taking action against them, if they do not perform their functions well. One has to come to the Centre for

clearance for anything that is to be done by the States. This is creating difficulty.

The other point is the question of Centre-State relations. We have been saying that this is not a matter of confrontation between any State and the Centre. This is a stark reality of this country that thirty years of the operation of the Constitution of India as it has been framed or even amended many times, has not been able to bring about any real change in the economic condition of the people of this country. It has not resulted in equal development of the different parts of the country, namely, the different States. There are discriminations whether knowingly or unknowingly which have been perpetrated. There are uneven developments. In some parts of the country there is concentration of resources while large areas of the country are still as in the pre-Independence days. Has the Constitution of the country so far as the distribution of powers under a federal set up is concerned, and distribution of legislative power and distribution of executive power between the Centre and the States is concerned, served the people of this country? That is the touch-stone of its utility. Has it helped in the uniform development of all the States of the country? It does not require any statistical data to prove that the eastern part of this country has been deprived of various inputs and various investments which the other parts of the country have got. I am not saying that the other parts of the country should not develop. I am not crying over that; but what I am saying is that the Constitution has imposed very serious and important responsibilities on the State governments. Has the Constitution, in the matter of distribution of economic and political powers, made such provisions which will help in the proper development of the States, and which will help the different State governments to arrange for their own affairs satisfactorily, for the improve-

ment of the conditions of the weaker sections of the people? It is undeniable that after 30 years of Independence, 70 per cent of the people of this country are below the poverty line. What is the good of talking that the Constitution as such is inviolable? What is the good of talking that the founding fathers of the Constitution, as it were, evolved an ideal stage in this country? It is time that we had a real federal structure in this country. It is now more unitary than federal. The distribution of powers is such that there are more and more powers concentrated in the hands of the Centre. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution was directed towards creating Central hegemony over all the parts of the country—not only the hegemony of the Central Government but hegemony of one individual who happened to fill the post of Prime Minister then. Therefore, the time has come when, with all seriousness and earnestness we should request the Central Government and the Janata Party in power: "Please try to evolve by consensus, by discussion and by negotiation—not in a spirit of confrontation." Let us think of starting a dialogue on the distribution of the powers between the Centre and the States.

I will take only 2 minutes more. (Interruptions) At least give powers to the States, and then they will go to the village level.

Secondly, there are various Central forces like the CRP and the BSF. I would like to know what, in future, will be the role of these police forces, because they have been utilized in the past for crushing the democratic movements. These forces have been utilized for bringing about dictatorial trends in this country, as forces of repression and reaction. That is why there is such a popular resistance to the use of these forces. I would like to know what the policy of the Janata Government is, as to the use of CRP and BSF, and what

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

is the present role of the Research and Analysis Wing. What will be the function of RAW? I would like to know this from the Government because this RAW has become the symbol of all anti-democratic activities in this country. The rigging of the poll in 1972 in West Bengal was done under the aegis of RAW. How is this RAW being utilized by this Janata Government we would like to know, because this is shrouded in mystery. When the CPI(M) congress was being held in Jullundur, who planted the Intelligence men among the delegates to the congress? They have even been found stealing the papers of the delegates to the congress. Who is responsible for it? (Interruptions) Files were snatched away. Is this the way for your Government to function—by interfering with the democratic functioning of political parties in this country?

The other aspect is about police verification system. This is a pernicious method which this Government still seems to be pursuing according to our information. We would like to know whether the right of the citizen of this country to work under the Government would depend upon the motivated clearance or non-clearance given by the police. Will it depend upon his political views or on his participation in a democratic movement, which is not liked by the party in power for the time being? These are very important matters which are agitating the minds of the people of this country. We would like to know whether you are following in the footsteps of the dictator or not, whether there is a real change of heart and a real change in the method of working or not. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister, whoever is going to reply, to tell us the policy of the Government. I hope they have made up their mind by this time.

15.51 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MINE ACCIDENT NEAR KOTA

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): I call the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported mine accident near Kota (Rajasthan) on 22nd April 1978, resulting in the death of eight persons and injury to several others."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On 22nd April, 1978 at about 1800 hrs. an accident occurred in the Kukra Lime Stone Mine belonging to M/s. West Suket Co-operative Labour Contract Society Ltd. Suket, near Ramgunj Mandi in the Kota District of Rajasthan. While a group of about 40 workers were employed at the bottom of the over hanging side of the top bench which was 7.5 m. high consisting of loose debris and alluvial soil of the open cast working, a side measuring about 7.5 m. x 7.2 m. x 1 m., fell down burying 15 workers. I regret to say that seven workers died on the spot. Two workers are being treated as out patients in the Jhalawar Government Hospital. The remaining six are seriously injured, and are under treatment in the same Hospital as in-patients. It is reported that all of them are out of danger.

The accident is under investigation. According to the preliminary report received from the Director General of Mines Safety who inspected the site of the accident, the cause of the accident is due to fall of side, and the responsibility has been fixed on the management of the mine. Necessary legal action is being taken against the persons held responsible.

The Director General, Mines Safety has ordered the stoppage of further work in the mine except in regard to making the mine safe by benching from top downwards.

The State Government of Rajasthan has made *ex-gratia* payments from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund of Rs. 1000 each to the families of the deceased and amount varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 to the less seriously injured workers depending on the condition of each worker.

Government view the occurrence of this accident and the fatalities of the unfortunate victims as a matter of serious concern. The Government will take every measure to see that the persons who are responsible for the accident are brought to book and are given appropriate deterrent punishment. The Mines Safety Review Committee is shortly to meet to consider the steps to be taken for improving the conditions of safety in non-coal mines. Safety of workers in mines is of paramount concern to Government, and we will take every step necessary to see that this is ensured. Our aim is not only to reduce accidents, to achieve Zero Accident Potential in all mines.

SHRI SARAT KAR: I thank the hon. Minister for assuring us that all possible steps will be taken, but to my mind it seems that we only take some measures after the accident occurs. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that there should not be any Chasnala, Chasnala should not be repeated. He has assured us that accidents would not be reduced to zero point. It is very laudable and I should thank him for that, but let us see how far theory and practice meet.

I came to know that from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 1000 was given to the families of each of the deceased. It will be a drop in the ocean, and will be sufficient only for meeting the funeral expenses. So, I want to know categorically whether the sons and daugh-

ters of dependents of those who have died would be employed, so that they may not be in a difficult predicament. Also, those who have been disabled and are unable to work should be given some permanent compensation.

It is said that the matter is still under investigation, but there is a daily newspaper, *Rashtra Doot*, published from Jaipur and Kota, which in headlines says that 30 persons were dead. Of course, he has categorically stated that only seven died. I do not know whether after the debris was cleared, some more bodies were found.

A statement of the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh has demanded a judicial enquiry. May I know whether the hon. Minister also thinks it is necessary? We were not on the spot, but our concern is no less. We want that if it is necessary, a judicial enquiry should be held to satisfy labour so that they may not be panicky in other mines.

Regarding punishment, it has been said that the Director of Mines Safety has decided to make the management responsible, but as far as I know, this mine was run by a labour contract society. So, I do not know on whom responsibility will be fixed because in such societies all are owners, all are managers.

If there was some prohibition, some notice that the mines were unsafe, it must have been in the knowledge of the mine's authorities. So, all who are concerned directly or indirectly should be booked.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not think it will be right to say that steps for safety are taken after the accidents. Accidents are unfortunate occurrences which take place in spite of precautionary and pre-emptive steps. As far as the Government is concerned, human effort and administrative effort consists in ensuring that whatever steps can be taken are taken in time and that the safety regulations are adequate and efficiently adhered to.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I would like to refer to the hon. Member's remark about compensation and say that my statement refers to the *ex-gratia* payment that has been made. *Ex-gratia* payment is not necessarily compensation. The matter of the extent of compensation that can be made available to the families of those who have lost their lives will certainly be looked into with the utmost sympathy and expedition.

He raised the question of the sons and daughters of the deceased being provided employment. This was an open cast mine, lime quarry. About 600 workers are employed in this mine and most of them are migrant labour from Madhya Pradesh. If it is feasible to ensure employment for adult children of those who have lost their lives, we will enquire and see how far it is possible.

Next he referred to the question of deaths and a newspaper report that the number was 30. I can tell him that the debris has now been completely cleared, and the number of deaths is only what my statement refers to, i.e. seven.

Then he raised the question of the responsibility of the management of these mines. It is true that it is a co-operative society, but the co-operative society also has its office-bearers, and they cannot escape responsibility as office-bearers and part of the management on behalf of the co-operative society.

16 hrs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I have gone through the Minister's statement carefully and also his reply to Mr. Sarat Kar's question. I emphasize it again—I emphasized it during the debate on the Demands of the Ministry—that in the Directorate General of Mines Safety there is a genuine lack of concern and awareness of the safety aspect because there was an accident in Tara mines on

31st March, 1978. On 10th April, after we got the information in this House, we gave a calling attention notice. On 10th April, we found that on the notice board this accident was notified. So, these things are going on. But since such an accident has occurred now, I will say something about the accident factor in the non-coal mines.

Even in the Ministry's Report, it has been given out that in 1977, 230 persons were killed in coal mines and 84 killed in non-coal mines. As far as accidents are concerned, there were 2000 accidents in coal mines and 780 accidents in non-coal mines. Now, these non-coal mines are not classified. As per the Government statistics, non-coal mines may be iron-ore mines or dolomite or mica or it may be anything else like the limestone mine in which this accident took place. That is why, I plead that in future in the Ministry's Report, these non-coal mines should be classified properly because a certain type of accident takes place in an iron-ore mine and another type of accidents takes place in a limestone mine or dolomite mine.

Another point is about the working conditions in the limestone mines at Kota and in Rajasthan in general. What has not been mentioned in the Minister's statement is that out of 7 killed, there were four males and three females almost 22 feet below the ground. It only highlights the tragedy. We do not know whether the female workers are being given equal remuneration and wages. We do not know whether other facilities which are available to other women are being given to them.

There have been a number of changes in the coal Mines (Safety) Regulation Act. But as far as non-coal mines are concerned they are governed by the Mines Act of 1952 and Mines Rules of 1955. So, in view of what I have said, I want to ask the Minister certain specific questions. What is the total mine safety machinery that is available in the State of

Rajasthan? Whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Mines Act, 1952 and Mines Rules, 1955 so that better safety conditions prevail in these mines. Whether the Minister has any plans for setting up an institute of mines safety for continuous research in collaboration with other countries like USSR and Poland who have done considerable work in the field of mines safety both in coal and non-coal mines. I compliment the Minister for his optimism that he wants to bring down the accidents to zero level. That will be an ideal state of affairs. But to me, it does not appear from the figures that accidents are really going down whether in coal or non-coal mines. So, special efforts on the part of the Minister besides calling the Mines Safety Review committee, are needed like taking special measures against private exploiters who are using non-coal mines like limestone, dolomite, etc. and making the law more stringent.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend made a reference to what he described as certain lack of concern about safety on the part of the Director-General of Mines, Safety. I think this is not a charitable description. The whole purpose of the Directorate-General of Mines Safety, is to ensure safety. That is their objective; that is their charter and that is what is expected of them. Therefore, any lack of concern for safety on their part would be something which would be inexcusable. I do not think the hon. Member perhaps meant to make a blanket allegation of that kind but that he wanted to emphasize the need to make the organisation more effective and to ensure that the officers in the organisation have not only the awareness of law but also a constant awareness of the human aspect of the problem and the gravity of the problem.

He referred to the fact that as far as the accident which occurred at Tara on 31st March was concerned, there was some delay in putting up the information on the notice board. In fact, this morning again he referred

to the question. I would like to say that according to the procedure prescribed by the Speaker in this regard, the intimation about accidents involving death of five or more persons has to be put up on the notice board of the Lok Sabha. But the usual practice is to put up the information on the notice board after a preliminary report is received and not on the basis of a newspaper report. So, if the preliminary report takes a little time, then that much time is taking in putting it up on the notice board. But, in this case, apart from the case of Tara, the information was received only on the 25th and the preliminary report was received only today. The accident took place on the 22nd evening at 6 P.M. The information about it reached the Regional Director of Mines, Safety, at Ajmer on 23rd at 2 P.M. in the afternoon. The Regional Director of Mines, Safety, immediately set out for the site of the accident and reached there at 2 A.M. on the 24th and the information was received by us on the 25th and today we have received the first preliminary report on the basis of which I made the statement before the House.

Then, he referred to the non-coal mines in general. I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member. Because the conditions of these mines vary, the precautions necessary for the safety vary, the vulnerability to diseases and accidents varies, it is necessary for us and it is useful if we can classify them separately as dolomite mines, lime-stone mines and other mines that he referred to and give the sketch of safety measures as well as steps taken to prevent accidents in these mines separately. It shall be the effort of the Ministry to provide such information in future.

He also referred to the working conditions and pointed out that four of the persons who lost their lives were women. It is not that I was trying to hide this fact. My statement did not give the break-up sex-wise. But I did say that the number of deaths was what it was. This is an open-cast mine. In the case of open-

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

cast mines, there is no law, as the hon. Member knows, which prevents women from working. Therefore, no rule has been violated by the deployment or employment of women in the open-cast mines.

He referred to the Mines Act and asked whether we have any intention of bringing any amendment to the Act. I think, the hon. Member knows that we are considering an amendment to this Act to ensure that the penalties prescribed are more deterrent in the case of infringement and also to deal with some of the other lacunae that have been pointed out by the hon. Member as well as another hon. Members of the House. He made a suggestion that an institute of mines safety may be set up. This is a very good suggestion and what we can do to provide training in safety measures to create measures, to create awareness in safety measures and have an effective machinery to ensure adherence to safety measures will engage the attention of this Government. As for the last point he made about zero level, it is not my being optimistic, but every one must have an objective. It may not be given to men as well as Government to reach the objective totally, but unless we have an objective of that kind, we will not reach near the objective.

श्री बाही लाल (बिजनौर) : यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में देश के लिए दौलत पैदा करने वाले लोग बेमौत अक्सर मरते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की सूचनाएं हमें समय समय पर मिलती रहती हैं। सबसे पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनकी जानकारी है कि खान में काम करने का समय केवल पांच बजे तक का निर्दिष्ट था और पांच बजे के बाद इन मजदूरों को मजबूर किया गया काम करने के लिए?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इसकी जांच करावेंगे कि क्या यह

सहकारी समिति एक बोगस सहकारियों समिति तो नहीं है और क्या एक ठेकेदार ने सहकारिता के नाम पर रियायतें हासिल करने के लिए मजदूरों के नाम पर इसको से रखा है?

जो परिवार निराश्रित रह जाते हैं, मृतकों के आश्रित रह जाते हैं उनके भरण-पोषण के लिए स्थायी रूप से ऐसा फंड बनाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिसमें राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और खान के मालिक का योगदान हो ताकि उसमें से मृतकों के परिवारों को स्थायी रूप से बेकारी का भत्ता बराबर मिलता रहे, भरण-पोषण का प्लान उनको मिलता रहे?

जो जांच होगी कि यह सहकारी समिति है या बोगस सहकारी समिति है और इसमें मजदूरों के बोगस पदाधिकारी हैं और समय के बाद काम कराया गया या नहीं कराया गया, उसमें विभागीय अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त किसी न्यायाधीश से या न्याय विभाग के किसी उच्च अधिकारी से जांच कराने की सफाई वह राज्य सरकार से करेंगे या उसको इस प्रकार का मसिवरा देने का कष्ट करेंगे?

क्या वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था मजबूत के लिए बनायेंगे ताकि जब भी कोई दुर्घटना हो तो भारत सरकार को अविलम्ब उसकी सूचना मिल जाये? 22 तारीख को वह दुर्घटना हुई थी। दो बजे प्रांतीय स्तर पर इसकी सूचना मिलती है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो देश की राजधानी है उसको आज दोपहर तक भी इसकी सूचना नहीं मिल पाती है। आज 26 तारीख हो गई है। इस वास्ते इस तरह की स्थायी व्यवस्था करने की वह क्या कोशिश करेंगे ताकि अविलम्ब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना राजधानी में मिल जाय करे? आज तो बहुत से साधन उपलब्ध हो गये हैं और तुरन्त सूचना प्राप्त

की या सक्ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था बहू करिये ?

जन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हमारा लक्ष्य न केवल दुर्घटनाओं को कम करना है बल्कि सभी खानों में दुर्घटनाओं की सम्भावनाओं को शून्य बिन्दु तक पहुँचा देना भी है। इसमें उनको सफलता मिल सके इसके लिए कौन से विचार उनके मस्तिष्क में हैं जिनको वह कार्यरूप में परिणत करना चाहते हैं ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कोई दुर्घटना होने ही न पाये ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I shall be very brief because I am conscious of the fact that this is intervening in the middle of the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the guillotine is to apply at 6 P.M. My hon. friend has raised a question as to the hour at which they were working and whether workers were working after the stipulated hours. Our report is that the accident occurred at 6 P.M. which is after the time that he referred to. And this is also a matter into which those who are investigating are looking into.

Secondly, he said the co-operative society was a bogus society. This co-operative society has been in existence for quite some time. I grant that the fact that it has been in existence for quite some time does not prove that it is not a bogus society. But the licence for mining was given to this society quite a few years ago and for the third time it was renewed in 1975 for five years. But the nature of the society will certainly be looked into in the course of the investigation.

Now, the other question he raised was whether the government has any plan to establish a fund from which compensation can be paid. In the question of all accidents the first

thought that comes to one's mind is the possibility or the feasibility of using the instrument of insurance to cover such risks. It has been done in some cases and in the case of coal-miners or miners in other mines it has not been possible for us to take recourse to the method of insurance to cover such risks. However, the suggestion he has made is a suggestion which can be considered with other proposals that we have in this regard.

The last question he raised was about the time taken for reports to reach Delhi. Unfortunately it sometimes happens that these mines are not on the trunk roads or trunk routes. In this particular case the mine was at a place far removed even from the district headquarters. I mean that that is no reason that we should reconcile ourselves to delay in the transmission of reports. As the hon. Member said, these are days when scientific equipment is available to us and we should attempt to get an immediate report if not an instantaneous report and it will be our effort to improve the machinery to ensure that reports are not subjected to avoidable delays.

श्री चतुर्भुज (मालाबाड़) : मान्यवर, मैं उसी क्षेत्र से संबंधित हूँ और वहाँ की सारी जानकारी मेरे पास है। अगर इस दुर्घटना की ठीक से जांच होती है तो वहाँ का मैनेजमेंट भी कटघरे में होगा और श्रम विभाग के अधिकारी भी कटघरे में खड़े होंगे। उसका कारण यह है कि जो सोसायटी है, जो इसका मैनेजमेंट है, पहले जब से बनी थी आज तक उसका चुनाव नहीं हुआ। कारण यह था कि सोसायटी फर्जी है। मैं भी सोसायटी के के अन्दर रहा हूँ, कोप्रोपरेटिव बैंक का चेयरमैन रहा हूँ इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सोसायटी फर्जी है और घना सेठ लोग श्रमिकों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। 5 साल से कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ है। उसकी घाप जांच कराइये। मैं कोप्रोपरेटिव बैंक का चेयरमैन

[श्री चतुर्मुख]

रहा हूँ, उस सोसायटी का कभी धाड़िट नहीं हुआ, कोई इन्स्पेक्शन नहीं हुआ। आपके विभाग का कोई भी अधिकारी इन्स्पेक्शन के लिये नहीं जा सकता है। लगभग 38 व्यक्ति काम कर रहे थे। लगभग क्या होता है? अगर मस्टर रोल को देखते तो पता लगता कि कितने आदमी काम कर रहे थे। इसके अन्दर आपने चट्टान गिरने का उदाहरण दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि चट्टान नहीं गिरी। 50 फीट नीचे खान जा चुकी थी, और तीन महीने हुये खान को बन्द करने के लिये कहा गया, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि सेठों के आपके अधिकारियों की मिली भगत थी और उनके पैसे के आधार पर श्रम विभाग के अधिकारी बोलते थे।

आपके निदेशक महोदय 22 तारीख की रात को 2 बजे नहीं पहुँचे, 23 तारीख को पहुँचे हैं। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो जो घायल व्यक्ति झालाबाड अस्पताल के अन्दर दाखिल किये गये हैं उनका कोई स्टेटमेंट लिया गया है क्या? कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। काफी व्यक्ति घायल हुए उनको कोई स्टेटमेंट, काम करने वालों का कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है।

एक और निवेदन कल, आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि इस खान के अन्दर काम करने वाले नाबालिग थे। मरने वालों में चार नाबालिग हैं। दो औरतें और दो बच्चे। एक की उम्र 13 वर्ष है वह भी खान में है, उसका नाम मस्टर रोल में देखा या नहीं देखा। 13 वर्ष की हूरा बालिका इस खान में काम करती थी, उसका नाम मस्टर रोल में है, लेकिन अब सारा रिकार्ड बदला जा रहा है। सही सूचना नहीं दी जा रही है। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री वहाँ गये, उनको भी सही सूचना नहीं दी गई। मैं आरोप लगा रहा हूँ।

इसके अलावा पाक नाम का एक बालक 16 वर्ष की आयु का वहाँ काम कर रहा था और रामप्यारी नाम की लड़की 16 वर्ष की आयु जिसकी भी, वह भी काम कर रही थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन नाबालिग बच्चों को उन घन्ना सेठों ने कौन से श्रम कानून के अन्तर्गत वहाँ रखा हुआ था? उनको वहाँ रखने का अधिकार था या नहीं? मेरा कहना तो यह है कि उन घन्ना सेठों के खिलाफ कत्ल का केस दायर किया जाये तब उनको भ्रान्त धारणा और फिर वह हमेशा श्रमिकों के शोषण से डरेंगे। इनके खिलाफ सिर्फ जांच करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस पर तत्काल कत्ल का आरोप लगाकर कठघरे में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम कल्याण निधि एक्ट के अन्तर्गत इनको क्या मुआवजा दिया गया है? इन्हे अब तक कोई मुआवजा उसमें से नहीं दिया गया है। केवल राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री ने ही शोषणा की है, इसके अलावा और कोई शोषणा आपके विभाग से नहीं की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सोसाइटी के बारे में गम्भीरता से लीजिये।

सोसाइटी का रिकार्ड आज भी आपके कब्जे में नहीं है। इस सोसाइटी का रिकार्ड घन्ना सेठों के पास है, भूतपूर्व शासकों के पास है और भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर के पास है। मैं आरोप लगा रहा हूँ कि इनके दफ्तर की पूरी जांच कराइये। जो नाबालिग यहाँ मरे हैं, उनको किस कानून के अन्तर्गत किस कारण से यहाँ लगाया गया था? सेठों पर यह मजबूरों के कत्ल का मामला है। वहाँ पर 50 हजार मजदूर खान में काम कर रहे हैं।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि पार्लियामेंट के 3 मेम्बरों का एक सिष्टमंडल वहाँ भेजिये और इसकी जांच कराइये। केवल जूडिसियरी से ही नहीं सी० बी० आई० से इसकी जांच कराइये, तब इसका मैनेजमेंट और

आपका विचार दोनों कटवड़े में खड़े हो जायेंगे ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know that the hon. Member is very well informed about matters in the region from which he comes and I am very glad that he has given some further information. But I would like to assure him that as far as the Ministry and the Government are concerned, there is no question of our trying to shield any one who is guilty, but to punish those who are guilty, information is necessary and guilt must be proved and those who are guilty must be punished according to the law prescribed in that behalf.

Now the hon. Member has given some information about the Society. I must state that it is a co-operative society. Some other hon. members said that it was a fake or bogus co-operative society. We will enquire into the whole question of society and if it is found necessary to take the help of C.B.I. or any other Agency, we will certainly take the help of every Agency to go into the matter in depth and to find out who are responsible and those who are responsible will be punished.

He raised the question about the statements of those who were injured in the accident. I would like to inform him that the investigators have recorded statements of 24 or 25 workers who were in the hospital. Even in case of some who were not in a condition to make the statement, the statements are being recorded subsequently.

Then he raised the question of safety of mine. I would like to tell him—if he does not know already—that the Director did inspect this mine as late as 8th April, 1977. Shri Mukherjee, the Joint Director of Mines (Safety) has inspected it and afterwards Show Cause Notice was issued to the Management of the Society on 21st April, 1977 as to why they were going on infringing the Order under Section 22(3)

of the Mines Act. Now, it is very clear that the Regional Office of the D.G.M.S. took the action that should be taken after inspection under Section 22. In spite of this, the mine was continuing to work.

The prosecution of the Management was held up for the reasons similar to what my hon. friend has referred to, that the office-bearers of the Society were changing and it was not possible for the office-bearers to be spotted in time for action to be taken during that year. The case was filed against the society but for five years this litigation was going on. My hon. friend may perhaps be interested to know this, that in 1973, a case was filed against this society. After 5 years of investigation in the year 1978, they were found guilty and they were fined a paltry sum of Rs. 100.

Therefore, Sir, all these things show that it is necessary for us to go into this question very thoroughly and that we should utilise every step that can be utilised in this regard, to ensure that those who are found guilty should be punished.

श्री क्षत्रभूज : वहां पर नाबालिग व्यक्ति काम कर रहे थे, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There, I think, the hon. Member is not totally correct. He mentioned about children who are not adults having been employed in the mines. We have come to know after full enquiry that there is only one case of this kind. Whether it is one or more, of course, the guilt is the same. I am not therefore pleading that they are not guilty. All I can say is that there will be a full investigation.

Every instrument necessary for a full investigation into the matter will be utilised for this purpose.

[Shri Ravindra Vemsa]

If it is found necessary that there should be a Court of Inquiry or a Judicial Inquiry into this matter, we will not hesitate to appoint such a body.

12.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Now, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao

श्री एम० सत्यानारायण राव (करीम-नगर) सभापति महोदय, भाज होम मिनिस्टर इस सदन में नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता था कि वह भाज यहाँ होते। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह हास्पिटल में हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह स्वस्थ हो कर जल्दी हास्पिटल से यहाँ आये।

जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट बनने के बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि सिर्फ कमीशन की एपायट-मेंट के सिवा इन लोगों का कोई दूसरा काम नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट में इन के आने के बाद सिर्फ कमीशन एपायट करने का काम शुरू हुआ। इन कमीशन पर ये करोड़ों रुपये तबाह कर रहे हैं। (अवधान) सवाल यह है कि क्या इन कमीशन से कुछ फायदा हो रहा है। अगर फायदा हो रहा है, तो ठीक है, मुझे एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इन्हीं कमीशन पर सारे टाइम का सत्यानाश हो रहा है।

पुलिस द्वारा नक्सलाइट्स को मारे जाने के बारे में जांच करने के लिए भाद्र प्रदेश में भी एक भार्गव कमीशन एपायट किया गया है। उस कमीशन से कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि ऐसा कर के गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट की पुलिस को डीमारलाइज कर दिया है।

साज जहाँ पर पुलिस कंसन्ट्रेशन नहीं कर रही है। अगर कोई चोरी या डाका बरीद पड़ता है, तो वे उध में दिक्कती नहीं लेते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि जब हमारे खिलाफ भार्गव कमीशन इस की जांच करने के लिए एपायट किया गया है कि हम वे नक्सलाइट्स को मारा है, तो हम जिम्मेदारी क्यों लें; अगर हम कोई जिम्मेदारी लेंगे, तो हमें ऐरेस्ट किया जायेगा, हमारे खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस कमीशन के एपायटमेंट से वहाँ के पुलिस चिफार्टमेंट में डीमारलाइजेशन आ गया है। वहाँ कोई काम नहीं कर सकता है। इस कमीशन से कोई फायदा नहीं है। हमारे नये चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० चन्ना रेड्डी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री होम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि इस कमीशन के सामने इतने बिटनेसिज आ रहे हैं कि इस का काम पांच साल में भी समाप्त नहीं होगा, इस से भाज पुलिस बालो को डीमारलाइज कर रहे हैं, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है इस लिए इस कमीशन को वाइड अप कर दिया जाये। मैं श्री पाटिल से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि भार्गव कमीशन को वाइड अप कर दिया जाये, जैसा कि डा० चन्ना रेड्डी ने सजेस्ट किया है। इस से फायदे के बजाये नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब किसानों के मूतास्तिक कुछ दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ मैं नहीं कहता हूँ, बल्कि खलिग पार्टी के लोगो ने भी कहा है कि एज होम मिनिस्टर ही हैंज छठरकी फील्ड। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह होम मिनिस्टर के बदले अगर ऐंटीकलचर मिनिस्टर हो जायें तो कुछ ब कते हैं, किसानों के लिए भी लिए भी कुछ कर सकते हैं और उन का काज भी कुछ सभ हो जाता है। इसलिए हास्पिटल में आने के बाद होम मिनिस्टर के

इसलिए मैं कर ऐसीकल्चर मिनिस्टर बनना उन के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, बिल्टन में श्रीर दूसरे पेपर्स में जो कुछ भी था रहा है कि चरण सिंह ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है कि आप का बेटा जो है उस के बारे में ऐसा ऐसा है और वह उस की एन्क्वायरी करना चाहते हैं। दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ आप कमीशन बैठते हैं लेकिन जब ऐसा बड़ा चार्ज था रहा है, डेस्ली न्यूजपेपर्स में नहीं बल्कि बिल्टन और दूसरे वीकली पेपर्स में था रहा है कि चरण सिंह ने लिखा है प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कि आप के बेटे के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी करनी है और उन्होंने भी होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कुछ लिखा है कि आप के खानदान के जो लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ कुछ है। अगर ऐसी चीज है तो यह हाउस बनाना चाहता है ... (अवधान) ...

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि लोगों की गलतफहमी हो रही है। जब पेपर्स में ऐसी ऐसी चीजें थी थी हैं तो कामन लोग क्या समझते हैं ऐसी चीजों को? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और होम मिनिस्टर को कि अगर ऐसी बूढ़ चीजें हैं, अगर यह सही है तो एक एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बैठाइए, वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों या प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बेटा हो और अगर सही नहीं है तो उस पेपर के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लीजिए चाहे बिल्टन हो या कोई भी पेपर हो। ऐसा पेपर्स में था रहा है इसलिये हम यह डिमांड कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप फौरन एन्क्वायरी करा कर बताइए कि यह रिपोर्ट कहा तक सही है। यह आप के लिए भी अच्छा होगा और हमारे लिए भी अच्छा होगा।

बाद में मैं एक बात कहूँगा। यह किसी भी गड़बड़ी हो रही है यहां चाहे कहीं हो या कल हो, रोबाना बोरी डाका डंडर यह सब हो रहे हैं और कोई सेक्योरिटी नहीं है, सरकार में घाट डब के बारे में

जाना चाहता है तो डरते हुए जाता है, इंडिया के कॅपिटल में यह परिस्थिति है तो दूसरी जगह क्या परिस्थिति होगी, यह समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। यह मैं कोई नक्ताबीनी करने के लिए नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन अगर कॅपिटल में सेक्योरिटी नहीं है तो और जगह कैसे होगी? इस का कारण भी जानना चाहिए। देखिए, यह जितनी भी हरिजन वगैरह के बारे में बात है, मैं एक्सप्लायट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह सही बात है कि जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट के बाने के बाद जो खो कान्ड लैंड-लाइस हैं वे यह समझ रहे हैं कि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट है और वे हरिजनों को डरा रहे हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट है हम जो चाहें वह कर सकते हैं। ऐसा इम्प्रेशन दिया जा रहा है। यह इम्प्रेशन निकालने की कोशिश कीजिए। यह अगर आप करेंगे तो आप की प्राबलम तो 70 प्रतिशत मात्र हो जायगी। इतना निवेदन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pajanor. Only five minutes. After you, the Home Minister will intervene.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, before I speak, I want to make one point.

MR CHAIRMAN: The other gentlemen from your party have already spoken. So, I give you eight minutes. And then, the hon. Minister will intervene. That is very important.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, we are ruling two States. Whatever it may be (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You please carry on.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You yourself said yesterday when I had asked....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please carry on.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Chairman. Sir, at the outset, we all

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wish the Home Minister speedy recovery from his illness.

Sir, I had a second call from our Chief Minister, Shri M. G. Ramachandran about his anxious enquiry about the Home Minister and his prayer for his speedy recovery so that he can serve the nation better.

In the beginning, I want to place one fact. I have been listening to the speeches made by Members from both the ruling as well as from the Opposition parties about the performance of this Ministry in our country for the past—I don't like to talk of gone by days as Mr. Kamath has done—thirteen months and, perhaps, this number thirteen, according to English people is an unlucky number. Some may be allergic to this number this being the thirteenth month. That is the reason there is so much of chaos. When we discussed about the law and order position in the country, I very often heard from this side that they went on praising the Home Minister and were apprising the Home Minister also and then they said that he was a second Sardar Patel and he is a man of iron will. I am afraid, Sir, that this comparison will not hold good because we have seen that a psychology has not been created in this country. I feel that the Home Ministry is a ministry that has to create a tempo in this country by its performance, not only by its performance but also by its personality. By personality, I mean not the physical personality of the Home Minister but the personality of the Home Ministry itself which consists of the State Ministers, others and so on and so forth. Unfortunately, after the Janata Government's coming to power—I am not going to compare it because thirteen months have already passed and, as I said earlier thirteen is an unlucky number—this is the position. Of course, I do not wish them bad, I wish them good. We are sincerely

hoping. We are also responsible because we are ruling two States now. So, it is not a question of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry.... (Interruptions) I am not joking but I am very serious on this subject. But anyway, this is the complex that you have created for the Home Minister, this kind of personality that you have created for the Home Minister, that nobody obeys him. I am not blaming the Janata Party because it is a party democracy that we are having. It is not a partyless democracy as contemplated by the great leader. Since you are running the Government, your party performance, your activities are going to be reflected on the country. Therefore, as long as this party democracy is there, your party is also to conduct itself better in this House. So, I say this with vehemence....

(Interruptions)

I cannot understand this because they cannot obey their leader. I say this with utmost feeling because the Centre is ruled by a party, the Janata Party, its performance is to be reflected in all the States. When it is reflected in all the States, how these Members conduct themselves would also be reflected on those States. I have seen the remarks on the Ministry in three phases. First is the question of political law and order. Second is the question of States administration in which, I think, I should not go into in detail. Third is the language question. I need not go into the subject because it is a *fait accompli* wherein we come to the question of Centre-State relations. When it is a question of law and order, we have to frame certain set of rules and that must come from the Centre for the States also to follow. The hon. Prime Minister has said that we are going to call for a conference. I can't understand that. That means we are accepting the fact that parties who are part and parcel of the democratic system in this country are inducing this kind of violence or law and order problem in this great land. It is not so. It is a common fac-

tor. The 'goondas' as we call in common language or the anti-social elements, as politically and very cleverly put in this House are the anti-Indians who are existing in this country, it is a common factor employed by every political party whenever they want to agitate. That may be the reason why the Prime Minister has called for a discussion on that. But that is not the case. I say, Sir, that in the Capital City of Delhi, the law and order situation has deteriorated. It has been accepted by most of the hon. Members. But when you take the crux of the problem, the root of the problem, you will find that the evil lies only in small minorities. The problem is that you do not have the personality to control it. I do not mean the Home Minister has not got the personality to control it. For example, may I say, Sir, that the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, must have the personality from Kanyakumari to Kashmir because I feel that this country is one? I want it to be one and because if the integrity and solidarity of the country are to be maintained, he must have the personality from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. That is missing in this country after the great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Many of us have accepted outside that Emergency was better. For what? The Emergency was better because there was discipline, because your daughter and son could go to schools safely. Emergency was better because some of the Harijans felt that their rights were better protected. That is the reason why even among the ruling party, some Members have felt. (Interruptions) I am sorry to state that. There is a feeling in this country now that prior to this Janata rule, if you compare, those said 19 months were better because of the bad performance of the subsequent Government. So, we have to analyse and re-examine it. I know it is a talking shop. But it is not a shop for me, it is a body where we contest for elections. I feel at times very much pained when I find some of the hon. Members put forward their salient points and discuss

here as if it is a question that is to be discussed a platform for catching votes. It is not for that. Here I represent my views, not only my personal views but my party's views and I, as a responsible Member of Parliament, air my views so that the Home Ministry will take note of it so that the concerned people can care for it. If you want to solve the law and order problem, I feel that there is a general feeling in this country because immediately after the elections, I read and it was also mentioned in the report that formally the Emergency came to an end, formally we have put an end to MISA and formally we have put an end to all these things. All these things are 'formally' because we have not taken it spiritually or in our heart of hearts. That is the reason why we say that these things ought to be put an end to. You have not taken it very seriously. For example when we all came to this House, we had a feeling of relief that nobody was spying on us, because some Members of Congress (I), Congress Members and C.P.I. members will agree with me when I say that even in the Central Hall we used to have a fear, a feeling when we were talking to each other that somebody was spying on us. It is a relief now. But that relief has gone to goondas, dacoits and anti-social elements also; it is being misused by them. That is why there are so many law and order problems. Sometimes it is exaggerated. In Tamilnadu it is a question of day and night problem for the Chief Minister. He is the most magnanimous of the Chief Ministers in this country. Within 9 months, he has had to face 8 problems. People who had ruled for 9 years, people who had ruled for 12 years, they are behind that trouble. I do not know whether this House had known the farmers' agitation in Tamilnadu: in the name of that agitation, 12 bridges were shelled out, minor bridges and three major bridges were thrown off by people who had ammunition and facilities to destroy things and break the law and order. It is because of the relief that has

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come to such people. That is why there must be personality, for the Home Minister in the Centre. They say it is a state problem and it is not a central problem. These technical arguments will not do any good to help the country. Mr. Nambodiripad is making reference to Bangla Desh; if things are allowed to proceed as they do now I am afraid we are marching towards that kind of situation. I am not saying it sarcastically. But if you cannot get a personality, that is the difficulty. To understand a problem of a locality, for the Home Ministry it takes 20 days or 40 days, if the Minister is not from that area. If he comes from Bihar he knows about Bihar; if he comes from U.P. or Kashmir he knows about U.P. or Kashmir; he is not able to appreciate mentally the problem in other areas. It is time you appointed ten state ministers from each state so that the ministry can understand the conditions and there will not be this kind of argument that it is a state problem or it is not a central problem.

Many Members from West Bengal spoke vociferously about the centre-state relations. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said that if we were thinking of one country, it was a question of thinking of States first. In Tamil Nadu or Pondicherry we feel that your personality must be magnifying, national personality. You are supporting us; we are supporting you; as far as the Janata Government is concerned, we want to give a helping hand and I am grateful to the Central Ministers and the Central Government because you are showing sympathy and consideration. But your local units, how do they behave? If you have no control over them, it is time that democracy is going to shambles. So long as we are having party democracy, you cannot have partyless vision. I request the hon. Home Minister to view it in that perspective and to have the picture of India as one for ever.

As far as Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, a lot of lip service is paid to them. I know conditions pretty well; 99 per cent of us come from villages. In villages we keep them segregated clustered in some part. We may give them a place and facilities but they are kept segregated in one side of the village or town. Why don't you mix them up in the middle of the villages? Only then you can have classless society.

CHOWDURY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): What have you done?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We have taken steps in Tamil Nadu. The previous regime of Mr. Karunanidhi built some 50,000 tenements for Scheduled Castes, that was done in hamlets and they were kept in the same society. I challenge that even for 100 years it will not change, unless you change your heart and mix them up. Some Members from the Janata party said that it was better for us to improve their economic condition, classifications can be made and facilities could be given, because the sons of IAS officers are becoming IAS officers. I do agree that their conditions should improve. But what is the real malady? It is fact that this country is nourishing the caste system. Parties are practising it not only ideologically but in practice also. For elections you think of majority caste, for getting ministries you are thinking of castes both in the Centre and the States. But what are you preaching from the highest Platform. You are speaking from the highest platform that you want to abolish the caste system. But if you take the reports and go through them and even in the Draft Plan, I see that you want to give more facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is a bad thing.

I would like to say one more thing. We must have the 1982 elections as a nation and not compartment-wise. I would like to say something about the language policy because the Home

Ministry covers everything. Four days ago, I read in the papers that you are asking every Deputy Secretary to learn Hindi compulsorily. I went through the report also and I am also a Member of the Official Languages Committee. Actually you are compelling the people to learn Hindi and you have not made it voluntary. Your report shows how cleverly you are going through the process. You say that you want to honour the assurances given by Jawaharlal Nehru. You say: "We are happy to say that we are going to maintain the traditions of this country and we will not Balkanise it." But when you see the report, you will find that a step-motherly treatment is being given. I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister the other day, because of the encouragement given by some Members, when I was speaking during the discussion on the motion of thanks to the President's address said that it will be more patriotic to speak in Hindi. I want to know how if a person speaks in his mother tongue, he is not patriotic. I am able to understand Bihari's thinking, Kashmiri's thinking and follow Punjabi's thinking because of English and I get the national spirit because of English. I am able to give citations from Allahabad or Patna High Court Judgment or even Supreme Court Judgment because of English and not because of any other language. It is so not only for me, but for many people. Let me not become very sentimental on this issue. I was very much shocked when you are blaming the bureaucracy for the law and order problem in this country, but you are having the British traditions and rules and you are having the British goondaism in your minds. That is the reason why you are suffering from this malady. I appeal to the Home Ministry not to reopen this language controversy. It is high time to go into the methods. What is the system that you are having? You are having your collectors, police inspectors, so and on and so forth. I appeal to you, Sir.... (Interruptions) I am being disturbed. The entire system is of the British order.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangalor): On a point of clarification.

हिन्दी ईद लेवणज कैले हुई यह तो जरा बता दें।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I do not understand what he says. I cannot follow. I have equal rights like you and I have more responsibilities than you people. I know what it is. Do not dismantle this country. I warn you seriously.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: I am not a Hindiwala. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Do not pretend to be patriotic and do not pay lip service. This law and order problem is there because you are having the British system. The Common man is afraid to go to the Collector or to the Inspector of Police. He is threatened and scuttled. Irrespective of whether it is Janata Government or any Government which is in power, the common man is very much afraid of the system that is existing against which those people are revolting and you are not trying to shake it up. You blame the bureaucracy. What can they do? You give them the Rules Book and you ask them to follow. Then, why do you blame them? They are your obedient servants. Today the Janata Government may be there, day after tomorrow the Communist Government may be there or some other Government may be there; but they are the humble servants of the Government. Let us not spoil this Ministry by our irrelevant, unreasonable and uncharitable remarks. If you want to have better administration and unify this country, let us not blame the administration of the Officers unnecessarily. I stand for them. They are following the rules given by you and they are only public servants, Government-servants. We are the masters.

Finally I want to mention one more thing. The Central Government or the Home Ministry must take serious note of maintaining the law and order for which a number of enactments are to be made by the Centre, not touching the

[Shri A. Bala Pajonar]

rights of the States and for that, I suggest, let there be many more Chief Minister's Conferences, many more Home Ministers' Conferences and you share your ideas with them and take them into confidence and by that you can have a peaceful, amicable and nice legislation. As far as Delhi police is concerned, I lost my purse last time. I gave a complaint. Two years have passed and nothing has happened. That is the system you are maintaining. Let me not have to come and say, "I have lost my entire possession and I have to complain and wait for the next Government!"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, I am greatly indebted to those hon. members who have wished my senior colleague a speedy recovery. It is a great paradox that in their criticism, they have almost wished a civil death for him in asking him to step down from the ministry. I do not understand the logic of these statements. I do understand that the opposition has got a right to criticise, but that criticism must be constructive and also very relevant. While the import of the cut motion is to suggest an alternative remedy if this government is not running well or according to the expectations of the hon. members, what is the alternative they are suggesting? If their suggestions are not constructive and if they are all barren, I think it will not be of any use merely criticising the policy of the government. It is a fortunate thing that this country has got a very able clean and experienced administrator like the one we have got in our Home Minister. Because he is very firm, unbending and not amenable to various flexibilities, that is why he is criticised too much. I do not understand why the criticism should be centred round one man only because the cabinet system of government works collectively. Suppose the minister is not found suitable according to the opposition and the opposition, do have some right to ask for a change in the govern-

ment, when the advice is not asked and the advice is seldom accepted, why do you want to volunteer the advice that he should step down? Even a right-thinking person like Shri Hitendra Desai feels that our Prime Minister is not the captain of the team but merely the convener.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): Do you agree with that?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do not agree and I very much repudiate it. These feelings are born out of frustration and demoralisation which are found because the Janata Party had ended the hegemony of the previous rule. That is why it is this dissatisfaction and demoralisation that is working on the mind of the opposition.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some important issues were raised during the debate. Many of the issues will be replied to by my colleague who is concerned with law and order situation. I would only say, this country should adopt the British pattern of taking the government as their own government. The opposition should criticise the government when ever it is possible, but do not the opposition owe a duty that this is our Government, the Indian Government, just like the Britishers say, "this is our government" to whichever party they may belong? We have not got this idea. You are separating the government from the people. The fortunate thing is that we are not having a monopoly in all the States. Several States have got different political complexions. Law and order situation is there, but none of the members on that side has criticised the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. They are in the know of these things, but deliberately there is an attempt to censure this government and cast a slur on the government, when law and order situation is not really deteriorating. It is only the newspaper publicity—the press is free, as you know, and full freedom is there. When facts

are cited in support, then facts are not believed. You say, "You are throwing in our face only the statistics." As you all know, facts are sacred and comment is free. So, when you grudge facts, I do not understand why. Unless you show that the facts which are provided in this House are misleading, are deliberately false, otherwise what is the criteria to judge whether the situation is deteriorating or not? That is why I say, we do not want to brandish facts only in order to lessen the seriousness of the situation. No, that is not the point. Only in comparison we want to show that the statistics are like this.

Coming to the other points which are raised about the role of our All-India Services, particularly carping criticism is made against the IAS and IPS. Particularly these are the two Services which are made the butt-end of criticism and I want to humbly take the House into confidence that ever since I have taken over as the Minister of State in charge of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, I dare say that in the beginning I had my own misgivings about the bureaucratic role. I have come to feel—not that I am in any way being praised by anybody. But my own role is, also very critical because I am by profession a lawyer and I am coming to the Ministry for the first time after 40 years of my public life. So, it is not that we are guided by somebody, but we must also give them their due. Many people are prejudiced. Let us keep an open mind about the services. If you go on criticising the Services saying they are bad, they are all persons who pull the wires, they are the persons who make and unmake Ministers, that is not the fact. It all depends upon the capacity of the Minister also. It cannot be forgotten that as the horse knows who is the rider, so also the bureaucracy. They also know who is their Minister. But if you are really studious and critical in your own judgment, then I do not think that bureaucracy can play you in any way they like. One cannot

play in the hands of bureaucracy, but there are certain well developed prejudices against the bureaucracy. We must shed them all. The bureaucracy no doubt is not the old bureaucracy. Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar will bear with me that it is not that old bureaucracy. Now, the bureaucracy is becoming more and more people-oriented. We have been interpreting that principle in this. We have been holding meetings with them and telling them that unless and until they have taken the mass-oriented view of the whole administration, it will not be easy for them to control the country. So, they are doing it, but you cannot change them overnight. Rome was not built in a day. It will take its own time. (Interruptions) Now, the whole wrath that is heaped upon the bureaucracy is because of the Emergency in which they were faced with a particular situation. They might not have acted properly. Naturally, we do expect that such an intelligentia, the cream of the society, should have at least shown some sort of courage. But, you know, it is the bane of the Service that servicemen are not courageous as far as we can see. We always want them to be fearless. It is difficult to be fearless because they have to work under certain discipline. But by and large those who are at the top—I do not know the officers at the bottom level, maybe in certain cases what you say is true in the higher echelons of the Services are concerned, they are amenable to discipline. On many occasions I have seen that they really play the role of a senior adviser to the Minister. This must be said to their credit. (Interruptions) My hon. friend is always very impatient in the sense that unless he is made the Minister, he will not be amenable to discipline. Unless he is made the Minister, he will not realise the role of the Minister then. From inside a glass house we cannot throw stones at each other. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please..

17 hrs.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There were points raised that the 3 Services recommended by the States Reorganization Commission have not been given the status of All India Services viz., the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Medical and Health Service and the Indian Forest Service. The Indian Forest Service has already been constituted and people are being recruited for that Service through UPSC examinations. Though it was considered essential, in the past, to give the two Services, viz., the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical and Health Service the status of All India Services we now feel since we are now on the threshold of an era of decentralization—and the thinking and the decision of the Government is this—that in view of our policy of decentralization, it is not desirable to constitute these two Services, viz., the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical and Health Service, into all-India Services. The role of an All India Service, particularly of IAS and IPS, is regulated by the Constitution, under Article 312, sub-clause (2) and they are recognized as All-India Services, by Parliament. They were created by our late, great Sardar in October 1946, knowing full well their responsibilities. India had in him the most competent administrator any country has ever had. He had given an integrated picture of the whole country to us, and he had recommended them. He was very particular about the constitution of these two Services, which came into being as a result of his endeavours. Now about Mr. Chatterjee's points (*Interruptions*). It is not the legacy of the ICS, because the ICS officers were trained only for the maintenance of law and order and for collection of revenue. The aspect rural development was absent there. They were officers under the foreign government. Here, we have got our own officers who are now quite competent, and are sometimes even better, because they know the whole picture of India.

In certain respects they are as efficient as the other Service. It can be said that they are sometimes more so, because there were persons here in the ICS cadre, and some of the IAS people have superseded them, and they have gone to the top.

Another point was raised by one of the hon. Members.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You were replying to me.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I will reply. There was the Cut Motion No. 86 which said:

"Need for creation of All India and State Cadre Services for tribal areas such as Indian Tribal Service and State Tribal Service."

Article 312 contemplates All India Services. If we want to introduce sectional Services for certain areas, it will not be of an all-India character, because the role of an all-India service is to maintain the integrity and unity of India. They are the persons who are above really political considerations. They are the persons who are guaranteed that there is a sense of security about their services and they are the persons who bring about administrative unity and provide a link between the States and the Centre. That is why these services are maintained. If you want to create sectional services, it will only encourage or provoke fissiparous tendencies for the separation of tribal areas because the tribal areas are an integral part of India. Allowing the creation of such services would only lead to fissiparous tendencies. So the Government is not in favour of that.

Shri Kamath, a senior Member, who was also a member of the ARC, said that there were three reports. According to our information, it had been mentioned in the papers circulated to the members of the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry that the Administrative Reforms

Commission had presented one report on Personnel Administration, whereas he says there were three such reports. The position with regard to this point is as follows. The Administrative Reforms Commission submitted 20 reports to the Government. Only one of these 20 reports is captioned *Report on Personnel Administration* and it is just possible that the hon. Member may have in view the three reports prepared by the Study Teams of the ARC connected with personnel administration. Those three Study Groups might have submitted three reports which might have been compiled into one.

Shri Chatterjee made a strong point about the control which the States have over All India Service officers. He is a very senior and competent lawyer. The position regarding all India Service officers is like this. As far as major penalties are concerned, the Centre has got some powers about taking disciplinary action. In all other matters, the State Governments have general control over the IAS and IPS officers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Only for their transfers.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Even for deputation, unless the States give clearance or okay our demand, we do not insist on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Will you agree that without the concurrence of the State Government you will not change those officers?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as IAS and IPS are concerned, they are all India services and the officers belonging to those services have to develop an all-India outlook. So, we have to shift them from place to place. There is a roster system whereby 50 per cent of the incumbents are taken from the State according to the merit list and the other 50 per cent from outside the State according to the

merit list. If an officer is posted to his own State, he may create links for himself. So, in order to create the all India outlook, we go by this roster system, which is a perfect system, where officers belonging to one State are allowed to work in other States.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
You can say that normally it is the practice to consult the States.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as the role of RAW is concerned, it is not directly under the Home Ministry. It is under the Cabinet Secretariat and with the Prime Minister. It might have engaged in anti-democratic activities in the past but, as far as the present working of the RAW is concerned, it does not give that sort of picture.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
(Serampore): What is the function of the RAW?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is not for me to say that, because it is not strictly under me.

About police verification of character, it is very essential. Until and unless we verify the character of a person, it will not be safe for security and other reasons also to appoint him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Political views.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: No, that is not seen. We see his previous antecedents, whether he is a man of bad character. There are a number of people with different political persuasions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
For political reasons, how can you debar them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have peace for a while.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as placing of the Shah Commission's report on the Table of the House is concerned, it is being scrutinised thoroughly by a panel of Secretaries. They are coming out with certain suggestions for action.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: How much time will you take?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Very soon, after the Cabinet goes through all the recommendations. Hitendrabhai should not have any misgivings on that account. We are very prompt. All the recommendations which are worth taking into consideration will be clearly placed after the Government takes a decision.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Do you assure the House that this report will be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It will be done as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not keep on asking questions and extending the reply, because there is another Minister who is also to reply, and some Members also would perhaps like to participate. At Six O'Clock the guillotine will be applied. You should be conscious of that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: A point was made that there is not sufficient reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. From the figures given at pages 112 and 113 of the Report for 1977-78 it is quite clear how the number is going up. It is a misfortune of this country that because the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates are not available in good number....

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: It is not correct.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The House will kindly bear with me. Certain criteria are laid down, certain marks are prescribed by the UPSC. It is unfortunate that many of the candidates do not come up to the standard

because they have not got the necessary background of education. That is why the Home Ministry is giving aid to various institutions where they run pre-training classes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates to prepare themselves for the examination. The number has now gone up to 500 in the IAS and IPS services. It is not a small advance. It is really a very tangible result that we have achieved. I will not bother the House with statistics.

श्री राज बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
प्र.ई०ए०१५० और प्र.ई०पी०एस० में तो
मिल जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी सर्विसेज में नहीं?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: We are only concerned with the All India Services.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You address me. Do not get diverted by the comments around you.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The last point is about decentralisation of administration. The Government agree that for improving administrative efficiency, decentralisation of administration and delegation of administrative and financial powers to different decision-making levels is desirable. The Prime Minister has written two letters to the State Chief Ministers, emphasising the importance of decentralisation of administration and delegation of powers. He also emphasised simplification of rules and procedures and fixing time-limit and norms for completion of various types of work. The Prime Minister has also verbally addressed the Secretaries to the Government of India on similar lines. The Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, has held meetings with Secretaries of several ministries to identify areas where decentralisation and delegation can take place. As a result, a number of measures have been taken by different departments. The Ministry of Finance have issued orders that all heads of departments whose status

is that of a Joint Secretary and above, should be delegated financial powers vested in a Ministry. Powers of the Heads of Departments are also to be delegated to heads of organisations who are of the level of Deputy Secretary and above.

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, while we are happy of our present Foreign Policy and the Government's moving steadfastly on improving relations with our neighbours, we are very much puzzled on the crowded and chaotic domestic front and instability of our own home affairs. Ever since the Government's assuming office, crime rates are increasing and lawlessness is prevailing everywhere in our country and the Government has been incapable of checking them at the proper time. Worst are the conditions of the down-trodden, Harijans, Tribals and minority Muslims of our country. So is the condition of the development programmes at their disposal. People are feeling more unsafe now than during the time of emergency. (Interruptions).

The problems of minorities are bound to vary from State to State and even from district to district. The minority population of Assam is about 40 per cent among which a bulk of them are settled in the riverine areas and islands of Brahmaputra. Their problems are numerous. This Section of minority people are backward in all respects. Education has not yet penetrated in this section of the people. Since there are few schools and practically no colleges in these areas, their social conditions are hardly imaginable. The economic disparity that persists in the minority community and other deprivations have created a sense of frustration among these sections of the people and this is exploited by vested interests and poor people are very often used as tools for selfish ends of vested interests. This is really eating up the very vitals of nation and almost all political parties

are trying to take advantage of communal sentiments. The problem is neither being handled in a proper manner nor it is planned in the Gandhian manner. The problem although very often voiced, has not yet reached the planners of our Nation.

The proximity to international boundaries of three countries, namely, China, Burma and Bangladesh, highlights north-eastern region strategic location in the colourful map of India. As I have already described, the minority Muslims and rural and backward people who are settled in these border areas are not provided with adequate protection.

The poor people of the district of Goalpara who are living in the border islands of Brahmaputra valley are dependent on each other and required to exchange their products in the market for which they have to ferry on the river from one valley to the other. The markets assemble once or twice a week and as such they have to exchange their products for their requirement for a week as they have no other source of income. The B.S.F. people harass them and snatch away their goods saying that these are stolen goods from Bangladesh. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Home Minister that this kind of harassment should not take place again. A D.O. letter written to the Home Minister in this regard has not yet been replied.

I may also mention another point that in the name of Bangladesh infiltrators, the B.S.F. are harassing the Muslims who are living in the border areas. This matter should be looked into. Again, some dacoities and cow-liftings are going on by gangs of Bangladesh Dacoits and B.S.F. has failed to give adequate protection to the people living in border areas. This should be looked into. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into it carefully. I want an assurance from the hon. Home Minister in this regard.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BAKIN PERTIN (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the great distance of Arunachal from the corridors of power in Delhi and the time it takes to get there by train and the non-too-satisfactory air travel, may be one of the reasons why the Government and the general public remain ignorant about the state of affairs there. This Pradesh in the extreme north-eastern part of India has remained till today the land of mystery and a paradise for Anthropologists only. As to the actual working of the Government in this strategic area inhabited by tribes, the Government and the public know practically nothing. I regret to say that the Home Ministry has developed a tendency to derive all information about Arunachal only from the bureaucrats, functioning there practically without any supervision from the Home Ministry. It seems the Home Ministry has no use for information given by people's representatives in this House.

I should also like to point out to this House that an occasional flying visit of a Minister or a high functionary of a political party to the main towns of the Union Territory and his superficial observation of things have done more harm to the tribal people of the area. I need hardly emphasize the fact that before the Central Government acts to achieve upliftment of the tribal people, it should have correct information. The Home Ministry should learn to give more importance for the views of the representatives of the people in the Parliament rather than those of the bureaucrats. If the Government is not to alienate the sympathy and support of the tribal people, it should give due importance to the views of the tribal peoples themselves. It is positively dangerous to rely on information supplied by the bureaucrats, because they have built up a vested interest in preparation of bureaucratic rule over the Union territory.

Sir, this House will not like to know, as I have not liked the fact that the Emergency continues to exist in Arunachal. While in the rest of the country democracy and rule of law and individual freedom have been restored, Arunachal still remains under the authoritarian rule of its Lt. Governor, Shri K. A. A. Raja. This is a perpetual emergency in Arunachal. He has made Arunachal his personal domain. Here is a Raja who continues to rule the territory as if Arunachal were his personal property. Far behind the facade of representative institutions, it is he who is actually at the control of affairs. His authoritarian rule supported by his tribal henchmen, has made a mockery of parliamentary institutions in that Pradesh.

By an abuse of authority he has indulged in party-politics, and practised nepotism and favouritism to say nothing of waste of public money in maintaining his pomp and show befitting his role as the Raja of Arunachal. This can be seen from costly gifts, including cars for his daughter's marriage that he received from Messrs Goenka and Himmatsingka Companies of Gauhati. For information of the House, during the emergency the Himmatsingka farm at Gauhati was raided by the DIG of CBI, and incriminating documents were found. But the report was hushed up at the instance of Raja, by the said D.I.G.

Raja's nepotism and favouritism doubtless sprang from his weakness for army officers. It was made obvious that all vacancies carrying higher salaries should be filled by army officers. I am not against appointment of people from outside the Pradesh if they are found competent, but what is objectionable is Raja's regional affiliations which are most marked.

Another dangerous development in Arunachal is the campaign against

the Christian Church, which is largely inspired by Raja. It has arisen out of the canard spread by the Arunachal bureaucracy headed by Raja during the last Vidhan Sabha elections, that the PPA is a Christian Party with foreign loyalty and foreign source of money. Actually there is less than 2 per cent Christian element in the PPA. Thus for the first time in the history of Arunachal communal virus has been spread, and spread largely by the bureaucrats. For the last few years Christian churches are being burnt, and Christians have become targets of attacks.

About the nefarious role of the Lt. Governor during the last Lok Sabha elections, it is common knowledge in Arunachal that he was actively involved in them. He participated in the election campaign using Air Force planes and helicopters, ostensibly for tour purposes, but actually to campaign for Congress Party candidate. In his election campaign he told the simple folk of Arunachal that "Indira Gandhi is our Divine Mother"; that the "Janata Party leaders were all CIA agents and supported by American imperialists."

As an elected representative of Arunachal in this House, I have made representations to the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister against Raja's abuse of power and his authoritarian rule. But my representations have gone unheeded, because the Home Ministry relies on the same bureaucrats of Arunachal and not peoples representatives.

So long as a corrupt functionary remained at the control of affairs in Arunachal, there could be no free and fair elections. This is why before the Vidhan Sabha elections in February last, 32 Members of Parliament of both Houses sent a memorandum on 8th August, 1977 to the Hon'ble Home Minister demanding removal of the Lt. Governor Raja. This was totally disregarded by the Hon'ble Minister. As was to be expected, the last Vidhan Sabha election in February, the first of its kind was rigged. This is why polling agents of the

PPA were not allowed to enter the polling booths to see whether impartial and free voting was going on. Under the direction of the local Ministry, polling officers were reported to have taught the simple village folk how to cast their votes in favour of the local government whose actual head is the Lt. Governor.

Incidentally, Sir, the present Arunachal Ministry consists of the Lt. Governor's henchmen. It was at his instance that the entire lot of the erstwhile Congressmen of Arunachal were transformed into Janata Party members and they are to-day in the seats of power. The Party High Command at New Delhi, I regret to say, admitted them all without even the formality of inquiring into their past political antecedents or commitment to the Janata ideology. I made a representation to the Janata Party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar seeking information as to how the entire body of Congressmen could be admitted into the Janata Party.

Arunachal thus presents an example of rank political opportunism and utter lack of ideological commitment of politicians. Overnight they could change from Congressmen into Janata Partymen, and then back again to Congressmen if the wheel of fortune turns once again in favour of the Congress.

This has happened because politics in Arunachal, as in other parts of India, has become a lucrative profession. Through politics one gets rich quick. That is why under the authoritarian rule of the Lt. Governor, corruption, nepotism and favouritism are rampant in Arunachal. The House will be surprised to know that wives and relatives of Arunachal Ministers have suddenly become owners of cinema halls, petrol pumps, saw-mills and licences for various kinds of trade and business. Incidentally, according to my information, this sort of political corruption first manifested itself in Orissa when wives and sons of Ministers there emerged as big industrialists, company directors and proprietors.

[Shri Bakin Pertin]

of big concerns. By contagion the disease has spread to Arunachal as well. In Arunachal, in all these business enterprises of Ministers, wives and relatives, the Lt. Governor has his finger in the pie.

Therefore, Sir, in view of this deplorable state of affairs in Arunachal, I, as an elected representative of the people of this Union Territory, once again request the Home Minister to remove the Lt Governor forthwith and set up a High-power inquiry committee to inquire into the bureaucratic maladministration. For, without a clean administration, economic development of this sensitive area cannot be achieved.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल भट्टल) : उपायम महोदय,

एक माननीय सदस्य : समय बढ़ा दीजिये।

उपायम महोदय : कल के मुताबिक समय बढ़ाने का कोई सबाल ही नहीं उठता है। आज 6 बजे इनको समाप्त करना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद हमको गिलोटीन करना पड़ेगा, इसलिये कोई चारा नहीं है।

श्री रि बिन्नुह कामत : धरम हाउस राजी है तो समय बढ़ सकता है।

उपायम महोदय : उसके लिये हम तस्वीर करो, but you cannot take up that question twice in the same session.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Let the quillotine be prepared.

श्री धनिक लाल भट्टल : उपायम महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर जिन सदस्यों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया है, अपने सुझाव दिये हैं, ध्यानोचनाएँ की हैं, उनके प्रति मैं सबसे पहले धनना आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्यों में गृह-मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह जी के स्वास्थ्य लाभ के लिये जो कामनाएँ की हैं, उसके लिये भी हम धनना आभार प्रकट करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री साठे, ने कहा कि देश में हिंसा और अराजकता का वातावरण बन गया है और कानून तथा व्यवस्था के प्रति धावर घट रहा है। और यह स्वर न केवल श्री साठे का था, बल्कि सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों का भी यह स्वर था। विधि व्यवस्था की चर्चा के दौरान माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विपक्ष को एक चुनौती दी। मैं धाणा करता हूँ कि विपक्ष उस चुनौती को स्वीकार करेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हिंसा और अराजकता की घटनाएँ देश के इस हिस्से में हों या उस हिस्से में हों—तामिलनाडू में हों या आंध्र में हों, महाराष्ट्र में हों या कर्नाटक में हों, उत्तर प्रदेश में हों या बिहार में हों, जहाँ कहीं भी हों, यह चिन्ता की बात है।

हम जिस सिट्म के प्रति कमिटेड हैं, जिस व्यवस्था और जिन मूल्यों के प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं—लोकशाही में हमारा विश्वास है, तो लोकशाही में कानून का धावर होना ही चाहिए। यदि कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रति धावर नहीं है, तो लोकशाही को चलाना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

माननीय विरोध पक्ष के नेता अब कुछ कह रहे हैं। मगर जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनौती दी, तो उन्होंने उस वक्त उस चुनौती को स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को उस चुनौती को स्वीकार करना चाहिए था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार केन्द्र में है, और उस की सरकार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है। लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के नेता के दल की सरकारें भी आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में हैं, और महाराष्ट्र की सरकार में उस की भागीदारी है। इसलिए उन को इस चुनौती से भागना नहीं चाहिए था। हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह का पोलिटिकल कम्युनिकेशन है, उस में यदि एक पार्टी एक जगह उकसावा करती है, तो दूसरी पार्टियाँ दूसरी जगह उकसावा करेंगी ऐसी स्थिति में यह और भी आवश्यक हो

जाता है कि इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बुलावा दिया है, मानवीय विरोध पक्ष के नेता उस को सच्चे मन से, बिना कुल सिन्से-रिटी, स्वीकार करें और सम्मेलन में भाग्ये ।

श्री साठे ने कुछ सुझाव दिये कि भीड़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए । मैं उससे सहमत हूँ । उन के सुझाव बड़े ही अच्छे हैं । उन्होंने ज्ञानवता की जो बात कही है उस से किसी को इन्कार नहीं हो सकता है । जो हिंसा होती है, हम लोगों को उस पर बहुत ही दुःख होता है, बहुत ही खेद होता है । हम नहीं चाहते कि हिंसा हो । लेकिन सरकार की जिम्मेवारी बिधि व्यवस्था को कायम रखने की भी है और मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने कर्तव्य से कभी भी विचलित नहीं होगी और इस देश में भराजकता की स्थिति को कभी भी पैदा नहीं होने देगी । यह हमारी कमिटिमेंट है । जनता ने जनता सरकार को चुन कर भेजा है । जनता सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह इस देश में जनतंत्र को सफल करे, और जनतंत्र की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है कि शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनी रहे । न केवल जनतंत्र के लिए, बल्कि देश की प्रगति के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनी रहे । और इसलिए हमारा यह कमिटिमेंट है और इस में हम हटेगे नहीं । लेकिन फिर भी मैंने कहा कि जब हिंसा होती है, खून होता है, लोग मरते हैं तो हम दुःखी होते हैं और हम नहीं चाहते है कि ऐसी स्थिति हो । इसलिए मैंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो सम्मेलन बुलाने जा रहे हैं सभी बलों के नेताओं का उस में सिन्सैरिटी से भाग हिस्सा लीजिए और उस को सफल कीजिए । उस में जो भी सुझाव देने हो वह अवश्य लीजिए । आप को उस में कोई न्यूनमित्य नहीं है । आज जो इस तरह की स्थिति है जैसा मैंने कहा यह बहुत दुःख है ।

कोई नहीं चाहता । बिधि और व्यवस्था मुख्यतया राज्य का विषय है । कोई इस में इनकार नहीं कर सकता । आज राज्य को प्राटोनामी देने की बातें होती हैं, अधिक शक्ति देने की बातें होती हैं, एक तरफ यह बात हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ आप उस को ईरोड करना चाहते हैं । स्टेट को जो भी पार्वस है उन को आप ईरोड करने की बात कर रहे हैं । इसी के विरोध में तो वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ज्योति बसु का यह कहना है कि पिछले दिनों में केन्द्र सरकार ने इस उद्यम से काम किया कि राज्य महज एक म्युनिसिपैलिटी बन कर रह गया, राज्य का कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया । केन्द्र और राज्य का सम्बन्ध कलेक्टर और पटवारी का हो गया । जैसे पटवारी कलेक्टर के सामने हाथ जोड़ कर खड़ा रहता है, उस की ओर कोई हेसियत नहीं होती है इसी तरह राज्यों की हेसियत बन गई । यह स्थिति नहीं रहनी है । राज्य को जो भी प्राटोनामी मिली हुई है हम उस का सम्पूर्ण धावर करते हैं और धावर करेंगे । उस में हम कोई कमी नहीं होने देने वाले हैं । (व्यवधान) मैं कह रहा था कि हम उस में कोई भी कमी नहीं करना चाहते । लेकिन एक तरफ तो इस के इन्गे-जन की बातें हो रही हैं कि केन्द्र को और अधिक अधिकार लेने चाहिए अपने हाथ में और दूसरी तरफ बात होती है कि उन को और अधिक अधिकार देना चाहिए । यह कौसी बातें हैं और क्यो ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के अधिकार को कहीं भी कोई छूत नहीं लगेगी और हम लोग उस में किसी तरह का कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करने वाले हैं ।

मैं कह रहा था कि बिधि और व्यवस्था मुख्यतया/राज्य का विषय है लेकिन ब्रूकि हिंसा की बटनाएँ हो रही हैं, . .

जी विलेज वेसाई (गोवरा) . यूनिवर्सिटी में क्या है ?

17.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यूनियन टेरि-
टरी की जवाबदेही मेरी है, यह मूल को मालूम
है। हमारी चिन्ता यही है
(व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER We have to finish
everything at 6 O' clock Kindly
don't disturb him At 6 O' clock, the
guillotine has to be applied.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore) He is getting excited

MR SPEAKER Don't excite him!

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल मैं कह रहा था
कि यद्यपि यह मुख्यतया राज्य की जिम्मेदारी
है लेकिन हम चिन्तित अवश्य है क्योंकि हिंसा
की घटनाएँ होती हैं, भ्रातृजका की घटनाएँ
होती हैं सभी जगहों में हो रही है भ्रमण
भ्रमण आइसोलेटेड पाकेट्स में हो रही हैं तो
हम चिन्तित हैं। इसलिए तो हमारा यह
प्रयास हो रहा है जो मैंने आपसे बताया
नहीं तो हमारे प्रयास का कोई प्रश्न नहीं
था। इसी तरह से हरिजनो के मामले हैं। ला
लेण्ड थ्रॉइंग के मामले में जैसे हम वन्सर्ड होते हैं
और स्टेट को सपाट देते हैं एंड बेने हैं, ऐडवाइस
देते हैं ऐसे ही हरिजनो के ऊपर एट्रासिटीज के
मामले में भी हम लोगों का कन्सर्न है यऽपि यह भी
स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। माननीय सदस्यो ने जो चिन्ता
व्यक्त की है उसी चिन्ता के तहत हम भी इस
मामले में राज्य सरकारों को एड देते हैं,
ऐडवाइस देते हैं। यह काम हम हरिजनो के
मामले में करते हैं। इसी तरह से माइनारिटीज
के मामले में है। इन सभी मामलों में जैसा मैंने
कहा बिधि और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय
है लेकिन माननीय सदस्यो की चिन्ता से और
कन्सर्न से केन्द्रीय सरकार भ्रमण नहीं रह
सकती। उनकी चिन्ता को ध्यान करने के लिए
हम यह काम करते हैं। लेकिन यह तो राज्य
सरकारों का काम है कि बिधि और व्यवस्था
ठीक रखें। इसके लिए वह हम से मदद माँगें तो
हम देंगे। जब मदद माँगी जाती है तो हम मदद

देते हैं। जैसे गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि काफ़ी
प्रदेश में हथ से मदद माँगी गई तो हम ने मदद
की और उन्होंने कहा कि यदि सी० आर० पी०
नहीं होती तो स्थिति काबू में नहीं आती।
इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हम किस स्थिति में
मदद करते हैं, माँगने पर हमारी मदद उनको
मिलती है।

श्री साठे ने दिल्ली पुलिस के बाबत बोलते
हुए श्री भिन्डर की बकालत की और उन्होंने
कहा कि इससे पुलिस का मनोबल टूटा है।
मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो मानव
अधिकार की बात की जाती है और दूसरी
तरफ भिन्डर साहब की भी बकालत की जाती
है यह कैसी विडम्बना है?

श्री साठे ने गृह मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह
के बाबत बोलते हुए कुछ आक्रांते दिए। कोई
किताब है—भाल जनता पार्टी में—उस किताब
का उन्होंने हवाला दिया।

श्री बसन्त साठे आपको यह मालूम है
कि भिन्डर के बारे में तमाम पुलिस फोर्स की
यह गाय है कि वह एक बहुत अच्छे अफसर थे
और हैं।

MR SPEAKER Sub-judice please.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं गृह मंत्री जी
के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गृह
मंत्री जी जाति व्यवस्था के जैसे विरोधी हैं। मैं
आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी
चरण सिंह की जाति व्यवस्था के कितने खोर
विरोधी हैं। सन् 1956 में, जब प० जवाहरलाल
नेहरू जी प्रधान मंत्री थे तब उनको चौधरी
साहब ने एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा
था कि भाल इंडिया सर्विसेज में भर्ती के लिए
अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को अनिवार्य बना दिया
जाए। उस समय प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी
ने उनकी सलाह को नहीं माना था।

इतना ही नहीं, जब चौधरी साहब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री बने तो उन्होंने फिर से इस के लिए प्रयास किया लेकिन जो घटक दल थे वे इस बात से सहमत नहीं हुए इसलिए उनका यह प्रयास भी सफल नहीं हुआ हो सका ।

चौधरी साहब जब रेवन्यू मिनिस्टर थे तब उनके सम्बन्ध में जो लिखा गया है उसको भी आप देख लें :

Mr. W. A. Ladeginsky, an agrarian expert of international fame has said. I quote:

"Only in U.P. has a well-thoughtout comprehensive legislation been enacted and effectively implemented. Three million tenants and sub-tenants were made owners and hundreds of thousands who have been evicted, were restored in their rights. (Vide 'A Study entitled Tenurial Conditions in the package districts' submitted to the Planning Commission in 1963".

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I have no objection if he is replying....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAD (Chikodi): He said that three million tenants had been benefited. How is it relevant? (Interruptions)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : चौधरी साहब ने 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को गांधी जी के जन्म दिन पर मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इस देश की जो हज़िजन समस्या है उसके मूल में जाति व्यवस्था है । अगर साठे साहब इसके प्रति निसियर हैं तो जाति व्यवस्था के विरोध में भी कभी बोला करें । (अवधान) यह तीस साल का कोढ़ ही इस देश में हज़िजनों की समस्या के लिए जिम्मेवार है—इसकी भी आप समझिये । (अवधान)

अब मैं श्री रामानन्द तिवारी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर भी देना चाहता हूँ । तिवारी जी ने

पुलिस के बारे में बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । बहुत दर्द के साथ उन्होंने पुलिस की दुर्व्यवस्था का वर्णन किया है । उन्होंने केवल पुलिस की दुर्व्यवस्था का ही वर्णन नहीं किया है बल्कि पुलिस का इतिहास बताया कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पुलिस का क्या रोल था और कांग्रेस मानन में पुलिस का क्या रोल रहा और वास्तव में क्या रोल पुलिस का होना चाहिए । उन्होंने बताया कि पुलिस और जनता का क्या सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए । श्री रामानन्द तिवारी जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि पिछले तीस वर्षों में पुलिस की सुविधा के लिए, पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के प्रमोशन के लिए जो कुछ नहीं किया गया उसका भी उनके मारल पर प्रभाव पड़ा है । हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि तीस वर्षों में उनको जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए थी, जो उनको सरकारी मिलनी चाहिए थी, जो उनकी सेवा शर्तें होनी चाहिए थीं उसमें कोई भी सुधार नहीं किया गया इसलिए उसका भी असर पुलिस के मारल पर पड़ा है । और इस सरकार का यह प्रयास है कि उस को दूर किया जाए । मेरे पास समय नहीं है वरना मैं एक एक, काम के बारे में उल्लेख करता कि यह सरकार क्या कर रही है । माननीय दोस्तों ने बताया था कि पुलिस का व्यवहार कांग्रेस राज्य में क्या था ? अंग्रेजों में भी खराब व्यवहार उन के राज्य में हुआ करता था और हमने पुलिस की प्रादत बिगड़ गई । इमरजेंसी में पुलिस का क्या व्यवहार हुआ करता था, यह भूल गये । चौधरी साहब ने क्या किया है और गृह मंत्रालय ने क्या किया है, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ । पुलिस कमीशन की स्थापना की गई । पुलिस कमीशन बहुत वर्षों से धोवर ड्यू था । 1902 में यह बना था और अब 1977 में बना । 75 वर्ष के बाद बना है । यह कान तो देश के आबाद होते ही करना चाहिए था । पुलिस और जनता

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

का आपस में क्या सम्बन्ध हो, इस को ठीक करने के लिए देश के आजाब होते ही, इस पर काम होना चाहिए था। आप का काम डिवाइड एण्ड रूल का था और वही काम आप करते रहे।.. (व्यवधान) .. वह बात आप कांग्रेसों से सीख कर आए और उसी बीज को आप ने हस्तमाल किया। इस लिए मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस कमीशन की स्थापना की गई और सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए पुलिस कमीशन ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है और बनिय प्रब्लम्स पर एक अन्तर्निम रिपोर्टें वह जल्दी ही दे रहा है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस और जनता के सम्बन्ध सुधरे, उनके सम्बन्ध भाई-बारे के हों, दोस्ती के हों ऐसा हम लोग चाहते हैं और इसीलिए पुलिस कमीशन की स्थापना की गई है।

इस के बाद श्री कामत ने जो बातें कही हैं, उन का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस कमीशन की स्थापना के बारे में प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हुए माननीय कामत जी ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि ऐसे ही जेल्स रिफार्म्स कमीशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। महोदय, हम लोग जेल की यात्रा कर चुके हैं और जेलों में जो दुर्घटना है, उस को ठीक प्रकार से जानते हैं, भली प्रकार से जानते हैं। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जेलों के अन्दर दुर्घटना है और उस में सुधार होना चाहिए लेकिन यह एक स्टैट सब्जेक्ट है। फिर भी हम राज्यों को लिखें और जेलों में सुधार के लिए हम लोग भी अपने यहां से मदद करेंगे।

यह भी मैं आप को बताना चाहूँ कि श्री देसाई जो ने जो प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कहा है, उस का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी तो केवल कन्वीनर हैं कैबिनेट को बुलाते के लिए। यह सभी जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री कैबिनेट का कन्वीनर होता है, लेकिन मैं आप को यह बताना देना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, आधरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई न केवल कैबिनेट के कन्वीनर हैं, बल्कि वे देश के एक महान नेता हैं और वे एक बहुत बड़े पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं और जनता पार्टी में उन का नेतृत्व है। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे न केवल कैबिनेट की बैठकें ही बुलाते हैं और उन में प्रोजाइड करते हैं बल्कि वे डिलिबरे-शन्स भी करते हैं और सदन में उस का जवाब भी देते हैं और देश को भी सम्बोधित करते हैं।

मैं ए०आई०डी० एम० के० के नेता को भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे देश के नेता हैं।

श्री सौगत राय : श्री मोरारजी देसाई।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : श्री मोरारजी भाई, और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन के नेतृत्व में फ्रीडम रेस्टोर हुई है ... (व्यवधान) मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं इन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मोरारजी भाई के नेतृत्व में न केवल फ्रीडम रेस्टोर की गई है बल्कि

all freedoms have been restored—freedom of the people, freedom of the press, freedom of the trade union and freedom of the youth.

इन के लिए श्री जनता पार्टी का काम हो रहा है। हमारे श्री मोरारजी देसाई का स्लोगन है, देश के प्रधान मंत्री का स्लोगन है 'Freedom from want, freedom from fear.'

इस में आप को सहयोग करना चाहिए। ये जो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने देश को फ्रीडम दिया है ... (व्यवधान) हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में देश को आगे बढ़ना है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने हरिजनो के लिए बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। (व्यवधान) मैं सदन को विश्वास बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों को पूरा संरक्षण प्राप्त होगा। (व्यवधान) आप लोग हरिजनों का केवल सहाय्य प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उनको उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I want five minutes for putting the demands to the vote of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I strongly protest. The Prime Minister should have replied. They are making a mockery of parliamentary democracy (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I oppose the guillotine. The debate has not been concluded; I oppose the guillotine.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the House extends the time, I have to put the demands to vote now.... (Interruptions). Your opposition has been recorded.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a question of disrespect to the august House; this is a very big discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I do not disagree with the hon. Members but I support the guillotine because it will give us freedom from Mr. Mandal. 18 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the demands to vote, I want to know whether Mr. Banatwalla is withdrawing his cut motions?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 22 to 25, 48 and 67 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Cut motions No. 1, 2, 22 to 25, 48 and 67 were put and negatived.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: I do not withdraw my cut motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 3 and 7 to 10 moved by Shri Dhondge.

Cut motions Nos. 3 and 7 to 10 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the cut motion No. 5 moved by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the cut motions Nos. 27 to 47 moved by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 27 to 47 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Giridhar Gomango, are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the cut motions Nos. 85 to 126 moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 85 to 126 were put and negatived.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about my cut motion?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no other cut motion. Probably you did not move it.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

[Mr. Speaker]

shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs	41,40,000	..	2,07,00,000	..
48.	Cabinet	21,39,000	..	1,06,98,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,23,80,000	..	6,19,02,000	..
50.	Police	36,43,94,000	1,21,67,000	1,12,19,73,000	6,08,33,000
51.	Census	86,63,000	..	4,33,14,000	..
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	31,76,58,000	14,15,34,000	149,58,50,000	62,40,95,000
53.	Delhi	23,67,78,000	14,64,33,000	118,38,92,000	73,21,64,000
54.	Chandigarh	3,59,64,000	1,61,87,000	17,98,23,000	8,09,32,000
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,16,27,000	2,24,50,000	20,81,36,000	11,22,48,000
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,41,000	42,76,000	2,12,03,000	2,13,79,000
57.	Lakshadweep	84,63,000	31,76,000	4,23,17,000	1,58,78,000

18.05 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTERS OF COMMUNICATIONS,
ENERGY, FINANCE, ETC. ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: I come to the Outstanding Demands. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

entered in the second column there-
of against:—

(1) Demands Nos. 14 to 18 re-
lating to the Ministry of Communi-
cations;

(2) Demands Nos. 28 to 30 re-
lating to the Ministry of Energy;

(3) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 re-
lating to the Ministry of Finance;

(4) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 re-
lating to the Ministry of Law, Jus-
tice and Company Affairs;

(5) Demands Nos. 72 to 74 re-
lating to the Ministry of Planning;

(6) Demands Nos. 79 to 81 re-
lating to the Ministry of Steel and
Mines;

(7) Demands Nos. 85 to 88 re-
lating to the Ministry of Tourism
and Civil Aviation;

(8) Demands Nos. 94 to 96 re-
lating to the Department of Atomic
Energy;

(9) Demand No. 99 relating to
the Department of Electronics;

(10) Demands Nos. 100 to 102 re-
lating to the Department of Science
and Technology;

(11) Demand No. 103 relating to
the Department of Space;

(12) Demand No. 104 relating to
Lok Sabha;

(13) Demand No. 105 relating to
Rajya Sabha;

(14) Demand No. 106 relating to
the Department of Parliamentary
Affairs; and

(15) Demand No. 107 relating to
the Secretariat of the Vice-Pres-
ident."

The motion was adopted.

*Demand for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministries of Communications, Energy, Finance, etc. etc. tabled
by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
14.	Ministry of Communications	31,14,000	2,21,87,000	1,55,70,000	11,09,33,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	1,88,68,000	1,84,02,000	9,43,42,000	9,20,08,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	108,84,15,000	..	544,20,75,000	..
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	31,08,97,000	..	155,44,86,000	..

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—contd.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . .	..	57,89,73,000	.. 289,48,67,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
28. Ministry of Energy . .	11,28,000	..	56,37,000 —
29. Power Development . .	10,65,28,000	34,98,43,000	53,26,40,000 174,82,18,000
30. Coal and Lignite . .	4,71,15,000	66,16,50,000	23,55,78,000 330,82,52,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32. Ministry of Finance .	5,61,86,000	..	28,09,28,000 ..
33. Customs	5,50,73,000	..	27,53,66,000 ..
34. Union Excise Duties . .	8,44,02,000	..	42,20,08,000 ..
35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax .	78,31,78,000	—	41,58,92,000 ..
36. Stamps	3,10,17,000	21,00,000	15,50,83,000 1,05,00,000
37. Audit	10,26,97,000	:	51,34,85,000 ..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint .	8,46,45,000	3,63,28,000	42,32,25,000 18,16,41,000
39. Pensions	11,12,50,000	..	33,37,50,000 ..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	28,61,99,000	38,62,000	8,36,61,00 1,93,13,000
41. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	280,93,58,000	..	573,98,62,000 ..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	40,65,86,000	304,46,73,000	195,09,30,000 290,72,67,000
43. Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	11,66,67,000	.. 58,33,33,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . .	2,35,35,000	17,000	11,76,73,000 83,000
68. Administration of Justice .	6,42,000	..	32,13,000 ..
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
72. Ministry of Planning . .	43,000	..	2,12,000 ..
73. Statistics	2,29,85,000	..	11,49,26,000 ..
74. Planning Commission .	79,86,000	..	3,99,27,000 ..

1	2	3	4
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			Capital Rs.
79. Department of Steel . . .	2,13,61,000	89,80,48,000	10,68,05,000
80. Department of Mines . . .	3,83,000	..	29,17,000
81. Mines and Minerals . . .	8,75,17,000	10,04,83,000	43,75,85,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	8,90,000	..	44,51,000
86. Meteorology . . .	2,89,52,000	1,39,76,000	14,47,59,000
87. Aviation . . .	4,68,78,000	4,69,61,000	23,43,88,000
88. Tourism . . .	78,62,000	56,03,000	3,93,07,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
94. Department of Atomic Energy	8,57,000	..	42,83,000
95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . .	12,95,18,000	32,86,54,000	64,75,89,000
96. Nuclear Power Schemes . . .	9,55,50,000	7,89,89,000	38,77,52,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
99. Department of Electronics . . .	1,68,86,000	5,74,40,000	8,44,29,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
100. Department of Science and Technology . . .	5,35,60,000	20,83,000	27,78,02,000
101. Survey of India . . .	3,26,67,000	..	16,33,33,000
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	7,68,92,000	..	38,44,37,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
104. Department of Space . . .	7,37,91,000	5,24,07,000	32,39,57,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIALS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
104. Lok Sabha . . .	83,04,000	..	3,99,77,000
105. Rajya Sabha . . .	33,11,000	..	1,65,53,000
106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs . . .	4,44,000	..	22,20,000
107. Secretariat of the Vice-President . . .	94,000	..	4,69,000

18.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL*, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

SUSPENSION OF RULE 218(2) IN RESPECT OF APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of rule 218 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1978."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. At the outset, may I remind you of what happened in the House a few days ago? An exception was made because the Rajya Sabha was about to adjourn and therefore, you rightly ruled that day that that will not be a

precedent. Now, sub-rule (2) of rule 218 says:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages ..." etc.

This rule is sought to be suspended. I find that this motion has come rather prematurely. The business has been badly arranged. There is no motion before the House either for consideration or for passing. It is coming next. At the moment, there is no motion before the House either for consideration of the Bill or for passing the Bill. It is blank; it is a vacuum. Please see Rule 388 which says:

"Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House."

There is no motion before the House with regard to consideration and passing at all now. It is coming next. So, the arrangement of business is very faulty and defective, and therefore, this motion cannot arise with regard to a motion coming next to it. There is no motion before the House at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: You are technically right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please give your ruling on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, if he is technically right, in which way he is wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: Whether he should move it first or second.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I remember in the third Lok Sabha

* published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-4-1978.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

there was a similar occasion and it was solved like this. The first part of the item would be (a) motion for consideration, and (b) would be 'suspension of the Rule, the two together as one item. This is wholly wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Cure it by asking him to move for consideration and both of them will be taken together.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Simultaneously.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister you move for consideration and then for suspension.

(Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What is your ruling?

(Interruptions).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): I am opposing the motion for suspension of Rule 218 under Rule 388 not on technical grounds as opposed by my hon. friend Mr. H. V. Kamath. What is the implication of the suspension of that Rule? That means, the Appropriation Bill will be rushed through without a proper debate. That is the implication of the suspension of the rule. I want a clarification from you that a proper opportunity should be given for the debate over the Appropriation Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate will not be continued today. It will be continued tomorrow.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Then why should that rule be suspended?

MR. SPEAKER: To see that this is passed today, and the Finance Bill taken up tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 218, subpara (4), which says:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already

been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

For that, a Member is required to give a notice giving details with an explanatory note as to which are the uncovered things on which he is allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have to move for consideration.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am afraid, Sir, we cannot take these things in a very routine manner. We are now transacting the financial business. The Members of Parliament have got certain basic rights. It cannot be just steam-rolled out. In the Appropriation Bill there are two or three stages—introduction stage, then there is a discussion about it, Members must have the right to speak on that. There are many demands which we could not discuss and sub-rule (4) takes care of those demands. Sub-rule (4) of Rule 218 says:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

There were demands for grants which we could not discuss. Public policies may be involved in that, and this is an opportune stage at which we can express our opinion about those matters and we must get an opportunity about this. You just cannot suspend in a routine manner certain things which are here. Now, if the suspension is pressed for, then I press for a debate on the suspension motion. I am entitled to express my opinion about the suspension motion. I am opposing the suspension of this rule; I am opposing the move of the Government to block out the right of the Members of the House to express themselves on the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

residuary matters. We have got a right to speak about these matters. Therefore, under the circumstances, sub-rule (2) cannot be suspended, and the Appropriation Bill cannot be pushed through in the manner they are seeking to push it through.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have not finished. It cannot be pushed through. Therefore, there are 2 or 3 stages. The first question is whether sub-rule (2) should be suspended or not. There, the technical point raised by Mr. Kamath remains; and on that, a ruling has got to come forth. And if you say that this motion is in order, in spite of the fact that there is no motion, a motion for suspension must be in relation to a business of the House pending before the House; that such-and-such a rule will not apply to such-and-such business before them. As Mr. Kamath rightly pointed out, there is no business before the House. There, without any relation to a particular business before the House, the rule cannot be suspended at all. That is not a technical matter. Therefore, rule 388 does not apply. If you hold that rule 388 does apply, then as a Member, I have a right to ask for a debate on that motion. Because I oppose that motion, I must be permitted to put forth my point of view as to why that motion must not be accepted. Suspension of a rule is not a routine matter. It is a serious matter, particularly in relation to the Appropriation Bill. Therefore, I would beseech of you to give a ruling as to how this motion comes within rule 388. According to me, it does not. And if you give a ruling, then I will raise my objection as to why it should not be admitted. I reserve my right to have my say, by way of opposition to the motion for suspension of the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Rule 218, sub-rule (5) is clear enough. It says:

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold, permission for raising of such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

Those Members who have given notice with sufficient points and explanatory notes have a right to speak. Others don't have.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The simple answer to that, is that under sub-rule (2), you have got to fix a date on which the debate has to take place. It is only when you fix a date on which a debate takes place, that I have got to intimate the points that I am seeking to raise. Now, what is sought to be suspended is sub-rule (2), which provides for the fixation of a date and time. Therefore, until the date and time is fixed, I don't have to give notice at all. Sub-rule (2) must remain. The moment you say that it will be discussed on such-and-such a date, I will give notice about it. Then alone sub-rule (5) will apply; not otherwise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Before you give a ruling, we want to make our position clear. Under rule 218, there are sub-rules (1) to (6). One point is clear. Even though, under sub-rule (5), as Mr. Bosu said, you can avoid repetition, it does not prevent any Member from making any points. It only enables the Speaker to prevent any repetition of points already spoken about. As Mr. Stephen put it, sub-rule (2) is operative because no debate has been fixed. We strongly feel that it is a matter of policy, and it relates to budget. There must be a debate. Therefore, in that context, the motion moved cannot be accepted.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Madagara): I want to make a submission. The basic rights of this House are involved; and this House has a particular concern, because under the Constitution, we have certain special rights as far as these Appropriation Bills are concerned. Attempting in any way to curtail these rights almost amounts to curtailing the basic, constitutional rights of this House. And if you lay down a procedure or accept a procedure whereby these rights of this House are curtailed, it will be a great tragedy. I am sure you will not be a party to it, and in your just ruling, you will uphold our point of view.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Rule 388 comes into picture only when there is a sufficient urgency. Is the treasury going to collapse or something of that sort going to take place? Then you can deprive us of the parliamentary right to put forward a point of view. Now you are suspending a particular rule. We take it that the Government has collapsed or the treasury has collapsed and the Government has no money to spend. Otherwise, why do you deprive the Members of the right to speak? Why do you use rule 388 to allow the Minister to move for a suspension of the rules? Discussion on many important Demands like those of Communications, Atomic Energy, Energy etc. has been stifled. Debate on absolutely fundamental and basic matters of Government policy, concerning public welfare, has been curtailed and the Demands have been guillotined. I want to know from you what was the whole urgency in applying guillotine at this stage and applying rule 388 for the suspension of the rule? We expect at least an explanation from the Government why they are so eager to stifle the debate, dissent and dissatisfaction within this House?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, may I draw your attention to one point about this? So far as the suspension of this rule is concerned, the House must first be apprised of the particular aspect of

that rule, which has to be suspended. Otherwise, there would be great difficulty for the House, for the Minister and also for the Appropriation Bill. There would be no allotment of the day at all. If sub-clause (2) of rule 218 is suspended altogether, then there would be complete vacuum, there would be, to repeat, no allotment of day for the Appropriation Bill, there would be no stages of the discussion or anything of that kind. So, in making a motion the hon. Minister will have to be very specific on the aspect of rule 218(2) that is going to be suspended, quite apart from the point that has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, which is extremely important, namely there is no motion before the House, which can be taken into account in suspending a rule. There is no such motion because we have not gone to that stage. Therefore, the Chair must particularly look into all aspects of the suspension. Otherwise, there will be a complete vacuum in this matter, there can be no discussion on the Appropriation Bill at all, the Appropriation Bill may not come at all. How can the Appropriation Bill come before the House unless there is an allotment of time? And there cannot be an allotment of time if rule 218(2) is suspended. It is an absurd position in which the House would land itself if rule 218(2) is suspended in a blanket way.

जो हुकम देव नारायण बाबू
(मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या चाहती
हूँ लेकिन जो कल 221 है उस को जब चला
हूँ तो उस में यह लिखा है कि —

“इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत अध्यक्ष द्वारा
प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियों के
प्रतिरिक्त अध्यक्ष ऐसी सब शक्तियों के
प्रयोग कर सकेगा जो समस्त वितीय कार्य
को समय पर पूरा करने के प्रयोजन..”

वितीय कार्य को समय पर पूरा किया
जा सके इस के लिए यह कल 221 अध्यक्ष
को पूरी पावर देता है और इस में कहीं रोक
नहीं है। यह आप के ऊपर है मैं क्या चाहती

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

हूँ लेकिन इस रूल को पढ़ता हूँ तो इस रूल से तो आप को पूरा अधिकार प्राप्त है ? फिर दूसरे रूल का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । वित्तीय कार्य को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए आप सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Sir, you look at the Order Paper for today. Item 16 refers to the introduction of the Appropriation Bill. It has been introduced. Now, what is the business before the House about which you are suspending the rule? Rule 218(2) says:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted."

Now, what happens if you suspend this? Can the Appropriation Bill come up again? You read the rest of the sub-rules, sub-rules 3, 4, 5 and 6 which follow sub-rule 2. If at this stage this House is going to suspend the rule, I do not know what will happen to the Appropriation Bill. Can you bring it again before the House, because you have to pass it? I think the Minister has chosen the wrong time for asking the House for leave to suspend the rule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This is only misappropriation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It has not taken place yet.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the difficulty? Will there be any practical

difficulty if we take up the Bill tomorrow?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, suspension is not necessary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am quite willing.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, we can have it tomorrow. Suspension is not necessary at all. I have fixed tomorrow as the date.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in
the Chair]

HALF HOUR DISCUSSION

PRICE HIKE ON TYRES.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The discussion that I am raising today is of great relevance and is illustrative of this Government's double-faced economic policies. Nothing illustrates it more than the price hike on automobile tyres announced by the tyre manufacturing companies last month.

This morning we have been given the blueprint of the Janata Party to end what they call industrial feudalism. I must say I welcome it. On the surface it is a good document, but they have also been saying something more for the last one year or so. Particularly my friend the hon. Minister for Industry, comrade George Fernandes, has said that he is opposed to multi-nationals, that he is opposed to monopolies and is very

serious about the implementation of the MRTTP provisions, that they want generation of employment, small-scale industries, primacy of agriculture and what have you.

Now, this collusion which is evident in this price hike affects directly or indirectly over 135,000 of the raw material producers of natural rubber, and over 300 thousand single truck owners particularly in States like Punjab and consequently, there will be an adverse impact on the entire price level.

On March 13, the Minister had a meeting with the tyre manufacturers. I would like to know what has happened in this meeting? After this meeting, all the tyre manufacturers raised the prices of tyres. by 10 to 12 per cent. These two figures are very important because the multinationals raised it at a particular level. The tyre industry is dominated by multinationals to a large extent, their production capacity as well as their licensed capacity. It is done to hoodwink and overcome the provisions of the MRTTP Act. Above all, it violates the Act and the specific MRTTP Order in the case of Restrictive trade practices enquiry number 1 of 1971 where Justice Nain and others have given a clear verdict that:

"The aforesaid restrictive trade practices relating to or arising from the aforesaid clause of the General Code of Conduct and the provisions of Annexure II appended to the amended application of the Registrar shall be discontinued and shall not be repeated by the Respondents or any of them, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever."

So, this is what exactly is being sought to be violated. Now, to overcome these difficulties, they have fixed with the help of this Government two different prices to prove that there is no restrictive trade

practice. It is a total violation of this Order as well as the provisions of the MRTTP Act.

Earlier the Minister, hon. Comrade George Fernandes, had threatened, as he very often does, and charged in the Consultative Committee meeting that these people were jacking up the prices and engineering strikes and lock-outs. We, all of us, welcomed the assertive tone of the Minister. But what has really happened? Take the raw material prices. They have gone down in proportion to the percentage used in the manufacture of tyres. Take natural rubber, the consumption of which is 40 per cent in tyre manufacturing, in Cochin, the price of it has come down from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 50 per kg. at Cochin price in 1974-75 to less than Rs. 6.50 or around Rs. 6.50 per kg. The demand of the rubber producers is that they should be given a fair price which is being opposed by this Ministry. Lakhs of farmers are demanding that supported by the plantation labour.

Whether it is a question of implementing the MRTTP Act or controlling the multinationals or a fair remuneration for the producer, on all counts this Government in collusion with multinational interests and certain other interests, certain highly influential VIPs connected with this Government—I do not want to name them right now—are pursuing policies which are against their own declared policies and national interest.

There has been a demand for raising the price of natural rubber to Rs. 760, which is being opposed, based on the cost, account study of the Government of India.

There was also in the name of tyre exports a subsidy which they used to give for tyre manufactures. A cess of 10 paise per kg was imposed on natural rubber. The revenue income has gone up from Rs. 3.68 crores in 1975 to Rs. 5.8 crores last year. The cess continues. But the subsidy on

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

tyre exports has been withdrawn. The subsidy should have helped, in no way affecting the exchequer, to push out a substantial quantity of our tyres manufactured in this country.

On the top of it, they bring this excise. It affects 4½ lakhs of vehicles and, according to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 80 per cent of the transport operators belong to the small sector whom they want to encourage. They are self-employed people or pneu-truck owners whose economy has been going from bad to worse, thanks to the high price level. This has been pointed out even in this House on a number of occasions. The Minister has also been threatening the private sector and multinationals that he will go in for tyre manufacturing, the entire tyre industry, in the public sector. We have not heard anything so far after this threat. We would like to know where he stands in relation to his various promises and my allegation which was earlier also made in a different way by my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu on 30th March 1978.

I would like to know, firstly, whether the hon. Minister has really colluded as per the allegation or rumours or impressions and, if so, what is his agreement and, if not, what does he propose to do? More important than that is the perspective that he has in helping, as I said, the small truck operators because, I presume, it is the Janata Party's interest to help the small self-employed people. They talk about remunerative price for the small farmers; they talk about the primacy of agriculture. Then, they say that they are against multinationals. Coca Cola is an isolated example. Let him not throw it at us every time. I want to know how he is going to deal with these multinationals in this sphere and also how he proposes to deal with total violation of the MRTP Act

as well as the operation of multinationals. I hope, he will clarify these issues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to how these foreign multinational tyre companies are evading payment of excise through the process of down-grading their products. Secondly, is it also a fact that although there was a price rise only about two or three months ago, they have, in fact, forced a price rise of 15 to 17 per cent whereas the local manufacturers' price rise is much lower? Why is this so? And I would also like to know whether any cost account audit has been done to find out the true first cost of production that the factory gets. And is it also a fact that the Soviet team had said informally that the cost of a tyre in this country is more than 350 per cent, more than the true first cost of production? If so, what action do they propose to take to curb these foreign monopolists like Dunlop, Good Year, Firestone, etc?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Can I ask one question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question. Will you just listen to a what? I am saying? Your one question should be a question and not speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whether it is a fact that tyre companies are fixing their prices of the tyres on the basis of thousand rupees per quintal of the raw rubber.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha): The tyre manufacturers have submitted to DGTD and DGS&D that the price of natural rubber at Kottayam, used by them, is Rs. 780 per quintal of RMA-4 and whereas the actual price or (FOB) at Kottayam is Rs. 685 per quintal for RMA-1. Now there was an USQ

No. 852 to day morning and it was mentioned that the tyre manufacturers were opposing the raising of the minimum price of natural rubber, which is only Rs. 655 per quintal for RMA-1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: I want to know whether the Minister agrees with the tyre manufacturers—when the natural price of rubber is only Rs. 655 per quintal for RMA-1, they, the manufacturers, are still quoting Rs. 760 as the purchase price of the rubber at source. I want to know what is the price they are quoting according to the Minister, and what does he propose to do about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Comrade Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Comrade Chair, person.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the cultural background.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A number of questions have been raised in course of discussion and allegations, rumours, impressions, I do not know which one, have also been quoted perhaps to suggest collusion between Government and also perhaps between the Minister and the Industry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought you said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister did not interrupt you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Comrade, it is true that there has been an increase in tyre prices from 1st of April. Earlier, there was a

suggestion made or rather a proposal made by the tyre companies in June 1977 for a price increase. But then they told that, in the context of the assurances given by the Industry generally and the Government's appeal to industry in particular, there shall be no price increase till December 1977. They should not discuss this; they should not even think in terms of any price increases. Then they agreed that they would not increase the prices. Soon after December 1977, the tyre companies started raising this question of prices. They came forward with their own case, their case being that the cost of some of the raw-materials used in the manufacture of tyres had gone up.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is correct.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, it is correct in regard to certain items.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does it justify this amount of price rise?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have not completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think if Members will be patient, the comrade Minister is accustomed to reply in a friendly, manner. So, you will be able to ask questions at the end.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is true that there has been an increase in the prices of certain items that go into the manufacture of tyres.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: There has been a decrease also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have not completed. Why don't you let me complete it? The case of the tyre companies was that the items that have gone up in prices are synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber, cotton fabric, rayon fabric, bead wire, carbon black, pigment and chemicals.

[Shri George Fernandes]

There is a slight increase in the cost of wages, a similar increase in the cost of fuel, electricity and other inputs all of which work out to about 10 per cent of the total cost involved in the making of a tyre. We tried to put across to them, rather we put across to them that while it is true that the prices of certain items of inputs that go into the making of a tyre have gone up, but there has also been a decline in the price of raw rubber which is substantial, from what it was in 1974-75 to what it is 1977-78. It was also pointed out that there has been a decline not only in the price of raw rubber but also in the interest rates. Then the inventories position also had improved. Therefore, in terms of their own interest payments they were able to effect certain economies....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is 10 per cent again.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes. So, taking the entire picture, we were to tell the tyre industry that there was no justification, as far as we could see, for an increase in the prices. It is true that there was a meeting on the 13th March but at the 13th March meeting it was no so much the price question that was discussed but certain other problems of the tyre industry were discussed. Of course, the tyre industry has been having its own difficulties. The fact is that a number of tyre units have made substantial losses last year....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what their balance-sheets show.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Ultimately one goes by certain figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know how correct they are.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We, therefore can take effective measures to correct the situation also. But the point is that four of the tyre units

suffered losses. Madras Rubber in 1976-77 locked up with a loss of Rs. 84.71 lakhs. Premier Tyres had a loss of Rs. 1.72 crores. Modi Rubber had a loss of Rs. 2.38 crores. But four other tyre companies made profits. Dunlop made a substantial profit of Rs. 4.24 crores. Firestone—Rs. 21 lakhs. Good Year—Rs. 25 lakhs. Ceat Tyres—Rs. 1.08 crores. This is for 1976-77.

Now, as far as Dunlop is concerned, it has not only tyres but, it has other areas of manufacture also. Therefore their case was, "Our profits are not so much from the tyre business as from other areas." ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did the government examine it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have not yet come into the picture. You seem to be too much in a hurry, Comrade Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, I am.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The case of the companies, therefore, was, by and large, that the industry has not been doing well and here is the additional cost involved and, therefore, 'we need certain concessions.' They wanted to discuss excise, they wanted to discuss capacity utilisation and how to stimulate the total economy so that the tyre industry could pick up as production has not been upto the installed capacity. Excepting three companies, the rest of the tyre companies have been performing well below their capacity. Inchek—42 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is an Indian company.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Madras Rubber—55 per cent, Falcon—75 per cent, JK—87 per cent, Apollo—43 per cent Firestone—65 per cent Dunlop—60 per cent. Therefore, there has been a certain set back to the industry generally and these were the various points which they came to dis-

cuss. On prices we were to tell the tyre companies that there was no justification for any increase in prices because even assuming that there has been an increase—there has been an increase in certain inputs—but there were other areas where there has been a decline like the prices of rubber, interest rates, inventories, etc

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: What is the price quoted by them for natural rubber?

The price of natural rubber as of now...

(Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would not be able to tell what is the price that the manufacturers are quoting for natural rubber.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW. To the D.G.T.D. and D.G.S. & D.—the tyre manufacturers have to give the purchase price of natural rubber. They have to give them the break up. Because the Government is purchasing so many tyres, therefore, they have to give them the break up of their price.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I will be able to find that.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: It is Rs. 760 per quintal.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Fair enough, may be 780.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To find out the cost of production at the factory gate exercise must be done by the Government and Government may satisfy itself.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please do not be in a hurry. Comrade Chair person, there was no case as far as we saw the problem for a price rise. However, in the end of March the tyre companies were to increase the prices. There are two points. One is that the prices have gone up by about 10 per cent and all the tyre companies have simultaneously raised the prices. Now, clearly there is a breach of the

MRTP Act, MRTP regulations. In fact the breach is not only of the MRTP regulations but also there is a breach of promise because in 1976 tyre companies made a promise before MRTP Commission that they would not any more operate as a cartel. They gave this assurance. This assurance was accepted by the then Government obviously and one assumed that the tyre companies would behave like good boys who give a word and then keep it. It is now obvious...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Like Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Like Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu, this is what the Chair person says. I do not say.

Now it is obvious that the tyre companies have not kept their word. That even while they may not be operating as a cartel in the formal sense of the term, in an informal way they are operating as a cartel.

As far as we are concerned, it does not make any difference whether they operate formally or informally. As far as we are concerned—as a Government, or any person or as MRTP Commission—it does not make any difference because they are functioning just now as that of a cartel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One used to manufacture for the other.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Fair enough, may be.

You have knowledge of this subject having dealt with the tyre companies better than perhaps I would have.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): What a compliment!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So therefore, there is a clear violation of the MRTP regulations and the Government, therefore, would take steps to see that there is an immediate MRTP investigation into this—call it formal, call it informal, but into this cartel formation on the part of the tyre

[Shri George Fernandes]

companies once again in order to jack up prices, because if there is justification to put up prices and as I said there has been a price increase in certain areas, there is no price control on tyres, so, technically, it is open to the tyre companies, particularly to a tyre company which feels that it is losing and it is not able to market tyre at a price which it must get for the inputs that it is putting into the making of a tyre. It is open to raise its price. There is no statutory price control. But the fact that all of them gang up and put up the price at the same time and on the same basis suggest that it is not one of those exercises where people were concerned with prices generally, but there was a concerted move on the part of all of them to put up price. Therefore, M.R.P. is involved and Government would, therefore, refer this matter to MRTP Commission so that an investigation into this new cartel is made. The other question is of the prices itself. As I said, there is no price control. There is no statutory price control. Just now it is not even the sellers market. For all purposes it is the buyers market. Knowing the state of the automobile industry today, knowing the situation in the tyre industry today, it is, for all purposes, a buyer's market it is not a seller's market. And yet if the companies decide to put up prices, obviously they feel strongly about it. We would therefore now like that the areas where costs have gone up and the areas where costs have come down have to be examined.

And already, Comrade Chair-person, the B.I.C.P. (The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) is seized of this question.

The moment we get a report from the B.I.C.P. we shall be able to deal with the tyre companies and tell them that this is the cost structure....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you like to lay this Cost Exercise of the B.I.C.P. on the Table of the House?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would not have any difficulty in doing that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am much obliged.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would not have any difficulty in taking the House into confidence on the exact price structure and the cost structure of the tyre industry.

I would have no objection of taking the House into confidence, because, this is not a matter where any State secret or where any official secret is involved. Nothing like that is involved. The costs are there; the prices are there; and we would certainly like to place this before the House, as and when any information in regard to the actual costs comes into our possession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How soon do you think?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The moment I get the information in my hand on the exact situation of costs, I shall take the House into confidence in this respect. There should be no problem on that account.

Therefore, the only submission that I would like to make to you, Comrade Chair-person, is this.

While my friend, Comrade Unnikrishnan is fully justified in getting exercised over the price rise, his other exercise about the Government's collusion was not at all called for. That is the least that I could tell him—that it was not at all called for. I could say something stronger, but he knows that I would not say that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You are mincing words..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would not use any strong language, certainly not with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I assure you, he would answer you in a comradely manner!

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): This is collusion between you and him!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has of course raised wider questions of our attitude towards multinationals. I will not refer to Coca Cola or I.B.M. or any of those things here. I will not discuss the industrial policy here. I do not think it is necessary to do that. We have discussed this quite often in this House. And, in so far as Government's approach to multinationals and large houses is concerned, he very rightly commented on the Economic Policy of the Janata Party which has been published today. He may rest assured that there will be a series of measures which will be forthcoming, which will undo all that you did, for the last 30 years. We shall come forward with a package of measures and I am sure....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I welcome it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad that you welcome it.

The only confusion in my mind is, how come that you created such a situation and waited for thirty long years for us to come here so that we could undo it? That is something which I do not understand. Why did you create all these situations? Why did you build up all these 'MRTP' houses? Why did you build up all these large houses? Why did you build up these family enterprises? Why did you wait for thirty long years till did you wait for thirty long years till such time that the Janata Party came into existence here on this side of the House, pushing you to that side of the House? And now, you get up and say, 'Now, fellows, we have created this monster; will you please dismantle this

monster?' Well, you have created this monster. We shall dismantle this monster.

I assure you that the policy that you read in the newspapers today and which you think is a good policy, will be implemented to the last letter.

And I hope that you, who have been victims of these monsters that were created by the powers-that-be—and I hope that you were not a part of the powers-that-be—would not only welcome what we are now planning to do and what we shall be doing, but, you would also find out ways and means of co-operating and supporting us in all our actions in dismantling all these rotten structures which had been built up.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Just one point. On the question of export subsidy for tyres, I mentioned about the Rubber Cess. It was collected in the name of giving subsidy for exporting.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, will you please resume your seat?

Let Mr. Unnikrishnan put his question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will you mind giving this information?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would need some notice to answer this. I would be most willing to answer that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the April 27, 1978|Vaisakha 7, 1900 (Saka).