

Wednesday, July 13, 1977
Asadha 22, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Series)

Vol. IV

[July 05 to 15, 1977/ Asadha 14 to 24, 1899 (Saka)]



Second Session, 1977/1899 (Saka)

(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 13, 1977/Asadha 22,
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Orders for arrest and release of persons

*445. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the orders issued orally, through wireless, telephone or some other medium by the Central Government for the arrest of workers, employees and other persons to the State or District Administration from the 24th to 30th June, 1975 after the promulgation of emergency in the country ;

(b) the number of such orders;

(c) whether a list of all the arrested persons, under MISA or under any other rule, used to be sent to the Central Government; and

(d) whether the orders of their release were issued by the Central Government, or the State or the District Administration were competent to order their release?

1351 LS—1.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Wireless message was sent to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 26th June, 1975, advising them, *inter-alia*, to make preventive arrests to the extent necessary to prevent formation of crowds or processions or any form of agitation likely to lead to violence in the context of emergency. Another message was sent on the same day, advising them to consider arrest/ detention of all influential and active elements of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and RSS. A message was also issued on 28th June, 1975 to the Chief Ministers, requesting them that the Minister for Information & Broadcasting be consulted in case it was considered necessary by them to arrest editors of newspapers or journalists. Government have no record of orders issued orally or by telephone in this behalf. However, it is well-known that certain important leaders were arrested even prior to the issue of formal instructions on 26th June, 1975.

(c) As required under the provisions of MISA the State Governments furnished to the Central Government particulars of persons detained under the Act. There is no such provision under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971.

(d) The detaining authorities were competent to revoke the detention orders passed by them as per provisions of the law. However, the Central Government had issued guidelines in October 1975 by which the State Governments were requested, *inter alia*, to consult the Central Government before revoking any detention order made under MISA by invoking section 16A of the Act.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपनी माता जी का आशीर्वाद ले कर आये हैं, हम सब की शुभकामनायें भी आप स्वीकार करें।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि 26 जून के आदेश तीन श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने के थे। पहली श्रेणी जिनके किसी कृत्य से हिंसा भड़कने की सम्भावना हो। ऐसी श्रेणी में भूतपूर्व सरकार ने आदरणीय जयप्रकाश जी, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई, तथा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को भी गिरफ्तार दिया। दूसरी श्रेणी में जनसंघ के पदाधिकारी और तीसरी श्रेणी में आर० एस० एस० के पदाधिकारी। आपके उत्तर से और तत्कालीन परिस्थिति से यह स्पष्ट है कि 25 तारीख की रात को ही सभी प्रमुख राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की 12 जून को कुर्सी टूट गई थी, और फिक्शनल इमरजेंसी लगाकर...

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : फिक्शनल इमरजेंसी मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ क्योंकि उस पर मंत्रि परिषद् की सलाह और ऐप्रूवल बाद में ली गई थी और इमरजेंसी पहले प्रोक्लैम की गई थी। तो यह फिक्शनल इमरजेंसी ऐंड नाट कांस्टीट्यूशनल इमरजेंसी इसके डंडे पर रखने के प्रयत्न में माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा वर्णित संदेशों के पहले ही गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके थे। यह इस बात

का प्रमाण है कि वर्णित संदेशों के पहले ही आदेशात्मक संदेश भेजे गये थे जिनके रेकार्ड्स मेलिशसली हटाये या नष्ट कर दिये गये हैं। सरकार का इस पर क्या मत है? और इन सभी गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारियों के खर्च को सरकार सरचार्ज के रूप में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री आदि से वसूल करने के बारे में कोई विचार कर रही है, या क्या करने को तैयार है?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने दो बातें जाननी चाही हैं, एक तो मेरा मत, तो गवर्नमेंट मत दिया नहीं करती है। जहां तक सरचार्ज के तौर पर वसूल किया जाये, इस पर हमने अभी तक विचार नहीं किया है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order. It is just for your guidance. Let us be guided by rules. I did not raise it earlier because you had admitted the question. This is under rule 41 (xxii), which says:

"it (the question) shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry".

Justice Shah who is presiding over the Commission has made it clear that it is within his jurisdiction to go into the incidents precedent to the proclamation of Emergency and those following the proclamation of Emergency—justification for the proclamation of Emergency and the steps taken following the proclamation of Emergency. This matter concerns proclamation of Emergency and steps taken thereunder. Strictly speaking, this question is not

permissible, but you have permitted it. When supplementaries are asked, the point I have raised may be taken care of. Question 447 will also be covered by this objection as the matter is pending before an Inquiry Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, it does not bar the House from discussing it. This information also will go to the Commission; whatever information is given here will also go to the Commission. The only thing is, we have to be very careful. That is all. The House is not barred from discussing the Emergency totally; there cannot be a blanket bar like this. As I said, the only thing is that we will have to be careful. That is all. Otherwise, it would mean shutting out the House from discussing the whole of Emergency. It cannot be done. The House cannot be shut out from discussing the whole of Emergency.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Discussing the whole of Emergency is not shut out; only the matters that are being covered by the Inquiry Commission will be shut out.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Jain will ask his second question.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है, जिसमें मैंने यह कहा है कि इस बात के स्पष्ट प्रमाण है कि जो संदेश इस उत्तर में मENTION किया गया है, इसके पहले और भी संदेश भेजा गया था। वह रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है, या तो वह नष्ट कर दिया गया है या हटा दिया गया है। इसका उत्तर दिया जाये।

श्री चरण सिंह : यह गवर्नमेंट तो रिकार्ड के आधार पर ही कुछ कह सकती है। तो कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है, यह मैं कह चुका हूँ।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : मीसा के प्रावधानों में या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार, या

प्रदेश सरकार या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट का स्वयंभू संतोष, संबर्जितव सैटिसफैक्शन जरूरी है। मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों या पत्रकारों को गिरफ्तार करने की बाबत तत्कालीन सूचना मंत्री की सलाह आवश्यक कर दी गई थी। प्रश्न यह है कि श्री कुलदीप नैयर और इंदौर के स्वदेश समाचार पत्र के पूरे स्टाफ को क्या श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल की सलाह पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था? और जो नहीं गिरफ्तार किये गये थे वह भी क्या श्री शुक्ल की सलाह पर नहीं किये गये थे? ऐसे कितने लोग हैं?

श्री चरण सिंह : इस के लिए सूचना की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमती अहिंसा पी० रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इनफ़ॉर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर ने यह सूचना दी थी कि जो जर्नलिस्ट और एडीटर इमर्जेंसी के खिलाफ हैं, उन्हें गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इनफ़ॉर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर ने इस बारे में जो लिस्ट दी थी, क्या वह मंत्री महोदय के पास है और उस लिस्ट के अनुसार कितने जर्नलिस्ट और एडीटर गिरफ्तार किये गये थे।

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरी बहुत इच्छा है कि मैं इस का जवाब दे सकूँ। मैंने कहा है कि 28 जून को यहां से आर्डर गया कि कोई एडीटर या जर्नलिस्ट मिनिस्टर फ़ार इनफ़ॉर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग की अनुमति के बिना गिरफ्तार न किया जाये। माननीय सदस्या यह जानना चाहती हैं कि कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये। उस के लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Home Minister may kindly forget for a moment about the emergency and the MISA. As we see, the anti-social

activities are on the increase now. What is the law that he is going to use now to prevent the activities of the anti-social elements? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order; the Question relates to the period from 24th to 30th June, 1975. If you desire, you can put a separate question on this subject.

श्री छबिराम अग्रवाल : 26 जून, 1975 के बाद आपातकाल के दौरान विभिन्न मान्यताप्राप्त राजनैतिक पार्टियों से सम्बन्धित बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को मीसा आदि कानूनों के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उन के कैरेक्टर-रोल खराब कर दिये गये, जिस के कारण आज भी उन को प्रवेश नहीं मिल रहा है। सामने बैठे हुए लोगों के कुकृत्यों की वजह से आज देश भर में छात्रों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि उन के कैरेक्टर-रोल में सुधार कर के उन्हें प्रवेश दिलाया जाये ?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is a repetition of the question. I do not think any supplementary is going to throw any additional light.

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि विद्यार्थियों के कैरेक्टर-रोल खराब कर दिए गए। मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि विद्यार्थियों के भी कैरेक्टर-रोल होत हैं।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सम्पादकों को गिरफ्तार करने से पहले सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री से अनुमति लेना आवश्यक था। राजस्थान में तीन पत्रकारों को, जो मरे साथ जेल में थे, इसीलिए गिरफ्तार किया गया था कि वे तत्कालीन सरकार के विरुद्ध लिखते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं साप्ताहिक गंगाजल के सम्पादक, श्री मलकानी, का किरू करना चाहता हूँ। क्या इन लोगों की गिरफ्तारी

करने की अनुमति सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से ली गई थी ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't think that the Minister will have information on all these questions. It looks as if the whole House is anxious to ask questions on this subject. At some stage, we will have to go to the more constructive questions, which are there, like planning questions and economic questions. These are very important. The moment, you say emergency, the whole House on this side is anxious to ask questions. You forget about planning, employment and economic issues. Let us not do that.

आन्तरिक खतरे के समर्थन में दस्तावेज तैयार करना

* 447. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आपात-स्थिति की घोषणा के लिए भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने आन्तरिक खतरे के समर्थन में मंत्रालय से कुछ दस्तावेज तैयार कराये और यदि हां, तो उन दस्तावेजों का ब्योरा क्या है और क्या वे दस्तावेज सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन गृह सचिव पर 12 जून, 1975 से 25 जून, 1975 के के बीच उक्त दस्तावेज तैयार करने के लिए दबाव डाला गया था ;

(ग) क्या तत्कालीन गृह सचिव का केवलमात्र इसी कार्य (आन्तरिक खतरे के दस्तावेज) को तैयार कराने के लिए स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार लोकतंत्र के भविष्य को समाप्त करने वाले ऐसे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को, जिन्होंने

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रभाव में आकर देश में आन्तरिक खतरे के दस्तावेज तैयार किये, जनता के कठघरे में खड़ा करना और दण्ड देना चाहती है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी अभिलेखों में संगत सूचना निहित नहीं है।

(घ) वास्तव में प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस प्रश्न के कई पहलू शाह जांच आयोग के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आ जायेंगे जिनके जांच परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस का शाह कमिशन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। 12 जून से 25 जून 1975 के बीच में भारत सरकार ने एमजेंसी लगाने के कुछ दस्तावेज बनाए थे। बिना उस दस्तावेज के एमजेंसी नहीं लग सकती। मैंने सवाल पूछा है कि क्या वे दस्तावेज सदन के पटल पर रखे जायेंगे? गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि वह दस्तावेज प्राप्त नहीं हैं तो ऐसा मुख्य दस्तावेज जिस के कारण देश के 60 करोड़ लोगों के भाग्य के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया, कैसे उपलब्ध नहीं है ?

दूसरा हिस्सा मेरे सवाल का यह है कि क्या उस समय के जो होम सेक्रेटरी थे उन्होंने वह डाक्यूमेंट बनाने से मना कर दिया था जिस के कारण उनका स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया और जो हमारे राजस्थान के उस समय के चीफ सेक्रेटरी थे उन को ला कर यहां होम सेक्रेटरी बना दिया गया जब कि उनके ऊपर राजस्थान की विधान सभा में कई भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए गए थे ? यह चीफ शाह कमिशन के अन्दर नहीं आती। तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने होम सेक्रेटरी से पूछा कि क्या उनका ट्रांसफर ज़बर्दस्ती हुआ था ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन के प्रश्न में सारा जोर इस बात पर था कि कोई तैयारी हुई या नहीं और कोई डाक्यूमेंट उसके हैं या नहीं, मैंने सीधा सा जवाब उस का यह दे दिया कि कोई डाक्यूमेंट नहीं है।

अब रहा सवाल यह कि आह कमिशन के सामने कौन कौन सी बातें हैं जिनके लिए मैंने यह कहा था कि यह उस के सामने आ जायगा, तो आप यह देखें उस के अन्दर यह है कि क्या तत्कालीन गृह सचिव पर 12 जून 1975 से 25 जून, 1975 के बीच उक्त दस्तावेज तैयार करने के लिए दबाव डाला गया था, तो यह 12 जून से ही शाह कमिशन को अधिकार है एन्क्वायरी करने का एमजेंसी के सिलसिले में जो कुछ हुआ, इसलिए मैंने यह जवाब दिया है।

अब आप जानते हैं कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी जो राजस्थान के थे वे बाद में यहां होम सेक्रेटरी बनाए गए, यह बात ठीक है बल्कि उन्होंने चार्ज नहीं दिया चीफ सेक्रेटरी का और यहां होम सेक्रेटरी का चार्ज उन को 23 जून, 1975 को दे दिया गया।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिना किसी डाक्यूमेंट के तैयार किए एमजेंसी लग गई और क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताना चाहेंगे कि जिन गृह सचिव को बदला गया उन से आप ने पूछा क्या ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पूछने की कोई बात नहीं है, इस के रेकार्ड्स हैं वह साबित कर रहे हैं कि 22 जून को उन को यहां बुलाया गया। 22 जून को इतवार था और 23 जून को उन से कहा कि तुम होम मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरीएट को संभालो। जो उस वक्त सेक्रेटरी थे जो आज कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी हैं उन को वहां से हटा दिया गया।

रहा यह कि क्या दस्तावेज की तैयारी के बिना यह एमर्जेंसी आ गई, तो माननीय मित्र भूल रहे हैं कि जिस व्यक्ति के हाथ में अधिकार हों और जिस के साथी उस को देश की संज्ञा भी देने को तैयार हों उस को सारी पावर्स होती हैं, उस को तैयारी करने की जरूरत क्या थी ?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: From the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that all the relevant documents are not available in office or the documents have probably been removed. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to let me know what action does the Government propose to take against the persons who have removed or destroyed the documents?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I never said that the records concerned are not available. I simply said that no records are available—concerned or unconcerned.

It is a rumour, because no evidence is available, that hundreds of files were burnt in the third week of March.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I hope that the attention of the hon. Home Minister has been drawn to a White Paper that was published by the erstwhile Congress Government in defence of promulgation of emergency as well as the arrest of different leaders. This defence or justification is ridiculous. I cite my own case. In my case two reasons were given.

1. I attended a meeting on the morning of 25th June at the residence of the present Home Minister—Shri Charan Singh which was attended by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, Shri Morarji Desai and other leaders. I attended the meeting. Ten or twelve persons were there.

2. I, with Shri Vajpayee and three other Members went to visit Anand

Margi who was in jail. We went with the permission of the Government. We went with the knowledge of the Chief Secretary and Governor of Bihar. The police officer accompanied us.

In view of such ridiculous document and reasonings and justification given by the Government, will the Government consider that it is desirable to review that White Paper and issue a counter White Paper refuting all the allegations that have been made against even the Prime Minister and other hon. Ministers including yourself.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: My hon. friend and other hon. members have been putting questions on the assumption that the then authority should have acted rightly according to law, according to principle, according to democratic norms. That is why there is anger and there is a feeling of indignation. It is because of this indignation and because of White Paper that we are all here. What more action do they want?

MR. SPEAKER: I know each member has some important question. Do they want that this question only should be taken during the Question Hour? There are important questions on Planning. The Home Minister has been dealing with them. The Commission has been dealing with them. The Home Minister has answered appropriately. I am convinced that no fresh light will be thrown on this in this House. We have already taken up half an hour only for the questions on Emergency. Let us now take up Planning questions: these are also very important.

Western Ghats Development Plan

*449. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in the selection of area for implementation of the Western Ghats development plan;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka had identified 55 taluks as comprising the western ghats region and that the High Level Committee felt the programme be implemented in 28 taluks only during the Fifth Plan;

(c) whether the High Level Committee has followed the description of the western ghats as contained in the report of the Second Irrigation Commission as basis for identifying the taluks which are mere physiographic description of the region; and

(d) if so, whether Government of India propose to take immediate action to accept the 55 taluks identified by Government of Karnataka as large tracts of Malnad have been left out of the present delineation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Maharashtra comprising the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu, Union Minister for Heavy Industries, Chairman, Atomic Energy Department and Member, Planning Commission, Pending final decision on the demarcation the Committee selected the area for implementation of Western Ghats Development Plan based on the map given in the Second Irrigation Commission Report.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The identification of taluks to be included under Western Ghats Development Programmes is being further examined by the High Level Committee. The recommendations of the Committee, when received, will be considered by the Planning Commission.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The Planning Commission which has identified the Western Ghats as an integrated region of immense potential, consistent with its area approach, has an outlay of Rs. 200 crores in the Sixth Plan for its development. Now, in regard to the identification of the area

of the Western Ghats region, the Report of the Irrigation Commission has been taken into consideration. The Report of the Irrigation Commission considers only the aspect of irrigation and the sources for irrigation and does not concern itself with other matters. Will the Government therefore be pleased to direct or instruct the High Level Committee that it may consider the adjacent areas also, which form an integral part of this Western Ghats scheme?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The whole area that was covered consisted of thirty five Taluks of Karnataka instead of 28 as was suggested by the Irrigation Commission. They have taken 23 out of these 28 and have added 12 new ones. Therefore, what the Hon. Member has suggested has already been taken into consideration.

Now, it is not right to say, if I have heard him aright, that Rs. 200 crores have been set apart. Rs. 20 crores have been allotted in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose, out of which Rs. 83 lakhs were spent in 1974-75, Rs. 1.43 lakhs are expected to have been spent in 1975-76 and Rs. 4.5 crores in 1976-77. Rs. 5.96 crores have been allotted for 1977-78.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: In regard to the demarcation area what exactly is the Western Ghats integrated region? Will the Government be pleased to suggest to the Commission that it may consider an integrated approach to the entire problem?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This has been gone into and it is being gone into. Regarding town and country planning I think both the hon. Member and myself would be laymen to decide certain issues.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to know whether the high level committee set up for development of western ghats has considered the aspect of harnessing waters to the maximum extent and to divert the waters flowing into

the Arabian sea to the extent of fifty per cent at present? Instead of the waters being wasted, while considering the development of Western Ghats will he consider the question of diverting the water to neighbouring States so that it may be properly utilised?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is being considered. As a matter of fact, we are considering the harnessing of all the waters available in India.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Nearly 300 miles of the southern tip of western ghats is on the eastern border of Kerala and it is said that nearly Rs. 25 crores is set apart as part of the programme for Western Ghats Development. In view of the importance of the hill highway which forms part of the Western Ghats Development, will the hon. Prime Minister assure the House that a sizeable portion of the amount of Rs. 25 crores will be set apart for the development of the hill highway in the Kerala State?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot make another special area in a special area.

Development Projects for North Bengal

*450. **SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) names of different projects cleared and to be cleared by Government for the development of North Bengal;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted any scheme for the development of North Bengal; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission approves outlays for various heads of development for the State as a whole. Allocations for individual projects or areas are

made by the State Government. No project specifically for the development of North Bengal has been referred to or is pending with the Commission. The States' Five Year Plan contains substantial provisions for investment in North Bengal, including the development of villages, roads, rural markets, cold storages, milk production, traffic improvement schemes and industrial infrastructure. In addition to the normal Plan programmes for different sectors, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in 1977-78 for special schemes for the improvement of drainage and communications and the development of growth centres.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: North Bengal has been neglected in every respect. There is shortage of power creating difficulties for tea industry and other industries. There is the Ramam Hydel Project and if this is taken up the power shortage will be made good. May I know whether you are going to take up the project in the current year? What is the total expenditure and by which time this will be completed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is for the State Government to say, not for me.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: In North Bengal there are backward places like Naxalbari-Phasidewa and Chopra-Islampur. There is no industry there. There was a proposal of the Government to set up a paper mill. I would like to know whether Government is considering to set up a paper mill there and if so what are the salient features.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This again has to be proposed by the State Government as I said. I do not know of any paper plant just now. I will certainly find it out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister for Irrigation and Power, he made a statement—not once but on several occasions, on

the floor of the House stating that a power Plant will be set up in some part of North Bengal—nearabout West Bengal—Dalkola—which will cover the necessity of power supply to North Bengal and North Bihar.

I want to know from the Prime Minister what has happened to that announced power plant at Dalkola.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know much about this particular power plant. As I said I will have to find out. The information is not with me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This may lead to the development of North Bengal—not North Bihar.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in view of the fact that North Bengal's production of tea and jute is contributing substantially to the central exchequer in the shape of foreign exchange, we want the flow to remain uninterrupted. Will the Prime Minister kindly consider—as to what they are going to do with regard to the master plan covering Teesta so as to stop flooding of water due to siltation of river?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Master Plan is the concern of the State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Teesta Plan is for North Bengal.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That must be in the State Plan. It cannot be in the Central Plan. As I said, if the State does it, we will accept it. Let them say that they will have it in the State Plan. I cannot suggest any plan only for North Bengal. More than that, there 40 per cent of the people are scheduled castes and tribals. Therefore, it is even more necessary to pay attention to it. I have no doubt about it and, if the State Government sends a Plan for that as part of their Plan, we will certainly be helpful.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question should actually be elaborated

on this issue. I want to know whether the Central Government will consider this issue as a very special issue in view of what has been stated in the floor of the House right now?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether in view of the development of North Bengal being of strategic importance, he will consider the feasibility and desirability of studying some special project under the Central Plan to meet the growing requirements of that area in addition to the State Plans in this behalf?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If that is going to help this area and if it is also in the national interest, Government will certainly consider it.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: This should be in addition to the State-Project.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot say that. If it is an additional project, then I will have to find funds for that.

Production of Khadi

*451. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to step up the production of Khadi in the country during the current financial year;

(b) whether Government are also proposing to set up more Khadi units in the country;

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for the development and production of the Khadi for the current year; and

(d) whether Government are also considering to reduce the price of Khadi?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 18.10 crores have been allocated for the development and production of the Khadi for the current year as against Rs. 15.00 crores allotted last year.

(d) Actual price of khadi cloth would have to depend on the price of raw materials like cotton, wool and cocoon. Cotton and wool have a tendency of rising prices but in cocoon there is expectation of a downward trend. The price of the cloth will register increase or decrease accordingly.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he can give a specific answer to my question as to whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of Khadi without affecting the producers, that is the spinners and weavers because this is an important and vital point. At times we are giving—on important occasion—10 to 15 percent commission. At least, will the Government now come forward to effect a substantial reduction in khadi price?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The price will depend on the cost of input that goes into it. In the case of khadi much will depend on the inputs that go into it. So far as subsidy is concerned, that is a separate issue. That can be examined.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Whether Government has got any proposal to give subsidy is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He said it will be considered.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I want to know whether Government has got a proposal specifically to give subsidy to the producers, that is, the weavers and spinners.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no such proposal at the moment.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Sir, in view of the fact that the Janata Party's active members have now agreed to wearing of khadar, thus resulting in more off-take of khadi, will the hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of providing more funds?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There has been an increase of 21 per cent in the current year's outlay. The Finance Minister in the course of his Budget speech has observed that no khadi programme would be allowed to suffer because of lack of funds.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the scheme under which the Khadi Commission was giving cloth in return for yarn brought by the consumer, will be re-introduced as it helps a lot of people.

Secondly, Sir, khadi is meant to help the poorest people. The poorest people can only use the ordinary charkha and not the ambar charkha. Khadi Commission is at present refusing to take yarn of the ordinary charkha? Has the government any proposal to reverse this so that the yarn of ordinary charkha is also accepted by the Khadi Commission?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall examine both these suggestions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Khadi symbolises the spirit of self-reliance and swadeshi. I would like to know—in the modern context—is there any thought of helping the spinning of khadi yarn as well as weaving to be modernised. Whether it is essential that only cotton yarn be considered as a raw-material for khadi? If it is possible to supply man-made fibre at a cheap rate to the khadi producers will you consider taking that also?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad, Sir, the hon'ble Member has realised the importance of khadi because since 1965-66 there has been a steady fall in the production of

khadi in the country. In 1965-66 the production of khadi in the country was 84.85 million sq. metres whereas in the current year it is only 61.40 million sq. metres. Similarly, so far as employment is concerned there is also a fall from 18.95 lakhs to 10.55 lakhs. At the moment there is a proposal from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the utilisation of man-made fibre.

श्री राममूर्ति : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उनके डिपार्टमेंट के सामने कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि जिसमें खादी बनाने में सूत के धागे के साथ-साथ पोलियस्टर का धागा भी मिलाया जाय जिससे उसकी मजबूती भी हो और कीमत भी गिरे ? यदि नहीं तो इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ कि इस प्रकार का एक सुझाव इस वक्त है ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के मैं ऐसे जिले से आता हूँ मधुबनी और दरभंगा, खादी जहाँ के लोगों के जीविकोपार्जन का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन अब तक रहा है, और खादी की कमी होने के कारण मधुबनी और दरभंगा के हजारों लोग बेकार हो गये हैं, खासतौर से विधवाओं का एकमात्र जीविका का यही आधार था, खादी और चर्खा । क्या सरकार मधुबनी और दरभंगा जो खादी के लिए न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में, बल्कि विश्व में विख्यात रहे हैं, वहाँ उस धंधे को फिर से चालू करने पर विचार कर रही है जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : बिहार में बिहार राज्य खादी बोर्ड है और जिला स्तर पर भी खादी की संस्थाएँ हैं । समूचे देश में 700 खादी की संस्थाएँ हैं । उनकी तरफ से कोई भी प्रस्ताव आता है कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में खादी को विकसित करने

के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की किसी मदद की आवश्यकता है, तो वह उसको दी जायेगी ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The definition of khadi is that it is hand-spun and hand-woven. The hon. Minister has said that they have proposals under consideration to use hand-made fibres. The handloom industry is already using the man-made fibres and the mill-spun yarns. Will the hon. Minister kindly see that khadi is not diluted and degraded?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हमारी तरफ से प्रस्ताव नहीं था, यह प्रस्ताव खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की तरफ से आया हुआ था ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The idea is not to use that man-made fibre straight into weaving. The idea is to use that material for spinning yarn and then weaving into cloth. Therefore, there is no question of dilution of the principle. Does gentleman understand khadi at all?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : My question was whether the man-made fibre will be spun in charka and that yarn alone will be used in the khadi which they propose to make. That was the question I asked.

श्री धन सिंह गुलशन : कारखानों के मजदूर खादी के कपड़े को ज्यादा पहनते हैं, क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा सुझाव है कि उन लोगों को कपड़ा सस्ते मूल्य पर दिया जाये ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : खादी के धागे को कातने वाले और बुनने वाले के आधार पर यदि लागत लगाई जाये तो

वह बहुत कम है, लेकिन जितने भी खादी ग्रामोद्योग या खादी भंडार हैं, वह उन पर मनमानी कीमतें लगाते हैं हालांकि उनको सबसिडी भी दी जाती है। इसके अलावा अक्टूबर में जो गांधी जी की स्मृति में कीमतें कम की जाती हैं वह कीमतें भी बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कम की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार से खादी पहनने वालों के लिए यह बहुत महंगी पड़ती है। इससे खादी की प्रगति में बहुत बड़ी बाधा पैदा हो जाती है। सरकार खादी के दाम नीचे लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई ठोस सुझाव देंगे तो उस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Even though the off-take of khadi is 20 per cent more than the previous year, it seems that the marketing of khadi cloth is very poor. Moreover, the khadi cloth is not made available to the poorer sections in the rural areas. There is no marketing system in the villages. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the more effective steps that are going to be taken in regard to the marketing of khadi so that it can reach the rural population?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: At the moment we have 4000 outlets all over the country. We are now concerned with the question of marketing the product. In fact that has been one of the major handicaps in so far as this particular industry is concerned. We are examining the question and I am sure some solution will be found.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ त्यागी : बिहार में एक जगह मधुबनी है, मंत्री महोदय वहां गये भी हैं। वहां फाइनेस्ट खादी तैयार होती है, 300 काउन्ट का सूत होता है और उसकी एक धोती बनने में बहुत दिन

लगते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां इस तरह का प्रोत्साहन देंगे कि फाइनेस्ट कपड़ा तैयार होता रहे, जो कि मिलों में भी नहीं बनता है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : यह सवाल पहले भी पूछा गया था। कोई भी सुझाव यदि स्थानीय संस्था की ओर से या बिहार प्रदेश खादी बोर्ड की ओर से आ जायेगा तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Will the hon. Minister kindly see that the spreading of khadi industry in different villages is done so that the unemployment problem in the rural areas can be solved to some extent? By doing so, the unemployment problem in the villages can be reduced.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is our effort.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : खादी उद्योग में उत्पादन में कमी इस लिए हुई कि उस में लगे हुए हजारों लोगों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया और उन के विरुद्ध मीसा तथा डी० आर्डी० आर० का उपयोग किया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग खादी कमीशन या खादी उद्योग से निकाल दिये गये, क्या उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने के सम्बंध में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। जब तक काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को सबसिडी न दी जाये, तब तक वे मैचिंग इंडस्ट्री नहीं बन सकती हैं। इसलिए क्या सरकार उन्हें सबसिडी देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : किन्हीं निकाले हुए लोगों के बारे में मेरे पास इस समय कोई सूचना नहीं है। अगर ऐसी स्थिति हो, तो हम उस पर जांच करेंगे।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक भी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि खादी उद्योग में काम करने वाले कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मौसा और डी० आई० आर० का उपयोग किया गया और उन्हें सर्विस से निकाला गया और क्या उन्हें नौकरी में लिया जायेगा या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है। जो लोग रेलवे से निकाले गये थे, उन्हें तो नौकरी मिल गई है, लेकिन खादी कमीशन और खादी उद्योग में से निकाले गये लोगों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं दी जा रही है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : मैंने कहा है कि इस समय किसी व्यक्ति को निकाले जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर हमें ऐसी जानकारी दी जायेगी, तो हम तत्काल उस पर उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन और गांधी आश्रम भी दूसरे कारखानों की तरह मुनाफ़ाखोरी के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं, और उन में ठीक उसी तरह के फ़ैशन के कपड़े बनने लगे हैं, जैसे दूसरे कारखानों में मन को लुभाने के लिए कपड़े बनते हैं? यह खादी की भावना और खादी के मकसद के खिलाफ है। क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन और गांधी आश्रम भी अपने कर्मचारियों को उसी तरह से कम पगार देने की कोशिश करते हैं, जिस तरह से बड़े कारखानेदार अपने मजदूरों को कम मजदूरी देने का प्रयास करते हैं?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहां तक खादी कपड़े के निर्माण का सवाल है, उस में कुछ कपड़ा निर्यात भी किया जाता है और लोग अलग-अलग किस्म के कपड़े पहनना

पसंद करते हैं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खास सुझाव हो कि किस प्रकार की खादी बनाई जाये, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे, और कमीशन को बतायेंगे। जहां तक इन संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले लोगों की तन्ख्वाह का सम्बन्ध है, कमीशन में लोगों को वही तन्ख्वाह मिलती है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलती है। दूसरी संस्थाएं बहुत लाचारी और परेशानी में अपने काम को करती हैं। ट्रेडिशनल चर्च पर लगातार आठ घण्टे काम करने वाले व्यक्ति को एक रुपया मिलता है और नई किस्म का चर्खा चलाने वाले व्यक्ति को तीन से साढ़े तीन रुपये मिलते हैं। परेशानी जरूर है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माफ़त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस वालों ने खदर पहन कर बहुत पाप किए तो खदर पहनने वालों के खिलाफ लोगों में नफरत पैदा हो गई है तो क्या उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाएंगे कि जो आदमी खदर पहने और वह कोई पाप करे तो उस का खदर उतार लिया जाये?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why it is difficult for me to call any member, Now I call Mr. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has already assured the House that Government wants to see that the production of Kadhi goes up. But in reply to one supplementary question he has stated that production of Khadi has progressively gone down in the last ten years. May I know whether the Government will go into the causes of it—apart from the fact that the previous Government did not have intentions to step up Khadi production and find out whether the functioning of the Khadi Board was responsible for it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will look into that.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan in Bombay is one of the most important outlets. If I remember correct it has the maximum turn over among the Khadi Bhandars in this country. In view of the fact that the Minister is trying his best to improve the marketing, is the Minister aware that for the past 22 days it has been closed down due to labour trouble. Will the Minister see that their just demands are met and the Khadi Gramodhyog Bhavan reopened at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir. I will look into that.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बुनकर खादी बनाते हैं उन को प्रति मीटर किस दर से मजदूरी दी जाती है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : इस के बारे में मुझे जानकारी हासिल करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री मनोहर लाल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खादी की जितनी मांग बतायी जा रही है वह सही है लेकिन अधिकतर देखा यह गया है कि जो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संस्थाएँ हैं वह करप्शन के अड्डे बन चुके हैं, तो क्या वे इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि सारी टेक्स्टाइल मिले बन्द कर के सिर्फ चरखे चलाए जाय और चरखे के द्वारा ही खादी बनायी जाय ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाएगी।

श्री हुकम राम : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश में खादी का उत्पादन कम पड़ गया है और कीमत बढ़ गई है क्योंकि एक बात तो यह बिल्कुल सत्य है कि जो खादी बनाते हैं वे कभी संगठित नहीं हुए और उसके कारण जो खादी को बनाने वाले हैं उन को ऊँचे काम में या जहाँ मैनेजमेंट

का काम आता है, उस में उनका कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। जो बड़े-बड़े लोग इस कमीशन में या बोर्ड में हैं वे उन को आने नहीं देते हैं।

They are all super-imposed white elephants who have either been defeated politicians or congressites in power previously.

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : खादी बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन हो रहा है। हम आशा करते हैं पुनर्गठित बोर्ड के माध्यम से ये सारी समस्याएँ जो हैं इन को हल करने में आसानी होगी।

श्री उपसेन : मुझे इस बात की स्पष्ट जानकारी है कि विलेज एण्ड खादी कमीशन के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे कम तनख्वाह पाते हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी खादी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे कि उन के वेतन, रहन-सहन के तौर-तरीके और भत्ते आदि बढ़ाने के लिए कोई स्पेशल वेज बोर्ड बनाएं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : ऐसा कोई सुझाव इस समय सामने नहीं है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether the government have received any complaints from the Khadi Commission workers in various States regarding the Commission, their salaries, wage board and other matters and if so, what action is the governing considering to take to help them?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not have before me at the moment any such complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: Short Notice Question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the next question is yours and it is very important. But what can I do? So many members rose to put supplementaries on the previous question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The proviso to rule 46 reads thus:

"Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he desires to give a reply."

I hope you will grant me permission, Sir, to put it and the Minister also is prepared to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak for yourself but you are speaking for the Minister also:

Now, Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of Uranium by USA for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

S.N.Q. 17. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI G. M. BANAT-WALLA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have recently agreed to resume supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, under what conditions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, on June 28, 1977, directed the issuance of the pending export licence XSNM-845 authorising the shipment of enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. There is no pre-condition as such but

there is an understanding that discussions would be held between U.S.A and India on the larger question of nuclear proliferation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am quoting an observation and I would like the hon. Prime Minister to say whether it is correct or not:

"Apart from various delay in approving contracted supplies of fuel for Tarapur, explanation at the lower level of President Carter's new nuclear policy leave little doubt that all efforts would be made to persuade India to open all its nuclear facilities to international inspection and to prevent it from re-processing spent fuel derived from whatever source."

Is the observation correct and is there a condition like that in the agreement between our government and the US Government?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no such condition. If there is a condition, I will never agree to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the reasons why the US stopped supply of enriched uranium to India? It is a fact that the US is committed to supply nuclear fuel to the Tarapur reactor for its life time, but by raising the bogey of nuclear proliferation, pressure has been built up in that country against maintaining supplies to India. The US administration dilly-dallied over the previous consignment of nine tonnes for over a year and India had to spend 1 lakh dollars to transport the uranium by air at the last moment. Is it correct or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was held up for a year no doubt because of various objections raised. Those objections are now withdrawn and they have sent it already. And, we have not agreed to any condition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about India having had to spend 1 lakh dollars or Rs. 8 lakhs?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is news to me; I do not know.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Is it a fact that since the peaceful explosions of 1974, the United States has been anxious to re-write the agreement for the supply of enriched uranium to our Tarapur atomic power station? Was our government sounded by the United States in the matter to the effect that it wishes to so re-write the agreement that peaceful explosions by our country are made impossible in future?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is true that the explosion that was made here for peaceful purposes—as it was claimed—has been misunderstood. And, therefore, it created all these difficulties. There is no question of any other explosion now for peaceful purposes. And this has been cleared in our talks. Therefore, this is not going to arise now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Prime Minister had said that the U.S. is sending enriched uranium to this country without any pre-condition. At the same time it is said, in the last part of the statement, that there will be talks between India and the United States on the question of nuclear proliferation. I would like to know, in this context, whether it was not a fact that the U.S. was exerting a kind of pressure on our country to toe its line on nuclear non-proliferation; and otherwise to starve Tarapur of nuclear enriched uranium? And now, when they are offering nuclear uranium fuel, what is it that we should discuss with the U.S. on this basic policy of nuclear proliferation?

There is another matter. Are we in a position—I don't know; I would like the Prime Minister to answer—to try to utilize our own uranium deposits—may be not in the immediate future—but is the government planning with that perspective, to make use of our own uranium resources for the future?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Coming to the last question first, there are two

ways of using uranium: one is using uranium in the natural form, and another is using enriched uranium. The Tarapur plant is built for enriched uranium; and, therefore, there it has to be used. We cannot use natural uranium, there. If you want to do that, we will have to scrap the plant and build a new plant, which is not at all necessary.

Coming to the other question on nuclear proliferation, that question is important for the whole world; and we are interested in it as much. The difficulty was only about signing a treaty. We have not signed it. I said that as long as those who possess atomic weapons and go on doing the explosions do not give them up, we cannot sign a treaty like that, with those people. Therefore, there is no question; but we are interested in seeing that proliferation does not take place. We are interested, therefore, that these powerful countries also give up this policy; and it is on those lines that we are going to have talks.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It beats me completely: Why should the Government of India recognize the *locus standi* of the Regulatory Commission? We have got a treaty between the U.S. and our country so far as this Tarapur project is concerned. The terms of the treaty are overriding. They are absolute. But yet we are recognising the status of the Regulatory Commission. Now the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that the Regulatory Commission is disposed favourably towards us. Why should the Government of India persuade itself to accepting the status of the Regulatory Commission under the treaty? Secondly, what has been the conclusive proof so far as the change in the attitude of the United States is concerned? Is it not the over-generous attitude of the Prime Minister, as revealed in his statement in May last, that he would be prepared for inspection by them of

any one of these plants in this country? That is what was reported in the paper.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I think it is only in his imagination. I never said it, and I will never agree to any inspection by anybody, until they allow me to inspect their plants. We are not going to allow it, and I have said that. The hon. Member seems to be drawing on his imagination, I am afraid. I have not made that statement. I do not know how he read this. I hope he will show it to me so that I could pull up the paper concerned how they could put a wrong thing in my mouth. There is no question of the Regulatory Commission being recognised by us. It is not for me to keep the Regulatory Commission or not to keep it. I have not signed it and I am not going to sign it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question has been stopped in the middle.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am very glad that the Prime Minister has clarified the position. But this is what appeared in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked you to show it to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The further question I was about to ask was how much supplies have been shipped by the United States Government so far?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Licence for 12 tonnes was issued on 29-6-77 and that is coming.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Prime Minister in the course of his reply just now made a very significant statement. He has stated that there is no question of any further peaceful explosion. Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes will always entail peaceful explosion. Now it looks as though the position is that there is a new commitment by the Government of India that they will not resort to peaceful explosion, even if it is necessary, because of international commitment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No such explosion is necessary, in my view. If the previous government had a different view, it is not my fault. They were wrong in saying so.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to state whether he has come across a newspaper report that our supply of enriched uranium will be in two consignments and that while the first consignment will be sent by plane, the second consignment will be despatched only after the American inspection team has inspected the Tarapore plant?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know from where he has got this information. I do not know it.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: A very important question is being discussed on account of this Short Notice Question. We welcome the statement from the Prime Minister that no condition of inspection is accepted. We are very glad for it. It is also very good that he has accepted the position that we will not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, because it is discriminatory. We are very glad because this is the accepted policy of the Government for long. Now he has expressed his personal view about the explosion or implosion for peaceful purposes. Are we going by his personal views in this matter, or are we guided by certain scientific and technological views and requirements in this matter? It is an accepted view, even in the world of

nuclear scientists, that there is something like peaceful explosion which is necessary for developmental purposes. It is an accepted proposition. Have we given it up for all time only to get certain things from the American Government? If that is so, we are afraid that possibly we are compromising a very great national interest in this matter, because the development of nuclear technology is very important. Therefore, I wish that even by implication the Prime Minister has not accepted this position. I would like to have a clarification on this point.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would be very happy if my hon. friend clarifies his knowledge about atomic energy. (Interruptions)

I am talking only of scientists. I do not claim to be a scientist; nor can the hon. Member claim to be a scientist, I had taken science in my college days, but I have forgotten it, I do not remember it now.

MR. SPEAKER: It must have been long, long ago.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even then, it is better. I had some scientific training. I wonder if he has it. That is why all the time shouting goes on.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The difficulty is about half-learning of science.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Half-learning according to him, but how is he qualified to say what constitutes learning of science? That is what he does not clarify. I do not want to enter into an argument.

I agree with him that I should not make a commitment for all future time. I cannot say that I know everything about the future or even everything about the present, but as far as I have understood the question, I have come to this conclusion that no

explosion is necessary for a peaceful purpose or, for use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. That is the conclusion I have reached. That is why I said there was no question of an explosion. But, if anything is necessary, we can always have it in consultation with other people. Nobody will object to it if it is necessary, if they are convinced. If I am convinced, I can convince them. If I require your help, I will have to convince you. Otherwise, nobody will help me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Although we are short of enriched uranium, we have our Jaduguda uranium ore. I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister what steps have been taken to prepare enriched uranium from the nature ore of uranium that is available at Jaduguda.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether there has been any kind of restriction from the supplier of enriched uranium that when it is used in Tarapur...

MR. SPEAKER: He has repeated that there is no condition at all. You are wasting the time of the House by asking the same question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The trouble with enriched uranium is that its by-product plutonium, is an explosive material. I want to know from him whether any restriction has been imposed on the use of uranium for the recovery of plutonium and the preservation of plutonium in our stockpile?

Explosion for peaceful purposes was made in Russia and U.S.A. Now they are using nuclear engineering for exploration of oil, exploration of mines, construction of dams, diversion of rivers etc. I have followed this process of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the last ten years and innumerable questions and discussions have been raised in this

House. I say that development of nuclear engineering in our country has got great potential. Is it not a fact that the Atomic Energy Commissioner is completely differing with this idea? They are of the opinion that it can be used for very fruitful developmental purposes in our country, for the exploration of oil, for the exploration of mines and also for diversification of rivers and construction of dams. That was the report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said very clearly that no authority in the world can prevent us from doing what we want or if we think it is necessary to use atomic energy and nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I ask...

MR. SPEAKER: I suggest that some day we must have a meeting in the Central Hall so that you can speak on nuclear energy. It will be very useful and it will be a very learned lecture. Unfortunately, this is only a Question Hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will finish in one sentence. I ask the hon. Prime Minister to explain this. According to the report and the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission, they have clearly said that peaceful nuclear engineering technology can be used for certain purposes. That was the firm opinion of the Atomic Energy Commission according to the report that was made available to us. Have they changed their opinion now?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have replied that already. Whatever nuclear engineering is necessary for peaceful purposes, will be done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Prime Minister's statement today is somewhat definite than the earlier one which he made some time ago, when he said that he did not know whether nuclear explosions were necessary for peaceful purposes. Now,

he said categorically that no nuclear explosions are necessary for peaceful purposes. (Interruptions) I stand corrected and we would be happy if that is ruled out. I would like the Prime Minister to answer this. Will he present a white paper or some document to this House so that this knowledge that is available to him, can also be made available to other Members of Parliament who could then at least revise their original stand that nuclear explosions are necessary for peaceful purposes?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not propose to do any such thing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that the working of Tarapur Atomic Power Station was considerably hampered because of lack of supply of enriched uranium, may I ask whether he has assured of himself that this supply will now be regular and adequate, and secondly, whether this was the point which also came up in his correspondence with President Carter when both have assumed power, one in America and the other happily in India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, I hope, it will be regular now. But who can say what will happen in the future? That was certainly one of the items in the correspondence too.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In view of the fact that there is slight confusion in the reply—I never question the bonafides of our hon. Prime Minister; may be there is a slight confusion in the use of words 'implosion' or 'explosion'—may I get a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister that according to scientific advice for the needs of the country, we will resort to any nuclear experiment—if he has any obsession about the word 'implosion' or 'explosion'—which is needed for the development of this country?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not propose to say anything beyond what I have stated.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know from the Prime Minister whether it is not a fact that the supply of uranium by the U.S. Government is not under the treaty entered into by India and U.S. and that one of the terms is that it is obligatory on the part of the U.S. Government to supply uranium regularly and, if so, what is the action that the Prime Minister is going to take in this matter?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: On what?

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sushila Nayar.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I want to know from the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the radiation from atomic explosions, whatever their purpose, peaceful or otherwise, constitutes very serious health hazard and the deleterious genetic effects can continue to operate for four to five generations. In view of this, I want to know whether any study has been made of the extent of radiation produced by the last atomic explosion and, if not, whether he will make it and make sure that health hazards are avoided before any further explosion is made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Fortunately, there was no such radiation in the last explosion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to know whether the Prime Minister can tell us if the restoration of democracy in this country helped to procure resumption of American supplies of this material and I also want to know whether the Prime Minister can tell us that within the reasonably foreseeable future we can develop independence of these supplies from abroad.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want to analyse the causes of understanding. It is no use complicating these matters further. Therefore, I do not want to enter into this argument.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What about the second part of my question

MR. SPEAKER: The second part is also answered.

श्री विजय कुमार महोत्रा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कहा गया कि अमेरिका से जो हमें मैटीरियल मिल रहा है, उसमें कोई शर्त नहीं है, और यह भी कहा गया है कि हम उस कमेटी को नहीं मानते हैं, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो यह कहा है कि कोई भी अणु-विस्फोट करने से पहले हमें कन्विस करना पड़ता है, तो यह शर्त कहां से आ जाती है और किस को कन्विस करना पड़ता है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have never said that. Why are these words attributed to me? If this misunderstanding takes place here, I do not know what will happen outside?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Associations of Government Employees

*446. **SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the rules relating to the formation of trade unions and associations by the Government employees; and

(b) what other effective channels for redressal of their grievances are proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) There is no restriction on the formation by Government employees of trade Unions or Service Associations as the case may be.

(b) In October, 1966, Government introduced a Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government Em-

ployees, with the object of promoting harmonious relations and of securing the greatest measure of cooperation between Government and the general body of its employees. Under the Scheme, Joint Councils are set up at different levels to enable the government to have discussions and consultations with the representatives of the staff on all matters of common interest relating to conditions of work and service, welfare of employees, improvement of efficiency and standards of work. This Scheme continues to be in operation.

Indo-US Meeting on Science and Technology

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

(a) whether Indo-US meeting on Science and Technology was held in USA in the 2nd week of June, 1977; and

(b) if so, outcome of the talks?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Indo-US Sub-commission on Science & Technology which was constituted under an agreement between India and USA in October, 1974, was held in Washington on the 16th and 17th June, 1977.

(b) The Sub-commission agreed on several new and expanded areas of mutual interest for scientific cooperation and scientific exchange. In the field of agriculture and water resources, the new areas identified for cooperation will include improved crop production efficiency, plant pest and disease control, improved animal production, improving the quality of food and feed resources, improving the efficiency of inorganic fertilisers, biological nitrogen-fixation, use of plant materials for paper production, wildlife conservation, economics of agricultural

marketing and production and studies of small farming and small agricultural business systems.

In the field of energy, environment and natural resources, proposals for cooperation in solar energy, fluidized bed combustion and hot gas cleanup of coal combustion were discussed. The latter two would be finalised after the visit of a US team of experts to India for discussion with Indian agencies concerned. It was also agreed to plan a bi-national seminar on joint areas of environmental interest. The need to hold scientific workshops to identify research and development problems in topics of importance such as arid land research, remote sensing for development, seismology and earthquake engineering, aimed at formulating specific proposals for collaborative activity was agreed upon.

In the area of health, new collaborative activities have been developed in leprosy and filariasis, and health delivery systems. It was agreed that additional emphasis would be put on joint activities in fields such as malaria and health effects of yogic techniques. Exchange of scientists in these areas would be promoted.

Collaborative programmes would be undertaken on flat conductor cables, radio and microwave antenna measurements, Standard Reference Materials, and dimensional metrology.

In the field of information sciences, apart from endorsing bilateral joint Indo-US seminars, the Sub-commission agreed on the need to explore the possibility of cooperative programmes in new directions, e.g. improved access to US technical reports, compilation and retrieval of information about scientific research, on line-searching in India of US data bases etc.

The Sub-commission also noted the need for joint examination of the means of developing ocean sciences research programmes of mutual in-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

terest and agreed on convening a workshop of scientists and officials for this purpose.

Release of Shri Ananda Murti of Ananda Marg

*452. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the effect that the leader of Ananda Marg, Shri Ananda Murti was convicted on false evidence, that he was poisoned when he was in detention and that he be released on bail, pending appeal;

(b) if so, the names of individuals and organisation who have made such representations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from a large number of individuals and organisations on some or all of the grounds mentioned in part (a) of the Question. The names of some of them are as under:—

(i) Ananda Marga Pracharaka Samgha with their central office in India and sectorial office in Berlin, West Germany.

(ii) Shri Samar Guha, M.P.

(iii) Syed Abdulla Bukhari, Shahi Imam, Jama Masjid, Delhi.

(iv) Lord Gardiner, M.P., U.K.

(v) Mrs. Jill Knight, M.P., U.K.

(vi) Mrs. Joyce Butler, M.P., U.K.

(vii) Shri Edward Loyden, M.P., U.K.

(viii) Lord Fenner Brockway, M.P. U.K.

(c) Shri P. R. Sarkar *alias* Anand Murti was convicted by the Additional

Sessions Judge, Patna, under Sections 120B/302, 109 and 201/109 I.P.C. and sentenced to imprisonment for life on 29-11-1976. An appeal against the judgement of the Sessions Court was filed by Shri Sarkar in the High Court on 25-1-1977. This has been admitted and will be taken up when the court reopens after the summer vacation. Since the matter is sub-judice, it is for the courts to decide whether or not the evidence against Shri P. R. Sarkar *alias* Anand Murti is adequate and reliable, or whether he could be acquitted of all the charges or his bail application could be accepted.

TV Coverage of Public Speeches made by Shri Sanjay Gandhi

*453. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the TV coverage of the public speeches of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his visits to various places inside the country and outside the country from 1st July, 1975 to 15th March, 1977;

(b) the particulars of film stars, film actresses, Central Ministers and other Government officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who accompanied Shri Sanjay Gandhi on his visits to various places during the above period;

(c) who bore the expenditure incurred on the persons accompanying Shri Sanjay Gandhi during his visit to various places; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A statement giving the particulars of the TV coverages of public speeches of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his visits to various places inside

and outside the country during the period July, 1975 to March 15, 1977 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The film and sound recording teams, who made the coverages in all cases, did not accompany Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Independently they went on official tour to the venue of these events and the expenditure on the travelling and daily allowance was borne by the Government. In the case of Central Ministers and Government officials, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. Government has no

information whether film stars, and film actresses, who are private individuals, accompanied Shri Sanjay Gandhi during his visits to various places. It is also not possible for the Government to collect such information from individual film artists.

(d) The publicity accorded to Shri Sanjay Gandhi by Government Media is one of the matters which has been looked into by the Dass Committee on Misuse of Mass Media. Further action in the matter would depend on the findings of the Committee and Government's decision thereon.

Statement

T. V. coverages provided to the public speeches of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his visits to various places Inside and outside Country during the period 1st July, 1975 to 15th March, 1977

December, 1975

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| 10 | Visit to old Delhi for cleanliness drive. |
| 28-31 | A.I.C.C. Session at Kema Gata Maru Nagar—(this coverage was part of the Coverage provided for the then Prime Minister). |

January, 1976

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| 20 | Youth Congress function to felicitate Yugoslav Youth Delegation in Delhi. |
| 28 | Speech at Meeting of Harijans in Delhi. |

February, 1976

- | | |
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| 21 | Visit to Calcutta. |
| 23 | Visit to Patna. |
| 26 | Addressing Minority Community conference at Bhopal. |

March, 1976

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 7 | Speech at A.I.C.C. meeting |
| 13 | Visit to N.D. M C. Housing Colonies in Delhi. |
| 21 & 22 | Visit to Andhra Pradesh. |
| 24 & 25 | Visit to Bikaner. |
| 28 & 29 | Visit to Lucknow and Rae-Bareilly. Interview with Malayam Daily. |

April, 1976

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| 4 to 16 | Visit to Ferozpur, Amritsar and other places in Punjab and Baraut in U. P. |
|---------|--|

May, 1976

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|----------|---|
| 2 & 3 | Visit to Agra. |
| 17 & 18 | Visit to Lucknow, Sitapur and Lakhimpur in U.P. |
| 23 to 26 | Tour of West Bengal. |

June, 1976

5 to 11

Visit to Moscow, Yaravan and Tashkent. (This coverage, was part of the then Prime Minister's visit to U.S.S.R.).

20

Visit to West U.P.

29

Visit to Bulandshahar.

July, 1976

1

Visit to Sultanpur and Amethi.

9 & 10

Visit to Lucknow and Sultanpur.

August, 1976

1

Visit to Family Planning Camps in Haryana.

4

Visit to Bhatinda, Punjab.

6

Visit to Government Servants colonies in South Delhi.

8

Visit to Re-settlement colonies in Delhi and speech at a Youth Congress meeting.

21

Visit to Rajghat, Shanti Van and Vijay Ghat in Delhi.

24

Speech at a Family planning camp in Delhi.

September, 1976

6

Visit to South Delhi colonies.

21

Visit to Family planning camps in Delhi.

October, 1976

2

Inauguration of a new road in Narela.

3 & 4

Visit to Banswara, Rajasthan.

8 to 10

Visit to Mauritius (Dry) (The coverage at Mauritius was part of the coverage provided for the then Prime Minister.)

13

Return from Mauritius (Film) .

16 & 17

Visit to Varanasi, Allahabad and Fatehpur.

18

Visit to Kanpur.

21

Visit to Youth Camp at Ajnala.

29 to 31

Visit to Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Natar da and Aurangabad.]

November, 1976

9

Visit to Ajnala.

14

Laying Foundation stone of a post office in Delhi.

17

Press Conference in Delhi.

18 to 23

Speeches and engagement at Calcutta and the A. I. C. C. Session at Gauhati.

(The coverage at Gauhati was a part of the coverage for the then Prime Minister).

28

Visit to flood affected areas in Madras.

December, 1976

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 5 to 7 | Visit to Saharanpur, Dehradun and Hardwar. |
| 12 | Foundation stone laying of Labour Colony in Delhi. |
| 14 | Inauguration of Youth magazine in Delhi. |
| 18 to 19 | Visit to Bihar. |
| 23 | Inauguration of Arya Yuvak Sammelan in Delhi. |
| 25 & 26 | Visit to flood-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and address to Youth Congress. |

January, 1977

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| 3 to 6 | Visit to Lucknow, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Rae-Barcilly. |
| 8 to 10 | Visit to Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria. |
| 11 | Visit to Karnal. |
| 13 | Inauguration of Marriage consulting Cell in Delhi. |
| 15 | Visit to Patiala. |
| 16 | Visit to Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaipur. |
| 17 to 30 | Tour of Orissa. |
| 31 | Speech in Delhi. |

February, 1977

- | | |
|----|---|
| 17 | Visit to Sultanpur. |
| 18 | Speech in Delhi. |
| 22 | Address to Congress-men in Delhi. |
| 25 | Speech at Family Planning Rally in Delhi. |

March, 1977

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | News-item about alleged firing on Shri Sanjay Gandhi's car near Sultanpur.
(This was taken as a 'dry' news item in the news bulletin on the basis of radio pool copy). |
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Small Newspapers

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

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for enactment of price page schedule to ensure survival of small newspapers in competition with big papers owned by business magnates; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken/proposed to safeguard and promote the growth of small newspapers in the regional languages?

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

(b) The Supreme Court in case of Sakal Papers (P) Ltd. & Ors. V. the Union of India (1962) 3 S.C.R. 842 and

Writ petition Nos. 334/71, 175, 186 and 264 of 1972 on the Import Policy of Newsprint for 1972-73, had declared the Newspaper (Price & Page) Act, 1956 and the Order passed thereunder as unconstitutional and void. Therefore, the question of promoting fresh legislation and re-introducing the Price-Page Schedule requires careful examination.

As regards, steps taken to safeguard and promote the growth of small newspapers, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Assistance provided to Small Newspapers

To encourage the small newspapers, the Press Information Bureau has a number of services. In-depth stories

written in simple and capsule form covering developments in agriculture, industry, science and technology and social sciences are being prepared every month and released in all the major languages. A digest of news is issued by the regional/branch offices of the Bureau in the languages of the region.

Photo and ebonoid blocks are also supplied to the small newspapers. The ebonoid supply, started in 1964, serves papers which cannot afford the cost of block making.

A new photo service in the form of "Charba" was started in September, 1971 to help and encourage Urdu papers printed by litho process. "Charba" is the impression of Zinc block on a specially treated paper meant for reproduction.

Small newspapers can get their requirement of newsprint from NEPA which is cheaper than imported newsprint. They also have the option to take all their requirements from High Sea Sales.

Small newspapers are given priority for import of printing machinery and allied equipment over medium and big newspapers.

Newspapers with a circulation of less than 2,000 copies are exempted from the provisions relating to the submission of Chartered Accountant Certificate to prove their utilization of newsprint.

Every effort is made by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to make increasing use of small newspapers and periodicals particularly for mass campaigns for which readership of the people in all walks of life is required.

Recruitment Rules in Kandla Port Trust

*455. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules in Kandla Port Trust in existence

prior to the formation of the Port Trust have been altered by the port trust authorities in contravention of Section 29(1)(f) of the Major Port Trust Act 1963 to certain favourite persons;

(b) whether there is great resentment among other members of the staff working in Kandla Port Trust;

(c) whether this arbitrary alteration of recruitment rules has caused great hardship to senior persons who have been thus deprived of promotion etc.; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in this regard to improve the situation and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In May, 1976 some changes to widen the avenues of promotion in certain categories were made by the Kandla Port Trust Board in accordance with the agreed conclusions reached in discussions with the recognised union and within the powers available to the Board under Regulation 7 of the Kandla Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulation, 1964.

(b) to (d). The latest changes affected prospects of promotion of staff in a few categories where such staff will share higher promotional posts with some additional categories. Some representations to this effect have been received and the Kandla Port Trust has held discussions with the Union representatives and are re-examining the matter.

Project Report on Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas

*456. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project reports on sub-plan for tribal areas have been finalised; and

(b) the progress made so far in achieving the objectives of the sub-plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The tribal sub-plan areas are to be covered by 155 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The State Governments have submitted so far 121 Projects Reports, which have been discussed and approved by the Government of India, subject to certain observations.

(b) With the implementation of the new programme, the level of investment in the tribal areas from State Plans is being substantially stepped up from about 170 crores in 1976-77 to 259 crores in 1977-78. The Special Central Assistance this year will be Rs. 55 crores as against Rs. 40 crores in the previous year. The State Governments have been requested to undertake a detailed review of physical achievements in the first three years of the Plan.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plan in West Bengal

*457. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant in the coastal area of West Bengal was under consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission for the last few years;

(b) whether views regarding the desirability of setting up of such a nuclear power plant were exchanged between the State Government and the Atomic Energy Commission on several occasions;

(c) if so, points of agreement and divergence emerged out of such dialogues;

(d) whether the proposed power plant will considerably meet the demands of power supplies of Orissa and Bihar as well; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to take final decision about it?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (e). During the discussions held in November, 1974 with West Bengal State Planning Board on the question of setting up a nuclear power plant in the Eastern Region, the Board was advised to conduct a detailed study to determine the most desirable and optimal mix of thermal, hydel, and nuclear power to cater to the demands of the region over a specified time period in the context of the overall regional and national energy policy and to approach the Ministry of Energy, in case the study revealed that a nuclear power station was economically viable in the Eastern Region. Further developments are awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of Commission for Backward Classes

*458. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Commission for Backward Classes, set up in 1956 and on which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was spent were not implemented by Government; and

(b) whether in view of the worse economic, social and political condition of these communities as compared to the Scheduled Castes, Government propose to implement those recommendations now for upliftment of these people?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provision contained in article 340(3) of the Constitution, the report of the Backward Classes Commission together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon was:

laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1956. The Government have now taken a decision to set up a Civil Rights Commission which, among other things, will look after the safeguards for the Backward Classes.

Manufacture of Electronic Watches

*459. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued industrial licences to more than 10 parties for manufacturing electronic watches during the last 16 months and out of which only one is operating;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government are also losing export opportunities due to some restrictions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). In the last 16 months, i.e. from March 1976 to June 1977, 5 approvals have been given in the small scale sector and one letter of intent to a party in the organised sector for the manufacture of electronic watches, all on a 100 per cent export basis. Application for import licences for raw materials have been received from only one of these 6 units and that application has been recommended, in December 1976, for issue of import licence. The party is in the process of setting up production.

(d) No, Sir.

Vacancies in Cochin Dock

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

(a) whether Government are aware that fifty per cent of the Registered

workers' posts have fallen vacant in the Cochin Dock;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reasons for these vacancies not being filled up?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). As against the original strength of 2127 registered workers under the Cochin Dock Labour Board, the strength as on 1-6-1977 was 1018.

(c) Original strength of workers had become surplus to actual requirements due to reduction in the availability of employment in the Dock.

Import of Tugs

*462. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the major port trusts have decided in favour of importing tugs when there is adequate capacity in the existing shipyards in the country to manufacture tugs required by major ports;

(b) if so, what prompted the major port trusts to import tugs instead of getting them manufactured indigenously; and

(c) what is Government's reaction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). In the last ten years, a total of 27 tugs have been ordered for the 10 Major Ports in India i.e. 8 Port Trusts and 2 major ports of New Mangalore and New Tuticorin run by the Government. Of these, only 2 second-hand tugs, one each for Madras and Visakhapatnam were imported in 1970 in view of the immediate necessity of providing tug power at these Ports

and the inability of the indigenous Yards to make these tugs available in time.

Tenders have been/are being invited for 4 more tugs one each for the Ports of Kandla and New Tuticorin and 2 for New Mangalore.

As the figures would show the indigenous available capacity is fully utilised for the purpose.

Financial Assistance for Rural Electrification

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

(a) whether central financial assistance is made available to various States of the Union towards their respective plan-projects for 100 per cent rural electrification in the districts;

(b) if so, facts thereof, statewide for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(c) whether Gujarat Government had asked for such financial assistance for specific districts of Ahmedabad & Gandhinagar; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

The Plans for 100 per cent rural electrification in the districts are drawn and executed by the States and Union Territories in their respective areas in a phased manner having regard to the available resources. These plans are largely financed from their plan resources. Additional Central loan assistance is made available by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for specific schemes and projects prepared by the State Electricity Boards. Resources are also mobilised by the Boards from Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation, scheduled banks and by floating rural debentures.

(b) State-wise details of loan assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (April-June 1977) are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Gujarat State Electricity Board has sponsored only two projects for financial assistance for rural electrification in Ahmedabad district. These projects have already been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation. No project for Gandhinagar district has been received from the Board.

(d) Details of the two schemes approved for Ahmedabad district are as below:—

Name of the Schemes]	Date of Sanction	Coverage		Loan amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs).
		Villages	Pumpsets	
Dehgam taluk in Ahmedabad District.	31-12-73	46	650	40.34
Dholka taluk in Ahmedabad District.	31-5-74	64	875	39.13

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Loan amount disbursed		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (April-June)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.90	7.32	0.17
2.	Assam	2.37	2.52	..
3.	Bihar	7.69	9.37	0.87
4.	Gujarat	2.74	3.94	..
5.	Haryana	1.16	1.70	0.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.48	1.51	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.48	3.64	0.12
8.	Karnataka	2.89	3.31	..
9.	Kerala	1.30	0.86	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.35	12.10	0.14
11.	Maharashtra	3.83	3.86	0.07
12.	Manipur	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	0.83	1.19	..
14.	Nagaland	0.38	0.48	..
15.	Odisha	7.46	7.07	0.52
16.	Punjab	3.12	4.92	0.36
17.	Rajasthan	5.33	8.11	0.49
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.87	2.43	0.01
19.	Tripura	0.49	0.63	..
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7.13	6.99	1.91
21.	West Bengal	6.74	6.24	..
TOTAL		72.54	88.19	4.75

Sale of Imported Picture Tubes to T.V. Manufacturers by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation

*464. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation

propose to sell imported picture tubes directly to T.V. manufacturers;

(b) if so, the cost at which it will be supplied to them; and

(c) to what extent the prices of T.V. will go down?

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

(b) Rs. 375/-.

(c) Government have announced in the Union Budget for 1977-78, that the concessional excise duty of 5 per cent on T.V. sets will apply to those with an ex-factory price upto Rs. 1600/-; this lower rate of excise duty was applicable to sets with an ex-factory price upto Rs. 1800/- during 1976-77. Government expects that with the reduction in the ex-factory price of the T.V. picture tube from Rs. 465/- to Rs. 375/- i.e. by Rs. 90/-, and price reductions in various other input items needed for the production of T.V. sets (as brought out in the Marathe Panel on Cost and Price Structure of the T.V. Picture Tube Industry), manufacturers will be able to reduce their ex-factory price from Rs. 1800/- to Rs. 1600/- (and less) and take advantage of the lower excise duty level only thus available to them. On this basis, a reduction of around Rs. 210/- in the consumer price of a standard, single-channel 51 cm T.V. set can be expected.

Management of the Collieries in Andhra Pradesh

3285. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the managements of most of the collieries in Andhra Pradesh brought maximum pressure on the miners, increased the work-load, closed the channel of representations of the workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to information received, no undue pressure has been exerted by the management of the Singareni Collieries, which is under the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the

workers. For increasing production and productivity, Singareni Collieries Company Limited have increased manpower and adopted measures such as incentive schemes which have been introduced in consultation with the Workers' Representatives. Grievance procedures and other channels of representation of workers continue to remain open and in use in Singareni Collieries.

(b) Does not arise.

गोहाटी में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च

3286. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के गोहाटी में हुए गत अधिवेशन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा लगभग 54 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे; और

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

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) असम के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध प्राप्त आरोपों के जापनों में से एक का सम्बन्ध गोहाटी के निकट जवाहर नगर में हुए अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन के सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रबन्धों से है । मुख्य मंत्री ने भी इस विषय पर एक पत्र भेजा है । इस मामले पर सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Allocation for Agriculture and Irrigation

3287. SHRI DHARAMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations for Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan separately State-wise in the Fifth Five Year Plan regarding Agriculture and Irrigation, together with a summary of major projects;

(b) the amount of allocations spent and targets achieved upto date; and

(c) whether Government propose a review or rephrasing of allocations and targets for the remaining period of the plan for securing objectives of the full plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b).

A set of statements (I to X) giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-679/7].

(c) Additional outlays as already indicated in the Budget for 1977-78 under the following sectors have been made. Their state-wise allocations are being worked out.

(Rs. Crores)

Sector	Additional Assistance
Major & Medium Irrigation	100 Advance plan assistance to States.
Minor Irrigation	260* *From the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and other lending agencies.
Rural Roads	20 With supplementary outlays from resources of State Governments and Local Bodies.
Rural Water Supply Power	40
(i) Rural Electrification Corporation	20
(ii) Rural electrification for energising pumpsets.	175* *Will be supplemented by institutional finance.
Handloom	20
Sericulture	4

Inquiry into Death of Shri Siddarth Bandodkar

3288. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Siddarth Bandodkar brother of the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu died a few months ago as a result of bullet injury suffered by him on the 8th December, 1975;

(b) whether the said injury was caused by an unlicensed pistol and the pistol did not bear any finger prints;

(c) whether Smt. Anuradha Bandodkar alias Leena Chandavarkar widow of the deceased has applied to the Government for an inquiry into the whole incident; and

(d) if so, the contents of the said application and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Shri Siddarth Bandodkar, brother of the Chief Minister, Goa, Daman & Diu was injured by a pistol shot on the 18th December, 1975. After treatment at the Goa Medical College Hospital and, thereafter, at the Jaslok Hospital, Bombay, he returned to Goa in August, 1976. On the 21st October, 1976, he was admitted to the Jaslok Hospital for treatment of a complication. He underwent an operation but his condition started deteriorating and he died on the 7th November, 1976, that is, after eleven months of the first injury.

(b) According to the report of the Lt. Governor, Goa, Daman & Diu, the pistol from which Shri Bandodkar received an injury was an unlicensed one and it did not bear any finger prints.

(c) and (d). Smt. Anuradha Bandodkar, widow of the deceased, in her letter dated the 29th May, 1977, has requested for a thorough investigation into the death of her husband. She has also alleged that wrong treatment was given to her husband on the second occasion in the Jaslok Hospital. The matter is receiving attention.

Representation from Defence Civilian Pensioners Association

3289. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a written representation dated 11th December, 1976 from Defence Civilian Pensioners' Association, Pune in regard to their various demands; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The representation dated 11th December, 1976 from Defence Civilian Pensioners' Association, Pune, was addressed to the then Prime Minister. A copy of the representation was, however, received in Defence Ministry, and examined in consultation with the Finance Ministry. It was not found possible to accept the demands which are of a general nature and affect all Central Government pensioners and not merely the Defence civilian pensioners.

Cantonment Area in Srinagar

3290. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cantonment area in Srinagar is in a very bad shape so far as roads, sewerage, sanitation and lighting is concerned;

(b) what is the annual allotment of funds to Cantonment Board in Badamebagh (Srinagar); and

(c) whether in view of the development in the Cantonment area more funds will be allocated this year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) In certain areas, the position is not quite satisfactory.

(b) Funds are not allotted to all Cantonment Boards. Grants-in-aid are, however, given by Central Government to deficit Boards subject to availability of funds and based on the needs of particular Cantonments. In the last two years, the Badami-bagh Cantonment Board received total grants as indicated below:—

1975-76	Rs. 2,34,839.00 .
1976-77	Rs. 2,99,080.00

(c) An ad-interim grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,84,800 has been sanctioned for the current year. Further allotment of funds will be considered having

due regard to the Budget deficit of the Cantonment Board and the funds available with Government for allocation to various Cantonment Boards.

Air Station at Ratnagiri

3291. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARI' LEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of A.I.R. Station at Ratnagiri has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the station has not yet started functioning regularly for want of formal inauguration ceremony?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A 20 K.W. medium wave transmitter with interim studio set up was commissioned into regular service from 30th January, 1977. Permanent studio set up is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

(b) Does not arise.

Earnings from commercial advertisements on T.V.

3292. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what are the earnings on account of commercial advertisements on T.V. from the date of introduction of the commercial programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): According to the amount of business booked till 30th June, 1977, the gross earnings for TV commercials from 1st January, 1976 to 30th June, 1977 is Rs. 1,84,37,200.

Expenditure incurred by Nagaland Govt. during the visit of Former Congress President

3293. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the expenditure incurred by the Nagaland Government during the visit of the former Congress President, Shri D. K. Barooah and other members of the Party during inauguration of Congress Party in Nagaland last year;

(b) under what head of Account have these expenditure been met; and

(c) how do Government propose to recover the amount of money incurred on account of Congress Party activities originally not provided in the budget?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Nagaland, no expenditure was incurred by the State Government in connection with the inaugural function of the Congress Party at Mokokchung (Nagaland). An expenditure of Rs. 4000/- was, however, incurred by the State Government on 16 vehicles which were provided for use of the two Chief Ministers, three Ministers from neighbouring States and one Dy. Minister of the Union Cabinet. Afterwards some Ministers visited two villages near Mokokchung where a public reception and cultural shows were organised, in their honour, by the District Administration for which an expenditure of Rs. 5,800/- was incurred. The State Government also provided some material like C. G. I. sheets, G. I. Pipes etc. from their stocks. These materials were returned to the State Government after the function.

(c) Since the expenditure indicated above was incurred only on the Reception etc. to visiting dignitaries, the question of recovery does not arise.

Representations from Cantonment Board Employees' Union

3294. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received written representations from various Cantonment Board Employees' Unions requesting that the pension-scheme introduced to them should be made applicable to the employees also who retired from service before 1st May, 1976; and

(b) if so, action taken in respect of the said representation?

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

(b) It has not been found feasible to accede to these requests.

Development of Major Ports

3295. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been high percentage of under-utilisation of the approved amounts for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the respective percentage and the reasons for such under-utilisation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The position of utilisation of the approved amounts for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year plan is as under :--

Port Project	Original Estimated Provision in IV plan	Revised Provision (after mid-term appraisal)	Total Expenditure.	Percentage of Utilisation vis-a-vis Revised Provision
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calcutta	5.86	4.39	3.19	72.67
*Haldia Dock Project	40.00	50.00	72.56 2.26	149.64
*Haldia Channel Dredging				
Bombay	48.14	25.62	17.07	66.63
Madras	20.84	36.43	30.81	84.57

71	Written Answers	JULY 13, 1977	Written Answers	72	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cochin	.	17.89	18.00	7.47	41.50
Visakhapatnam	.	51.65	56.86	62.63	110.15
Kandla	.	9.45	9.00	5.05	56.11
Mormugao	.	22.00	32.00	21.19	66.22
Paradip	.	14.00	17.00	13.48	79.29
New Mangalore Port	.	16.00	18.00	21.01	116.72
Port of New Tuticorin	.	17.00	22.00	18.61	84.59
Bhagirathi Hooghly River Training Works	.	8.00	5.00	4.47	89.40
Central Dredging Organisation	.	9.00	10.01	9.80	97.90
		279.83	304.31	289.60	95.16

*Provided for in V plan.

Some of the reasons for under-utilisation of the approved amounts are:--

- Appraisal of some of the schemes still remaining under examination.
- Difficulties encountered during execution of works such as dredging of harder material in the Mormugao Channel.
- General shortage of steel and difficulties in movement of construction materials during that period.
- Delay in supply of material handling plant and equipment and other port craft including tugs and dredgers by indigenous manufacturers.
- A ban on construction of houses and non-functional buildings.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act

3296. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the date from which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, which received the assent of the President on 18th September, 1976 shall come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The matter is under active consideration.

Personal Staff of Ministers

3297. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of deputing personal staff for Ministers/State Ministers and Deputy Ministers;

(b) whether Minister concerned has an option to select a person of his own choice even from outside.

(c) whether there is any panel of selected Government servants for all

cadres of personal staff for selection and deputation of personnel with the Ministers; and

(d) what are the ranks and cadres of personnel, if prescribed, for Ministers' personal staff?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers can appoint persons of their choice against posts sanctioned on their personal staff. There is no panel for appointment to such posts. However, considering the nature of duties of the posts of Special Assistants, the normal practice is to appoint serving Government officers to these posts.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-680/77].

Regional imbalances in Employment

3298. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the percentage of the growth of employment during the last two years in the States of the eastern and western regions;

(b) reasons for variance in the growth of employment, if any; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to remove the regional imbalances, if any?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The comparative figures of the percentage of the growth of employment during the last two years viz., 1974-75 and 1975-76 in the States of eastern and western regions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) A positive growth rate of employment has been registered in both the regions. The growth of employment does not show any uniform pattern.

(c) Keeping in view regional imbalances, special programme have been formulated in the Fifth Plan for specific areas. In future also programmes will be designed with the object of removing these imbalances.

Statement

Employment growth rate in the States of eastern and western regions

Zone/States/Union Territories	Percentage Variation	
	1975-74	1976-75
I. Eastern Zone	+2.7	+1.5
1. Bihar	+0.8	+1.6
2. Orissa	+1.0	+9.2
3. West Bengal	+4.1	+0.1
II. Western Zone	+1.4	+2.7
1. Gujarat	+2.3	+3.5
2. Maharashtra	+0.9	+3.5
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	+7.0	+3.4

NOTE: 1. Employment figures for individual States may not necessarily add up to Zonal total due to rounding off.

2. Percentages have been calculated on absolute figures.

3. Manipur has been excluded due to non-receipt of data.

4. Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are yet to be covered under EMI Programme.

Source : Ministry of Labour (D.G.E.&T.) Employment Market Information Data.

**Indian Citizenship for Refugees in
Rajmahal Thana**

3299. FATHER ANTHONY MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are hundreds of refugees in Rajmahal Thana (Police Station) from Bangladesh since 1963 who have not yet got Indian citizenship in spite of repeated petitions; and

(b) whether this delay and tacit refusal to grant the refugees Indian citizenship is causing lots of land dispute and feuds in the locality where the refugees reside?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Bihar, there are 92 refugees whose applications for grant of Indian citizenship are still pending. These persons were required to submit certain documents in connection with their registration as Indian citizens. They have since done so and action is under way for expeditious disposal of their applications. Information regarding land disputes etc. arising out of this matter is awaited from Bihar Government.

Augmentation of Power Generation

3301. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the additional generating capacity created in 1976-77 and the present capacity in the country, State-wise and project-wise and actual utilization; and

(b) the details of schemes under implementation or sanctioned to augment power generation and the time by which they will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 1712.1 MW comprising 980 MW of thermal capacity and 732.1 MW of hydel capacity were added during 1976-77. Two statements I and II, one for thermal and the other for hydel capacity showing the State-wise and project-wise present installed capacity and actual generation and plant load factor during the year 1976-77, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-681/77].

(b) Statement III showing the details of scheme under implementation and the likely dates of their commissioning is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-681/77].

**Use of Latex in manufacturing
Rubber Products**

3302. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large quantity of rubber is available in Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal in view to make use of the Latex in manufacturing rubber products by starting new rubber factories worth the name to give employment to large number of people?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)

The production of natural rubber in Kanya Kumari District in 1976-77 was 8,410 tonnes as against the total production of 1,49,632 tonnes in the country during that year.

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

**आकाशवाणी से श्री किशोर कुमार
के गीतों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना**

3303. श्री राघव जी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से श्री किशोर कुमार के गीतों के प्रसारण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह आदेश कब और किसने जारी किया था और इसको जारी करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या यह आदेश अनुचित था और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का आदेश जारी करने वाले के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) से (ग) : जी, हां । प्रतिबन्ध आदेश सरकार द्वारा 4 मई, 1976 को जारी किया गया था और 18 जून, 1976 को रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

यह महसूस किया गया था कि आकाशवाणी फिल्मी गीतों का प्रसारण करते समय गायकों, फिल्मों, संगीत निर्देशकों, आदि के नामों का उल्लेख करके सिनेमा आर्टिस्टों के रूप को प्रतिबिम्बित कर रही थी, परन्तु इसके बदले में कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं कर रही थी । तदनुसार यह निर्णय लिया गया कि सिनेमा आर्टिस्टों को कहा जाए कि वे आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए तत्-प्रति-तत् आधार पर कार्यक्रम तैयार करें और उन्हें प्रस्तुत करके उनके साथ सहयोग करें । यह उन मामलों में से एक है, जिनकी जन सम्पर्क माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग सम्बन्धी दास समिति ने जांच की है ।

**Arrest of 30 Members of the all India
Stainless Steel Re-rollers Asso-
ciation**

3304. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether thirty members of All India Stainless Steel Re-rollers Association were arrested;

(b) if so, their demand; and

(c) whether their demand is genuine according to Industries (Development Regulation) Act and its provisions of 1964?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration 317 arrests have been made of the All India Stainless Steel Re-rollers Association upto 10th July, 1977.

(b) The demands of the Association are:

(i) The reduction of levy on the imported stainless steel should be withdrawn;

(ii) A complete ban may be imposed on the import of stainless steel sheets for the actual users.

(c) The provisions of Industries (Development Regulation) Act, 1964, are not applicable to the small scale stainless steel re-rollers.

**Piracy by Foreign Ship Owners in
connivance with Indian Shipping
Agents**

3305. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI VINODBHAI B.
SHETH:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the organized piracy by certain

foreign ship owners in connivance with Indian shipping agents whereby exports do not reach their destination;

(b) what is the approximate value of exports lost and financial loss suffered by the consignees, insurance companies and the Government as a result of the piracy; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During 1973-74 to 1976-77, there were 9 instances where our exports had not reached their declared destinations. It is a fact that all these shipments had been carried by foreign vessels which had called at our ports, as non-Conference operators, there is nothing to suggest that there was an organized attempt either by the foreign parties or by the local agents to divert such cargoes.

(b) There is no direct loss to Government. The loss to Indian insurers is estimated to be about Rs. 6 crores. This loss pertains to 5 out of these 9 cases, since all the exports were not insured in India. While the value of the exports is not known, the quantum of cargo is about 33,000 tonnes.

(c) In terms of the commercial practice in the country, our shippers have the freedom of choice in regard to shipping lines. Our ports are also free for international shipping. Therefore, it is mainly for the shippers to exercise greater caution before extending patronage to foreign vessels whose antecedents are not fully known.

Second Pay Commission's Recommendations regarding Disparity in Pay Scales of Employees of J.C.B. and Government of India Press

3306. SHRI MAHILAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 163 on the 22nd June,

1977 regarding Second Pay Commission's recommendations regarding disparity in pay scales of employees of JCB and Government of India Press, and state:

(a) whether the employees working in the Reading Branch of J.C.B. had made representations to the authorities in January, 1974 for the removal of disparity in their pay scales; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far by Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

News item "End to Hegemony of Civil Service Urged"

3307. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in *The Times of India* dated the 9th June, 1977 under the caption "End to Hegemony of Civil Service urged"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations made in the said news report are too general to admit of specific action.

Per-capita Income

3308. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States in India having per-capita income below the per-capita National income;

(b) whether steps are being taken to raise the per-capita income of these States so as to be equal to the Per-capita National income; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to the latest series of comparable estimates of States' income (prepared by Central Statistical Organisation) for the period 1970-71 to 1972-73, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have per capita income lower than the national average.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Several Steps are being taken to reduce the disparities in Per Capita Incomes of different States. The reduction of regional disparities is one of the accepted objectives of national policy. The problem is one of ensuring the accelerated economic development of comparatively backward areas. With this end in view, 10 per cent of Central assistance to State Plans is allotted only to States whose per capita income is below the National average. Another 10 per cent of Central assistance is allotted in consideration of special problems like drought affected areas, desert areas, tribal areas, hill areas, etc. Further the Central Government gives special additional Central assistance for the development of hill and tribal areas, many of which fall in these States. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, a more liberal pattern of Central assistance has been adopted under which 90 per cent of Central assistance is given by way of grants and 10 per cent by way of loans, while in other cases the proportion of grants to loans is 30:70.

The North Eastern Council also undertakes development schemes of common benefit to the regions which

are fully financed by the Centre. In deciding the Central Governments' investments in industry and infrastructure, and in schemes of industrial incentives, the objective of reducing inter-state and regional inequalities is also borne in mind.

सीमेंट का उत्पादन और निर्यात

3309. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 से 1975-76 की बीच देश में सीमेंट का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उपरोक्त अवधि में, वर्षवार, कितना सीमेंट निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) देश में वर्ष 1977-78 में सीमेंट का कितना उत्पादन होने की संभावना है और इसमें से कितना सीमेंट निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज) :
(क) 1973-74 से 1975-76 की अवधि में उत्पादन किये गये तथा बाहर भेजे गये सीमेंट का परिमाण इस प्रकार है ।

वर्ष	उत्पादन (दस लाख मी० टन)	निर्यात * (लाख मी० टनों में)
		*नेपाल, भूटान को भेजे गये सीमेंट को छोड़ कर
1	2	3
1973-74	14.66	1.30
1974-75	14.80	3.10
1975-76	17.29	4.01

(ख) : वर्ष 1977-78 की अवधि में लगभग 180 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन होने की आशा है। इस उत्पादन में से वर्ष में किए जाने वाले निर्यात की मात्रा निश्चित नहीं की गई है। आगामी तिमाही में होने वाले प्रत्याशित सीमेंट उत्पादन पर विचार करके निर्यात किए जाने वाले सीमेंट का परिमाण तिमाही आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है। फिर भी वर्तमान वर्ष में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जिसके माध्यम से कि सीमेंट के निर्यात का प्रणालीकरण किया जाता है, अपरिवर्तनीय दायित्वों के कम न किये जा सकने वाले न्यूनतम परिमाण तक ही सीमेंट का निर्यात सीमित रखा जायेगा।

भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3310. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संप अध्ययन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति के अनुसार भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय विश्व के कई अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक के अद्यतन आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 150 डालर है जब कि अनेक अन्य देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय केवल 70 डालर ही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सरकार को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के इस प्रकार के किसी अध्ययन की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) 1976 में प्रकाशित विश्व बैंक एटलस के नवीनतम संस्करण के अनुसार 1975 में भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 150 अमरीकी डालर थी। केवल एक देश अर्थात् भूटान की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 70 डालर थी।

(ग) जिनकी देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय भारत से कम है व निम्नलिखित हैं:—

देश	प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (अमरीकी डालर)
1. भारत	150
2. बेनिन	140
3. पाकिस्तान	140
4. अफगानिस्तान	130
5. गिनी	130
6. नाइजर	130
7. चाड	120
8. बंगलादेश	110
9. बर्मा	110
10. नेपाल	110
11. बुरुण्डी	100
12. इथोपिया	100
13. सोमालिया	100
14. माली	90
15. रुवाण्डा	90
16. अपर वोल्टा	90
17. भूटान	70

Inclusion of Dogri in 8th Schedule of Constitution

3311. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dogri has been accepted by the Sahitya Akademi as an independent modern Indian language; and

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the sentiments of Dogri-speaking people, steps will be taken to include Dogri in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Sahitya Akademi has recognised Dogri as an independent Indian literary language.

(b) There is no proposal at present to include Dogri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. However, the endeavour of Government is to encourage the development of cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee for Transport Workers

3312. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the National Transport Workers Union (INTUC) of Tamil Nadu for constituting a Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee at National level for the workers working in public and private sector transport industry for fixing wages and other conditions of service; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken to this demand?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No such demand has been received in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(b) Does not arise.

जे०सी०बी० के फोटो लिथो प्रेस और विभाग के लैंटर पैस के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में असमानता

3313. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने दिसम्बर, 1974 में जे०सी०बी० के फोटो लिथो प्रेस की रीडिंग ब्रांच में काम करने वाले रीडर ग्रेड-I और कापी होल्डरों के लिये क्रमशः 425—600 रुपये और 260—400 रुपये के वेतन मान मंजूर किये थे ;

(ख) क्या इस विभाग में लैंटर प्रेस की रीडिंग ब्रांच में काम करने वाले रीडर ग्रेड-I और कपी होल्डरों को अभी भी क्रमशः 380—560 रुपये और 260—350 रुपये के वेतनमान दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो एक ही विभाग की दो ब्रांचों में काम करने वाले एक ही श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में असमानता के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन विभाग के लैंटर प्रेस में काम करने वाले इन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों ने इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1976 में अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को अभ्यावेदन दिये थे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ज्वाइंट साइफर ब्यूरो के फोटो लिथो प्रेस को हाल ही में भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के पैटर्न पर बनाया गया है। अतः, फोटो लिथो प्रेस में रीडर ग्रेड-I तथा कौपी होल्डरों का वेतनमान उसी

दर पर निर्धारित किया गया है, जो भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के लिए निर्धारित है। रीडर ग्रेड-I और लैटर प्रेस के कापी होल्डरों के मामले में तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के वेतनमानों की तुलना में कम वेतनमानों की सिफारिश की थी, क्योंकि संभवतः लैटर प्रेस में इन वर्गों के संशोधनपूर्व वेतनमान भी कम थे।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

रक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं पर व्यय

3314. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं पर प्रतिवर्ष 35 करोड़ रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक राशि खर्च की जाती है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये प्रयोगशालाय कहां हैं, प्रत्येक में विभिन्न पदों पर पदवार कितने कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक प्रयोगशाला पर कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस आलोच को लेकर जांच की है कि इन प्रयोगशालाओं पर प्रतिवर्ष खर्च होने वाली राशि का सदुपयोग होता है अथवा नहीं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर विभिन्न रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास स्थापनाएँ प्रयोगशालाएँ काम कर रही हैं, उनकी सूची विवरण 'क' में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। म्यूजियम में रखा गया। देखिए

संख्या एल टी-682/77] रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास स्थापनाओं प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य कर रहे अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अफसर	2684
आय	18582
जोड़	21266

उपर्युक्त संख्या के संबंध में विस्तार से पदवार आंकड़े और पदों का विवरण एकत्र करने में जितना समय एवं श्रम लगेगा, उसके अनुरूप लाभ नहीं होगा और न यह लोकहित में ही होगा।

(ग) रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के अधीन प्रयोगशालाओं/स्थापनाओं की अनुसंधान तथा विकास गतिविधियों की सतत् एवं निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है। समीक्षा करने के लिए अनुसंधान तथा विकास पैनल हैं जिनमें उपभोक्ता सेवाओं, रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन उत्पादन एवं निरीक्षण एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि और प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय के बाहर से संबंधित क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाओं के कार्यों की प्रगति के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने और उनकी समीक्षा करने के लिए विशेष उच्च स्तरीय मार्गदर्शक समितियाँ और तकनीकी समन्वय प्राधिकरण बनाए गये हैं। यह सब रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन मुख्यालय द्वारा अपने आंतरिक कार्य संचालन के एक भाग के रूप में नियमित रूप से सूचना एकत्र करने के अतिरिक्त है। रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के लिए नीति निर्धारण निकाय के रूप में अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद् काम कर रही है जिसके अध्यक्ष रक्षा मंत्री हैं

Transfer of Officers out of Delhi after Emergency

3315. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the officers who were transferred from Delhi after Emergency or asked to go on leave or removed from service;

(b) the reason in each case; and

(c) the details of the complaint received by the Government against such officers and the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information with regard to officers of the level of Under Secretary and above is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Bifurcation of Akashvani and Doordarshan

3316. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Akashvani and Doordarshan were bifurcated without sufficient ground work being done regarding cadre strength positioning of staff financing broadcasting policy, etc.;

(b) whether the post of Additional Director-General was created in Doordarshan and if so, what was the justification for the creation of the post and whether all the normal formalities had been observed and financial sanction etc. obtained for creating this post;

(c) the names and designations of Class I officers who are posted in Delhi and whose postings have been shown elsewhere together with the posts and designations thereof; and

(d) whether some top transfers were ordered recently in Doordarshan and if so, whether the orders have been carried out?

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

(b) The post of Additional Director General was created for the News and Current Affairs Unit of the Directorate General and to provide for an officer senior enough to take independent decisions as the Director General was expected to do considerable amount of touring in connection with the SITE as well as for effective supervision of Doordarshan Kendras. All the normal formalities were observed and sanctions obtained for creating this post.

(c) S/Shri R.C. Puri, K. Ravindran and M.P. Lele respectively Stations Directors Rampur, Siliguri and Varanasi with temporary headquarters at Delhi are informally working for Doordarshan.

(d) Five grade 'A' officers of Doordarshan were transferred recently. Three out of them have already taken over their new assignments; the fourth one is expected to join shortly after availing of joining time; and the fifth one has proceeded on leave on expiry of which he will join the new assignment.

Visit of former Minister of Information and Broadcasting to foreign countries

3317. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries visited by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting during the period of internal emergency and the number of times he visited such countries during that period;

(b) the particulars of persons who accompanied him during his visits abroad;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that certain film actresses also accompanied him during the visits abroad; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof, who bore the expenditure on the persons accompanying the Minister and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The former Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited Mauritius, Sweden, West Germany, East Germany, USA, Canada, France and Kenya once and U. K. and U.S.S.R. twice.

(b)&(c). The following persons accompanied the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting:—

(i) U.S.S.R. (Moscow).—Miss Padma Shukla, daughter of former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri P.C. Chatterji, Director General, All India Radio, Shri V.S. Tripathi, Special Assistant to MIB.

(ii) Mauritius.—Miss Padma Shukla daughter of former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri K.N. Prasad, Additional Secretary, Shri V.S. Tripathi, Special Assistant to MIB.

(iii) U.S.S.R. (Tashkent).—Shri A.K. Verma, Joint Secretary, Shri C. K. Sharma, Private Secretary to MIB.

(iv) Sweden, UK and East Germany.—Shri V.S. Tripathi, Special Assistant to MIB.

(v) France, UK, USA and West Germany.—Shri C. S. Tripathi, Special Assistant to MIB.

(vi) Kenya.—Shri S.M.H. Burnay, Secretary, Shri K.N. Prasad, Additional Secretary, Shri R.L. Bandlish, Additional PS to MIB.

*(vii) Canada.—Shri V. S. Tripathi, Special Assistant to MIB.

*Another delegation consisting of the following were invited by the Canadian Film Festival authorities which visited Canada separately:—

(i) Shri A. K. Verma, Director of Films.

(ii) Shri B. R. Chopra	} Members of the Film Industry.
(iii) Smt. Vidya Sinha	
(iv) Shri Sanjeev Kumar	

(d) Expenditure on the air fare in all cases, was borne by the Government of India. Local expenditure was also borne by the Government of India, except where local hospitality was provided by the Government of the countries concerned.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस, सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय उद्योग सुरक्षा बल में कर्म-चारी

3318. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस, सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय उद्योग सुरक्षा बल में जवान से लेकर इंस्पेक्टर तक कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, उनके श्रेणीवार वेतनमान क्या है तथा इनको मंहगाई भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता और यात्रा भत्ता किस दर से दिया जाता है ;

(ख) उ हें मूती तथा ऊनी क्या-क्या कपड़े (वर्दी) दिये जाते हैं तथा एक बार में वे कितनी अवधि के लिए दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें चिकित्सा सुविधा दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, उन्हें आकस्मिक और अर्जित कितनी छुट्टियां दी जाती हैं ; उन के रहने की क्या व्यवस्था है और उनसे प्रतिदिन कितने घंटे काम लिया जाता है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) (i) जवान से लेकर इंस्पेक्टर तक कर्म-चारियों की श्रेणियों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सीमा सुरक्षा बल . 74,100.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल 66,548.

केन्द्रीय उद्योग सुरक्षा बल 26,022.

(ii) कर्मचारियों के श्रेणी-वार वेतन-मान इस प्रकार हैं :—

इन्स्पेक्टर | . . . 550-20-650-25-750 रुपए ।

सब-इन्स्पेक्टर . . . 380-12-500-द० रो०-15-560 रुपए

सहायक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर . . . 330-8-370-10-400 - द० रो० - 10-480 रुपए ।

हैड कांस्टेबल (जिसे के० उ० सु० ब० में प्रधान सुरक्षा गार्ड के नाम से जाना जाता है) | 260-6-326-द० रो०-8-350 रुपए ।

नायक (जिसे के० उ० सु० ब० में वरिष्ठ सुरक्षा गार्ड के नाम से जाना जाता है) | 225-5-260-6-290-द० रो०-6-308 रुपए ।

लांस नायक, कांस्टेबल (जिसे के० उ० सु० ब० में सुरक्षा गार्ड के नाम से जाना जाता है) . . . 210-4-250-द० रो०-5-270 रुपए ।

(iii) मंहगाई भत्ते, दैनिक भत्ते और यात्रा भत्ते की दरें वही हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हैं ।

(ख) वर्दी की सामान्य मदों के बारे में अपेक्षित व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

कपड़े की मद		मात्रा (संख्या)	कितनी अवधि के लिए (वर्ष)
खाकी कमीज	सब को	3	1
खाकी पतलून	सी०सु०ब० के०रि०पुलिस बल	} 3	1
	के०उ०सु०बल		1
खाकी निकर (शोर्ट)	के०रि०पु०बल	2	2 (इंस्पेक्टरों तथा सब इंस्पेक्टरों को नहीं दिये जाते)
	सी०सु०ब०	1	1
	के०उ०सु०ब०	2	1
सफेद कमीज (सिंगलेट)	के०रि०पु०ब०	2	1 (इंस्पेक्टरों और सब-इंस्पेक्टरों के लिए)
	के०रि०पु०ब०	3	1 (अन्य)
	सी०सु०ब० के०उ०सु०ब०	} 2	1
ऊनी मौजे	के०रि०पु०ब० सी०सु०ब०	} 2 जोड़ी	1/2
	के०उ०सु०ब०		1
ऊनी जर्सी	के०रि०पु०ब०	1	2
	सी०सु०ब०	1	3 (इंस्पेक्टरों और सब-इंस्पेक्टरों के लिए)
	सी०सु०ब०	1	2 (अन्य)
	के०उ०सु०ब०	1	3

(ग) (i) चिकित्सा सुविधाएं—सीमा सुरक्षा बल/केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कर्मचारी मुफ्त इलाज (बहिरंग तथा अंतरंग दोनों) के हकदार हैं। बटालियनों से संलग्न अस्पतालों के अतिरिक्त ये दोनों संगठन अपने अस्पताल भी चलाते हैं जहां बड़े तथा छोटे

आपरेशन किये जाते हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के केन्द्रीय उद्योग सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को अन्य उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों जैसी चिकित्सा सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। जो मुख्यालयों में हैं वे केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना में आते हैं।

(ii) छुट्टियां—

	सी०सु०ब०	के०रि०पु०ब०	के०ग्री०सु०ब०
		(दिन प्रति वर्ष)	
आकस्मिक छुट्टी	15	15	12
अपजंत छुट्टी	* 45	@ 45	30
	** 33	% 33	

*संचालन कर्मचारियों के लिए।

**फारमेशन हैडक्वार्टर्स (प्रशिक्षण मुख्यालय) पर।

@जब दूसरे शनिवारों की छुट्टी नहीं ली जाती।

%जब दूसरे शनिवारों की छुट्टी ली जाती है।

(iii) रिहायशी आवास—सी०सु०ब०/के०रि०पु०ब०/के०उ०सु०ब० के कर्मचारियों को, जहां उपलब्ध होते हैं, बैरक परिवार आवास दिये जाते हैं।

(iv) काम के घंटे—सभी बल कर्मचारियों को हमेशा ड्यूटी पर समझा जाता है।

Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda

3319. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are active-ly considering handing over the "Hindustan Tractors" at Baroda, which is working under the authorised control-ship of Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation, back to their original private owners;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether Government will continue to have the said unit work-ing under the aegies of the said Gujarat Public Corporation and whether the State Government of Gujarat have indicated to that effect to the Central Government; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)
to (b). The Government of India as-
sumed the management of M/s. Hindu-
stan Tractors Ltd., Baroda on 12th
March, 1973 under the Industries
(Development & Regulation) Act,
1951. The Gujarat Agro Industries
Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad were
appointed as its authorised controllers
for a period of 5 years. By a notifica-
tion issued on 26th April, 1973, the
payment of certain liabilities was
frozen. The freeze order is due to
expire on 11th March, 1978.

As both the period of management and freeze order are expiring shortly, the future set up of the Company is under consideration. In this context, there were discussions with the Government of Gujarat. Amongst the options considered was handing over the unit to the original owners. A final decision would depend on settling a number of points in consultation with the financial institutions and the State Government. The matter is, therefore, under consideration and no final decision has been taken. Various aspects are under examination so that continuity of production and employment is maintained. In the meantime, the unit continues under the authorised controllership of Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited.

Mangalore Port

3320. SHRI SG MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to declare Mangalore port as a major port; and

(b) if so, steps being taken in the direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The new harbour constructed at Mangalore (Panambur) was declared a major Port in May, 1974 and has been named as New Mangalore Port.

Development of Broach

3321. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broach district in Gujarat State is a backward district (industrially); and

(b) the steps taken by Government or propose to be taken to uplift it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Broach District has been identified as one of the industrially backward districts of Gujarat State for concessional finance from the financial institutions as well as for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

In addition to the facilities given by the State Government, the Central Government provide the following incentives to entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas including Broach District:-

(i) Capital Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional Finance Facilities by the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax Concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Units.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special Facilities for Import of Raw Materials.

सैनिक स्कूल, अजमेर

3322. श्री एस० के० शारदा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर स्थित सैनिक स्कूल को स्थानान्तरित करने का एक प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सम्भवतः, माननीय सदस्य का आशय मिलिटरी स्कूल से है। मिलिटरी स्कूल को अजमेर से स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) मिलिटरी स्कूल के पास जो आवास है उसकी किसी अन्य आवश्यक कार्य के लिए जरूरत है।

Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam

3323. SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam from 4 ships to 8 ships;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps for expansion of Hindustan Shipyard; and

(c) how much money Government needs for the expansion of the Shipyard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). - A Project Report for the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard to raise its present capacity from 3 ships to 6/8 ships of 21,600 DWT each per year has been recently received by the Government. The report is under consideration.

(c) The estimated cost of expansion according to the Report will vary between Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 36 crores, depending on the scheme selected out of the three variants suggested by the Consultants.

Selection for the post of Assistant Station Director through UPSC

3324. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state;

(a) whether recently a selection for the post of Assistant Station Director was held through UPSC;

(b) if so, how many amongst the persons recommended are simple Graduates in the list for AIR and T.V. Centres;

(c) how many programme Executives of All India Radio/T.V. had applied for the post of Assistant Station Director and how many amongst them were rejected for the post;

(d) whether many of the persons who have been rejected by the UPSC for appointment as ASD are now being considered for appointment as ASD's through promotion; and

(e) the justification for bringing such rejected persons through the garb of promotional quota?

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

(b). Five.

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

(d) and (e). Under the existing recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Station Director 75 per cent of the posts are filled by promotion through a Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a Member of the UPSC and the remaining 25 per cent by direct recruitment. The two methods of recruitment are different from one another and the fact that certain candidates are rejected by the UPSC does not debar them in any way for promotion under the departmental promotion quota. This system applies not only to the posts of Assistant Station Directors in All India Radio but to all posts in the Government of India where mode of recruitment is both by direct recruitment and through departmental promotion.

Alleged confessions of non-existent conspiracies from Political Prisoners

3325. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during Emergency the police secured confessions of non-existent conspiracies from political pri-

soners as an alibi for the imposition and continuance of emergency and cruel and barbarous methods were adopted during interrogation;

(b) whether Government have collected information about the victims who suffered as a consequence thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) While the Government are aware of reports of torture by the police during the 'Emergency', there is no information regarding securing of confessions of non-existent conspiracies from political prisoners.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Residential accommodation for the employees working in Akashvani station at Bhagalpur

3326. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state-

(a) whether the employees working in Akashvani Station at Bhagalpur have been provided with residential accommodation facilities;

(b) whether there is any scheme for the construction of a separate colony for them; and

(c) if so, the time by which work in this regard would be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No residential accommodation has been provided for the Akashvani staff at Bhagalpur, excepting two quarters for the security guards (Chowkidars).

(b). No Sir. There is no approved scheme.

(c). Does not arise.

किसानों द्वारा बिजली के बिलों का भुगतान

3327.* डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में नियमित रूप से बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें समस्त अवधि के लिए बिजली के बिलों का समान दर पर भुगतान करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि किसानों को केवल बिजली की वास्तविक खपत के ही बिलों का भुगतान करना पड़े ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग). पाबन्दियों के समय को छोड़कर कृषकों की बिजली की आवश्यकताएं पर्याप्त रूप में पूरी की जाती हैं। यहां तक कि कृषकों को आवश्यक उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणी में रखा गया है और उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

जम्मू व कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में बिजली के बिल उपयोग की गई ऊर्जा से संबद्ध रहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में टैरिफ लगाने की एक नियत प्रभार प्रणाली है। पंजाब में नियत प्रभार प्रणाली 1968 में शुरू की गई थी परन्तु नए कृषकों के लिए 1975 से मीटर टैरिफ पुनः शुरू की गई और उपभोक्ताओं को विकल्प दिया है कि वे या तो नियत प्रभार चुन लें या मीटर पर आधारित प्रभार चुन लें। जम्मू और कश्मीर में कृषकों को मीटर पर आधारित टैरिफ चुनने का विकल्प दिया गया है।

विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 में दी व्यवस्था के अनुसार टैरिफ को निर्धारित करने का मामला राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आता है और इसमें प्रत्येक राज्य में विभिन्नता पाई जाती है।

Production of Tyres

3328. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre manufacturers have cut down their production significantly since December, 1976; and

(b) if so, the monthly production of the major tyre companies in the country for the year 1976 and the year 1977 so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Madam. The average monthly production of automobile tyres during the first five months of 1977 was 5.43 lakh nos. as against the average monthly production of 4.88 lakh nos. during 1976.

(b) A statement showing the month-wise production of automobile tyres and tubes in 1976 and 1977 (January to May 1977) is attached.

Statement

Production of Automobile Tyres in 1976 and 1977

Month	1976	(Nos.) 1977
	1	2
January . . .	454,745	550,969
February . . .	405,029	544,035
March . . .	381,742	538,004
April . . .	419,516	557,631
May . . .	453,620	523,971
June . . .	519,013	..

1	2	3
July . . .	543,473	
August . . .	515,292	..
September . . .	484,123	..
October . . .	476,746	..
November . . .	580,382	..
December . . .	619,506	..
TOTAL . . .	58,53,187	27,14,610

Participation of Journalists in Bombay TV Programmes

3329. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of journalists invited by Bombay TV during the last six months to participate in its TV programmes;

(b) the newspaper or groups of newspapers to which they belong;

(c) the number of times each one of them was participant in TV programme from the centre during the said period; and

(d) whether any complaint has been received about the Bombay TV Centre that it was favouring journalists belonging to certain newspapers or groups?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Information regarding names of Journalists invited by Bombay Kendra during the last six months, the newspaper or Group of newspapers to which they belong and the number of times each one of them participated from that Kendra during the said period is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-683/77].

(d) Yes, Sir. Three complaints were received. Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay has been instructed to give special attention to ensure a balanced approach in booking of journalists of various groups of Newspapers.

Device for Sea Energy Conversions

3330. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Device for Sea Energy Conversion' appearing in the *Statesman* dated 20-6-77;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine its possibilities;

(c) has the new technology of Professors Antony Paranto for conversion of force of Sea waves into energy been tried in his own country or anywhere else; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

(b) Relevant data relating to the possibility of utilising sea wave energy is being collected.

(c) and (d). Research and developmental activities to utilise wave energy are reported to have been undertaken in U.K., Japan and U.S.A. also. In U.K., a comprehensive programme of research including study of wave energy conversion devices and work related to wave energy conversion systems has been taken up, which could lead to testing of a prototype by mid 1980s.

It is, however, not known whether the specific technology developed by Prof. Antony Paranto for conversion of energy from Sea waves has been tried in other countries.

The extraction and utilisation of energy from the sea waves is still in the research and development stage and its economics is yet to be established.

Regional Computer Centres

3331. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are regional computer centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the case of computers, a large system fully utilized by multiple users is a much more cost effective proposition than smaller systems provided to individual users. The approach of the Department of Electronics from its inception, has therefore been to ensure that there is, at one institution in a city, a computer which is powerful enough for several users in the vicinity to utilize, until their own needs become large enough to justify separate computers. Powerful multi-user computers of this kind exist at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; the India Meteorological Department, Pune and Delhi; Delhi University, Delhi; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Engineers India Limited, Delhi; the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras; Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad etc. Similar systems have been approved at Punjab University, Chandigarh; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; University of Roorkee and Pune University, Pune. Proposals for the Kanpur-Lucknow and Bangalore areas are under consideration. At Delhi, a special multi-user computer faculty, called the National Informatics Centre, is in the process of being built up by the Department of Electronics itself. All these systems are, in effect, regional centres. However, in

the Calcutta region, a Regional Computer Centre has been registered as a formal institutional structure for multi-user operation; the computer has been set up in Jadavpur University.

ग्रामीण विकास को प्राथमिकता

3332. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं में ग्रामीण विकास के मुकाबले नगरीय विकास को प्राथमिकता दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किम प्रतिशतता में नगरीय विकास ग्रामीण विकास से अधिक रहा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बना रही है जिनमें ग्रामीण विकास को प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) यद्यपि सभी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के महत्व को स्वीकार किया गया है, और इस क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता देना पिछली सरकार का घोषित उद्देश्य रहा है, किन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विनियोजन और विकास निर्धारित लक्ष्यों से निरंतर नीचे रहा है।

(ख) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों को अलग-अलग लाभ पहुंचाने वाली विकास स्कीमों के लिए किए गए योजना आवंटनों/व्यय को वर्गीकृत करना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि इन स्कीमों से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों को मिलने वाले लाभ की मात्रा का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। पांचवीं योजना में कुल योजना आवंटन का 33.3

प्रतिशत अंश कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रमों, उर्वरकों, सिंचाई, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, ग्रामीण सड़कें, ग्रामीण शिक्षा, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए आवंटित किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). योजना आयोग से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने को कहा गया है जिसमें कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। छठी योजना के सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्यों में ये शामिल होंगे—योजना की अवधि में पर्याप्त मात्रा में बेरोजगार लोगों को उत्पादक रोजगारों में लगाना, जो लोग आजकल गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे हैं उनमें से पर्याप्त लोगों के लिए भोजन, वस्त्र और आश्रय और जन सेवाओं की मूल आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करना और आय एवं सम्पत्ति की वर्तमान विषमता को कम करना। योजना-नीति का मुख्य ध्यान एक विशाल सिंचाई योजना आरम्भ करने, क्षेत्र आयोजन के कार्यक्षेत्र का विस्तार करने और क्षेत्र विकास स्कीमों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र विकास स्कीमों के द्वारा अधिकतम रोजगारों की व्यवस्था करने पर होगा। इससे संबंधित नीतियां, कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं का निश्चित विवरण छठी योजना के दस्तावेज में दिया जाएगा।

प्रशासन में परिवर्तन

3333. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी प्रशासन में कुछ परिवर्तन लाने का विचार कर रही है ;

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

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक सुधार एक सतत

प्रक्रिया है और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है प्रशासनिक ढांचे एवं कार्यविधि में लाए जाने वाले परिवर्तनों पर समय समय पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें कार्यरूप दिया जाता है।

Development of Minor Ports

3334. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of minor ports in India;

(b) the policy adopted by the Government for the development of minor ports;

(c) whether any suggestion has been received from Kerala Government regarding the development of minor ports; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As on 31st March, 1976, there were 153 minor Ports in the country.

(b) to (d). The executive responsibility for development of minor ports vests in the State Governments concerned. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was decided to give financial assistance in the form of loans to State Governments for the development of certain selected minor ports under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In the Fifth Plan, provision has been made only for meeting the spill-over expenditure of schemes sanctioned in the Fourth Plan. The Port selected from Kerala under the above schemes is Beypore, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 111.96 lakhs. The scheme is being executed by the State Government.

औद्योगिक यूनिटों का पुनर्विलोकन

3335. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने औद्योगिक यूनिटों के कार्यकरण का पुनर्विलोकन किया है ;

(ख) क्या औद्योगिक यूनिटों की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जी, हां, लाइसेंससंयुक्त औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय तथा अन्य संबंधित तकनीकी प्राधिकरणों द्वारा प्रतिमास इस प्रकार के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त होने वाली उत्पादन विवरणियों के माध्यम से निरन्तर संवीक्षा की जाती है।

(ख) बहुसंख्यक उद्योगों में 1975-76 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1976-77 में क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार हुआ है। कुछ उद्योगों के प्रकरण में उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होने के बावजूद क्षमता के उपयोग की दर घटी है। ऐसा 1976-77 की अवधि में अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित होने के फलस्वरूप आनुपातिक उत्पादन न हो सकने के कारण हुआ है। नयी क्षमता के उत्पादनशील होने में कुछ और समय लगेगा।

(ग) हाल ही में सरकार ने औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के अधिकतम उपयोग का संवर्धन करने की दृष्टि से अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इस दिशा

में उठाए गये कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं :—

(1) जिन्हें पहले एक पारी अथवा दो पारी के आधार पर स्वीकृति मिली थी उन उपक्रमों को संयंत्रों तथा मशीनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर औद्योगिक क्षमताओं का पृष्ठान्कन करना ।

(2) 29 चुने हुए उद्योगों में विद्यमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के पूर्ण उपयोग की अनुमति देकर क्षमता का बढ़ाया जाना, चाहे यह लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक ही हो किन्तु इसके लिए कोई देशी या आयातित अतिरिक्त उपकरण स्थापित नहीं किया जायेगा और यह उत्पादन की वस्तु लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं में से नहीं होगी। यह मुविधा कुछ शर्तों तथा प्रक्रियाओं के अधीन एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम 1 विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम की परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उपक्रमों पर भी लागू होती है।

(3) समस्त लाइसेंसीकृत/स्वीकृत क्षमता के भीतर औद्योगिक मशीनों, मशीन टूल, विद्युत उपकरण, स्टील बुलाई/गढ़ाई, स्टील पाइपों, ट्यूबों यात्री कारों आदि के बनाने में पूरी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से उत्पाद मिश्र का विविधीकरण ।

Hippies in India

3336. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Hippies is increasing in India;

(b) whether these Hippies are trading in narcotics and running nudist colonies in remote parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider to stop their entry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) In the absence of a precise definition of a 'Hippy' it is difficult to distinguish such persons as a separate category from other tourists. Precise information in respect of the arrival and stay of such foreigners is not available.

(b) Some instances of possession of narcotics by foreigners have come to notice and suitable action under the appropriate law has been taken against them. No information is available to show that foreigners are running nudist colonies in remote areas.

(c). With a view to limiting the entry into India of persons who are likely to be a social nuisance due to indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging etc. suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to be cautious in granting tourist visas to such persons.

Self-reliance in different Sectors

3337. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the measures suggested by the Planning Commission to achieve self-reliance in different sectors?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Self-reliance has been one of the major objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Towards this end, Planning Commission have stressed measures for raising level of domestic savings to finance capital formation in the economy and to accelerate export promotion and import substitution. Growth in important sectors such as (a) agriculture, (b) energy and (c) critical intermediates,

like steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, etc. have been given high priority in the allocation of investible resources in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) and in the annual plans to achieve this objective.

Criteria for issuing Letters of Intent and Licences

3338. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for finalising applications for Letters of Intent and Licences in Ministry of Industry;

(b) whether Government propose to streamline the different avenues of processing such issues, and

(c) existing criteria for issuing Letters of Intent to new units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (c). In the matter of grant of letters of Intent and industrial licences to new entrepreneurs as well as to the existing undertakings, Government take into account various factors such as demand, capacity approved/installed, availability of raw materials, regional angle, income/outgo of foreign exchange, technology involved, techno-economic features of the proposal, applicant's background and experience especially in sophisticated areas and in sectors involving massive investment.

(b) Applications for industrial licence, when received, are examined by the technical authority concerned, the Administrative Ministry concerned, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Commerce, State Government concerned, etc. On receipt of the views of the various scrutinising agencies, the application is placed before the concerned Committee, namely Project Approval Board for composite

cases, Licensing Committee-cum-Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Committee for Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices cases and Licensing Committee for non-Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices cases. These Committees have been set up under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rule, 1952. These are headed by the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development and comprise of the representatives of the various economic Ministries, Planning Commission, Directorate General of Technical Development, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. The recommendations made by these Committees are placed before the Minister of industry for approval, before letters of intent/industrial licences are issued to individual parties.

There is no proposal under consideration at present to change the existing procedure for processing of industrial licence applications, as outlined above.

अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय (हिट) फिल्मों को चोरी छिपे दिखाया जाना

3339. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय (हिट) फिल्मों का बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी-छिपे प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को राजस्व की भारी हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) से (ग) : 20 जून, 1977 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' (हिन्दी)

(दिल्ली संस्करण) में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार जिला आजमगढ़ में कुछ 'हिट' फिल्में गुप्त रूप से दिखाई गईं और मनोरंजन कर अधिकारियों के अनुरोध पर सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट ने 15 मई, 1977 को एक सिनेमा हॉल पर छापा मारा।

सिनेमा घरों में फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन राज्य विषय है जो संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के सिनामा विनियमों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है। मनोरंजन कर एकत्रित करने का काम भी संबंधित राज्य से संबंधित है। यदि राज्य सिनेमा विनियमों के उल्लंघन के कोई उदाहरण राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में आए तो वे उन पर निस्संदेह कार्रवाई करेंगी।

राजस्थान में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा मूर्तियों की चोरी

3340. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री राजस्थान में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा मूर्तियों की चोरी के बारे में 15 जून, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 531 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के एक भूतपूर्व विधायक द्वारा दिये गये अभ्यावेदन, जिसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा मूर्ति चोरी की शिकायत है, पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : चूंकि 1 मई, 1977 से 31 मई, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान कोई ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, अतः उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

3341. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

MISS ABHA MAITA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which are yet to be implemented;

(b) the reasons for not implementing them; and

(c) by when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The implementation of such recommendations as have been accepted wholly or partly or with modification is the responsibility of the concerned Government departments or the State Governments.

In so far as the recommendations relating to the Centre are concerned, up-to-date information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments concerned and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Construction of Akashvani Studio at Sambalpur, Orissa

3342. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of constructing the Akashvani Studio at Sam-

balpur, Orissa is pending for quite a long period although the funds have been allotted for that;

(b) the reasons for delay in construction works; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Setting up of studios at Sambalpur is a IV Plan scheme. Initially, there was a considerable delay in the acquisition of the site for the studios. Eventually, when the site was handed over by the State Government, construction work could not be started immediately for lack of financial allocations for this scheme in the year 1975-76 and 1976-77, due to constraint on availability of resources.

(c) The studio set up is expected to be completed in the year 1980.

Shortage of Coal with C.M.A.

3343. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a shortage of 11.3 million tons on 1st April, 1975 in the stock of Coal with Coal Mines Authority;

(b) if so, the stock of coal with C.I.L. on 1st April 1977 and shortage in stock, if any, on that date;

(c) the production and despatch figures for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 (unit-wise);

(d) steps taken in the past to find out reasons for such huge shortage and to prevent its recurrence; and

(e) whether those found guilty were punished?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no such information.

(b) The stock of coal with Coal India Ltd. on 1st April, 1977, was 13.6 million tonnes. Information regarding shortage of stock, if any on that date, is being collected.

(c)

(in million tonnes)

Company	Year 1975-76		1976-77	
	Prod.	Offtake*	Prod.	Offtake*
ECL	26.18	25.02	26.46	25.97
BCCL	20.09	18.63	20.68	19.50
CCL	20.69	19.12	20.73	20.24
WCL	21.46	20.94	21.04	20.72
NEC	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57
TOTAL .	88.98	84.27	89.48	87.00

*Includes despatch, colliery consumption, coal for hard coke and soft coke, boiler consumption, etc.

(d) and (e). Appropriate steps will be taken, if unaccountable shortages in stock are detected.

Appointment of Special Assistant by Industries Minister

3344. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industries Minister was refused to have a Special Assistant of his own choice; if so, reason therefor;

(b) whether the person concerned (who has been referred) is a competent economist; and

(c) whether the Government is, on the basis of Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation, going to bring people from outside so as to benefit from their experience and expertise or is it going to stick to generalists and not experts?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal for appointment of a non-official as the Special Assistant to the former Minister of Industry was considered but it was decided that as persons holding such posts should have knowledge of governmental rules and procedures of work in a Ministry it would be more useful to appoint a Government servant to the post.

(c) There is no bar to appoint people from outside the Government services to posts where their experience and expertise is considered to be more useful.

सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु आयु सीमा

3345. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु आयु की कोई सीमा निर्धारित है;

(ख) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि वह इस से योग्य बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सेवा से वंचित रह जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु अत्यधिक आयु सीमा की इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सेवाओं/पदों पर भर्ती के लिए आयु सीमाएं, उस सेवा पद के लिए आवश्यक अर्हताओं तथा अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समय समय पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं। इससे सरकार द्वारा सम्बन्धित सेवाओं/पदों के लिए सब से अधिक उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की सेवायें प्राप्त किया जाना सुनिश्चित हो जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

सेवाओं में पदों का आरक्षण

3346. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन और चार में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे और उनमें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित थे, कितनों पर उनकी नियुक्ति हुई और शेष पदों को भरने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सेवाओं में, जहां कहीं भी आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था है, वे समय समय पर होने वाली रिक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में हैं न कि किसी सेवा अथवा संवर्ग की कुल पद संख्या के सम्बन्ध में। 31-12-1976 को श्रेणी I, श्रेणी II, श्रेणी III तथा श्रेणी IV में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों

की संख्या के बारे में पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, 1-1-1976 को सूचना विवरण I में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—684/77] वर्ष 1975 के दौरान, भरी गई रिक्तियों की संख्या और इनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित की गई और इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों द्वारा भरी गई रिक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य विवरण II में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—684/77] अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों को भर्ती में सुधार लाने के लिए समय समय पर लागू किए गए विभिन्न उपायों को संलग्न विवरण III में स्पष्ट किया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—684/77] बिना भरी गई आरक्षित रिक्तियों को सामान्यतः भर्ती के अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए अग्रणीत किया जाता है और उनमें से बहुत सी रिक्तियों को बाद के वर्षों में भर दिया जाता है।

Commission on Killings by Naxalites

3347. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a commission to enquire about the killings by Naxalites in the past;

(b) the number of victims of Naxalites during the last three years; and

(c) whether any compensation was given to the victims of Naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to available information 183 persons were killed by Naxalites in three years from 1st January, 1974 to 31st December, 1976.

(c) The Government do not have any such information.

चुनाव प्रचार पर संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग द्वारा किया गया खर्च

3348. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनाव प्रचार पर संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग द्वारा कुल कितना खर्च किया गया;

(ख) क्या भारतीय युवक कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्टाफ कलाकारों को भेजा गया था और यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन हेतु कितने कलाकार भेजे गए; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय युवक कांग्रेस के लिए 'गीतों भरी शाम' का प्रबन्ध संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा किया गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) रिकार्ड से यह संकेत नहीं मिलता कि गीत और नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा इस रूप में चुनाव प्रचार पर कोई खर्च किया गया। तथापि, गीत और नाटक प्रभाग ने 1977 के लोक सभा के चुनाव के समय के दौरान भी सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का प्रचार करने के लिए समूचे देश में कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए।

(ख) जी, हां। 4 सितम्बर, 1975 से 28 फरवरी, 1977 तक भारतीय युवक कांग्रेस के नेशनल आर्ट और कलचरल प्रोजेक्ट के लिए दो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवाएं उधार

देने के अलावा, लगभग 149 स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों ने युवक कांग्रेस के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया।

(ग) जी नहीं। तथापि, प्रभाग ने मंच के निर्माण, साधारण और स्टेज लाइटिंग, आदि के लिए कामियों और उपकरणों के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की।

Demolition of huts of Harijans by landlords of Durveshi Village, Nandy Taluka

3349. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 huts of Harijans were demolished by the landlords of Durveshi Village of Nandy taluka, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and they took away building materials used in the construction of the huts; and

(b) whether the land was granted by the Government to the Harijans to build their huts?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 30 huts belonging to Harijans and other weaker sections of Durveshi village of Nandyal Taluka, Kurnool District were allegedly demolished on June 13, 1977 by one Mallaswamy Reddy and 11 others of the village. The accused persons are also reported to have removed building materials. However, the same have subsequently been recovered and handed over to the village Munsiff for safe custody. A case u/s 427 IPC has been registered and investigation thereof is in progress.

(b) The State Government have reported that dry land was granted by the Collector, Kurnool to the Harijans and members of weaker sections for building huts.

Allotment of DAVP Advertisements during March—June, 1977

3350. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted DAVP advertisements to different publications of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura after Janata Party has assumed power in March, 1977;

(b) if so, which are the publications and the quantum of advertisements allotted to each of them during the period ending 30-6-77;

(c) whether some publications are denied any advertisement of DAVP if so, the specific reasons for such denial; and

(d) whether Government has revised the earlier policy of distributing advertisements of the Congress administration and proposes to issue a White Paper elaborating the new advertisement policy in respect of small and medium newspapers and periodicals published in regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of publications from these areas to whom advertisements were issued during the period 20th March to 30th June 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-685/77]. The total value of advertisements issued to these newspapers during this period was Rs. 59,159.

(c) All publications on the approved list of DAVP are considered for issue of advertisements.

(d) Distortions and discriminatory features of the advertising policy in operation till a few months ago have already been removed. The matter is under further comprehensive review and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Small Scale Units in Vidarbha Region

3351. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of small scale units in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State are sick as a result of the indifference and callousness of banks and other financial institutions towards the problems of small units; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to call for a report on the nature and magnitude of this sickness of small scale units in Vidarbha region and take suitable action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

probe into assets of former Central Ministers

3352. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that many Ministers of the erstwhile Central Government including its Prime Minister, have amassed wealth disproportionate to their income as Ministers;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that the said Ministers have transferred huge sums to foreign countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order a thorough probe into the assets of the former Central Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No definite information has been received about the Ministers of the former Government, having am-

assed wealth disproportionate to their known sources of income or about their having transferred huge sums to foreign countries.

(c) When anything definite comes to notice, appropriate action will be taken according to law.

Qualifications for entering Government and other service

3353. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the latest education policy of 10+2+3 Government have refixed the qualifications for entering the Government service or any other service;

(b) if so, whether the Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications had made any recommendations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether they have been communicated to the State Governments also?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). On the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications, Government have issued orders determining equivalences of educational qualifications in the light of the revised pattern of education viz. 10 plus 2 plus 3. The details are as follows:

<i>Old qualifications</i>	<i>Equivalence under revised pattern</i>
1. Matriculation	High School Certificate (10 years).
2. Higher Secondary (11 years).	Higher Secondary Certificate in academic as well as vocational education (12 years)
3. Intermediate (12 years)	Do.
4. Senior Cambridge (Certificate)	Do.
5. University Degree (14 years)	University Degree.

(d) Yes.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, हटिया के मजदूरों को स्थायी बनाना

3354. श्री कड़िया मुंडा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, हटिया के मस्टर रोल के मजदूरों को, जो विगत दो से चार वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं, अब तक स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें स्थायी संविदा श्रमिक कब तक बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि इसमें विलम्ब हुआ है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस) :

(क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में मस्टर रोल के मजदूरों को कम्पनी में खपाने (अब्साव) के लिए प्रबन्धकों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन ने स्थायी रूप से खपाने की कुछ शर्तें तय की थीं। मस्टर रोल के वे मजदूर जो इन शर्तों को पूरा करते थे, कम्पनी में ले लिए गए हैं। इस समय हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में मस्टर रोल का कोई कर्मचारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Discussions with Mr. Z. A. Phizo

3355. SHRI S. KUNDU:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had discussions with Mr. Z. A. Phizo in London; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

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THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). At the request of Shri A. Z. Phizo, a meeting took place between the Prime Minister and Shri Phizo on the 14th June, 1977.

Before agreeing to meet him, the Prime Minister had made it clear that issues relating to Nagaland being an internal matter, could not be discussed with Shri Phizo unless he accepted that Nagaland was part of India and Nagas were its citizens. During the discussions on the 14th June, 1977 in London, Shri Phizo did not indicate any change in his thinking on these basic issues. The Prime Minister, therefore, reiterated the Government's stand and no issues relating to Nagaland were discussed.

Excesses committed by the Management of Singareni Colliery

3356. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the excesses committed by the management of Singareni Colliery in Andhra Pradesh on the miners during emergency;

(b) whether Government are considering to institute a thorough inquiry into the excesses committed; and

(c) whether the retrenched workers are reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government have received a letter alleging certain excesses by the management of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. which is under the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the Emergency. According to information received the allegations have been looked into and it is found that the specific cases of dismissal mentioned in the letter were normal disciplinary cases. These dismissed employees have also since been reinstated on appeal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No worker was retrenched in Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. as a result of the Emergency.

Himachal Pradesh Highways

3357. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert some highways in Himachal Pradesh into National Highways during the fifth five year plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent by Nagaland Government at A.I.C.C. Session

3358. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHA-IZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large sum of money amounting to several lakhs of rupees was spent during the A.I.C.C. Session at Gauhati by Nagaland Government in 1976;

(b) if so, under what Heads of Account have these expenditure been met; and

(c) how many Government vehicles and officials were detailed by the State Government for the said Session?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The Nagaland Government participated in the Exhibition and Cultural Programme held at Gauhati on the occasion of A.I.C.C. Session in which other State Governments also participated. The total expenditure in-

curred by the Nagaland Government was Rs. 9,37,601 after setting off Rs. 4,21,332 on account of sale proceeds and value of material taken to stock.

(b) Since the various Departments of the Government participated in the Exhibition the expenditure was debited to appropriate heads of the Departments, concerned, and not to one head of account.

(c) 138 officials belonging to various Departments of the Nagaland Government were deputed for varying periods and 25 vehicles were used for visit of the officials and transportation of material. In addition 11 vehicles were detained for duty with the Assam Government at their request.

Letters, Representations and Memorandum received by Prime Minister

3359. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of letters, representations and memorandum received by him since 25th March, 1977 from the various parts of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): 2,42,304 Communications were received up to the 30th June, 1977.

Communications in the Backward Areas of the Country

3360. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have earmarked money for the development of communications in the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to assist the States for the same; and

(c) what is the total allocation by the Centre and States?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). While no specific funds as such have been earmarked by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for the development of road communications in the backward areas of the country, due consideration is given to the requirements of these areas while considering Central financial assistance to States under (i) Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance; and (ii) from the Central Road Fund. Both schemes are intended to cover *inter alia* backward areas also.

Proposals for Central Financial assistance under these programmes are invited from the States and they are at liberty to suggest as many schemes as possible pertaining to backward areas which are given due consideration keeping in view the resources available and the *inter-se* priority assigned by the State Government to various schemes.

So far as the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance is concerned, schemes of a total cost of Rs. 41.70 crores have been approved recently as part of the 5th Plan for the country as a whole, out of which about 15 per cent schemes pertain to backward areas.

As regards Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account, schemes of a total cost of about Rs. 30 crores can be approved in the States during the current plan period and against this amount also the States can suggest as many schemes as possible pertaining to backward areas.

While there is no set criteria for providing assistance to backward areas, they are given comparatively higher consideration in the approval of schemes.

Besides the aforesaid schemes, other Central Sector Road Schemes like National Highways also serve back-

ward areas as roughly about 10 per cent of the total length of National Highways in the country passes through tribal areas which are backward regions.

Central financial assistance for backward regions like tribal regions is also provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the 5th Plan a special Central assistance amounting to Rs. 190 crores is available and is allocated among the States on the following criteria:

(i) 50 per cent on the basis of the tribal population in the Sub Plan areas;

(ii) 30 per cent on the basis of the geographical area covered by the Sub-Plan; and

(iii) 20 per cent in inverse proportion to the net State domestic product with weightage for the tribal population in the Sub-Plan areas.

The 5th Plan also provides for a special emphasis for the development of road communications in the backward areas of the States as part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

Allocation made by the Centre for major bridges in Orissa

3361. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have approved and allocated the money for major bridges of Orissa under 'Inter-State and Economic Importance' for the year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the names of the bridges and allocation made for each bridge?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 331.00 lakhs has been approved so far for the following pro-

jects in Orissa since the beginning of the 4th Plan under the Central Aid Programme of State Road of Inter-State or economic Importance:

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
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Works approved in Fourth Plan:

1.	Bridge across Subarnarekha on Kharagpur Balasore road	74.00
2.	Brige over Jonk on Arang-Nawapara road	18.00

Works approved in Fifth Plan:

3.	Approaches to Subernarekha bridge	41.00
4.	Construction of Baitarni bridge on Anandpur-Bhadrak road	90.00
5.	Construction of Vansadhara bridge on Parlakhemundi Gunupur-Bissam-Cuttack road (SH-4)	108.00
TOTAL		331.00

For expenditure during April-July 1977, out of funds Voted on account, loan amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakhs has already been released for expenditure on sanctioned works. As regards funds for the remaining period of the year, the provision would be intimated after the demands for grants have been Voted by Parliament.

Allocation for development of Backward and Tribal Areas

3362. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation earmarked by the Centre for the development of backward areas, tribal areas and weaker sections in 1977-78;

(b) assistance provided to the States in this regard; and

(c) special schemes proposed by the Ministry for the development of these areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Besides special Central assistance to specific programmes to augment the States' own efforts, liberal patterns of Central assistance with higher grant component than normal have also been provided to some States like J & K, Himachal Pradesh, and the States in the North Eastern Region. Also States with per capita income below national average have been given weightage in the allocation of Central assistance.

(c) The special schemes under operation for the development of backward areas are:

(1) Drought-prone Area Programme (DPAP).

(2) Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour Programme.

(3) Tribal sub-plan and tribal development agency projects.

(4) Hill area sub-plans and Hill Area Development Projects.

(5) Assistance for the accelerated Development of Backward Districts of Andhra Pradesh under "Six-Point Formula".

(6) Concessional finance, investment and transport subsidy schemes for industrial development in industrially backward areas.

(7) Schemes for backward classes.

(8) Schemes for the welfare of women and children.

	Rs. Crores
Backward Areas	
Hill Area sub-plans . . .	44.00
Hill Areas Development Agency programme . . .	5.70
DPAP	50.96
North East Council programme . . .	28.61
Six-Point Formula assistance to Andhra Pradesh .	18.00
Integrated Rural Development	8.00
Tribal Areas	
Tribal Sub-Plan	55.00
Tribal Development Agency programme . . .	2.47
Weaker Sections	
SFDA programme	44.96
Backward Classes programme	18.23
Welfare of women and children programme	19.45

Production of Heavy Earth Moving Equipment and Rail Coaches

3363. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Heavy Earth Moving Equipment and Rail Coaches during the first quarter of Financial year 1977-78; and

(b) the production of the same equipment in the corresponding period in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The production of Indian Rail Coaches during the first quarter of the financial year, 1977-78, was 208 as compared to 189 during the corresponding period of 1976-77. The requisite information in respect of Heavy Earth Moving Equipment is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Collaboration

3364. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of applications approved by Government industry-wise; State-wise for foreign collaboration both in technical and financial fields, during the 1st quarter of the Financial year 1977-78;

(b) the number and names similarly approved in the corresponding period last year 1976-77; and

(c) the reasons for major difference if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). 47 and 51 foreign collaboration applications were approved during the 1st quarters of 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The break-up of these approvals as industry-wise and State-wise is given as under:

Name of the Industry	No. of approvals		Name of the State	No. of approvals	
	1st quarter of 1976-77	1977-78		1st quarter of 1976-77	1977-78
I	2	3	4	5	6
Metallurgical Industries	1	..	Bihar	..	3
Prime Movers (Other than electrical generators)	..	1	Gujarat	3	1
Electrical Equipment	18	16	Haryana	2	1
Transportation	4	3	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Industrial Machinery	11	13	Karnataka	4	3
Machine Tools	2	2	Kerala	2	4
Miscs. Mechanical & Engg. Industries	..	2	Madhya Pradesh	1	3
Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	..	1	Maharashtra	20	15
Medical & Surgical Appliances.	1	1	Orissa	1	..
Industrial Instruments	1	3	Punjab	1	1
Chemicals (Other than fertilizers)	2	6	Rajasthan	1	1
Food Processing Industries	..	1	Tamil Nadu	1	6
Rubber Goods	2	..	Uttar Pradesh	..	5
Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	..	1	West Bengal	10	5
Glass	3	..	Union Territory of Delhi	..	1
Ceramics	1	..	Union Territory of Goa	..	1
Non-Scheduled Industry	1	1			
TOTAL	47	51		47	51

Names of the applicant parties are given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-686/77].

(c): There are no major significant differences between foreign collaboration applications approved during the first quarter of 1977-78 as compared to first quarter of 1976-77.

Issue of Letters of Intent

3365. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Licences and letters of intent issued by Government in the months of April, May and June 1977, Industry/State-wise;

(b) whether licences issued conform to Industrial Policy; and

(c) if so, with what employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-687/77].

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) According to the data furnished in the applications by grantees of Industrial Licences and holders of Letters of Intent, issued in April, May and June 1977, the likely employment potential is indicated to be 33,560.

National Highway passing through Gwalior

3366. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that National Highway passing through Gwalior and adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh is in a bad shape and needs immediate attention for repairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The National Highway No. 3 which passes through Gwalior and its adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh, is reported to be in an unsatisfactory state in sections where it is single lane and passes through black cotton soil area. In these sections also whenever any necessity for repairs arises, it is done expeditiously by the State P.W.D. working as an agent of the Central Government.

The National Highway is being improved, widened to two lanes and strengthened in a phased manner according to the availability of funds. Estimates amounting to Rs. 11.44 crores have been approved for the purpose for the length of 675 Kms. of the National Highway in Madhya Pradesh during 4th and 5th Plan periods and the works are under different stages of execution. Some estimates are still awaited from the State P.W.D.

NDMC Bus Routes in Delhi

3367. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of deteriorating bus service in Delhi especially on the routes where NDMC is running its buses;

(b) what is the frequency of NDMC bus service on route No. 52 ex-Regal to Nauroji Nagar;

(c) whether there is no bus service on this route during peak hours of office time as buses are also diverted to Kidwai Nagar out of the buses of the same route No. 52;

(d) whether there is also no bus service on this route from 13.00 to 15.00 hours as being rest period for NDMC staff; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take to improve service?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) I agree that bus services in Delhi require improvement. There has been some deterioration in the services on the routes on which buses of NDMC are running.

(b) 16 minutes to 32 minutes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) During this period, bus services are available on the route at a frequency of 32 minutes.

(e) If the NDMC fails to maintain the schedules on the bus routes assigned to it, DTC will have to provide its own buses on those routes.

Formulation of Transport Policy

3368. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in the process of formulating a national integrated and coordinated transport policy immediately; and

(b) if so, will the Government please inform the quantity of power required for haulage of ton kilo meter for (i) Kacha road, (ii) on metal road (iii) on tarred road?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The formulation of a National integrated and Co-ordinated policy as between different modes of transport is under consideration.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

A.I.R. and TV officials connected with 20-Point Programme implementation Committee

3369. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designation of A.I.R. and TV officials who have been closely connected with the 20-Point Programme Implementation Committee of the Congress headed by Shri Yash Pal Kapur, M.P. the office of which was located at 10, Rajindra Prasad Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether some of AIR and TV officials actively participated in the activities of the Writers' Forum of the said Campaign Committee;

(c) whether such association of Government servants was not in contravention of the Conduct Rules framed for these officers; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against these officials for violating the conduct rules?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). On the basis of the records available in AIR and Doordarshan, none of their officials appear to have been connected with the 20-point programme Implementation Committee or the Writers' Forum of the said Committee.

(c) and (d). Do not arise for the present.

Setting up of Industrial Complex in Kerala

3371. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has proposed a scheme to set up 25 new industrial complexes for manufacturing export-oriented commodities;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the Centre has been requested for any financial assistance for this new scheme; and

(d) if so, the facts and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) have not received any proposal from the Kerala State Government for setting up 25 new industrial complexes for manufacturing export-oriented commodities.

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

Growth Rate in Economy

3372. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the concrete steps being taken to achieve growth rate in economy as projected in the plan and to promote savings, reduce conspicuous consumption and disparity in income and wealth?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The Hon'ble Member has raised many general issues which have been dealt with adequately by the Finance Minister in his speeches on the budget and will doubtless arise during the discussions on Plan policies. I would advise the Hon'ble Member to refer to these speeches and to await the discussion. However, to put the position in brief the rate of growth of the economy depends on balanced investments in different sectors and adoption of appropriate and consistent economic policies over a period of time. Government have asked the Planning Commission to examine afresh the priorities for investment in the existing plan and to re-order these priorities suitably. The Government will also review all policies which are

relevant to the promotion of domestic savings, these include pricing policies, fiscal incentives, appropriate interest rates and devising suitable savings instruments. Government's fiscal and import control policies will be directed towards a reduction in all forms of conspicuous consumption. It will also be government's aim, through its incomes policy and taxation, to reduce existing disparities in income and wealth to the extent possible. These measures will be formulated in concrete terms and will emerge as part of the future budgets, annual plans and policy statements.

Inclusion of Gavda Community in S. C. and S. T.

3373. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to include the Gavda community of Goa in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category so that they may avail of the privileges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): There is no proposal to include the Gavda Community of Goa in the Scheduled Category.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान राजस्थान में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

3374. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान राजस्थान में डी० आई० एस० आई० आर० तथा धारा 107, तथा 151 के अधीन कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये;

(ख) डी० आर० एस० आई० आर० या मीसा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये उन

व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सम्पत्ति तथा जीविकोपार्जन के साधन सरकार अथवा न्यायालयों द्वारा जब्त किये गये थे; और

(ग) वे लोग कितने हैं जिनकी जब्त की गई सम्पत्ति वापस कर दी गई है और वे लोग कितने हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति अब तक वापस नहीं की गई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Ideal Buses

3375. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of DTC buses are lying idle due to squabble among the officers of DTC; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken by the Government to put the buses in serviceable condition?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 468 buses were awaiting major repairs, as on 1-7-1977 and not because of any squabble among the officers of the DTC.

(b) Due to shortage of various spare parts and materials and the limitation on the workshop capacity of the Corporation, the repair work has been delayed. Arrangements are being made to procure the spares and materials required and to put back on the road as many of these buses as possible, in the near future.

Buses with D. T. C.

3376. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses with DTC;

(b) the number of buses in working order and number of buses lying idle; and

(c) whether Government propose to purchase more buses during the current financial year?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 2210, as on 30-6-1977.

(b) 1742 are in working order and 468 are off the road respectively, as on 30-6-1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Indo-Canadian Nuclear Talks

3377. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation has visited Canada to hold Nuclear talks with them;

(b) if so, whether any Canadian Delegation is coming to India; and

(c) the latest position about this after the Prime Minister's talks with the Canadian Prime Minister in London?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). An Indian delegation had visited Canada in November, 1975 to hold talks on nuclear matters. After Canada's decision in May, 1976 not to have any further co-operation with India, there has been no exchange of delegations.

(c) The Prime Minister of Canada has already publicly stated and which I have publicly confirmed that a basis of resumption of discussions now exists.

Investment in small scale industries by Tamil Industries Investment Corporation

3378. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister to INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Industries Investment Corporation proposes to

disburse Rs. 25 crores to give a major thrust to the production of small scale industries;

(d) if so, the main points of the proposed programme;

(c) how many industries will be given this amount; and

(d) how much each industry will be given?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेंट उद्योग की स्थापना

3379. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सतना जिले में जेतवान में रामराज से पेंट आदि बनाने के लिए उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : 'रामराज' (पीली मिट्टी), से मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले के जेतवान में पेंट आदि बनाने के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Participation of Rural/Urban poor in the process of economic development

3380. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the process of development those who have resources get developed under the Government's programme but large chunk of rural and urban poor without any resource base hardly participate effectively in the process of economic development and make themselves viable;

(b) special measures being proposed to help rural/urban poor to participate effectively in the process of economic development in a sustained manner;

(c) the type of organisational mechanism proposed/conceived to help organise rural labour to ensure new deal to them; and

(d) whether any integrated programme is conceived to conserve the eroding productive capacity stamina of rural labour ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It is a fact that persons having land and other assets tend to receive greater benefit from plan investments, especially outlays on irrigation, agricultural production, rural development, cooperative credit and so on, than the landless poor. Similarly the proportion of benefits arising from investments in industry and infra-structure which reaches the urban poor may be rather small.

(b) Some of the specific schemes specially designed to help the disadvantaged groups are: Drought Prone Areas Programme, Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Programmes, Tribal and Hill Area Development Schemes, Schemes for the Development of Handloom, Sericulture, Coir, Khadi and Village Industries, Special Nutrition Programmes etc., rural and urban works programmes.

(c) and (d). While formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has been asked to evolve a strategy for the absorption of a significant proportion of the quantum of unemployment in productive employment within the plan period and the balance in the next five years. A substantial part of the population

which is at present below the poverty line would be provided not only food, clothing and shelter but also their basic requirements of public services within the plan period. In working out the strategy, primacy would be given to development of agriculture, agro-industries and small and cottage industries especially in the rural areas. Specific Programmes under this broad strategy and the organisational structure to implement them would be worked out after the strategy has been formulated.

Steps to check exploitation of weaker sections

3381. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the different forms of exploitation of weaker sections, particularly of tribals in the country;

(b) the steps implemented so far; and

(c) the directions and instructions issued to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). In accordance with the Directive Principle in article 46 of the Constitution, various legislative measures have been undertaken by the States to protect the weaker sections in respect of various matters like prevention of extortion by money-lenders, abolition of bonded labour, payment of minimum wages etc.

In the case of the Scheduled Tribes, the elimination of exploitation has been given the highest priority, and in the guidelines for the preparation of tribal sub-plans and Integrated Tribal Development Projects, clear instructions have been issued for undertaking programmes for eliminating exploitation, and reviewing existing legislative and executive provisions.

The major aspects which have been given special attention are (i) excise policy (ii) forest policy (iii) credit and marketing and (iv) land alienation. The position is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-688/77].

Payment of salary to MISA detenu Teachers

3382. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Secretary of the Central Government issued a circular through the Chief Secretary of West Bengal and other States during the period of emergency, debarring university and colleges teachers, kept in detention under MISA from drawing their salaries except the period of their entitled leave;

(b) whether that circular has not been withdrawn yet;

(c) whether, for reasons stated above, many university and college teachers have been denied of their salaries of the period of detention; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to issue instruction to the State Governments to withdraw the earlier circular in order to facilitate payment of salaries due to the emergency MISA detenu teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Instructions were issued in August, 1975, giving teachers in detention the option to avail of such leave as may be due to them. The aforesaid instructions were revised in November, 1975 and teachers were to be treated on par with Government servants placed under suspension and were to be given subsistence allowance as per rules.

(b) to (d). After revocation of the emergency, the whole matter has been

reviewed, the earlier instructions issued in this respect has been withdrawn and detailed instructions regarding Central Government servants have been issued by the Department of Personnel and A. R., on 10th May, 1977 to reinstate all those detained under MISA and to pay them 50 per cent of their salary as subsistence allowance for the period of detention. A copy of these instructions has been endorsed to the State Governments, advising them to take similar action in regard to their employees.

Unemployment in the Country

3383. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken up the challenging task of finding means of tackling the problems of growing unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether before formulation of concrete policy, programme and projects for dealing with the unemployment problem, a national debate is proposed to be organised for affording opportunities to the interested people to offer this realistic suggestion for resolving unemployment problem;

(d) if so, steps proposed; and

(e) the latest figures, with State-wise break-up of (i) unemployment in general, (ii) unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges and (iii) agricultural unemployed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the problem of unemployment in the country. To tackle this problem effectively the Planning Commission have been asked to formulate the Sixth Five Year Plan with a high employment content. The Commission will propose concrete policies and programmes in due course,

(c) and (d). The usual procedure for the formulation of plans at the national, State and other levels will be followed; this will provide ample opportunities for a national Debate.

(e) *Items (i) and (ii).*—Two Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-689/77.*]

Item (iii).—Separate information relating to agricultural unemployed is not available.

Ship building yard at Haldia

3384. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether final decision has been taken for setting up ship building yard at Haldia;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for prolonged delay in the matter of taking final decision in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal involves many technical and financial problems and therefore various aspects of the proposal have to be examined in detail before taking a final decision.

Bridge over Parvati River

3385. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for a bridge over Parvati River near Pilookedi, Tehsil Narsingharh in District Rajgarh (M.P.) is pending with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, when the proposal would be sanctioned and when the construction will begin?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Vehicles allotted to ex-servicemen from the surplus Defence stock

3386. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by Government against the alleged sale of vehicles allotted to ex-servicemen from the surplus defence stock;

(b) the number out of them being investigated by CBI and the reasons for not taking actions in other complaints; and

(c) when the CBI started investigation and by which time their findings are expected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A number of complaints have been received regarding sale of vehicles allotted to ex-Servicemen from surplus defence stocks at CVD Avadi, COD Cheoki and CVD Delhi Cantt. The complaints relate to breach of conditions of allotment, release of specialised vehicles instead of ordinary vehicles, and sale of vehicles to private individuals in the name of ex-Servicemen.

(b) Five cases have been investigated by CBI and two are under investigation. Departmental action has been taken in other cases.

(c) CBI started investigation of five cases between August 1974 and February 1975. Investigations in these cases have been completed. Investigations in respect of the remaining 2 cases were commenced only in January 1977.

High Power Committee on sick Industries

3387. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether high power Committee appointed to suggest measures

for removal of sickness in the industries has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) when the report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Various groups have been set up from time to time to go into diverse problems of industrial sickness. On the general problems of sickness of industry, a special group was set up some time back to go into the problems affecting sick engineering units, and its Report has been submitted to Government.

(b) The main recommendations of the Special Group were:

(i) Early identification of cases of incipient sickness, so as to avoid closure and serious cases of sickness is essential. While the primary responsibility in this regard rests with the unit itself, banks, financial institutions and industrial associations should also develop systems to monitor incipient sickness.

(ii) The role of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, and development of necessary expertise to meet changing needs should be reviewed from time to time.

(iii) Healthy units should be encouraged to help in the revival of sick units, and wherever possible, rationalisation and mergers should be encouraged to secure economic viability.

(iv) An essential remedy is to assure industrial units the process of growth so as to cover and absorb rising costs as well as sustain technological development.

(v) In regard to closed units Government may consider initiating enquiry to the extent practicable in order that an appropriate revival effort is made even where refer-

ences/applications for assistance are not forthcoming.

(vi) Where *mala fide* management is proved, and/or other courses of action have failed, Government action by way of enquiry, and, if necessary, takeover is suggested. This should be considered as 'last resort' action.

(vii) Government action to avoid fluctuations in demand/order through improved planning is essential.

(c) The recommendations of the Special Group were considered at a meeting held in the Planning Commission on 28th December, 1974. Since then, a number of steps have been taken to avoid, or to alleviate industrial sickness. Financial assistance on concessional terms is now given by the Industrial Development Bank of India (and other financial institutions) for modernisation of the textiles, jute, sugar, cement and engineering industries. The Reserve Bank of India has opened a special cell for the monitoring of the health of industrial units with a view to detecting incipient sickness and banks and financial institutions have been advised to look out for signs of incipient sickness in the assisted units so that timely remedial measures may be initiated. Provision for "Automatic" licensing of growth of capacity—by 25 per cent every five years—has been made for 14 selected engineering industries. A special facility has been announced in the last Budget for the merger and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, so as to help revive such sick units and maintain employment and production.

Representations from Reception Officers

3388. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a large number of represen-

tations from the Reception Officers from time to time to absorb them in the Reception organisation; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from time to time from some Junior Reception Officers, for their permanent absorption in the Reception Organisation. But, as a matter of policy, posts of Junior Reception Officers are at present being filled by deputation only. This is because the Cadre is a small one with very little scope for promotions. Permanent absorption will therefore result in stagnation and consequent discontent later.

Setting up of Cement Factory in Jammu

3389. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a cement factory in the backward region of Basohli in Jammu has been under consideration for some time; and

(b) if so, the reasons why a decision on this has been delayed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). M/s. Jammu & Kashmir Minerals Limited, a Jammu and Kashmir Government Undertaking, was granted a Letter of Intent in April, 1971 for the manufacture of 2 lakh tonnes of portland cement per annum at Basohli. The validity of the Letter of Intent has been extended from time to time. The progress of implementation of the scheme appears to be slow due to the delay in making the necessary financial arrangements by the State Undertaking.

Thein Dam Project

3390. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thein Dam Project in Jammu has been finalised; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The proposed Thein Dam Project, which seeks to harness the waters of river Ravi, has not yet been finalised, as many issues involving the participating States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh remain to be settled.

Inter-State Road between Bhadarwah and Jammu

3391. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crucial Inter-State road between Bhadarwah and Jammu has not progressed satisfactorily despite its clearance by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the measures intended to be taken to ensure speedy completion?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is having in mind the inter-State road between Bhadarwah in Jammu and Kashmir State and Chamba in Himachal Pradesh. It is a State road and the State Governments concerned are responsible for its construction.

Work is already in progress. So far as the Jammu and Kashmir portion is concerned, the progress reported by the State Government upto March 1977 is as under:—

(i) Land acquisition	100%
(ii) Earth work	56%
(iii) Retaining wall/breast wall	56%
(iv) Overall progress	57%

The State Government indicated at the time of sanctioning the detailed estimates that the cost of the work would go up to Rs. 140 lakhs, out of which Rs. 115 lakhs was to be met out of the Central loan and the balance from State resources. According to the latest indications the cost is likely to be about Rs. 200 lakhs. As the State Government are finding it difficult to provide the excess from their own resources, and the Central Government also have no provision for meeting this increase, the State Government have been advised to complete the road to the extent possible within the available resources. To achieve this objective, the State Government have also been allowed to adopt the same specifications for this road as are being followed by them for State roads.

India's Shipping Tonnage

*3392. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed in the Fifth Five Year Plan in increasing India's shipping tonnage;

(b) the progress so far achieved in this respect; and

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved at the end of the Fifth Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan target for shipping tonnage is an operative tonnage of 6.50 million GRT with another 0.50 million GRT on order. The operative tonnage which stood at 3.09 million GRT at the beginning of Fifth Plan has been increased to 5.264 million GRT as on 30th June, 1977. Another 0.75 million GRT is under construction. No difficulty is anticipated in achieving the target.

Closure of Film Wing of Film and Television Institute of India, Pune

3393. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

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

(a) whether the film wing of the Film and Television Institute of India at Pune was closed down recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Film Wing of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune has not been closed down. Only the regular summer vacations, which were to commence from 1-6-77, had been advanced to start from 25-5-77, because of an agitation launched by the students with regard to the changes proposed in the present teaching pattern.

Cement Price Policy

3394. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new cement price policy is being worked out by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir; no general revision of the price for Cement Industry is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to entrepreneurs in Gujarat

3395. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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(a) what is the policy in granting financial assistance to the new entrepreneurs desirous to set up manufacturing units in the backward districts of Gujarat State;

(b) whether there are any conditions for granting financial assistance; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The new entrepreneurs who set up manufacturing units in backward districts are given financial assistance on concessional terms by public sector financial institutions. The financial concessions are in the form of lower interest rate, longer initial grace period etc. The new entrepreneurs in backward areas enjoy the deduction of 20 per cent from profits and gains for assessing income-tax. Machines are supplied on hire-purchase basis at concessional earnest money at 10 per cent of the value of machinery to small scale units by National Small Industries Corporation. NSIC's rate interest to entrepreneurs coming from backward areas is also lower. In select backward districts new entrepreneurs get capital subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent on investment in land, building, plant and machinery. These concessions would be available to the new entrepreneurs who are desirous of setting up manufacturing units in the backward districts of Gujarat State. In addition to these, the State Govts. including the Govt. of Gujarat may give such concessions as they deem fit to the entrepreneurs who wish to set up manufacturing units in the backward districts.

Power Shortage in Gujarat

3396. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State is facing an acute shortage of power;

(b) names of the districts facing more power shortage; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The current power situation in Gujarat is generally satisfactory. However, power supply to rural feeders was restricted during peak hours from February to April, 1977 due to outage of Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) Mehsana and Sidhpur Districts in North Gujarat have faced power shortages of varying extent in the past.

(c) Two units of 120 MW each have been recently commissioned at Gandhinagar Thermal Station in North Gujarat. With the stabilisation of these two units, the power position in the State including North Gujarat will improve further.

Setting up of T.V. stations

3397. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television stations proposed to be set up during the next three years; and

(b) the names of places where these television stations are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Seven.

(b) Two full-fledged Television Stations with programme originating facilities are proposed to be set up at Hyderabad and Jullundur. In addition, it is proposed to set up 5 Transmitting Centres at Gulbarga, Sambalpur, Muzaffarpur, Kanpur and Masoorie.

रावत रेजीमेंट

3398. श्री स. ए. के. शारदा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रावत जाति के नौजवानों को भर्ती कर 'रावत रेजीमेंट' नामक रेजीमेंट बनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त रेजीमेंट को अब समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बेरोजगार हुये उक्त रावत नौजवानों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं । सेना में कभी भी 'रावत रेजीमेंट' नाम की कोई रेजीमेंट नहीं बनाई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

U.S. Cooperation for Development of Energy in India

3399. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information from the U.S. regarding their cooperation in the development of energy in India;

(b) if so, whether any delegation is being sent to the U.S. for agreement;

(c) the extent to which U.S. cooperation will be forthcoming during the current year; and

(d) whether any schemes have been prepared by the Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. However, possibilities of fostering mutually advantageous co-operation in science and technology

including aspects relating to energy are being explored under the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Science and Technology. Proposals for joint research and development in the fields of solar energy, coal and use of unconventional energy sources in agriculture are being identified and considered.

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

(d) The following project proposals have been prepared for considering co-operation:—

Solar Energy:

Design and development of vapor absorption refrigeration systems working with flat plate collectors;

Medium-temperature high-efficiency non-tracking solar energy collectors for rural and industrial application;

Optimization of solar drying systems for agricultural produce;

Testing and performance evaluation of solar cells, panels and power systems;

Thin-film heterojunction solar cells; and

Fabrication of inexpensive Schottky-barrier solar cells.

Coal:

Fluidized-bed combustion of coal;

Hot gas clean-up systems for coal combustion; and

Solvent extraction of coal.

Port and Dock Workers in Visakhapatnam Port

3400. SHRI DRONAMRAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of port and dock workers in Visakhapatnam port; and

(b) number and percentage of workers provided with housing accommodation as on 31st March, 1977?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The required information is given below in respect of port and dock workers of Visakhapatnam:

	Total number of workers	Number of workers provided with housing accommodation	Percentage of workers provided with housing accommodation
1. Port workers	11036	1462	13.25
2. Dock workers	3131	888	28.36

News item captioned "TV's little Watergate"

3401. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the 'Mainstream' dated the 16th April, 1977 entitled "T.V.'s little Watergate";

(b) if so, how far Government subscribe to the views expressed therein and what action is proposed to be taken against those guilty officials who had been responsible for the misuse of the TV media for their personal ends; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the persons responsible for misuse of the media are still at the helm of affairs and have not changed their attitude?

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

(b) The matter is under examination for taking such action as is deemed appropriate.

(c) The misuse of mass media during the Emergency has been looked into by the Dass Committee. Government's decision on the finding of the Committee would cover action against persons found responsible. The media have, however, already changed its approach in tune with the Government policy.

Publicity material brought out by DAVP during emergency

3402. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the publicity material brought out by DAVP during the emergency and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): A sum of Rs. 338 lakhs was spent by DAVP on bringing out and distributing publicity material in

support of various programmes launched during the emergency as follows:

	Rs. lakhs
Printed publicity	163
Advertising	118
Exhibitions	9
Outdoor Publicity	20
Distribution costs	28

अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन

3403. श्री राघवजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाले कितने कारखाने हैं तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में पृथक पृथक अखबारी कागज का कितना उत्पादन हुआ तथा उनकी वार्षिक मांग कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अखबारी कागज उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोज) :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम दी नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि० नेपालगढ़ देश में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाला एकमात्र उपक्रम है। मिल अपनी 30,000 मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 75,000 मी० टन करने का एक विस्तार कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर रही है। मिल में इस समय प्रतिवर्ष करीब 75,000 मी० टन अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा :—

1974-75	.	.	.	.	.	54,000 मी० टन
1975-76	.	.	.	.	.	52,863 मी० टन
1976-77	.	.	.	.	.	57,690 मी० टन

अखबारी कागज की मौजूदा मांग 2.25 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ग) नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष करने के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन, अखबारी कागज की केरल में 80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता की एक परियोजना स्थापित कर रहा है । केरल अखबारी कागज परियोजना का पहले से ही क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है । तथा 1978 के अन्त तक इसके चालू हो जाने की आशा है । सरकार ने अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को भी स्वीकृति दी है :—

1. ह. गोपाल एण्ड सन्स, अम्बाला कैंट	.	पंजाब	30,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
2. रामगंगा पेपर मिल्स	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	30,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
3. पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम	.	प० बंगाल	60,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
4. मैसूर पेपर मिल्स	.	कर्नाटक	75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
5. सेन्चुरी पल्प	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष
6. बी० डी० सोमानी	.	उत्तर प्रदेश	25,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष

Reinstatement of Nagaland Officials

3404. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Nagaland Government Officials under suspension on charges of corruption were reinstated after the appointment of Vigilance Commission in the State;

(b) if so, how many such cases are there in the State;

(c) what is the total strength of persons employed in the Vigilance Commission; and

(d) what is the total number of Nagas and non-Nagas employed in the Vigilance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the Government of Nagaland, there have been five cases in which officials under suspension were reinsta-

ted on the advice of the Vigilance Commission.

(c) 22

(d) Non-Nagas—13

Nagas—9

Loans to sick shipping companies

3405. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give Rescue loans to a number of sick shipping companies; and

(b) if so, which are these shipping companies eligible to get this loan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such category of loans.

(b) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Plants

3406. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hours of outages of major thermal plants in the country in 1976-77;

(b) the number of breakdowns of these plants during this period and the time taken for their repair;

(c) the number of times interruptions have taken place in various power systems during the period, the reasons thereof and the remedies contemplated and implemented; and

(d) whether voltage variation is also a serious shortcoming of our power systems and if so, remedies thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The planned outage and the forced outage rates of the major thermal

plants in the country during 1976-77 was 9.6 per cent and 12.95 per cent respectively. Corresponding to these rates of outages, the total loss of energy on account of planned maintenance was approximately 8565 million units and that on account of forced outage was approximately 11,565 million units.

(b) The total number of forced outages were 2474 and the average time taken for repair of a forced outage was 53 hours.

(c) It is not possible to furnish figures relating to the number of interruptions in the various power systems in the country, the transmission and distribution networks of which are being maintained and operated by the State Electricity Boards. The Regional Electricity Boards keep a record of only the major grid disturbances, analyze their causes, and take remedial measures where necessary. However interruptions in power supply to consumers are caused by either generating capacity falling short of demand as a result of forced outage of generating units and/or break-downs of the transmission and distribution system due to line faults, snapping of conductors, failure of towers, poles, cables, transformers, over-loading of the systems and other associated equipment.

Vigorous steps are being taken to reduce forced and planned outage rates of generating units and to reinforce the transmission and distribution system.

(d) Voltage variations occur in systems having long transmission lines and large variation in day and night demand. Proper voltage regulation equipment provide the remedy to such situations. Necessary steps are being taken to improve transmission and distribution system. As the network keeps on expanding, system improvement is a continuous process within the constraint of availability of resources.

**Public Service Commission for Goa,
Daman and Diu**

3407. SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why a State Public Service Commission for the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has not been created so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to create such a State Public Service Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The Constitution of India does not provide for creation of a separate Service Commission for the Union Territories. Their needs are served by the Union Service Commission.

(b) No Sir.

Rihand Power Project

3408. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the alarming report of the committee set up by the U. P. Government on the Rihand Power Project, saying that if the present neglect continued and remedial measures were not taken in time, the project may be a dead loss; and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed to avert such a calamity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh in their G. O. No. 636(i)/SB/75-XXIII—Irrigation-4 dated 20.2.75 constituted a Committee on Land and Water Management of Rihand Reservoir. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 30.11.76. A copy of the same has recently been received in the Department of Power of the Government of India.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is examining this report with a view to taking action on the various recommendations contained in it. These recommendations are also being studied in the Department of Power of the Government of India for such action as is required, and wherever necessary the Govt. of U.P. will be advised suitably.

दिल्ली के बस स्टैंडों पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के शौडों की सफाई

3409. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में तथा दिल्ली के उपनगरीय क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा बस स्टैंडों पर उपलब्ध कराए गए शौड जंजर हो गए हैं और उनकी सफाई करना अनिवार्य हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) इन शौडों के रखरखाव में गिरावट आयी है परन्तु मैं यह निर्देश दे रहा हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच की जाये।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में शौडों के हस्तान्तरण के प्रश्न पर बात-चीत की गई थी और होने वाले हस्तान्तरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए शौडों के रखरखाव की लापरवाही की गयी। प्रस्ताव पर कार्यान्वयन ना करने की सहमति हो गई है। शौडों की मरम्मत यथाशीघ्र करने के लिये अब कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Research reactors and computers in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

3410. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister for ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Reactors and Computers in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand this Centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There are at present four Research Reactors and one reactor under construction. There are two Computers used as such and eight computers which are used as part of other equipments.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to expand this Centre further.

Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh

3411. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh State; and

(b) whether these stations are having their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) All India Radio has four stations in Andhra Pradesh. These are at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam and Cuddapah.

(b) At Hyderabad and Vijayawada all technical installations are housed in buildings owned by All India Radio. At Vishakhapatnam and Cuddapah, the transmitters and the receiving centres are located in buildings owned by All India Radio, but the interim studio facilities are provided in rented buildings.

A section of the administrative offices at Hyderabad and the entire office set up at the other three centres are presently housed in rented accommodation.

Uniform Tariff Rates for Electricity in Southern States

3412. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are uniform tariff rates for electricity in Southern States; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to formulate uniform tariff rates for electricity in the above States?

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

(b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Boards are empowered to frame their own tariffs for the supply of electricity in such a manner as to meet their financial obligations. Differences in tariff rates mainly arise due to variations in the cost of electricity which is dependent, among other factors, on the source of supply i.e. thermal, hydro or nuclear, the capital cost and the cost of fuel in respect of thermal stations. The extent of transmission and distribution system required to carry the power to the load centres in the various States is also a factor which determines the tariff rates.

Electrifications of Villages

3413. SHRI DHARAM SINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages in Gujarat have not been electrified so far for domestic as well as agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken by Central Government in this regard?

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.

गुजरात में बिजली परियोजनाएं

3414. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में उन बिजली परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कार्य हो रहा है ;

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने कौन-कौन से बिजली परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं तथा ये प्रस्ताव कब भेजे हैं ;

(ग) उन परियोजनाओं को कब तक मंजूर कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात में किन परियोजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) गुजरात में जिन विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति पर है वे निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) ऊर्कई ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार—200 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट निर्माणाधीन है ।

(2) बानकबोरी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र—200 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट निर्माणाधीन है ।

(3) कदाना जल-विद्युत परियोजना (4 × 60 मेगावाट) । यह परियोजना स्वीकृत है किन्तु कार्य के निष्पादन पर राज्य सरकार पुनर्विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने बानकबोरी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार (2 × 330 मेगावाट) के बारे में

9 जून, 1977 को परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजी है । स्कीम रिपोर्ट की तकनीकी-आर्थिक जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, गुजरात की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं का तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से अनुमोदन किया गया है :

(1) ऊर्कई ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र (2 × 120—2 × 200 मेगावाट)

(2) बानकबोरी ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र (3 × 200 मेगावाट)

(3) ऊर्कई लैफ्ट बैंक कैनल पावर हाउस (2 × 2.5 मेगावाट) ।

ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन

3415. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : श्री पी० एम० सईद :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ट्रैक्टर कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है, उनके मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखाने में प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टर बनते हैं ;

(ग) ट्रैक्टर का मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित किया जाता है ;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार ट्रैक्टरों की कितनी मांग थी तथा कितने राज्यों में इस मांग को पूरा किया गया ; और

(ङ) ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी, अधिक पसन्द किये जाने वाले तीन माडलों के ट्रैक्टरों (एम० एफ०-1035, टैफे-504 और फोर्ड-3600) पर मूल्य निगरानी रखी जा रही है जो विभिन्न अश्व शक्तियों वाले ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शक के रूप में काम करता है। इन माडलों के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

(घ) राज्यवार प्रत्येक माडल के ट्रैक्टर की मांग का पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, गत तीन वर्षों में समग्र मांग प्रयोजना निम्न प्रकार थी :—

1974-75.	.	45,000
1975-76.	.	52,000
1976-77.	.	60,000

ट्रैक्टरों की समग्र वास्तविक मांग उपर्युक्त प्रायोजना से कम थी और अधिकांश रूप में उत्पादन से जो कि निम्न प्रकार था पूरी की गई थी :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन
1974-75.	31,088
1975-76.	33,252
1976-77.	33,146

(ङ) इस समय कुल लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता 1.02 लाख संख्या प्रति वर्ष की है। दो और एकक शीघ्र ही चालू होने वाले हैं जिससे कुल लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता 1.19 लाख संख्या प्रति वर्ष की हो जायेगी। यह क्षमता वर्तमान सम्भावित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए काफी है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम और प्रबन्ध निदेशक का नाम	स्थान	उत्पादन	
			1975-76 संख्या	1976-77 संख्या
1.	मे० इंटरनेशनल ट्रैक्टर कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड। (श्री सरदेसाई)	कान्दीवली ईस्ट बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)	6655	5099
2.	मे० ट्रैक्टर एण्ड फार्म इक्विपमेंट लि० (श्री ए० शिवासैलम)	मद्रास (तामिलनाडु)	3453	5157
3.	मे० आईशर ट्रैक्टर इण्डिया लि० (श्री विक्रम लाल)	न्यू फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	2012	2768
4.	मे० एस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड (श्री राजन नन्दा)	फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	4580	5020
5.	मे० एस्कोर्ट्स ट्रैक्टर लि० (श्री एच० पी० नन्दा)	फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	5068	4575

क्र०सं० कम्पनी का नाम और प्रबन्धनिदेशक का नाम	स्थान	उत्पादन	
		1975-76 संख्या	1976-77 संख्या
6. मे० हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर्स लि० (श्री एस० आर० दिवानजी, जी० एम०)	बडोदरा (गुजरात)	940	1615
7. मे० किलोस्केर ट्रेक्टर्स लिमिटेड (श्री ए० एस० नारायणे)	नासिक रोड, नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)	673	291
8. मे० हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० (पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट) (डा० एस० एम० पाटिल)	पिंजौर (हरियाणा)	7000	4500
9. मे० पित्ती टूल्स प्रा० लि० (श्री एस० जी० पित्ती)	पूना (महाराष्ट्र)	34	91
10. मे० पंजाब ट्रेक्टर्स लिमिटेड (श्री चन्द्र मोहन)	मोहाली, चंडीगढ़ (पंजाब)	1790	3340
11. मे० हर्षा ट्रेक्टर्स लिमिटेड (श्री पी० एन० अग्रवाल)	लोनी गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)	1047	690
12. मे० यूनाइटेड आटो ट्रेक्टर्स लि० (श्री ए० एन० भल्ला)	हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)	उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है ।	
13. मे० आटो ट्रेक्टर्स लिमिटेड (श्री एम० वर्दाराजन)	प्रतापगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)	उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है ।	
योग		33252	33146

Election to Cantonment Boards

3416. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Cantonment Boards are due for general elections; and

(b) when the elections of the said Cantonment Boards are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 10 during the remaining period of 1977.

(b) Elections will be held in 1977 in all these 10 Cantonments.

देश में विद्युत का संकट

3417. श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन स्थानों पर तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इन तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से कितन मेगावट बिजली उत्पन्न होगी ?

उर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन):

(क) श्रीर (ख). उपाबन्ध 1 में बताये गये स्थानों पर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र पहले ही निर्माणाधीन है। उनकी संभावित उत्पादन क्षमता भी उपाबन्ध एक में दी गई है। जिन ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं का तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया है वे विवरण दो में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थाख्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 690/77] नये ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए भी काफी संख्या में प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है जिनको यदि तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाया गया तो छठी योजना में विद्युत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया जाएगा।

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन से
विदेशी नेताओं की वार्ता

3418. श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन से वार्ता करने के लिए कितने विपक्षी नेताओं को आमंत्रित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल के नेताओं को कभी आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन पर वार्ता के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने नेताओं को ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) आकाशवाणी 136

दूरदर्शन 45

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) आकाशवाणी 143

दूरदर्शन 39

Electronics Industries in West Bengal

3419. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) how many electronics industries have been set up in West Bengal based on recommendation of the Electronics Commission; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Between February 1971, when the Electronics Commission was set up, and June 1977, in response to applications from entrepreneurs, 20 Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued to the organised sector in West Bengal on the recommendations of the Department of Electronics. Of these, 13 were industrial licences. In the small scale sector, 56 approvals were given to units in West Bengal. As a result of the recommendations of the Department of Electronics, the West Bengal State Electronic Industries Development Corporation has also been approved 7 Letters of Intent, of which 5 have been converted into Industrial Licences as on date. 2 companies in the joint sector for the manufacture of ferrites and power electronic equipment respectively have been formed, and one in the public sector for the manufacture of TV picture tubes is in the process of being set up by that Corporation.

(b) A list of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences in the public and private organized sectors and approvals in the small scale sector in electronics in West Bengal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/77].

Incidents of Atrocities on Harijans

3420. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of incidents of atrocities on Harijans during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Film Making in Regional Languages

3421. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up any Scheme to encourage film making in regional languages; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Government have no specific scheme for the purpose. Film Production in India is in the Private Sector. The Film Finance Corporation has been set up by Government to promote and assist the film industry by providing, affording or procuring finance, financial or other facilities for production of films of good standard irrespective of the language.

Heavy Water from USA and Canada

3422. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country will be getting heavy water for its nuclear reactors from USA and Canada; and

(b) if so, under what terms and conditions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

Property of Organisations seized during Emergency

3423. SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that movable and immovable property of R.S.S. and Jamait-e-Islami and other orga-

nisations and individuals had been confiscated by Government during emergency;

(b) if so, the state-wise number of such cases; and

(c) whether present Government have released the property of all those persons and organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). After the imposition of ban on certain organisations like the RSS and Jamait-e-Islami, the State Governments had taken possession of the movable and immovable property of such organisations. The order banning these organisations was rescinded on 22nd March, 1977 and instructions were issued to State Governments to restore the possession of all such properties to the nominees of the erstwhile banned organisations.

गया में लघु उद्योग

3424. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उद्योग

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में गया के पिछड़े क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज):

(क) जी, हां। गया का पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्राम तथा लघु क्षेत्र के संवर्धन हेतु केन्द्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ख) प्रारम्भ में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना स्कीम का प्रारम्भ 1962-63 में जिले में नवादा स्थित 4 चुने हुए सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों को सम्मिलित करने हेतु किया

गया था। बाद में 1970-71 में योजना का कार्य क्षेत्र 1961 की जनगणना पर आधारित 15,000 जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को छोड़ कर समूचे गया जिले तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। तत्पश्चात् गया जिला 3 जिलों अर्थात् गया, नवादा तथा औरंगाबाद में विभाजित कर दिया गया था। वर्तमान में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना में गया स्थित परियोजना के मुख्यालय सहित (1961 की जनगणनानुसार 25,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को छोड़कर उपयुक्त जिले आ जाते हैं।

भारती सरकार योजना के अधीन कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु स्थापित किये गये परियोजना संगठन के कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदान तथा राज्य सरकार को लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु ऋण देती है।

एकक राज सहायता प्राप्त ब्याज दर पर अर्थात् 5½ प्रतिशत की दर से प्रारंभिक ऋण फण्ड से ऋण ले सकते हैं।

उपयुक्त के अलावा एकक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होने वाले विभिन्न लाभों को जिनमें रियायती दर पर वित्त, निःशुल्क परामर्श सेवा, आयकर में रिबेट, रियायती ब्याज दर पर एन० एस० आई० सी० द्वारा किराया खरीद आधार पर मशीनें आदि सम्मिलित हैं, के पाने के पात्र हैं।

विलासिता की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध

3425. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में विलासिता की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धित क्या है

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडिस) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि विलासिता की वस्तुओं की कोई स्वीकृत परिभाषा नहीं है फिर भी सरकार नीति उपभोग की गैर-जहरी वस्तुओं, जिनमें समाज के समूह वर्ग द्वारा प्रमुखतः उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुएं भी सम्मिलित हैं, के उत्पादन को सीमित रखने की रही है। उत्पादन क्षमता प्राधिकृत करते समय/लाइसेंस देते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। कर नीतियां भी इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति को ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित की गई हैं। फिलहाल किसी भी विशेष वर्ग की वस्तु के लिए पहले से प्राधिकृत/लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने अथवा उसे कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Inter-State Road Transport

3426. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the Inter-State Transport Commission in improving Inter-State Road Transport; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to reorganise the Inter-State Transport Commission to make it more effective?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Inter-State Transport Commission has assisted in facilitating the free movement of transport vehicles on inter-state routes covering two or more States by persuading State Governments to conclude agreements with

neighbouring as well as non-contiguous States.

The Commission has also formulated five zonal Permit Schemes viz. Southern, Western, Northern, Central and Eastern for the unhindered movement of a limited number of public carriers of each State on the National and State Highways of the other States in the zone on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without counter-signature of permits.

The Commission has been able to bring about uniformity among many States in the period for which tax on motor vehicles may be charged on temporary permits, besides securing a measure of uniformity in the permissible limit of laden weights of transport vehicles on National and State Highways.

(b) No, Sir.

Scheme for Opening Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa

3427. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been sent by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government for opening Tribal Development Blocks in that State under the scheme for educational and economic development of backward classes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no programme of Tribal Development Blocks in the Fifth Plan. However, a sub-plan has been prepared in Orissa covering all areas having more than 50 per cent tribal population. The sub-plan includes educational as well as economic development programmes. The sub-plan area has been divided into 23 Integrated Tribal Develop-

ment Projects. The State Government have prepared 19 Projects so far, which have been generally approved by the Government of India. The State Government have been requested to send Projects for the remaining four areas as well.

Production of Woollen Khadi by K.V.I.C.

3428. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ambitious programme for increasing the production of woollen Khadi by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, whether any approach has been made to the Government and the Planning Commission for funds for increasing the production of woollen Khadi during the current plan period; and

(c) if so, facts of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A programme for expansion of Woollen Khadi production to provide employment to a larger number of artisans during 1977-78 and 1978-79 has been prepared and submitted to the Govt. by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission for implementation in Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Production of Woollen Khadi is to be stepped up from the production level of Rs. 14.00 crores to Rs. 18.00 crores during the current year, providing additional employment to about 41,000 artisans. The programme has been discussed in the Planning Commission who have agreed to it. This programme will further be intensified in the next five years, as a result of which the total number of artisans employed in

this activity is expected to increase from 2.70 lakhs to 5.10 lakhs by 1982-83.

Shortage of Truck Tyres

3429. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether for a long time there is acute shortage of tyres used by trucks in the country;

(b) whether the shortage has resulted in black marketing prices being charged in various parts of the country which are twice the fixed company prices; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take to make available truck tyres to actual users at company prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. There has been a glut in the availability of automobile tyres, including truck tyres, during the last two years.

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

Indian Films in Foreign Countries

3430. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries where Indian films are gaining popularity;

(b) whether the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation has signed any agreements for supply of Indian Films to such countries recently; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Indian films are gaining popularity in many countries, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries,

in Fiji, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Columbia in Latin America.

(b) As the film Trade in the above mentioned countries is in the hands of private exporters, it has not been possible for Impec to sign exclusive agreements for supply of films to these countries. However, Impec has concluded exclusive agreements at State Agency level with Burma, Iraq, Afghanistan, Oman TV, Maldives, USSR, Nepal, Algeria and Mozambique whereby Impec alone supplies films to these countries.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Burma:

State Agency of Burma selects about 8 films per year from offers of various Indian films sent by Indian Motion picture Export corporation. They pay royalty of about Rs. 30,000 per film on average.

Iraq:

Iraqi State Agency delegation visits Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation about once a year to select annual requirements of Indian films. Iraqi delegate was invited to last film market organised by Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation at Sixth International Film Festival held in New Delhi on January 3, 1977 to January 16, 1977. At Film Market Iraqi delegate contracted for purchase of twenty-four Indian films at average price of £3,000 per film.

Afghanistan:

Under Film agreement signed at Kabul on June 7, 1975, at Government level to be implemented by Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation on behalf of Government of India and Afghan Films on behalf of Government of Afghanistan further contract was signed on May 29, 1977 between Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and Afghan films for supply of 45 films of total value of US Dollars 2,49,750/-. Exports of these films to be effected from July 1977. Earlier

Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation had already supplied to Afghan Films Kabul 32 Indian films total value of £73,600.

Maldives:

The Government of Maldives have agreed to take used runnable prints on rental of dollars 350 per Black & White films and Dollars 450 per colour film. Selected films are being supplied as soon as used prints can be spared by distributors in India from the local circuits for one week's showing in Maldives per film.

Oman TV:

A representative of the Oman Government visited India and selected after preview ten films at an average price of 1000-Omani Rials per film.

Ussr:

An agreement was signed at Film Market Delhi in January, 1977 between Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and Sovexport Film, Moscow. Under this agreement, films provisionally selected by representative in India of Sovexport Film Moscow are to be despatched to Moscow for preview and final selection. So far 10 films have been sent to Moscow for final selection and final decision is awaited. Annual offtake of Indian films by Sovexport Film Moscow at present is about 10 films at average price of Rs. 2,00,000/- per film including dubbing material.

Nepal:

Similar exclusive agreement was signed between Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and Royal Nepal Film Corporation. Nepal at the film market in January, 1977. Due to financial and other internal problems of distribution Nepal Film Corporation has not so far selected for purchase Indian films under this agreement.

Algeria:

Exclusive agreement recently signed in Algeria in February, 1977, between the Algerian State Agency and Indian

Motion Picture Export Corporation whereby they have agreed to purchase 30 films during 1977. So far they have requisitioned 10 films under this agreement and have promised to order further lot of films in October, 1977. Contracts for the 10 films are being finalised preparatory to despatch of these films.

Mozambique:

Delegate from the State Agency of Mozambique visited Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and signed exclusive agreement for supply of 8 films. They have so far requisitioned 5 films for which contracts have been sent for signature. Average royalty payable per film is \$1000 as per agreement.

Scheme to bring Reforms through Radio, T.V. Films and Newsreels

3431. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to bring about social and moral reforms through radio, television and documentary films and newsreels; and

(b) if so, procedure adopted for screening and broadcasting of films and songs by AIR and TV Centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to bring about social and moral reforms through broadcast, telecast and audio-visual methods by giving meaningful and socially purposeful programmes.

(b) Departmental Screening Committees for screening film songs are functioning at AIR Stations on linguistic basis.

A Selection Committee at Bombay screens feature films (including their films songs) for telecast; selection of film songs for programmes like Chitrahar is done by the Director of the Doordarshan Kendra concerned.

Rural Industries Commission

3432. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rural Industries Commission to solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, by when this Commission will be established?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Illicit Liquor and Narcotics in Delhi

3434. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of illicit liquor and other narcotics has increased abnormally during the last year in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb such unlawful trade which poses a major health hazard and law and order problems?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information available, there was an increase in the number of cases registered in Delhi under the Excise Act and the Opium Act during 1976 as compared to the preceding year. There was also an increase in the quantity of narcotic drugs seized in Delhi during 1976.

Utmost vigilance is being maintained by the enforcement agencies. Action against smugglers and other offenders has been intensified.

A high level committee has also been appointed to enquire into the extent of drug addiction in the country.

Management of the Handidhua Colliery at Talcher

3435. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Authority of India and NCDC have taken over the management of the Handidhua Colliery at Talcher from Government of Orissa and a private management;

(b) whether an agreement was arrived at between the Orissa Government and the Coal Authority of India to the effect that full production of the colliery will be started within a stipulated period of time;

(c) if so, main points of agreements; and

(d) steps being taken to start production in full swing and to take back all the retrenched employees to work?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central Coalfields Ltd. has applied to the Orissa State Government for grant of mining lease which is still awaited. Central Coalfields is however, carrying out de-watering of the mine as directed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety. Any decision about future working of the colliery can be taken only after the mining lease is granted and proper survey of the mine is made. The position regarding employment of retrenched employees is that during the course of discussions between the Managing Director, Central Coalfields Limited and the Government of Orissa it was agreed that 95 permanent labourers who had been working in Handidhua Colliery earlier and whose services had been transferred to M/s Goenka by Govt. of Orissa in 1971, would be screened and candidates so selected would be given preference as and when vacancies arise in the relevant categories in the Orissa area of Central

Coalfields Limited. On this basis 38 workers have been engaged in operation relating to pumping of water from Handidhua Colliery. Considering the present position there is no prospect of these workers being provided employment on a long term basis till the mining leases is granted.

Manning Scales for the Piloting of Ships in Bombay Port

3436. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'manning scales' (i.e. the complements of workmen) for the piloting of ships, their mooring and unmooring at the Bombay port were reduced during the emergency period;

(b) whether the said reduction has resulted in the death and incapacitation of crane-drivers and others, and if so, how many; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the previous manning scales?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the guidelines indicated by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour on 21st May, 1977 for promoting harmonious industrial relations in the Port, it was agreed not to implement the changes, which had not been implemented till then. The changes which were implemented partially were not to be implemented any further. As regards the changes already made, the Bombay Port Trust and the unions were to hold discussions and endeavour to reach mutually satisfactory settlement. These guidelines have been implemented by the Bombay Port Trust.

Setting up of News Agencies on the Lines of Samachar

3437. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to convert the 'Samachar' into an autonomous body;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more news agencies independent of Government control on the lines of the 'Samachar';

(c) if so, what facilities Government propose to provide to them at the initial stage; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding the pay-scales and other perquisites of the employees of such news agencies?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Government has appointed a Committee to examine the functioning of Samachar and to make recommendations regarding its future set-up. The Government will consider the recommendations of the Committee on these matters, when their report becomes available.

Retirement Age of Employees

3439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration for reducing the retirement age from 58 years to 55 years in all Government and semi-Government services; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be made applicable and how many persons would get jobs as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूचना केन्द्र

3440. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अविकसित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सूचना केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना केन्द्रों के स्थान का चयन करने के जो मुख्य मापदण्ड हैं उनमें से एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन होना है। तथापि, वर्तमान वित्तीय सीमाओं को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का फलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Verdict of Press Council in B. G. Verghese case

3441. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to Government that the verdict of the Press Council in the B. G. Verghese case be made public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A communication to this effect has been received by the Government. However, yet, another representation has been received contending that it will not be appropriate to make the verdict public. The matter is being examined.

Letters of Intent for setting up of Calcium Carbide Industries

3442. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of Letters of Intent issued for setting up Calcium Carbide industries since, 1975, State-wise;

(b) number of pending applications for Letters of Intent State-wise and for how long; and whether old applications were superseded due to favouritism; and

(c) whether Government propose to give preference to units desirous to be set up as Down-Stream base on Calcium Carbide; and how much idle capacity exists for both types of industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Nil. All applications are disposed of on merits and no favouritism is shown.

(c) This depends on the merit and economics of the down-stream based industries; generally a capacity utilisation of above 85 per cent of the installed capacity is considered good in the power-intensive Calcium Carbide Industry; at present, both the merchant and down-stream captive units in the country are operating at 81 per cent—89 per cent of their installed capacities.

Statement

State-wise break-up of number of "new calcium carbide units" granted letters of intent during 1975-77 (Upto June '77).

State	No.
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	2
Haryana	1
Karnataka	1
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	4
Meghalaya	1
Rajasthan	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	16

सैनिकों के लिए पेंशन की दरें

सैनिकों की पेंशन दरों में वृद्धि करने का है।

3443. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1973 से पहले जो सैनिक पेंशन पर चले गए हैं उनकी पेंशन दर क्या है और जनवरी, 1973 के बाद पेंशन पर गए सैनिकों की दरों का विवरण क्या है; और

(क) सेना के अफसरों और अफसर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिकों को 1-1-1973 से पूर्व और 1-1-1973 से देय पेंशन दरों के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जनवरी, 1973 से पहले पेंशन पर गए

(ख) जी नहीं।

विवरण

पहली जनवरी 1973 से पूर्व और पहली जनवरी 1973 को और उसके बाद सेना के सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशन की दरें

(1) अफसर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिक

रैंक	1-1-1973 से पूर्व पेंशन की दरें		1-1-1973 से पेंशन की दरें	
	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास
सिपाही . . .	40.00	72.00	76.00	122.00
नायक . . .	40.00	81.00	86.00	135.00 (145.00)*
हविलदार . . .	43.00	91.00	98.00	159.00 (177.00)*
नायब सूबेदार . . .	60.00	122.00	127.00	223.00 (239.00)*
सूबेदार . . .	80.00	178.00	162.00	308.00
सूबेदार मेजर . . .	106.00	218.00	197.00	366.00

* 1-12-1976 से लागू

(2) स्थायी कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर

रैंक	1-1-1973 से पूर्व पेंशन की दरें	1-1-1973 से पेंशन की दरें
	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास
सबल्ट्रन	272.00	350.00
कैप्टन	377.00	575.00
मेजर	482.00	675.00
लै० कर्नल	587.00	775.00
कर्नल	638.00	900.00
ब्रिगडियर	696.00	1,000.00
मजर जनरल	735.00	1,000.00
लै० जनरल	819.00	1,100.00
जनरल (थल सेनाध्यक्ष)	1,008.00@	1,200.00 (1-6-75 से लागू)

@31-5-75 से लागू

(3) विशेष सूची अफसर

रैंक	1-1-1973 से पूर्व पेंशन की दरें	1-1-1973 से पेंशन की दरें
	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास
सबल्ट्रन	247.00	350.00
कैप्टन	352.00	575.00
मेजर	457.00	675.00
लै० कर्नल	537.00	775.00
कर्नल	588.00	900.00

(4) मिलिटरी नर्सिंग सर्विस अफसर

रैंक	1-1-1973 से पूर्व पेंशन की दरें	1-1-1973 से पेंशन की दरें
	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास
कैप्टन	150.00	350.00
मेजर	238.00	450.00
लै० कर्नल	321.00	550.00
कर्नल	378.00	650.00
ब्रिगेडियर	483.00	750.00
मेजर जनरल	—	825.00

%यह पद बनाया गया 1-1-1973 के पश्चात्

नोट :—नौसेना और वायु सेना में भी समकक्ष पदों की सर्विस पेंशन की दरें 1-1-1973 से बढ़ा दी गई हैं।

Expenditure on Security of former Prime Minister and her Son

3444. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) cost of security whilst at Delhi and while on tour of the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her son, Sanjay Gandhi (to be shown separately) of the last three years;

(b) whether the present Government propose to change the improper amendment that she had incorporated in the blue book on Prime Minister's tour and travel in November, 1969; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-692/77].

(b) and (c). No. improper amendment was made in the Blue Book in November, 1969. The only amendment made in November, 1969, relates

to the apportionment between the State Governments and the political party concerned of the cost of security arrangements on the election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister.

Recitation of Holy Quran in A.I.R. Programmes

3445. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to him to include recitation of the Holy Quran in the A.I.R. programmes; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon and whether recitations from the holy scriptures of other communities will also be so included?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Requests for inclusion of recitations from Holy Quran and other scriptures in the A.I.R. programmes are received from time to time.

(b) Excerpts from religious and scriptural texts including the Holy Quran are broadcast on various occasions or when justified by the context of a particular programme.

Projects Undertaken by CIL in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

3446. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken by Coal India Limited in Collaboration with the help or in collaboration with foreign countries (names of projects and associated foreign countries may please be given);

(b) the cost of each project with the amount, the help or collaboration is costing separately in machineries and other services in short and long run;

(c) time of their commencement and likely dates of their completion; and

(d) whether our own mining engineers are not competent enough to undertake these projects without this type of foreign help?

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

Missing family Members of a Railway Employee arrested during last Railway Strike at Jhansi

3447. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 26th May, 1974 a railway employee of Jhansi, Ram Singh by name was arrested in connection with Railway strike and immediately after his arrest all his family members residing at Cipri Bazar were forcibly driven out and since then they are missing and after his release

in May, 1977 he made enquiries with relatives, friends and police but upto this date he could not trace out the family members; and

(b) whether All India Railwaymen's Federation have submitted a memorandum to him regarding Ram Singh?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A memorandum from the All India Railwaymen's Federation enclosing an application from Sri Ram Singh has been received on the subject. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to render necessary assistance to him in locating the whereabouts of his family.

संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग के कार्यालय की स्थापना पर हुआ खर्च

3448. श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग के कार्यालय की स्थापना पर 1973 से पूर्व तथा पश्चात् अलग-अलग कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ख) 1973 से पूर्व तथा पश्चात् यात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्ता पर वार्षिक कितना खर्च हुआ; और

(ग) 1973 से 1977 की अवधि में कितने स्टाफ कलाकारों ने नौकरी छोड़ी है अथवा नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिए गए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया [सदन में रखा गया] देखिए संख्या एन टी० 693/77].

(ग) (1) उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की संख्या जिन्होंने नौकरी छोड़ी—60.

(2) उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की संख्या जिनके अनुबंध समाप्त किए गए—42

दिल्ली संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग की मंडलियों का विकेन्द्रीकरण

3449. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग की मंडलियों के विकेन्द्रीकरण का क़िफायत तथा दक्षता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग के स्टाफ कलाकारों की सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं, उनकी सेवा की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) 1973 से पूर्व तथा पश्चात् ध्वनि तथा प्रकाश कार्यक्रम के अतिरिक्त संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग द्वारा स्वयं वार्षिक कितने कार्यक्रम किए जाते रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) मंडलियों के विकेन्द्रीकरण से स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के उनके सामान्य कार्य-क्षेत्रों के दूरों के निमित्त उनके यात्रा भत्ते/महंगाई भत्ते के खर्च में क़िफायत हुई है; यद्यपि इन मंडलियों की दक्षता में कोई प्रत्यक्ष परिवर्तन नहीं है। तथापि क्योंकि विकेन्द्रीकरण के अलावा अन्य बातों का भी दक्षता और क़िफायत पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसलिए यह निश्चित करना कठिन है कि विकेन्द्रीकरण का क़िफायत और दक्षता पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की वर्तमान सेवा-शर्तें दर्शाने वाला विवरण I सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया] देखिए संख्या LT—694/77]

(ग) विवरण II सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया] देखिए संख्या LT—694/77]

Price of Electric Motors

3450. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of Electric Motors of Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore, combined together and raised on the price of Electric Motors by about 25 per cent in some sizes;

(b) whether there is any rise in the prices of raw materials required for the above industry; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take action to get the price-rise reversed immediately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). According to information available, the manufacturers are reported to have increased their prices ranging from 4 per cent to 18 per cent depending upon the range, type and brand. The increased prices are, however, lower than those prevailing during the period August 1974 to September 1975 after which there had been a sharp fall in prices. The index number 1975 after which there had been a motors of various specifications which was 185.2 in August, 1974 was reduced to 136.9 in April, 1976, rose to 151.2 in December, 1976 and stood at 169.8 in May, 1977 (Base 1970-71=100).

These variations in market prices are not attributable to the variations in the input costs but to changes in the

demand and supply of various types of motors.

Electric motors which have widely varying specifications are not under price control. However, as in the case of essential items, Government have conveyed to the industry the need to hold the price line.

Road Bridge over Brahmaputra River at Tezpur-Silghat

3451. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surveys and type plans of a 2-kilometre Road Bridge over the Brahmaputra river at Tezpur-Silghat point have been completed under the North Eastern Council;

(b) whether the North Eastern Council has submitted a proposal to the Government of India to provide funds necessary for construction of this bridge in view of public demands for several years at a stretch; and

(c) if so, whether the clearance of the Planning Commission with provision of funds will soon be made so that the Bridge can be completed during the current Plan period through the agency of the Central Government?

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

(b) The matter has been under the consideration of the Council and a suggestion has been received recently from the secretary of the Council to meet the finance required for the bridge.

(c) Since the proposed bridge falls on a State road, the question of its construction, financing etc. falls under State sphere of activities. The North Eastern Council Secretariat have, therefore, been advised that after detailed investigations have been completed, the matter may be placed by the State Government before the

Planning Commission for the provision of funds.

Meeting of Ministers for F.E.R.A. Applications of Coca Cola

3452. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of Ministers on 22nd July, 1976 to discuss the FERA application of Coca Cola Export Corporation;

(b) what was the outcome; and

(c) what steps have taken place since then?

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

(b) The deliberations of the Cabinet, or any sub-committee of the Cabinet, are secret and cannot be revealed.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued orders on June 15, 1977 under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act granting permission to the Coca Cola Export Corporation to carry on its existing manufacturing activities in India subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the Indian branch of the Company shall be converted into an Indian company with a non-resident interest of the equity capital not exceeding 40 per cent within a period of one year. The application under Section 28 of FERA, relating to approval of the trade marks is still under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

आयुध वस्त्र निर्माण फैक्टरी, शाहजहांपुर में वॉजों का निर्माण

3453. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुध वस्त्र निर्माण फैक्टरी,

शाहजहांपुर में कसीदा विभाग में कसीदा-कारों द्वारा कितने प्रकार के बैज आदि बनाये जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या बैज आदि देश में केवल शाहजहांपुर में ही बनाये जाते हैं और क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा दिल्ली में कुछ व्यक्तियों को बैजों के निर्माण हेतु ठेका दिया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) वस्त्र-निर्माण फैक्टरी, शाहजहांपुर में इस समय निम्नलिखित पांच प्रकार के बैज और तीन प्रकार के टाइल बनाए जाते हैं:—

1. बैज आर्म बगल्स वर्सटड
2. बैज आर्म विंग के साथ पैरा-शूट
3. बैज आर्म क्रास्ट सोर्ड पी टी
4. बैज ब्रैस्ट ए पी टी सी ई० एम० बी डी०
5. बैज आर्म बम्ब डिस्पोजल
6. टाइल्स एम बी० डी पी टी डी ओ जी वेरिपस
7. टाइल्स इ एम बी डी पी टी डी ओ जी राइफल ग्रीन
8. टाइल्स एन सी सी वेरिपस

(ख). आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में से केवल शाहजहांपुर की फैक्टरी में ही बैज बनाए जाते हैं। लेकिन वायु सेना द्वारा हाल ही में शुरू किए गए दो प्रकार के बैजों की थोड़ी सी मात्रा के लिए वायु सेना की निविदा क्रय समिति के माध्यम से दो फर्मों को आर्डर दिया गया है क्योंकि इन बैजों की शीघ्र जरूरत थी। इन दो फर्मों में से एक दिल्ली में है।

Representation from the Valuers of the Bombay Port Trust

3454. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a written representation in the month of May or June, 1977 from the valuers of the Bombay Port Trust regarding revision of pay-scale by second Wage Board; and

(b) if so, action taken or propose to be taken in respect of the same representation?

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

(b) Discussions with the representatives of the Federations concerned on recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee are being held.

Disruption of Production in Singareni Coal Mines

3455. SHRIMATĪ PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production in Singareni Coal Mines is completely disrupted since 16th June, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that daily loss is of about Rs. 3 lakhs;

(c) whether it is fact that efforts made by A.I.T.U.C. General Council Member, Shri Dwarika Singh, did not succeed as the management refused to discuss the problem;

(d) if so, the full details; and

(e) steps being taken to meet the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There was no disruption of production in Singareni Collieries since June 16th 1977. The reference is probably to Singrauli Coalfield. There was an illegal strike in the Jhingurda Colliery

in this coalfield from 16th to 27th June, 1977.

The estimated net loss during the nine effective working days of the strike was about Rs. 1 lakh per day.

(c) to (e). The strike was called off on 27th June, 1977 after an agreement was reached between the management and the representatives of the Samyukhta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC). The demands of the workers would be dealt with, in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

Publication 'Victory of Indira' by Amrita Bazar Patrika Group

3456. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amrita Bazar Patrika Group had taken out a publication titled 'Victory of Indira';

(b) if so, whether the DAVP had given advertisements; and

(c) if so, of what value and whether publication has been taken out at all and whether the advertisements have been given and payments made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). It is not within the knowledge of the Government if such a publication was brought out by Amrita Bazar Patrika Group. In any case, D.A.V.P. did not give any advertisement to it.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

3457. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appeared in Times of India on 27th June, stating that the Prime Minister is against the scheme

of political pension to freedom fighters; and

(b) whether the Government will explain in this context how this position would affect the freedom fighters pension which is already granted and the cases which are pending decision?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme is under review and no final decision has yet been taken.

News Item "All was ready for J.P.'s Cremation"

3458. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI CHANDRADEO VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published in 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the 28th June, 1977, under the caption "All was ready for JP's cremation";

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have intimated that since the health of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

was causing serious anxiety, the State Government had prepared a contingency plan for meeting the situation arising out of the unfortunate eventuality of his death on the presumption that his cremation would take place at Patna. Since it was anticipated that people in large numbers would like to pay their last homage to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the contingency plan was prepared for orderly public participation in the funeral and ensuring the maintenance of law and order. The State Government have denied categorically that any plan was made for a secret cremation of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

Strike in H.M.T. Kalamassery

3459. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a strike at the Kalamassery Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to bring normalcy; and

(c) the estimated loss every day?

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

(b) All the 10 Unions in the Kalamassery Unit of HMT submitted an urgent Charter of Demands on 20th

May, 1977. The major demands included: payment of annual bonus for the year 1975-76, revision of rates provided in the Incentive Scheme, grant of higher grade of pay to all employees, grant of City Compensatory Allowance, reinstatement of employees whose services have been terminated, restoration of leave facilities and other facilities, revision of the cost of living index, improvement of working conditions and payment of an interim relief of Rs. 100 per month from 1-1-1977.

Discussions were held with the Unions regarding the above demands. There were conciliation meetings before the Deputy Labour Commissioner. The Management offered during the conciliation negotiations, 15 days' recoverable salary advance to be recovered/adjusted pending discussions and settlement of the scheme of payment of annual bonus, linked to productivity. This offer was rejected by the Unions.

The workers have gone on strike since 23rd June, 1977. The situation is being carefully watched. The Management are prepared to negotiate further so that a satisfactory settlement is reached.

The State Government have been requested to assist in resumption of negotiations and towards the conclusion of reasonable settlement for ending the strike.

(c) The estimated production loss is Rs. 3.00 lakhs per day.

**Inclusion of Central Ministers in the
Planning Commission**

3460. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Planning Commission includes the Central Ministers of Home and Defence as Members of the Commission;

(b) if so, reasons that prompted the Government to include the said two Ministers in the Commission;

(c) whether the proposed new plan orientation and formulation shifts the emphasis from a heavy industrialised pattern to a more extensive agricultural bias and rural development; and

(d) if so, main indications thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. It also includes the Finance Minister.

(b) The inclusion of the Cabinet Ministers in the Planning Commission is intended to bring about a closer understanding between the Cabinet and the Commission and thereby assure better coordination, framing and implementation of the policies and programmes of the Plan.

(c) and (d). The policy of Government is to give highest priority to agricultural and rural development programmes. This will be fully reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan. To the extent possible, the Annual Plan for the last year of the Fifth Plan will also give effect to this policy.

नजरबन्द पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

3461. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के पश्चात् देश के विभिन्न जेलों में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक (बंगाली और सिंधी) अब तक नजरबंद हैं;

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक उन पर कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें पाकिस्तान वापस भेजने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78 OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1977-78.

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1977-78.

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-673/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The All India Services (Leave) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 815 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977.

(2) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 816 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977.

(3) The All India Services (Leave) Third Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-674/77.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, POONA AND FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1976-77 AND 1975-76 RESPECTIVELY AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona, for the year 1976-77 alongwith the Audited Accounts.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-675/77.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78 OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation for 1977-78.

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DISCONTINU-
ANCE OF INSTITUTION OF
CIVILIAN AWARDS

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-676/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(1) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-677/77.]

MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS
SECOND REPORT

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Vijayawada): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): As soon as we assumed office, we had the question examined whether the institution of Civilian awards namely Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards was in conformity with article 18 of the Constitution. The Attorney General, who was consulted, has clearly advised that on a harmonious interpretation of the word "title" in clause (1) of Article 18 as well as clauses (2) and (3) thereof, the Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards would fall within the prohibition of grant of titles and would be in his view, "contrary not only to the letter, but spirit of article 18(1)". Accordingly, Government have decided that the institution of awards should be discontinued. Those who have received such awards in the past are being informed that they will not be allowed to use these awards as titles on sign-boards, stationery or in any other manner and that if any recipient is found using the award as title, it will be withdrawn.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want to have one clarification on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please do not disturb me for two minutes. I beg of you.

12.30 hrs.

**TRIBUTES TO THE SPEAKER
(SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY) ON
HIS RELINQUISHING THE OFFICE
OF SPEAKER**

MR. SPEAKER: Before I formally proceed to lay down my office as Speaker, I thought I should personally express my gratefulness to all Members of this august House for the confidence reposed in me by electing me to this high office unanimously in March. I am deeply beholden to each one of you for the love and affection that you have showered on me and for the courtesies and cooperation extended so graciously. This had made the task so much pleasanter and easier.

I recall that at the time of my election to this office, the Leaders of all Parties and Groups had voiced their feeling that the Lok Sabha should be vigilant in regard to the maintenance of rights and freedom of the people, that national rather than sectoral interests should guide our actions, that freedom of expression should be accompanied by self-restraint and dignified behaviour, and that the spirit rather than the letter of the Rules should prevail.

The sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Members at that time have always remained uppermost in my mind. I have endeavoured to afford opportunities to all sections of this House to express their views freely and frankly on all issues of importance. Members from the front, middle and back benches were given a chance to make their valued contribution and enrich the proceedings.

I acknowledge with deep gratefulness the ready help and understanding which have been extended to me in the discharge of the onerous responsibility by the Hon'ble Leader of the House, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, the Hon'ble Leaders of the Parliamentary Groups, viz., CPI(M), AIDMK, CPI, other Groups, unattached Members etc. etc. These

Leaders and their Deputies have invariably shown a willingness to see the others' points of view and reach decision in a spirit of give and take in the best interest of smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha. I am specially beholden to them for their graciousness of manner and the spirit of understanding.

I am also grateful to the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for the invaluable help he has always extended in conducting the proceedings of the House.

I would like also to thank the distinguished Members of the Panel of Chairmen who have shared with me the work of presiding over the House.

I need hardly remind that the essential purpose of all democratic institutions in developing countries like ours is to ensure that there is an open forum for discussion and debate and interaction between the policies put forward by the Government and the representatives of the people so that what emerges out of these discussions are measures which would go to ameliorate the conditions of the under-privileged and the weaker sections of the society and to sustain all developmental efforts which would reduce poverty and give meaning and dignity to human beings.

A thought which has always remained uppermost in my mind is the imperative necessity of preserving the unity and integrity of this great country, which we have achieved with the blood and sweat and sacrifices of millions of our countrymen. This unity needs to be preserved and strengthened.

In the World today there is a growing desire to come closer and build bridges of understanding between people. We in India are very fortunate that behind the apparent diversity of a vast land stretching from the mighty Himalayas to the thundering water of the Indian Ocean, from the sun and sands of Saurashtra to the snows of Kanchanchunga in Sikkim

[Mr. Speaker]

lies an essential unity—a unity of soul, a unity of mind, a unity of shared experience, a unity of rich heritage and culture, a unity of purpose and determination to eradicate poverty and wipe tears from the eyes of those who are deprived and underprivileged. We have to build India of Gandhiji's dream where human beings do not suffer from pangs of hunger and want and where in the words of a great poet "the mind is without fear and the head is held high."

I have dwelt on this at some length, for, I feel that, while we should have freedom of debate and discussions in this House, we should always keep in mind the national interest so that our thoughts, words and actions reflect the essential unity of the country and enthuse in us a feeling of belonging to one great and united nation.

I would like to pay my tribute to the Press whose representatives are assembled in the Galleries above me. These distinguished and learned members of the Fourth Estate are instrumental in conveying the discussions from the four walls of this House to the people outside and giving them, as it were, a sense of participation in the great task of nation building and governance of the country. With their characteristic independence, objectivity and candour, the Press has been covering all issues of importance and providing the members with valuable information. We acknowledge their role and contribution in sustaining the functioning of democratic institutions.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution made by the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and other departments who render ancillary services in the successful functioning of the House.

I relinquish my office, and in relinquishing my office, I have a feeling of sadness, but I am fortified by the hope that you will continue to extend to me your support and affection.

Thank you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, not only on my behalf and on behalf of my Party but on behalf of the whole House how we will miss you. You have won the respect and cooperation of the whole House without any exception, which is no small achievement. I would have said, we are sorry to lose your services, but I cannot say that because we are not losing your services but we are getting them for a better cause. Therefore, even though one has mixed feelings as you have, of both happiness and unhappiness, if one may say so, the feeling of happiness preponderates in view of the larger interests of the country.

I thank you for the kind words that you have used about me and also all sections of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and all other leaders and Members, and I hope that we will have opportunities in future to express our feeling of thanks and gratefulness to you in another greater capacity.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I associate myself and my Party with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister on behalf of this House? It is an occasion for mixed feelings, as the Prime Minister has rightly put it. We are losing you, Sir, but at the same time we are losing you because you are seeking election to a very important and highly honoured office of this country. So, though we may be missing you in one House of the Parliament, in that high office you yourself will become a part of Parliament because you will have your own legislative authority.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this occasion, one remembers the many

high offices that you have held in your life. Even this particular office, I think, you are holding for the second time. Possibly, this is the shortest period for which you have held any office; during these last three months you have conducted yourself with all the tact and skill and this House; I cannot forget your previous regime as Speaker, from 1967 to 1969, during those turbulent times when I was sitting on the other side of the House, how useful and effective you were. I was then curious to know what goes into making a good speaker, and I have found that, along with the knowledge of Rules etc., which certainly is an elementary requirement, knowing the mood of the House is very important. Your very shrewd common-sense helped you to know the mood of the House. If I may make a comparison, the moods of all Houses of Parliament all over the world can be compared to the mood of a lady (with due apologies to the ladies here): One moment they are very tense, noisy and confronting and the very next moment they are very relaxed, quiet and full of laughter! with your common-sense you have picked up knowledge of this particular point and you have helped yourself and have helped the House to carry on. We have always found a very fine mix of flexibility and firmness in the way you handled the House and the Members. I think this is the key to the success of this office and I hope your work will be a guide to those who step into your shoes in this House henceforward. This office has a great tradition and I must say that you have added to its magnanimity and dignity.

I wish you well and my wishing you well in the present circumstances is not only personally wishing you well but wishing the whole nation well.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you are a little over 60 years but, out of your life-span I know that you have spent 40 years in politics. You are now enriched

with rich experience and maturity as a politician. In 1937, I gather, you started as a Congressman at the village level. Since then, for ten years you were there as Secretary and in various other capacities. You were an MLA in Madras and then you occupied various positions.

Let me recount some of the outstanding things that happened in your political life in between 1959 and 1969. While you were Congress President, you made a statement, if I remember correctly, in Baroda, in which you fearlessly said that many people in the ruling party of that time, i.e., the Congress, had enriched themselves overnight. This is something we don't hear nowadays. You also set another example by voluntarily resigning in February 1964 following the Supreme Court judgment in the Road Transport Nationalisation case to establish a high standard of public life. This is also a thing we do not see nowadays.

Sir, I have seen you in the 1967 House and I have seen how turbulent the House was and the tact, common-sense and the presence of mind that you used. I remember that when Dr. Lohia was enraged by certain remarks from one side of the House and the House was in severe turmoil for 45 minutes, you adjourned the House and brought peace to the House after 50 minutes.

In 1969 things happened which become a chapter to remember in the Indian Parliamentary history. You took it gracefully and retired temporarily.

You are now here for the last three months or so and you have undone many black deeds that had engulfed Parliamentary life in this country. Restrictions and action to scuttle

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Parliamentary democracy were in the process of being undone. Some employees were thrown out of employment and I am thankful to you that you have reinstated them.

I wish you good health and good luck to your family and yourself and success in your new office, which is the highest office in the country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I join my esteemed colleagues in offering not only my respectful felicitations but also affectionate good wishes on the occasion of your assuming the high office of the President of India next month. The loss of the House is a gain of the nation, and although we shall miss you here, I am glad to say, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned, that you will continue to be a part of the Parliament, because the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President all together constitute the entire Parliament.

The qualities of robust common-sense, good humour, good sense and goodwill towards each one of us here are qualities which will be required by you in a much greater measure in the Rashtrapati Bhavan. In the months and years ahead, when our country is going through difficult and delicate situations, when body-politic is getting into two different opposite parties emerging as a necessary requirement for a parliamentary democracy—there are, of course, many others functioning outside the parties—

a person like the President of the Republic can bring them together. It was very heartening to find that you expressed this idea of deep national unity which really keeps us all together in spite of the variety and differences that we have. Before sitting down, may I wish you the very best in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, and may I wish our country a great future in the world under your able stewardship in the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely happy to share the feelings and sentiments already expressed here by other hon. Members. With your glorious record as a freedom fighter, you have occupied many important offices in the past. You were the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, you were Minister here, then you were the Speaker in this House, you became the Congress President, then again the Speaker, and finally you are about to occupy the highest office in this country.

As has already been expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, it is a moment of sorrow as well as joy for all of us. As a Speaker, you were handling this House very ably and tactfully, as has already been said by other hon. Members, though I may not share the views of the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Chavan, regarding his comparison, but in all other aspects, I think, there would not be two opinions in this House that you have been one of the ablest Speakers this House had.

It has already been mentioned that without you, as the President of India, the Parliament would not be complete. All of us will always look upon you for your guidance, advice and help and I am sure, the relationship that has already been built up by your association with all of us will continue to be so even after you, as there is no doubt about it, become the President of our nation.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): It is my proud privilege on behalf of the All India Anna DMK to felicitate you on this occasion of your leaving the office of Speaker for assuming the highest office of this land.

The prestige of the Speaker's office has been enhanced by your service and sincerity. You have added a new and glorious chapter to the history of the Speaker's office.

It is a matter of pride that a South Indian has been again called upon by the nation to assume the highest office.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI
(Behrampur): Please allow me to
associate myself with the felicitations
that have been voiced from all sides
of House.

You are leaving this House to assume the highest office in the land and it is also a good augury both for the Government and the Opposition that you are being elevated to that office as a matter of national consensus. Your assuming the office of the President is in that way an expression of national unity.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

press our deep sense of gratitude for the concern that you have always shown to every section of this House.

We all know very well that at times the office of the Speaker is the most unenviable one. But your humour has saved many a situation. You have been firm, you have been tactful and, at the same time, you have conducted the proceedings of this House with dignity and decorum that is commendable. Indeed you have maintained the dignity and the honour of the office, may, I should say that you have added to that.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to you that very soon you will be elevated to the highest position that can be held in our country and we are quite sure that the dignity and honour with which you have held the office of the Speaker and even added to it, will also be carried now to the highest post that you will, we are sure be called upon to shoulder very soon.

On behalf of the Muslim League I extend our heartiest felicitations and wish you all the best.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): May I join the other members of this House to express my sentiments on this occasion?

You, Sir, as the Speaker, have made a valuable contribution in determining the destiny of our nation and also in formulating the policies for the attainment of the same.

You, as the Speaker, also guided and helped us in our efforts to participate in the decision-making

processes of the nation while you have been adorning that Chair here in this House. You have been now called upon to the highest office of our nation with great responsibility. On you, let me remind you, rests the responsibility for preserving and protecting the Constitution of our country. On you rests the responsibility of maintaining the value and norms of democracy of this great nation of ours. On this occasion when you are being called upon to undertake that immeasurable burden of our nation, may I hope we and our nation must allow the path to be chartered by you as an occupant of the highest office of our country. I, on behalf of the Forward Block, extend our sense of gratitude to you on this occasion of the assumption of the high office.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Your biography will have no difficulty in identifying you as a distinguished psychologist. You have always gauged the mood of not only the House but also of the individual member. You have acted as a referee or an umpire in helping us to play the game according to the rules of the game. You have added lustre and radiance to all the offices that you have held and I have no doubt when you assume the highest office in this land you will add lustre and radiance to it. May God give you strength in assuming your new responsibilities!

MR. SPEAKER: I may take leave of you all.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now go on with the discussion on the grants of Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I am sorry, after this felicitations interlude, to raise a point of order under sub rule 2 of Rule 376.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): What is the matter before the House? No point of order can be raised in vacuum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the Point of Order, Mr. Kamath? We are now going to the discussion on the demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sub Rule 2 says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

I raised this point yesterday also. I insisted, and I am sure Members on both sides of the House will agree that I and B Ministries demands are more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, I informed you that according to the present schedule we will have a few hours left for I and B Ministry.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is it possible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is possible. I am a person who is allocating time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You promised yesterday. I find from the Reporter's copy, that You said, "We will cut down the time to be spent on the Ministry of Energy." I hope that the time will be cut down and assigned to the Ministry of I and B.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall do so. If we are not able to get more time for the Ministry of I and B, we shall cut down with the permission of the House.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The time for this discussion may be extended.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can't have both—discussion on Information and Broadcasting Ministry demands as well as extension of the time for discussion of the demands of the Home Ministry. The House will have to sit till 7 O'clock today. Even so it will not be possible to extend the time for Home Ministry demands.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikballapur): The Ministry can reply tomorrow.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He can reply tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Shall I reply today or tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today. What time will suit you?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: 4-30. P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The Minister will start reply at 4-30 P.M. and then we will take up the Demands of the Ministry of Energy, till 7 O'clock.
Now, Mr. Paswan

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था कि हम लोगों को जेल में बन्द करके उपदेश दिया जाता था। और मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जिस समय हम लोग जेल में थे उस समय ही श्री संजय गांधी बिहार पहुंचे थे, और जब वह पहुंचते थे किसी भी प्रान्त में तो पता नहीं उनको क्या स्टेट्स दिया गया था, या वह प्रधान मन्त्री की एवज में दूसरे प्रधान मन्त्री थे कि जब वहां से चलते थे तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी और बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्रा चले आते थे 'जनके पांव छूने के लिये, बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री भी चले आते थे उनके पांव छूने के लिये और जब उनके पांव छूते थे तो संजय गांधी आशीर्वाद देता था कि जुग जुग जीयो जगन्नाथ 10 वर्ष तक राज्य करो। और पेपर में आता था कि संजय गांधी ने आशीर्वाद दिया और कहा कि डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्रा 10 वर्ष तक राज्य करेंगे। आज हमारे बीच में बम्प्रा जी नहीं हैं, नहीं तो उनसे पूछते कि हम लोग तो हनुमान चालीसा और रामायण पढ़ा करते हैं लेकिन वह इन्दिरा चालीसा पढ़ते थे? तो यह सारी चीजें इमरजेंसी के दौरान हुईं।

हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि हम लोगों को सारी बातें भूल जानी चाहियें और सरकार को कोई कड़ा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि चाहे सदन और सरकार भूल जायें, लेकिन जिन हजारों छात्रों की, नौजवानों की हत्यायें हुई हैं उसके कलंक का धब्बा उन तमाम लोगों के माथे पर है जो आज विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं। जो नौजवान गोली खाकर शहीद हुए हैं उनका खून पुकार पुकार कर कह रहा है, आपको याद दिला रहा है कि आपने पाप किया। हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगता था कि हम लोग हिंसक थे। क्या आप भूल गये कि जब पटना में 5 जून, 1974 को गांधी मैदान में आदरणीय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में अपार जनसमूह का जुलूस

निकला था उस समय प्रशासन की ओर से कहा गया था कि, उन्हें दबाने के लिये हमारे पास सब तरह के अस्त्र हैं, सी० आर० पी०, बी० एस० एफ० आदि, इन सब का इस्तेमाल करेंगे। लेकिन उसी 5 जून को जब हम लोग राज्यपाल भवन से लौट रहे थे तो इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड के द्वारा गोली चलाई गई। उसमें लड़के गोली खाते थे और नारा लगाते थे—

हमला चाहे जैसा होगा, हाथ हमारा नहीं उठेगा।

सरफरोशी की तमन्ना, अब हमारे दिल में है,

देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए कातिल में है।

उसके बाद भी हम लोगों पर तोहमत लगाई जाती थी कि हम हिंसा को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

बी० बी० सी० ने कहा था कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने एमरजेंसी लगा कर शेर की सवारी की है और वह शेर पर ज्यादा दिन चढ़ी नहीं रह सकती हैं। वह जब शेर पर से उतरेंगी तो वह शेर उसको खा जायेगा। वही हुआ। उसके बाद चुनाव की घोषणा हुई, और आपने देखा कि उसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ऐसा पटका खाया कि—रहे न बंस में रोबन हारा। एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक कोई नहीं रहा, कोई रोने वाला भी नहीं रहा सिवाये थोड़े से दक्षिण भारत को छोड़ कर।

चुनावों में क्या हुआ? मैं जहां से जीत कर आया हूँ वहां से सवा 4 लाख वोट से मैं जीता हूँ। वहां पूरा जनमत कांग्रेस के विरोध में था, लेकिन उसके बाद भी वहां गुंडागर्दी से ये लोग नहीं चूके। भाड़े पर गुंडे मंगाये गये थे। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक लड़के की हत्या की गई। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने गृह मन्त्री चौधरी चरणसिंह जी को 17 अप्रैल को लिखा और उसके बाद भी पत्र लिखा। वहां आगे-आगे कांग्रेस की गाड़ी चलती थी, बीच में गुंडा

चलता था, उसके पीछे डी० एम० प्रभाकर झा और एस०पी० संरक्षण देते थे। एक लड़के बूथ पर आक्रमण हो गया तो 11 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। दूसरे बूथ पर जब किया गया तो महेन्द्र राय नाम के लड़के की हत्या कर दी गई। उसको गोली मारी गई। जब वह छटपटा रहा था, तो उसको खींचकर जीप के आगे डाल दिया गया और जीप चला दी गई। इस तरह के कुकर्म वहां पर किये गये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने भी देखा होगा, 5 जुलाई के अखबार में बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने कहा है कि इस एमजेंसी के दौरान जब बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र थे, उनके शासन काल में 128 हरिजनों की हत्या की गई। नक्सलाइट के नाम पर उनकी हत्या की गई। मैं अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह 128 तो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं लेकिन वहां मरने वालों की 500 से भी अधिक संख्या है। आज भी जो नक्सलाइट जेल में बन्द हैं मनीला अदब और रेणु मुखर्जी, जिनको 18 तारीख को फांसी लगने वालो है, मैं मानता हूं कि नक्सलवाद कांग्रेसी कुकर्म का फल है, ये नक्सलाइट हों या कोई और हों, जब तक इस देश में समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा तब तक एक के बाद एक संस्थाएं खुलती रहेंगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मन्त्री से और राष्ट्रपति जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कृपा कर उनके मामले पर पुनर्विचार करें। उनमें एक 18 साल को लड़को है, जिसको फांसी को सजा लगने वाली है, इस सजा को आजोवन कारावास में बदल सकते हैं।

बेलछो कांड के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग बेलछो गये हुए थे। वहां से हम लोग उन लोगों को हड्डि लाये हुए हैं, जिनको जलाया गया था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन हड्डियों को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता

हूं। वे उन लोगों की हड्डियां हैं जिनमें 8 हरिजन और 3 दूसरे गरीब लोगों को जलाया गया था। यहां से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, कांग्रेस, कम्युनिस्ट व जनता पार्टी के हरिजन एम० पी० वहां गये थे। हम लोग 8 एम० पी० गये थे बेलछी। हमने वहां जाकर जो पता लगाया उसके आधार पर अफसोस के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद भी, जबकि यहां एक से एक धुरन्धर और अनुभवी मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन आज भी अफसर लोग उन्हें अपनी उंगली पर घुमा रहे हैं। हमारे गृह मन्त्री बहुत सुलझे हुए हैं, पुराने हैं लेकिन इन्होंने भी जो सदन में वक्तव्य दिया वह वही था जो अफसरों ने बनाया था। उसमें तीन बातें कही गई थीं। मैं पूरी जवाबदेही के साथ कह रहा हूं कि वह तीनों चीजें गलत हैं। भारत सरकार की जो रिपोर्ट आई है कि यह जाति का झगड़ा था, दूसरे यह हाईड्रेंड क्रिमिनल थे और तीसरे यह कि आपसी वस्त्र में दोनों की काउंटर फायरिंग में मृत्यु हुई है, मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह तीनों चीजें गलत हैं।

13.09 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

वहां जाति का झगड़ा था, हरिजन बनाम सर्वर्ण का झगड़ा था।

यह कहा गया है कि वह हाईड्रेंड क्रिमिनल थे। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग उसमें मारे गये हैं और उसका जो नेता सिंहेश्वर पासवान था, उस मुकदमे में क्या कोई चरमदीद गवाह था? क्या सिंहेश्वर पासवान कभी जेल गया है और क्या कभी उसको किसी कोर्ट से सजा मिली है? नहीं। वहां के कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट भेज दी, उसके आधार पर, गृह मन्त्री वे यहां कह दिया कि वह एक हाईड्रेंड क्रिमिनल था और यह घटना वास्तव में दो क्रिमिनल

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]
गैंग में झगड़ा था। यह भी कहा गया कि काउंटर-फ़ायरिंग में ये लोग मारे गये। मैं उस घटना का सही चित्र आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ झगड़ा इस बात का था, हरिजन के पास ज़मीन नहीं है और वे लैंडलस लोग हैं। महतो लोग शक्तिशाली हैं, उन्हें घर-घर में राइफल के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उनकी बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग हैं और उनके बहुत कारोबार चलते हैं। जब कभी हरिजन अपनी समस्याओं को रखने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं, वहाँ इस प्रकार के एक नहीं, बल्कि हजारों बेलची कांड हो रहे हैं।

यह झगड़ा एक कट्टा ज़मीन का था। सिंहेश्वर पासवान का घर मसीहा गांव में है, और उस गांव के बगल में इन्द्रदेव चौधरी, एम० एल० ए० का घर है। इन्द्रदेव चौधरी राइफल के बल पर बिहार विधान सभा का चुनाव जीता है। उसके खिलाफ खून के चार चार मुकदमे हैं और उसने अपने हाथों से मर्डर किये हैं। वह सिंहेश्वर पासवान को पहले से तंग किया करता था और उसे क्रिमिनल गैंग में शामिल होने के लिए कहता था।

सिंहेश्वर पासवान भाग कर अपने समुराल बेलछी आया, जहाँ उसके समुर की 18 कट्टे ज़मीन थी। एक मुसलमान, खुदाबदश, ने उसके समुर से एक कट्टा ज़मीन ली, और जब वह पाकिस्तान चला गया तो वह सरकारी ज़मीन हो गयी। उस ज़मीन को किशोरी तमोली ने सरकार से खरीद लिया। बाद में महावीर महतो ने किशोरी तमोली से दो कट्टे ज़मीन अपने नाम लिखा ली। महावीर महतो, जिसने वे हत्याएँ कीं, कहता था कि मैं दो कट्टे ज़मीन लूंगा, और सिंहेश्वर पासवान तथा उसका समुर कहते थे कि एक कट्टा ज़मीन लो।

होम मिनिस्टर ने यह नहीं बताया कि 27 तारीख से पहले 22 तारीख को भी गोली चलाई गई थी, जिसमें सकलदेव पासवान को

गोली लगी थी, और वह मामला बाद थाने में दर्ज हुआ था। उससे पहले 14 तारीख को जब सिंहेश्वर पासवान बगल के गांव में घर बनाने के लिये ताड़ू काटने और घर बनाने के लिए गया, तो वहाँ भी उसको मारने की साजिश की गई, लेकिन गांव वालों ने उसे बचा लिया। 22 तारीख को गैंग ने गांव में प्रदर्शन किया और आकाश से राइफल से फ़ायर किये गये। थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

27 तारीख को सबेरे ही पूरे गांव को घेर लिया गया। जब हरिजन भागने की कोशिश करने लगे, तो महावीर महतो के घर में जो गैंग छिपा हुआ था, उसने हमला कर दिया। तब हरिजनों ने रोहन महतो के घर में आश्रय लिया। घर को दोनों बगल से और छत को तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई, ताकि अन्दर घुस कर उन लोगों को मार दें। लेकिन उन्होंने सोचा कि हो सकता है कि एक एक कर के कूद कर अन्दर जाने से फंस जायें, इसलिए उन्होंने यह प्लान छोड़ दिया। तब इन्द्रदेव चौधरी और अरुण चौधरी ने कहा कि हम समझौता-वार्ता करना चाहते हैं। हरिजनों ने गुड फ़्रेथ में किवाड़ खोल दिये, वे लोग दोनों अन्दर गये और चाय-पानी चलने लगा। इसके बाद महावीर महतो और परशुराम धानुक आदि लोग खिड़की से अन्दर गये। उन्होंने राइफल दिखा कर सब के हैड्स अप करवा दिये। उनके छिपे हुए साथी भी आ गये और उन्होंने हरिजनों के हाथ पीछे बांध दिये। वे उन लोगों को खेत में ले गये। वहाँ कैरोसीन तेल डाल कर आग लगाई गई। उन लोगों को एक एक करके गोली मारी गई और शरीर पर किरासन तेल छिड़क कर आग में फेंक कर जला दिया गया। 11 साल का एक लड़का, राजाराम पासवान रोता हुआ गया, उस को भी खींच कर आग में फेंक दिया गया। उसने निकलने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उसको फिर आग में धकेल कर जला दिया गया। इस तरह

ग्यारह व्यक्तियों को मार दिया गया। शाम तक पुलिस नहीं पहुंची। जब यह घटना हुई, उस समय भोला प्रसाद सिंह, एम० एल० ए०, थाने में बैठे हुए थे। हमने इस बारे में चीफ सेक्रेटरी, आई० जी० और मुख्य मंत्री, श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर से बात की। उन लोगों ने इस बात को कबूला है। उन लोगों ने कहा है कि नहीं, इस तरह की बात नहीं है। यह गलत रिपोर्टिंग हुई है और हमको खुशी है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने तात्कालिक सहायता के रूप में राहत के लिए पांच पांच हजार रुपये दिए हैं। उसमें प्रशासन का और उसके अधिकारियों का नीचे से ऊपर तक हाथ है। जब तक उन सारे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को दण्डित नहीं किया जायगा तब तक समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा। जिस दिन एक्वायरी हो रही थी, हम लोग वहां गए थे, हमने देखा कि वहां का ए एस आई उन लोगों को धमका रहा था कि अगर तुम सही सही बताओगे तो तुम्हें बाद में हम ठीक करेंगे जिसकी सूचना हम लोगों ने तुरन्त एस पी और डी एम को दे दी थी।

आज शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की स्थिति क्या है? मैंने कई बार आप्रह किया मंत्री महोदय से वे एक काम करें, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के संबंध में यह जो बात लिखी जाती है कि—

if the suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are not available, the seats will be treated as unreserved.

इसको वे हटा दें। लेकिन नहीं हटाया गया और आज भी नहीं हटाया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है कि एक से एक योग्य उम्मीदवार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कह दिया जाता है कि तुम अयोग्य हो। इसके कारण आज जो शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा है वह पूरा भरा नहीं जाता। मेरे पास आल इंडिया सर्विसिज की फिगर है। उसमें आप देखें प्रथम श्रेणी में

शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट 3.46 प्रतिशत हैं, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 4.41 प्रतिशत हैं और तृतीय श्रेणी में 11.31 प्रतिशत हैं। आदिवासी प्रथम श्रेणी में 0.68 प्रतिशत, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 0.74 प्रतिशत और तृतीय श्रेणी में 2.5 प्रतिशत हैं। यह है आजादी के 30 साल बाद सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का स्थान। मैंने इस संबंध में तमाम मंत्रियों को लिखकर दिया। अविनाश कोर एयर होस्टेस के संबंध में कोशिक जी को लिख कर मैंने दिया था। कोशिल्या देवी हरिजन महिला और सी एस दास के बारे में पेट्रोलियम मंत्री को लिख कर दिया था। उनका मामला बरौनी प्रायल रिफाइनरी से संबंध रखता है। कोशिल्या देवी ने शिक्षिका के पद के निवे प्रार्थना पत्र दिया था। एक ही पोस्ट के लिए और एक ही उम्मीदवार थीं। लेकिन उनको नहीं लिया गया। सी एस दास वहां असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर हैं। उनको प्रमोशन मिलने वाला था तो उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं हुआ।

हरिजनों की छात्रवृत्ति का मामला है। जो छात्रवृत्ति उन्हें पहले मिलती थी वही आज भी मिल रही है। अब एक और नयी चीज होने जा रही है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक नागरिक अधिकार आयोग का गठन किया जा रहा है जिसमें जो माइनोरिटी क्लास है उसी के साथ शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जोड़ देने की बात हो रही है अगर इनको माइनोरिटी क्लास के साथ जोड़ दिया जाएगा तो उनका सब का एक कमिशनर होगा और एक आयोग होगा। फिर जो माइनोरिटी क्लास है वह कहेगी कि जो हरिजनों को अधिकार मिले हैं वही हमको भी दो। फिर माइनोरिटी क्लास और शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जोड़ दिया जायगा

[श्रीराम विलास पासवान]

तो बाकी जो दूसरी क्लासेज बचगी वही माइनोरिटी हो जायेंगी। तो माइनोरिटी की परिभाषा क्या रहेगी? इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही न करें। जो संविधान प्रदत्त चीज हैं उन्हें वैसे ही रहने दें। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए जो अलग कमिश्नर की पोस्ट है, उनके लिए जो अलग सुविधाएं बगैरह हैं उनको वैसे ही रहने दें और जो वर्तमान स्थिति उनके संबंध में है उस को चलने दें।

इस समय श्री ओ० के० मूर्ति जी जो वी०वी०गिरि के दामाद हैं डाइरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर हैं और एक के० एल० गुप्ता हैं वह जोनल डाइरेक्टर हैं पटना में। एक दुबे जी हैं जो भोपाल में जोनल डाइरेक्टर थे। समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं इन का इतिहास बताता कि ये क्या करते रहे हैं। ये हरिजनों के रक्षक नहीं उनके भक्षक हैं। हरिजनों के केस की जांच करने के लिए इनसे कहा जाता है तो उसको यह कहते हैं कि यह तो क्रिमिनल केस है। आज हरिजनों को दफ्तरों से निकाला जा रहा है।

इसलिए मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि आज जब यहां सक्षम गृह मंत्री हैं जिसके संबंध में कहा जाता है कि वे बड़े कुशल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं तो वे इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की पूरी तरह से ओवरहालिंग करें और अपने मन के मुताबिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाएं लेकिन जो भ्रष्टाचार है और जो प्रशासनिक त्रुटियां हैं उनको ठीक करें। अधिकारियों का जो आज भी वही पुराना रवैया चल रहा है उस को बदलें।

नौजवान लोगों की उम्र के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि 25 साल तक लड़का नौजवान रहता है, और 26 साल में बूढ़ा हो जाता है लेकिन हम लोम 70, 75 और 80-80 साल के रा ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री बन सकते हैं

तो ऐसी स्थिति में जो उम्र की यह सीमा है उसको हटाया जाय, उम्र पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाय। इस लिये मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जो उम्र की सीमा है, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाय। आप चाहें तो यह कह दें कि 55 साल के बाद वह सरकारी नौकरी में नहीं रहेगा, लेकिन 55 साल के भीतर वह सरकारी नौकरी पा सकता है, चाहे उसे 5 साल ही नौकरी करनी पड़े। उम्र की सीमा का जो 25 साल पर बांध दी जाती है, इसको कृपया खत्म करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramjilal Suman.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay—North-West): Could you give us an idea about the order in which you are calling members and also the approximate time available?

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the hon. Members I have to point out that there are as many as forty members on my list and the time at our disposal is only three hours and 45 minutes. If we calculate, some may get about 7 minutes and others may get 5 minutes, unless the House agrees for extension of time, which is not possible according to me. So we will have to confine to the timelimit.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What is the order in which you call the names?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible to say now; the Chair has to accommodate persons who have got some urgent work; that discretion has to be exercised by the Chair.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, कुल गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस हुई और सबसे पहले भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा० कर्ण सिंह ने अपना भाषण दिया। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में विशेष रूप से गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान अनुसूचित जातियों की तरफ़ दिलाया। विगत 30 वर्षों

में इस देश में जो कुछ हुआ मैं इस समय उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। एक लम्बी वार्ता मेरे मित्र पासवान जी ने की, लेकिन कुछ तथ्य मैं इस अवसर पर जरूर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

संविधान निर्माण के बाद बाबासाहब डा० भीम राव अम्बेदेकर ने 18 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था इस देश में की, जब कि वह सरकार हमारी नहीं थी, कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेलवे में प्रथम श्रेणी में 6.3 परसेंट और द्वितीय श्रेणी में 8.1 परसेंट स्थान ही भरे जा सके। 18 परसेंट आदिमियों का नाम लेकर वह सरकार गुमराह करती रही। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अवर्ण और सवर्ण की लड़ाई से जातिगत भावना पैदा हुई, इसके लिये पिछली सरकार जिम्मेदार है। बराबर यह कहा जाता रहा कि हरिजनों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए यह सरकार कशिश है, लेकिन उसको अमली जामा पहनाने का काम उस सरकार ने नहीं किया।

मैंने शेड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ पढ़ा है। उसमें कहा गया है कि फर्स्ट क्लास कर्मचारियों के केवल 1.05 परसेंट स्थान भरे हैं, जब कि हम 18 परसेंट की बात कहते आये—वास्तविकता यह है कि इसको अमली जामा पहनाने का प्रयास बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ।

मैं इस मौके पर विशेष रूप से एक घटना आप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा जो आपातकाल के समय की घटना है। मेरे पास यह—“सेवाग्राम कृषि साप्ताहिक” है जिस ने उस घटना को लिखने का साहस किया। इस में लिखा है—हापुड़ और गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र के एक ऐसे नेता थे जो अपने आप को अछूतों का ठेकेदार कहते थे। यह घटना

11 नवम्बर की है जो गाजियाबाद से सात किलोमीटर आगे थाना मसूरी के इंद्रगढ़ी गांव में हुई, जिस में तीन हरिजन युवकों श्री वासुदेव एम०ए० फाइनल, श्री बलदेव सिंह, बी०ए० फाइनल और श्री हेम प्रकाश, इन्टर में पढ़ रहे लड़कों को ज़िंदा जला दिया गया। यह घटना हापुड़ और गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र में, जब इस देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति थी, हुई थी और ये तीनों युवक गरीब परिवारों से सम्बन्धित थे। जिस परिवार के लोगों ने जलाने का काम किया, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस परिवार का सम्बन्ध एक केन्द्रीय राज्य मंत्री से था। उस वक्त सरकार हमारी नहीं थी बल्कि कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और आज ये लोग प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि हरिजनों के साथ बहुत अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। यहां तक उस समय किया गया कि सी० ओ० और दारोगा को सही ए०० आई० आर० लिखने तक को मना किया गया और यह कहा गया कि जिस तरह से हमें कहें उस तरह से एफ० आई० आर लाज की जाए। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—अफसोस है कि इस समय गृह मंत्री जी नहीं हैं—कि आज तक इस घटना के बारे में एक भी गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है और यह पता ही नहीं चला है कि उस घटना को करने वाले लोगों का क्या हुआ और आज यह कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। उस वक्त हम सरकार में नहीं थे, सरकार आप के (कांग्रेस) हाथ में थी और आज आप के दिल में हरिजनों के लिए दर्द है। उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में जो कुछ हुआ, आप ने कुछ नहीं किया। सत्या कांड हुआ और उस में वयोवृद्ध महामहिम पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी के सुपुत्र का हाथ था। बांदा में हरिजनों

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमर]

को जिंदा जला दिया गया और हाथरस में राजन नाम के छात्र को, जोकि एक हरिजन था, जिंदा जला दिया गया। इस देश में तमाम इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुईं लेकिन उस समय आप का ध्यान इस तरह नहीं गया और आज आप इस के बारे में रोते हैं। डा० करण सिंह को हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी के बारे में क्या पता है। महलों में रहने वाले और रोज एक नया सूट बदलने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के दरिद्रनारायण की बात करते हैं? मैं एक शेर पढ़ देता हूँ :

“मैं खाली जाम रख कर इसलिए
आसूँ बहाता हूँ
तुम्हारी बात रह जाए, मेरा पैमाना
भर जाए।”

सरकार का अपनी बात को अमली जामा पहनाने का जो काम था, वह उस ने नहीं किया। मैं इसे राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं इसे आर्थिक और सामाजिक सवाल मानता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिमाग खराब रहेंगे और जब तक जिस वर्ग ने शोषण किया है वह चाहे जनता पार्टी में है या कांग्रेस पार्टी में है, उस व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, तब तक इन हरिजनों की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। यह राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं है बल्कि पूर्ण रूप से सामाजिक और आर्थिक सवाल है। आज जो लोग उधर बैठे हुए हैं और पहले जिन के हाथ में हुकूमत थी, उन्होंने उन लोगों के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया।

अब मैं कुछ बातें नजरबन्द लोगों के बारे में कहूँगा। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने जो लोग मीसा के अन्तर्गत बन्द थे और जो मर गए थे, उन के लिए

आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन इतना ही काफी नहीं है। कुछ जगहों पर बहुत से बड़े बड़े नेता ऐसे थे जिन को डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत बन्द किया गया था। उन को मीसा के तहत बन्द नहीं किया गया था। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के समय कुछ लोग इस आपातकाल के दौरान डी० आई० आर० में बन्द किए गए थे और कुछ मीसा में बन्द किए गए थे। मीसा के तहत बन्द किये गये लोगों को तो आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान किया गया है लेकिन डी० आई० आर० के तहत लोगों को यह सहायता नहीं दी गई। मैं आप को फिरोजाबाद के एक नेता के बारे में बताता हूँ। डा० अख्तर फिरोजाबाद के समाजवादी नेता रहे हैं और समाजवादी आन्दोलन का इतिहास उन के बगैर नहीं लिखा जा सकता। जनता पार्टी के कहने पर उन्होंने तानाशाही के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह किया और तानाशाही को खत्म करने के लिए वे डी० आई० आर० में जेल में बन्द कर दिए गए और तीन महीने में खत्म हो गए। डा० अख्तर मीसा में बन्द नहीं थे बल्कि डी० आई० आर० में बन्द थे। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए जो तानाशाही के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए मर गए चाहे वे डी० आई० आर० में बन्द हुए हों या मीसा में।

नक्सलवादियों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि तानाशाही को खत्म करने के लिए चाहे उन्होंने जो भी साधन इस्तेमाल किए हों, वे पवित्र साधन माने जाने चाहिए। मैं र० को पवित्र साधन मानता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को तुरन्त रिहा कर देना चाहिए।

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश में रहे हैं। वहां पर जो पी० ए० सी० रिबोल्ट हुआ था, वह श्री चिमन भाई पटेल और पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी का आन्तरिक षडयंत्र था। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि पी० ए० सी० रिबोल्ट में बड़े अधिकारियों का हाथ था और सरकार के द्वारा वह कराया गया था और उस में नीचे के हजारों लोगों का शोषण हुआ। पी० ए० सी० रिबोल्ट के दौरान जिन लोगों के खिलाफ कैसेज चलाए गए हैं, उन को वापस लेना चाहिए और उन कैसेज को वापस लेने के बाद उन लोगों को काम पर लगाया जाए।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन का जहां तक सवाल है, इस में बहुत जबर्दस्त घपला है। पिछली सरकार ने इस पर कम रुपया खर्च किया लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर रही है। मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा, लेकिन फर्जी पेंशन लेने का काम कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार को इसकी तुरंत जांच करानी चाहिए और इन लोगों के नाटक को बंद करने का काम करना चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रिवीपर्स का सवाल है, यह ठीक है, वह बंद हो चुका है लेकिन अभी 32 हजार रुपये निजाम परिवार के लिए सुरक्षित रखा हुआ है। यह बड़ी जबर्दस्त खतरनाक बात है। इसको भी खत्म करना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि यह राशि चौधरी साहब के लिए कुछ न हो, लेकिन इस राशि से दूसरे अच्छे काम किये जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको एकदम तुरन्त खत्म करना चाहिए।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी के प्रशिक्षण का सवाल है, इस पर पिछले साल में 4963 हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया था और इस साल 5003 हजार रुपया खर्च

किया जाने वाला है। पिछले साल की तुलना में यह ज्यादा राशि है लेकिन मेरे मत में इसे और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बड़े अधिकारी हिन्दी में काम करने में अपना अपमान समझते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा बन चुकी है। जो भी अधिकारी हिन्दी में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं उनके फिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए मेरी जोरदार मांग है। मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

जहां तक पुलिस का सवाल है, इसका रवैया बहुत गड़बड़ है। मैं मानता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की जीत के बाद, सामाजिक, आर्थिक बदलाव के लिए सब लोगों ने अपना योगदान दिया, सरकारी अधिकारियों ने देश-भक्ति का परिचय दिया। लेकिन पुलिस के लोग आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बदनाम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। सरकार के बदलने के साथ अफसरों के दिमाग में जो तबदीली आनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं आई है। बड़े अफसरों के दिमाग में तबदीली आनी चाहिए। इसलिए इन्हें शिक्षा देने की जरूरत है। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरशाहों का दिमाग ठीक नहीं होगा तब तक इस देश की व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि पुलिस को जो प्रशिक्षण मिलता है वह इस प्रकार का हो जिससे इन लोगों के दिमाग में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो कि वे स्वामी नहीं हैं बल्कि समाज के सेवक हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण उनको दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे वे अपने को समाज का सेवक समझें।

नागरिक सुरक्षा पर पिछले वर्ष 75646 रुपया खर्च किया गया था जो इस वर्ष घटा कर 61739 रुपया कर दिया गया है। इस व्यय में जो कटौती की गयी है वह नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। किसी भी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र में नागरिक सुरक्षा पर जो व्यय किया जाता है वह आवश्यक

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

है। मेरा विचार है कि नागरिक सुरक्षा को हमें स्थायी बना देना चाहिए और प्रत्येक नागरिक को नागरिक सुरक्षा का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा गृह मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें।

दर बदल का जहां तक सवाल है, इसका विधेयक तुरन्त लोक सभा में आना चाहिए। देश के सामाजिक आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। जो लोग आपतकाल में हम लोगों को पिटाते रहे, हम लोगों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते रहे, जो लोग तानाशाही को मजबूत बनाते रहे, इंदिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी की जय के नारे लगाते रहे, उन लोगों को अगर हम अपने साथ लेंगे तो हमारी पार्टी की तस्वीर अच्छी नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस कानून को तुरन्त अमल में लाना चाहिए। अगर हम ऐसे लोगों को अपने संगठन में स्थान देंगे तो हमारे कार्यकर्त्ताओं का मन टूटेगा जो तानाशाही के खिलाफ लड़ते रहे। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि दल बदल के कानून को तुरन्त लोक सभा में लाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया। कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन अब इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। गृह मंत्री जी इस समय नहीं हैं, इस्पात मंत्री बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे मेरी बातों को गृह मंत्री तक पहुंचाने का कष्ट कर।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): After the March elections to the Lok Sabha, it is claimed that our country is entering a new era. Hopes have been raised. Promises have been made. The first

100 days, I agree, is too short a period to judge their words with their deeds.

Let me now start with their promise to punish the guilty for the horrors of Emergency. Several commissions have been announced and appointed. We have no objection to the appointment of commissions and bringing to book the really guilty persons. The nation has already punished the political party to which they belong. But if you want to punish the persons who are really found guilty, yes it is welcome. But, are they serious about it? It does not appear to be so. So many commissions have been appointed—one for Maruti, one for Delhi Administration, one for murdering dadiot Sundar and several commissions meant seriously for booking the culprits or it is only for diverting the attention of the people from the various problems that are facing them now? It looks more like an exercise for diverting the attention of the nation from the urgent economic problems of poverty, unemployment and soaring prices and attacks on workers and peasants and atrocities, on Harijans. So many atrocities were committed during the first 100 days in power of the Janata Party. They also need urgent attention.

I do not want to counterpose one against the other. The Government are welcome to proceed with the commissions of inquiry. But let them be finished as soon as possible. Do not keep the nation in suspense. If you say you are serious, what is the action you have taken? Three months have passed. Has any single arrest been made or any case booked or registered? The way in which the commissions are going to function, one has to wonder whether it is only for getting some entertainment. Is it a political circus in the name of a commission of inquiry or is it a serious step for focusing the criminals who are responsible in several ways for the horrors that were

committed during the dark days of emergency?

What is happening today? The Shah Commission has been appointed. Another commission is appointed by the same Government for going into certain incidents in Delhi. Why should there be two Commissions on the same matter? My party wrote to the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, stating that this is not necessary and that it will only delay things. Some officers who were there during the emergency, they are constituted into a commission to find out the excesses during the emergency. The first is a notorious person. I have the names and other particulars with me, but I do not want to drag the names of individuals in this House. One is Shri R. C. Jain, whose name was involved for what is known as VIP land grab scandal. Some VIPs joined together in the suburb of Delhi and took Government lands. Who is to enquire in to these things in Delhi? One of the officers who was himself involved in it? This was brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, in writing by my party. Yet, no reply or even an acknowledgement has been received. Then, what is the purpose of this commission of inquiry? Shri Charan Singh is a man of strong will, who is known for his single-minded attention. He is not known for weakness or wobbling or vacillation. Under his administration, how can things happen like this?

A Commission was appointed in Tamil Nadu in February, 1976. It is still going on. People are being entertained by listening to so many things, that is all. Sometimes they take it as mere fun. Is that going to be the fate all these Commissions? If the Government are serious about it, what action have they taken to prevent the suppression of evidence, tampering with records? If Mr Charan Singh is serious, he should have done it scrupulously. That is why we are suspicious about it. Perhaps the gentlemen sitting there have a lurking sense of gratitude for those guilty persons. Because, but for

the crimes committed by those persons, the Janata Party could not occupy the treasury benches.

One more Commission of Enquiry will be very necessary. Several hon. Members who spoke before me referred to the atrocities on Harijans. These incidents were raised in this House earlier also, particularly the Belchhi incident in Bihar. What is the answer that the hon. Home Minister gave to this House?—that it was a clash between two armed gangs. Members belonging to his own party went there and contradicted it. Harijans were burnt alive, and he has made such a misleading statement before the House. Hon. Home Minister is a man of integrity, he should find out the truth. He should not depend upon the officers because the officers have not changed. The Government might have changed, Government policy might have changed, but the officers continue to be the same, the bureaucracy and the police continue to be the same. When "X" is Prime Minister, they will dance to her tune; when "Y" is Prime Minister they will not hesitate to dance to a different tune. That is the way of bureaucracy and the police.

I want to know why a separate Commission of Enquiry should not be appointed to go into these incidents of torture and atrocities against Harijans during the last three months. This is very important. This is not new. I agree, this has been there for centuries possibly, but should this particular section of people be subjected to such humiliation and torture? For what? In one village, they were tortured for not voting for the party for which the local man wanted them to vote.

I appreciate the attitude of the new Government in releasing detenues, but in regard to Naxalites also they must have a very reasonable attitude. This is what Mr. Charan Singh had written about the Naxalites:

"On the other hand, Naxalites, following their basic ideology, have committed the offence of overthrow-

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ing the legally constituted Government by violent methods and armed struggle."

What have they done? They have not challenged the army. Why do you accuse them of such serious things? This accusation was made by him earlier also. The torture and killings of Naxalites did not start during the period of emergency, but it started before that. Some senior officials of the West Bengal Government were given special training to kill Naxalites. They employed persons at the rate of Rs. 105 per month for killing Naxalites. Anti-social elements were employed for this job in West Bengal. I am saying this with authority. Some senior officials had made it a cult to kill Naxalities. I learn, my friend Jyoti Basu, is going to appoint a commission for West Bengal. I hope he will take care of such officials.

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

During the last three months, there have been six communal clashes—I would not call them riots—in U.P. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. What is the protection the minorities are going to get? From the Civil Rights Commission? We have been assured that Civil Rights Commission is being appointed for putting down the atrocities on the Harijans. I think, for safeguarding the interests of the Harijans and other minorities, a serious effort is required to be made by Government at all levels. Will the hon. Home Minister issue directions both to revenue and police officials saying that those officials who will be responsible for atrocities on Harijans or any kind of communal riot, they will be called to explain their conduct? I am saying this because the Police has not changed. They are the same as they were during the British regime when they were used for putting down freedom movement. After independ-

ence the police was trained to suppress the struggles of workers and peasants, the weaker sections of the society. That is the training they have got. The real problem is the rural vested interests especially the landlords, the kulaks and the money-lenders who use the Police for their own interests. In Bihar one leader of the agricultural labour was arrested by the police and they handed him over to the men of the landlords for being beaten to death. When such is the district administration, what sort of safeguard can we expect from them?

The basic problem is agrarian reforms. Without effective land reforms this problem cannot be solved. This is not a caste problem; this is more than a caste problem. This is a class problem: that is oppression of landlords. Unless the roots of feudalism are destroyed, the problem of agricultural labour cannot be solved. Their right to work cannot be guaranteed. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what the Janata Party's policy is towards land reforms.

Under the regime of the previous Government, tenants were given protection against eviction by court proceedings; Harijans were given lands; bonded labourers were freed. Debts were redeemed. After the Lok Sabha elections, the landlords feel that this is their Government. The landlords want to wreck vengeance.

Another point is with regard to the Centre-State relations. As I come from a State like Tamil Nadu, you must permit me to say a few words on that. Yesterday, when Dr. Karan Singh was speaking, he was making it appear as if something undesirable has happened because different parties have come to power in different states. He particularly referred to Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, saying that they are regional parties with different ideologies. It is not so. We have entered into a different phase in our Centre-State relationship. The era of the single-party system a single party

ruling at the Centre and in all the States all over the country is over. We have now entered into an era of the multi-party system. We have to learn to live with unity in diversity. I will not be found wanting in the urge for preserving the unity of the country in my efforts both inside the House and outside. The most important question is: What are the causes of friction between the Centre and the States.

Today, I saw in the press that the Tamil Nadu Government is proposing to take over some of the closed sick textile mills. That is how they overcame the agitation that was going on in Coimbatore district. All the textile mills have remained closed there. Here, the policy is, don't take over any sick mill; don't nationalise any mill. Here, we are told whether the workers will take over a sick mill. What can workers do by taking over a sick mill? That is how the conflict comes in between the Centre and the States. The States must have more powers and more resources to implement their policies and programmes according to the conditions prevailing in the respective States.

There are four States where the Janata Party is not in power. There are some States ruled by the Congress Party. Kerala is ruled by a coalition Government. West Bengal is ruled by the Marxist Party. In Kashmir and Tamil Nadu non-Janata Governments have been installed. Each State in its own way comes forward in solving the problems and fulfilling the promises given to the people. They have all assured that they are not thinking in terms of any confrontation with the Centre, whichever party may be in power at the Centre. They are answerable to the people of their State. Now, six Finance Commissions have been appointed so far. The mechanism of having a Finance Commission alone has not been found suitable for resolving the problem of resources. The resources are very important for the States. The States should not be starved of resources. The States must

be helped. A new mechanism must be found out. At the moment, I am not able to suggest what new mechanism can be thought of. The consultation and consensus must be there with all the States and the State Chief Ministers both at the political level and the Government level. That will give them an opportunity to understand the problems peculiar to each State and take the country forward.

Lastly, I come to the point of language. Language is a very sensitive problem for the unity of the country. We treat Hindi-speaking people as our elder brother. The elder brother must look to the interests of the younger brothers also. We are all like brothers born to the same mother. We should try to preserve the unity of this country. If you think that Hindi alone can become the sole official language, then it is not good. Please continue English as long as the non-Hindi speaking people want it. Jawaharlal Nehru gave that assurance. The Congress Working Committee, when Mr. Morarji Desai and others were in the Congress, passed a resolution on the three-language formula. What happened to that? Please continue both English and Hindi as associate official languages. Don't impose Hindi on anybody. That will not be good for the unity of the country. By that, you will be dividing the country as Hindi and non-Hindi speaking people. In this House, when I see the people insisting on the Members speaking in Hindi, I do not approve of it. Nehru said that this is a matter which should not be decided by Hindi-speaking people alone and that it should be decided by the non-Hindi speaking people. I go further and say that it should be decided by both sitting together by a national consensus, by an agreement, between Hindi and non-Hindi speaking people. It is a national problem accentuated after freedom. Let us try to put all the efforts of all the political parties and all sections of the people involved in it and reach at an agreed formula. Till then, do not rush through an effort

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making Hindi everywhere compulsory.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (गुहराड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समय का ध्यान रखते हुए अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा। सब से पहले मैं इसी विषय को लेना चाहूंगा जिस पर कल्याण मुन्दरम जी ने बाद में बात कही है। इस सदन में हिन्दी के सम्बंध में यह कहा गया कि हिन्दी को लादा नहीं जायगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा और विशेष रूप से जो गैर-हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे भी इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि जो हिन्दी बोलना चाहते हैं उन को विवश न किया जाय कि वे अंग्रेजी में ही बोलें। उन के हिन्दी बोलने के मार्ग में बाधा डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरा हिन्दी से कोई विशेष लगाव नहीं है कि हिन्दी ही हो परन्तु यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए राष्ट्र में एक राष्ट्र भाषा हो सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में, जिस में देश के लोग एक दूसरे से बातचीत कर सकें और अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें। वह भाषा केवल देश की भाषा ही हो सकती है, विदेशी भाषा राष्ट्र की भाषा नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि यह हमारे स्वाभिमान के सर्वथा विपरीत है। •

अब कौन भाषा देश की राष्ट्र भाषा बन सकती है कौन मर्झी बन सकती है, इसके ऊपर विचार हुआ और यह तय हुआ कि जिस में अधिकांश लोग बोलते हैं उसी को चुना जाना चाहिए और इस तरह हिन्दी को संविधान निर्माताओं ने चुना। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तीस वर्षों में हिन्दी भाषा की जानकारी तमाम देश के लोगों को इतनी हो जानी चाहिए थी कि वे एक दूसरे के साथ हिन्दी में सम्पर्क कर सकें। मगर आज 30 साल के बाद भी इस सदन में बैठे हुए हम एक दूसरे के साथ बातचीत नहीं कर सकते अगर कोई अंग्रेजी न जानता हो। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को लादने का सवाल तो नहीं है लेकिन

हिन्दी को शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस देश के कोने कोने में पहुँचाया जाय। "

मैं जानता हूँ कि हिन्दी भाषा के विरोध के पीछे क्या है ? हिन्दी के विरोध के पीछे हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं है, केवल यह है कि सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी अगर माध्यम के रूप में आ जाय तो नौकरियों में हिन्दी भाषियों का प्रभुत्व हो जायगा, यह भावना उन के अंदर है। इस के लिए मैं गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस प्रकार का आश्वासन वह दें कि सेंट्रल सर्विसेज के इम्तहानों में वे अपनी मात्रभाषा में उत्तर दे सकते हैं। इस प्रकार का आश्वासन उन को दिया जाय ताकि उन के दिमाग से यह भय निकल जाय और एक राष्ट्रभाषा इस देश में स्थापित हो सके। संसार में कोई भी देश ऐसा नहीं है जिस की अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है। यह विशाल देश आज एक महान शक्ति बनने जा रहा है लेकिन आज भी हम यहाँ अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा का उदय नहीं कर सके। आज भी इस का विरोध हो रहा है और एक विदेशी भाषा जो अंग्रेजी दासता की प्रतीक है उस की रट लगायी जा रही है। मुझे इस बात का खेद है।

बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल के पश्चात् एक लौह पुरुष आज गृह मंत्री के रूप में इस देश को प्राप्त हुआ है और मुझे आशा है कि देश में ला एंड आर्डर की व्यवस्था बहुत जल्दी ठीक होगी। परन्तु एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य गृह मंत्री जी के सामने पहाड़ की तरह खड़ा है वह यह कि पुलिस में तीन बड़े दोष हैं। एक तो पुलिस का व्यवहार जो जनता के साथ होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। जो भावना उन के अंदर होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है। उस के व्यवहार में क्रूरता और असभ्यता है। जो सेवा और प्रेम की भावना उन के अंदर होनी चाहिए जिस से जनता और पुलिस के बीच में मित्रता का भाव पैदा हो वह भावना नहीं है। दूसरे, भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या पुलिस में है। इस का कारण क्या है ? मैं

कहना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस की स्थापना अंग्रेजों ने अपनी दृष्टि से खड़ी की थी, वे डरा कर, धमका कर इस देश के ऊपर अंग्रेजी शासन को लादे रखना चाहते थे इसलिए उन्होंने पुलिस में सेवा की भावना जागृत नहीं की। वह उनकी ट्रेनिंग का अंग था कि जब पुलिस साधारण जनता से बात करे तो गाली गलौच के साथ करे और डंडेबाजी से बात करे जिस से पुलिस का रोब रहे तमाम जनता के ऊपर ताकि कोई विदेशी शासन के खिलाफ विद्रोह न कर सके। आज वह ढांचा ज्यों-का-त्यों बना हुआ है, इस ढांचे में परिवर्तन की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा—लगभग एक शताब्दि पूर्व एक आल इण्डिया पुलिस कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई थी, उसमें उस कमीशन ने पुलिस के रूप को निर्धारित किया था, लेकिन आज तक कोई दूसरा कमीशन नहीं बना। यह ठीक है कि प्रांतीय लेवल पर कुछ कमीशन बने या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मज कमीशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन उन सुझावों को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया। उसके बाद एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बनी, जिसके चेयरमैन श्री एम० एस० गोरे थे, उन्होंने पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग के बारे में अपनी राय दी, लेकिन उनकी राय को भी रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप शीघ्र एक आल इण्डिया पुलिस कमीशन की नियुक्ति करें ताकि वह इस ढांचे में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन के सुझाव दे सकें।

14.00 hrs.

पिछले सालों में पुलिस की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, और इसके साथ-साथ देश में शिक्षा का प्रचार भी हुआ। आशा यह थी कि इस देश में अपराधों की संख्या में कमी होगी, लेकिन परिणाम बिल्कुल विपरीत निकला। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़े से आंकड़े आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ जिन से स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि अपराध पहले की अपेक्षा घटे नहीं हैं, बल्कि बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े

हैं। 1963 में अपराधों की संख्या— 6,58,830 थी, 1973 में यह संख्या 10,77, 181 हो गई और 1975 में 11 लाख 75 हजार हो गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member will please resume his seat. I want to make an announcement.

14.02 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy has resigned the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha today, the 13th July, 1977, at 1.00 P.M.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Om Prakash Tyagi may continue his speech.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने अभी अपराधों की संख्या के बारे में आप को कुछ आंकड़े दिये। दस वर्षों में अपराध 63.5 प्रतिशत बढ़े, जब कि जनसंख्या केवल 25.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। शराब में वृद्धि 161 प्रतिशत हुई, डकैतियों में वृद्धि 145 प्रतिशत हुई, धोखाधड़ी में वृद्धि 62.5 प्रतिशत हुई, हत्याओं की वृद्धि 58.7 प्रतिशत हुई। पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ी, शिक्षा में वृद्धि हुई, फिर भी अपराधों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

दिल्ली जोकि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नाक के नीचे है—अब मैं वहां के थोड़े से आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा। 22 जनवरी, 1976 को दिल्ली पुलिस के आई० जी० श्री भवानी मल ने बतलाया कि 1975 में आर्म्ज एक्ट के तहत 1755 कैसेज थे, जब कि 1976 में ये कैसेज

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

1879 हो गये और अफीम के कैसेज 449 हो गये। 1975 में पुलिस के खिलाफ जो शिकायतें आईं, उन की संख्या थी—5500, उस में से 2600 पुलिस के लोग दोषी पाये गये और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बढ़ते हुए अपराधों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि ये अपराध कैसे रुकेंगे? पुलिस की आज जो मनोवृत्ति है, वह अपराधों को रोकने की नहीं है। अपराध होते हैं तो पुलिस को रिश्तत लेने का मौका मिलता है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है—चोरों और डकैनों को अधिकांशतया पुलिस जानती है, इसीलिये उन में खुले रूप से रिश्तत चलती है।

गुप्तचर विभाग के बारे में भी कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में हमारे राजनीतिक और आन्तरिक ढांचे का बहुत बड़ा खतरा है—विदेशी एजेंटों से। इस देश में सी० आई० ए०, के० जी० बी० और पाकिस्तान की ओर से हजारों की तादाद में गुप्तचर आये हुए हैं, बाहर से करोड़ों रुपया उन लोगों के पास आ रहा है। वे लोग न केवल सीमाओं पर, बल्कि देश के हर कोने में फैले हुए हैं। आज ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जहाँ सी० आई० ए० और के० जी० बी० के एजेंट न हों, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि आज तक उन में से कोई भी पकड़ा नहीं गया। अमेरिका के प्रेसीडेंट ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि भारत में जो मिशनरीज थीं उन से सी० आई० ए० का काम लिया गया और उस काम के लिए उन को इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में कोई पग नहीं उठाया गया है। जब एक प्रेसीडेंट इस बात को स्वीकार करता है, और पेपर्स में वह बात

आ गई है, तो भी कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है।

अब मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान हरिजनों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। आज तक कांग्रेस सरकार हरिजनों की बहुत दुहाई देती रही है और उन से बोट लेती रही है। हरिजन और मुसलमान, ये दोनों कांग्रेस सरकार के रिजर्व्ड पाकेट्स रहे हैं परन्तु बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले 30 सालों में न तो हरिजनों का कोई कल्याण हुआ है और न मुसलमानों का कल्याण हुआ है। हरिजनों के बारे में मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा। हरिजनों की समस्या सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों ही हैं। सरकार ने एक पहलू को पकड़ा। सामाजिक पहलू को ले कर उम ने कुछ कानून बनाए। अच्छे कानून बनाए और कड़े से कड़े कानून बनाए लेकिन कानून बनाने के पश्चात् क्रियात्मक रूप में उन का कितना पालन हुआ, यह सब को मालूम है। तमाम प्रान्तों में, मैं खुले रूप में कहना चाहूंगा, प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने उन पर बहुत कम अमल किया। जो लोग वहां बैठे हैं उन के दिलों में वही छुआछूत की भावना है हरिजनों के प्रति। हरिजनों की शिकायतें थानों में लिखी नहीं जाती। अगर शिकायत लिखी भी जाती है तो यही रिपोर्ट आती है कि सबूत नहीं मिला। जब लोगों के दिलों में, दिमागों में छुआछूत की भावना है, तो अपराधियों को दंड नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के चाहे जितने भी कानून हों, उन से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा जब तक पुलिस में हरिजनों को उन के अनुपात के अनुसार ही नहीं बल्कि उन के अनुपात से ज्यादा नौकरियां न मिलें और जहां पर भी हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार होता है, वहां की जांच हरिजन पुलिस अफसरों के द्वारा जरूर होनी चाहिए ताकि दूसरे पुलिस अफसर गड़बड़ न कर सकें।

जहां तक आर्थिक पहलू का सवाल है, आज सरकारी नौकरियों में 15 प्रतिशत का कोटा इनके लिए सुरक्षित है लेकिन अधिकांश नौकरियां ऐसी हैं जहां पर 2 परसेन्ट, 3 परसेन्ट और कहीं कहीं 8 परसेन्ट ही नौकरियां इन को मिली हैं और कहीं कहीं पर तो शून्य है। अगर कहीं कहीं पर कोटा पूरा भी किया गया है तो वह थर्ड कटेगिरी और फोर्थ कटेगिरी में कर्मचारियों का रख कर किया है। आफिसर्स रैंक में उन को नौकरियां नहीं दी गई।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस सरकार अपने को हरिजनों का बहुत हितेपी कहती थी लेकिन नौकरियों में उनका कोटा तक पूरा नहीं किया। इसके अलावा मैं यह कहूंगा कि व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में एक भी हरिजन को गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कोई दुकान नहीं दी गई, कोई इम्पोर्ट, एक्सपोर्ट का लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया। आप हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी चले जाइए कहीं भी व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में इन को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। कांग्रेस सरकार कहती थी कि छुआछूत खत्म हो गई है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी रेस्टोरेन्ट आपको हरिजन का देखने को नहीं मिलेगा। क्यों नहीं हरिजन वर्ग के लोगों की दुकानें हैं, क्यों इस क्षेत्र में इन लोगों को महकूम रखा गया है? क्या इस वर्ग में इस काम के लिए लायक आदमी नहीं हैं?

अछूतों में अगर कोई वर्ग सबसे ज्यादा वस्त्र है तो वह मेहतर वर्ग है। सरकार ने नौकरियों में हरिजनों के लिए कोटा सुरक्षित रखा, दूसरी रियायतें दीं लेकिन हरिजनों में एक विशेष जाति को ही सुविधायें दीं; परन्तु मेहतर वर्ग को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिली। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेहतर अपने सिर पर मैला उठा कर चलता था, वह आज भी उठा कर चल रहा है। जब तक सरकार सिर पर मैला उठाने की प्रथा को बंद नहीं करेगी तब तक लोगों के दिमाग से छुआछूत की भावना नहीं जा सकेगी। इसलिए सरकार इस मैला उठाने

पर प्रतिबंध लगाये। हरिजन वर्ग में इस वर्ग को जो कोटा मिलना चाहिए था, वह इसे नहीं मिला। इनके कोटे की भी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

हमारे मंत्रीगण बाहर दीरों पर जाते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी वे दीरों पर जाते हैं। वहां वे बड़े-बड़े लोगों के यहां जलपान या भोजन करते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब मंत्रीगण दीरे पर जाएं तो किसी हरिजन के यहां भी चाय पियें या जलपान करें। चाहे इसके लिए उन्हें अपनी जेब से ही खुद पैसा खर्च करना पड़े। वे खुद भी वहां चाय पियें और अपने साथ जो अधिकारी होते हैं उन्हें भी पीने को कहें। जब ऐसा होगा तभी इस छुआछूत की भावना को दिमागों से निकाला जा सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, अभी पेपर में आया है कि सिविल राइट कमीशन बनाया जा रहा है जो माइनोरिटीज, बेकवर्ड क्लासिज और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के सिविल राइट्स के बारे में निगरानी करेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक खतरनाक स्टेप है। अब तक जो हमारे यहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशनर हुआ करता था, उसके विभाग के सारे अधिकार भी इस कमीशन के पास चले जायेंगे। यह कमीशनर यह देखा करता था कि हरिजनों की क्या समस्याएं हैं, उनकी जांच करता था और उनको दूर करता था। लेकिन जब आप इस विभाग के कार्य इस कमीशन को देने जा रहे हैं तो इस वर्ग के साथ पूरा न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्याएं बिल्कुल अलग हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों की समस्याएं बिल्कुल अलग हैं और हरिजनों की समस्याएं बिल्कुल अलग हैं। इसीलिए जब संविधान बना तो उसमें हरिजनों को बिल्कुल अलग रखा गया। अगर आपने सबको मिला दिया तो कल को यह मांग भी आयेगी कि हरिजनों की तरह अल्पसंख्यकों को भी विशेष कोटा दिया जाए,

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

उनको भी सुविधाएं दी जाएं। आपके सामने यह समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। मुझे संदेह है इस समस्या का समाधान आप कर पायेंगे। इसलिए इस पर आप गंभीरता से विचार करें।

अन्त में मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप भारत के माथे से इस अछूतपन के कलंक को धो डालिये और इन हरिजनों को दूसरे बन्धुओं के बराबर लाइये। इसके लिए आप को अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। जब तक भारत में यह नहीं होगा, तब तक भारत उन्नत देश नहीं कहा जा सकता।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): I rise here to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

Sir, it is customary, while submitting the report to the House, to highlight the achievements of the Ministry concerned in the report itself. But, the report that is given to us is most uninspiring and insipid. It has not given the achievements made; perhaps, the intention was that the credit should not go to the previous Government. I can very well understand that game.

However they have tried to denigrate the previous government, condemning the various measures taken during the emergency and so on in spite of the fact our leader has already expressed that the proclamation of emergency was a mistake and he has also expressed the regret for that. What more do you want? The decision to proclaim emergency was itself a blunder. We do agree, but the mistake lies with the constitution-makers. The constitution provides for an emergency and perhaps the Prime Minister and the government of the day thought that circumstances existed for such a proclamation at that time... (Interruptions) Please don't interrupt. I am not yielding.

Mr. Kamath himself said that at the time of the constitution he had warned the then Prime Minister and the then government and yet, the constitution provided for such an emergency. (Interruptions)... Then what did your Minister do at that time? Mr. Jagjivan Ram had himself moved a resolution for the approval of the proclamation of emergency in Lok Sabha. He could have walked out from the Cabinet when the Ministers were not consulted. He could have resigned and now you have made him a Minister... (Interruptions) I am not yielding. You can speak for yourself. I have got a right to speak.... (Interruptions)

I say again that the decision to proclaim emergency was a blunder. It is an error. Sir, to err is human. Even Mahatma Gandhi committed errors. Himalayan blunders he committed. I accept it and our leader has also accepted it as a blunder. The emergency gave vast powers to the executive authority and power corrupts the man... (Interruptions) Man includes woman. Mr Suraj Bhan includes the female section also. That is the law.

It is quite natural that when emergency powers were vested in some people, it is quite likely that they must have been misused... (Interruptions) I never interrupted you while your members spoke. Why should you interrupt me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Some members cannot speak when interrupted. That is the problem.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: At that time it was quite likely that some people might have misused their powers. For that a commission has been set up. Let the commission go into the whole thing and give its verdict. But all the while going on saying that everybody misused the emergency powers

is not fair. When a commission is appointed, why should you not exercise some patience till the verdict is given? You have come to power because of emergency. Had there not been emergency imposed, your party would not have been today in the treasury benches. You want to make capital out of it by again and again highlighting the misuse of the emergency. Let us have patience. We are not here to shield people who have misused the emergency. Let the law take its own course. We are not here to protect those who have misused their powers.

There were some abuses but there were some advantages also, which nobody can ignore. Prices were brought down. Inflation was checked. Can there be any two opinion about that? Now, the prices are rising. You cannot control them. You are helpless. You are only appealing and appealing to the trading community to bring down the prices but you have not been successful. Prices of edible oils, rice, wheat and other essential commodities are going up. You are helplessly looking at it, because you cannot control it. But during emergency they were kept under check. So there were some good uses also, such as an atomic explosion has peaceful uses of atomic energy as also the destructive uses. So, there were advantages of emergency which we cannot forget. The production in all the industries had gone up. There were no strikes. There were no lay offs. There was discipline in universities and even foreign exchange reserve had gone up 400 times. Now you can reap that fruit. We have left a good legacy behind. You can make better use of the foreign exchange reserve. The advantages of emergency cannot be ignored.

We won in South—in Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala on the question of emergency. From Tamilnadu you got only three seats, in Andhra one seat, in Karnataka two seats and in Kerala nil. It was not the fault of

emergency. It was the misuse of emergency in some areas which had gone wrong. Wherever there was no misuse, the Congress has not come to power.

The Home Minister advocated first, "If we come to power, we want to curtail the powers of the President and dissolve the Assembly." It was the avowed policy of the Janata Party. Akali Party included it in their manifesto. The first power that you used was to dissolve these assemblies and bring President's rule. What was the principle behind it? In Lok Sabha poll, because the Congress had been routed, therefore, in Assemblies they cannot remain morally. What is that moral? I cannot approve of that moral. Then whether it is moral on your part to rule over the States, which had not accepted your party? What moral authority have you got to rule over those States? Because you had no moral ground, therefore, you thought of another method of giving notice to the Chief Ministers of certain States and appoint Commissions. Because you have no moral ground, therefore, you are raising that legal ground of appointing Commissions of inquiries.

You are talking of charges. Who are they against whom there are no charges? Charges were against everybody including your party members. Go on appointing commissions against them all.

Where you could not dissolve the Assemblies, you have given notice. You have given notice to Assam, Andhra, Karnataka Chief Ministers. This is the way you profess democratic principles and you adopt undemocratic norms. And you talk of rule of law.

What happened in Jammu and Kashmir? Our party was in majority. It was democratically and constitutionally elected. At the instance of only one individual who had four people in the Assembly, you dissolved Jammu and Kashmir Assembly. Per-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

haps, you thought Janata may come to power. You have been ousted. Janata Party workers are being harassed along with the Congress workers. You must be repentant. Now it is too late for you. There may be some serious consequences by the plebiscite plea that has been raised by Sheikh Abdullah. You have been responsible for all this. Otherwise he was keeping quiet all this time. You appoint commissions. There is commission against Nandini Satpathi also. It has been said by her that the judge is a politician and one cannot expect any impartial judgment. Many of the judges were politicians, they had political connections. You appointed Dr. Nagappa Alva for enquiring about treatment of JP. He was President of Congress (O) in Karnataka. He was more a politician than a doctor. He was a Member of the Rajya Sabha and he used to talk in rabid language. How can such a man enquire into the sort of treatment given to JP? What kind of impartial report can you expect from such people? This sort of feeling is there in respect of all those judges whom you have appointed. You have appointed a fact-finding committee about Turkman gate incidents. I don't approve of the incidents. My heart ached at that time. I protested vigorously. Thousands of houses were demolished. You have only a fact-finding committee but no Commission of Inquiry. You want to protect the officers who have done those things. You want to protect Mr. Jagmohan who had done all these things. Tamta has come to your side and suddenly he has become your friend. You shed crocodile tears at the time of election for the Turkman gate incidents. You have now appointed only a fact-finding committee. There is no commission of Inquiry. You will get the report after 1 or 2 years. Many houses were demolished mercilessly. I have no sympathy for those people who did all these things. You must punish them. During election time I learnt that Mr. Charan Singh used to read

out the list of those people who died in Muzaffarnagar during emergency. He used to say, these are the dead persons whose bodies were taken away in trucks and thrown into the river. That is how he got the Muslim votes but he has not appointed a commission to enquire into Muzaffarnagar incidents. Shah Commission is different and they may consider so many things. Here is a big incident where you yourself said that 150 people were killed and you read out the names. Why can't you have a judicial enquiry for this when you have one for Nagara-wala, Maruti and so on? When you appoint commissions for small matters why cannot you have an enquiry for these Muzaffarnagar incidents where according to you 150 people had died?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मोहसिन साहब कौनसी घटना का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, जिसमें 150 आदमी मारे गए हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ की बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I remember to have read it in the papers. There was a list which you read out during your election tour. You read out that list of persons whom you alleged, have died in Muzaffarnagar firing. You said, these were the persons who have died. All the persons there voted for Janata. Now you have forgotten to appoint a commission to enquire into these Muzaffarnagar incidents.

श्री चरण सिंह : इन्कवायरी हो रही है, हाई कोर्ट का जज कर रहा है, आपको मालूम नहीं है ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You go into the facts. The official figure was 17 or 18 and at that time you were giving these figures. That is what I am telling you.

Sir, Janata Government professes that it will enhance the prestige of judiciary. Well, that is a good thing.

I am also a lawyer and I want that the prestige of the judiciary must be preserved. But, Sir, their actions have proved this otherwise. The very fact of the withdrawal of the Baroda Dynamite case goes to show that it lacks in confidence of the judiciary. Why could they not wait when the case was before the court with all the facts of the case which could have been proved? The reasons given for the withdrawal of the case were that it was in public interest to withdraw the case; the second reason was the change in the situation because of which, the case has been withdrawn.

What is the public interest involved when a case is filed and when Mr. George Fernandes himself gave an interview to a Foreign Press journalist saying that there had been violent agitations against that regime. (*Interruptions*) If that is so, then where is the need of withdrawing this case? If it were a false case, you could have said that. But, you said that you were withdrawing the case in the public interest. What was the public interest involved in that case and what was the change in the circumstances? Is it because the Janata Party Government has come to power and so, you want to withdraw that case? A case has been filed before the court against the case. Why should you withdraw it?

Does this not prove that you have lack of confidence in the judiciary? You say you profess faith in judiciary; when the case is before the court, why don't you wait till the verdict of the case is known. Why should you withdraw the case?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you will have to wind up. I am very sorry Mr. Mohsin we are hard pressed for time and so you please conclude.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I shall give only some points before I conclude. Similarly, Badal's case was also withdrawn even though corruption charges were involved in that case. Why was

that withdrawn? I shall again give you the facts about the reservation of quota in the B.S.F. and C.R.P. for the minority community. Muslim minority's representation in BSF is 1 per cent whereas in the C.R.P. it is only 4 per cent. The Janata Party gave a promise in their election campaign that Urdu would be given the status of a second language. After the election you have forgotten that. One Member wanted to take oath in Urdu. But he was not allowed to do so whereas here, in Lok Sabha, the Members are allowed to take oath even in their mother tongue like, Tamil, Malayalam etc. In U.P. where Urdu is an important language—the Home Minister's State—a Member cannot even take his oath in Urdu. Where have your professions gone?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you should conclude. I shall call the other speaker.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I want a minute more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I cannot go on like this.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: All right, Sir.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पूर्ववक्ता ने जिन बातों का जिक्र किया, अगर मैं उन सब का खण्डन करने लगूँ, तो मेरा सारा समय बीत जायेगा। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना फैलेशज आर्ग्युमेंट मने कोई दूसरा नहीं सुना है। "डेबिल क्वोटिंग स्क्रिप्चर" की कहावत चरितार्थ हुई है। माननीय सदस्य स्क्रिप्चर क्वोट कर रहे थे यह दिखाने के लिए कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बुरी है और वह अपने वादों पर कायम नहीं रहती है। जब वह मिनिस्टर थे, तो वह कितने वादों पर कायम रह सके और क्या कर सके, अगर मैं उनका वर्णन करने लगूँ, तो मेरा समय बीत जाएगा और इसलिए मैं उन का वर्णन नहीं करूँगा।

[श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी]

गृह, मंत्रालय सब मंत्रालयों की धुरी है। अगर उसका काम ठीक तरह से चलने, तो कोई मंत्रालय नहीं चल सकता है। यदि ला एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रही तो न ऐग्रीकल्चर ठीक चल सकता है, न व्यापार और न इंडस्ट्री चल सकती है, न शिक्षा चल सकती है और न यह हाउस चल सकता है। इसलिए कितना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है यह आप समझ सकते हैं। अगर इस का कार्य ठीक रहा तो सब अपने अपने काम पर ठीक से चलते हैं। यदि इस का काम गड़-बड़ाया तो सब में व्यवधान हो जाता है और कोई विभाग ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकता है। मोहसिन साहब भी गृह मंत्री थे, उन को मालूम है कि वह विभाग कितना इम्पोर्टेंट है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह विभाग ठीक नहीं चले तो देश की प्रगति रुक जायेगी, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। जहां कानून और व्यवस्था न हो जहां झगड़े होते रहें, मारपीट होती रहे, वहां कोई इंडस्ट्री चलेगी कैसे? घर में जब आग लगती है तो आदमी कोई दूसरा काम नहीं देख सकता है, उसी को बुझाने में लग जाता है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री का काम इतना इम्पोर्टेंट है कि अगर उस को वह ठीक से नहीं चलायेंगे तो देश की तरक्की रुक जाएगी। जब देश आजाद हुआ था, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बना था, उस समय बड़े बड़े नेता देश के कर्णधार थे लेकिन उस वक्त जो अव्यवस्था हुई, जो हिन्दू मुसलमानों के झगड़े हुए उस से सारी व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यक्त हो गई और कंट्री स्टैंड-स्टिल रहा।

एक किताब बंटी है गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से—फर्स्ट हन्ड्रेड डेज वाइ दि न्यू गवर्नमेंट—मैंने इसको पढ़ा। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस किताब में कोई ऐसी मूचना नहीं है जिस से हम जामान्वित हो सकें या पब्लिक पर कोई उस का असर हो सके। इतनी स्केची रिपोर्ट दी हुई

है, या तो फैक्ट्स को छिपाया गया है या पता नहीं है। इस से यह भी नहीं मालूम होता कि एमरजेंसी में कितने लोग जेल भेजे गए।

श्री चरण सिंह : वह उस बड़ी रिपोर्ट में है।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : जब यह किताब बंटी है तो उस को तो कोई देखने नहीं जाएगा। इसलिए कुछ फिगर इस में होनी चाहिए थीं जिस से पब्लिक को भी इन का बेनिफिट होता। केवल यह दिया हुआ है कि सब कैसेज उठा लिए लेकिन कितने थे, कितने उठा लिए गए, कितने लोग जेल में थे, कितने छूट गए हैं, यह उस में एक लाइन में जा सकता था।

एक बात इस रिपोर्ट में है कि डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करने के लिए विरोधी दल को एक ऊंचा स्थान दिया जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि कोई डेमोक्रेसी बिना मजबूत विरोधी दल के चल नहीं सकती। उस के बिना डेमोक्रेसी ठीक काम नहीं कर सकती। . . . (व्यवधान) अब मोहसिन साहब मानते हैं लेकिन उनकी सरकार नहीं मानती थी, उन की सरकार विरोधी दल को खत्म करना चाहती थी। लेकिन यह सरकार विरोधी दल को ऊंचा स्थान देने के पक्ष में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी स्टेट्स को भी ऐडवाइज करें कि यही पोजीशन और यही महत्व अपोजीशन को वहां भी दिया जाए जो आज आप यहां दे रहे हैं। नहीं तो, यह एकांगी हो जाएगा। केवल आपके यहां रहेगा, और जगह नहीं रहेगा तो डेमोक्रेसी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकेगी।

गृह विभाग का काम इतना फैला हुआ है, इतने उस के अंग हैं कि केवल नाम लिया जाए तो उसी में सारा समय बीत जाएगा। इसलिए सब बातों पर मैं नहीं जाता। विगत

असेम्बली चुनाव में जो धांधली हुई उस की तरफ मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में एक बहुत ही खराब प्रथा कहिए या परिपाटी कहिए चलती रही है, बूथ कैप्चरिंग की। लोग वहाँ के बूथों को कैप्चर कर लेते हैं, किसी को जाने नहीं देते और वोट नहीं देने देते। दो चार आदमी जा कर वोट दे देते हैं। इस को आप बन्द नहीं करेंगे तो रियल विश क्या है पीपल की वह आप को नहीं मालूम हो सकती और असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में बिल आफ दि पीपल रेफनेक्ट नहीं होगा। मेरे क्षेत्र गोपाल गंज का एक भाग है—कटेयां। जब पिछले असेम्बली के चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो कटेयां में जितने अधिकारी थे, ऊपर से नीचे तक, सब ने तय कर लिया था कि भ्रमुक उम्मीदवार को जितायेंगे। वह उम्मीदवार कांग्रेस पार्टी का था। किसी तरह से वे लोग उस के प्रभाव में आ गये और उन्होंने क्या किया—पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव में सब पोलिंग बूथ्स ठीक हो गए थे, लेकिन उन्होंने पोलिंग बूथ्स को बदल दिया और उस कैंडिडेट के अनुसार पोलिंग बूथ्स को बनाया। विरोध में दरख्वास्तें दी गईं, एन्क्वायरी हुई, बदलना अनुचित साबित हुआ। फिर भी उन को नहीं बदला गया, क्योंकि उन को उस कैंडिडेट की मदद करनी थी। उस के बाद ऐसे पोलिंग आफिसरों को वहाँ डिप्यूट किया गया जो उस कैंडिडेट के मुताबिक थे, जो विरोधियों की बात को नहीं सुनते थे। पोलिंग में कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी के लोगों ने 25-30 पोलिंग बूथ्स को लूट लिया। लूटने का अर्थ है जबरदस्ती वोट डाल लिया और अफसर कुछ नहीं बोला। हम लोग बिहार के एडवाइजर, चीफ सैक्रेटरी और आई जी० से भी मिले थे और उन से कहा था कि वहाँ का प्रबन्ध कीजिए। वहाँ के लोग जनता पार्टी के प्रत्याशी को वोट देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर इस तरह की गड़बड़ होने जा रही है। उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में प्रबन्ध भी किया, लेकिन वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने ऐसा किया कि जो एडीशनल अधिकारी भेजे गये, उस को उस जगह भेज दिया जहाँ ऐसी बात

होने वाली नहीं थी। जब पोलिंग हो रहा था मैं खुद उन बूथों पर गया, जो कैपचर किए गए थे। मैंने देखा कि रिवाल्वर के प्वाइन्ट पर हमारे पोलिंग एजेंट को मार कर भगा दिया, उस के कागज छीन लिए गए। वहाँ के एस०डी०ओ० और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को कहा गया पर कोई सुनता नहीं है। हमारे पोलिंग एजेंटों को घर में बन्द कर दिया गया। जब हम ने अधिकारियों से जा कर कहा कि उस को छोड़वाये तो वे जवाब देते हैं कि अभी मेरा काम यह नहीं है, पोलिंग हो जाए, उस के बाद देखेंगे। रात तो 8 बजे के बाद वे घर से बाहर निकाले गए और इस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

जहाँ इलेक्शन में इस तरह की धांधली हो कि अफसर खुल कर किसी कैंडिडेट की मदद करें—वहाँ निष्पक्ष रूप से चुनाव कैसे हो सकता है? हम ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब और इलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखा। मैं जानता हूँ जब एन्क्वायरी होगी तो वहाँ के रिटर्निंग आफिसर लिख देंगे कि कोई नाजायज काम नहीं हुआ, उस पर कोई रिपोर्टिंग नहीं हुआ, बस इलेक्शन केम बन जाएगा। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह सकता हूँ—होम मिनिस्टर इस की एन्क्वायरी करा सकते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या धांधली वहाँ पर हुई है। इलेक्शन का रिजल्ट चाहे जो हुआ हो, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस की जांच करायें ताकि मालूम हो सके कि उन के आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० आफिसरों किस तरह से बिहेव करते हैं। यहाँ तक हुआ कि हमारे वर्क्स को पीटा जाता था, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई केस रजिस्टर नहीं होता था। इलेक्शन तक ही ऐसा नहीं हुआ, इलेक्शन के बाद भी कई ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जिन की सूचना मैंने गृह मंत्री जी को दी है। हमारे जनता पार्टी के वर्क्स को दिन-दहाड़े पीटा गया, पुलिस, थाना-अफसर खड़े देख रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई स्टेप नहीं ले रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट लिखवाने जाते हैं तो रिपोर्ट लिखी नहीं जाती है,

(श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी)

डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को इन्फार्म करते हैं तो कोई सुनता नहीं है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : वहां जनता पार्टी के लीडर्स हिजड़े हो गए थे।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : हम ला को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते हैं—आप इस को हिजड़ापन कहें या जो कहें। आप बहादुर होंगे, आप ला को अपने हाथ में लेकर खून कर सकते हैं, गोली चला सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि आज यहां पर अपनी सरकार है, कल को होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे, हमारी सरकार थी, तुम ने ऐसा क्यों किया, हम को सूचना क्यों नहीं दी मैंने आप को सूचना दी है, चुनाव के बाद भी घटनायें हो रही हैं, बन्द नहीं हुई हैं और हमारे जनता पार्टी के वर्कर्स डीमोरलाइज हो रहे हैं। बाहर घूम नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : आप खाली काली तस्वीर खींच रहे हैं। पिछले चुनावों में क्या हुआ ?

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : इस चुनाव में ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री चरण सिंह : पिछले चुनाव में क्या हुआ था ?

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : पिछले चुनाव में इतना नहीं हुआ था। पार्लियामेंटरी चुनाव में इतना नहीं हुआ था जितना अब हुआ है। उन लोगों ने देखा कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जनता हो गई है और जनता पार्टी के पक्ष में है, तो जो कांग्रेस वाले थे उन को जिताने के लिए अफमरों ने जोर लगाया और उस कैंडिडेट ने जितना जुल्म हो सका किया। मेरा कहना यह है कि पार्लियामेंटरी चुनाव के बाद ऐसी घटनाएँ घटीं क्योंकि उन लोगों ने यह समझ लिया था कि जनता का रुख हमारे लिए

खराब है और हम जीत नहीं सकते। इसलिए उन्होंने जुल्म करना शुरू किया। कटैया में जो गोपालगं संसदीय क्षेत्र में है, ऐसा हुआ है। उस कांस्टीटुएन्सी का नं० 21 है। वह बिहार में है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मारपीट की जो ये घटनाएँ हो रही हैं इन को आप बन्द करवाइए ताकि हमारे वर्कर्स बाहर निकल सकें और काम कर सकें।

श्री चरण सिंह : वह तो बिहार की गवर्नमेंट बन्द करेगी।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैं ने उन को भी लिखा है लेकिन लिखने से कुछ होता नहीं है जब कोई कड़ाई से कुछ न कहे। जब लिखते हैं तो कागज चला जाता और उस पर कुछ रिपोर्टें दे दी जाती है, लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। इस तरह से वहां पर हमारे वर्कर्स डिमारे-लाइज हो रहे हैं और इस को रोकने के लिए स्टैप्स लीजिए ताकि लोग स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक विचार सकें और अपना काम कर सकें।

दूसरी बात जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह आफिशियल लैंग्वेज से सम्बन्धित है हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि हम लोगों पर हिन्दी को लादा न जाए। शायद उन्होंने जो आफिशियल लैंग्वेज रेज्यो-लूशन हुआ था, उस का अध्ययन नहीं किया, उस को पढ़ा नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव (बरहामपुर) : एकट भी है।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : एकट भी है और वे समझते हैं कि एकट और पार्लियामेंट का प्रस्ताव रहते हुए उन पर जबर्दस्ती हिन्दी लाद दी जाएगी। ऐसा कभी किसी ने नहीं कहा कि हिन्दी सब जगह लाद दी जाएगी बल्कि यह कहा है कि जब तक आप इस को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दी सब जगह लागू नहीं की जाएगी और अंग्रेजी सह-भाषा रहेगी। इतनी छूट देने के बाद भी, इतना कन्सेशन करने के बाद भी यदि आप समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दी

लागू कर देंगे तो दुर्भाग्य की बात है और यह बड़ी अनफार्चुनेट बात है। आप के दिमाग में यह बात कैसे आई, मैं समझ नहीं सका। हम लोग हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते। आप कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में मत बोलें। जैसा आप छूट चाहते हैं कि जिस भाषा में आप चाहें बोलें, वैसे हम को भी छूट दें और मैं भी जिस भाषा में चाहूँ बोलें। यहां पर ट्रांसलेशन की व्यवस्था है और आप उस को सुन सकते हैं। आप दूसरी भाषा में बोलेंगे तो हम ट्रांसलेशन सुन लेंगे। अगर आप अपनी भाषा में बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं तो हमें भी स्वतन्त्रता मिलनी चाहिए। अगर आप स्वतन्त्रता नहीं देंगे तो यह एकांगी बात हो जाएगी। पार्लियामेंट का एक होत हुआ अगर आप कहते हैं कि हिन्दी लादी जा रही है, तो यह सत्य का गला घोटना होगा और ऐसे कभी समझौता नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हिंदी लादी जाए लेकिन देश में एक भाषा हो जिस को सब लोग समझ सकें। चाहे वह हिन्दी हो और चाहे संस्कृत। अगर आप हिन्दी नहीं चाहते हैं तो तमिल, बंगला भाषा पार्लियामेंट से पास करवा दीजिए।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : लखनऊ में उर्दू में श्राव नहीं लेने दी गई।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : आप की बात का भी जवाब दूंगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में विदेशी भाषा चले, तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है और इस को बदलना चाहिए। हमारे शेड्यूल में सभी आफिशियल लैंग्वेजिज हैं, सभी राष्ट्र भाषाएं हैं। लेकिन इनमें से किसी को राष्ट्र के हित में, सह भाषा, लिंक लैंग्वेज या सम्पर्क भाषा तो रखना होगा। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि इससे किसी भाषा का दर्जा कम हो जाएगा। काम की सुविधा के लिए एक लिंक भाषा होनी जरूरी है। इसीलिए हिन्दी को रखा गया है कि वह लिंक भाषा के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो।

आप आफिशियल लैंग्वेज एकट पढ़ लीजिए या जो प्रस्ताव भाषा के सम्बन्ध में पास हुआ है, उसे पढ़ लीजिए। अगर आपको इनमें कहीं कमी मालूम हो तो मैं आपकी सेटिस्फेक्शन के लिए आपका साथ दूंगा मैं डम पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि कोई भाषा किसी पर लादी जाए। जब आपको हिन्दी समझ में नहीं आती है तो आप अंग्रेजी में बोल सकते हैं, तमिल में बोल सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार आप मुझे भी यह इजाजत दीजिए कि मैं हिन्दी में बोल सकूँ या अंग्रेजी में बोल सकूँ। यहां पर तमिल में भाषण हुए हैं, बंगला में भाषण हुए हैं। जब हम उनको सुनना चाहते हैं तो कान में लगा कर उनका ट्रांसलेशन सुन लेते हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का मामला यहां न उठाइये। इस तरह से मामला मुलझता नहीं, उलझ जाता है आप अपने मन से इस अमत्य धारण को भी निकाल दीजिए कि कोई आपके ऊपर हिन्दी थोपना चाहते हैं।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, some of us have tabled cut motions, but I understand you have no time for us at all. Can we at least have the leave of the House to withdraw our cut motions, because it is no use waiting from morning till evening to be told at the end that we cannot be called at all?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must know the procedure. There is no question of your withdrawing the cut motions because you are not being given time. There is also no question of your pre-supposing that you are not going to be called. The discussion is still going on and the Home Minister is to reply only at 4.30. Shrimati Rano Shaiza.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Hardly 90 minutes are left.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the Demands for

[Smt. Rano M. Shaiza]

Grants and while doing so, I would like our new government to take note of the suggestions I am placing before this august House.

A new party and a new government have come to power and to stay to carry out the task for which the people of our country have given a massive mandate. Merely stepping into the old shoes of the old previous regime is not going to satisfy the aspirations of the people who want a positive change, a change that could cater to the needs of modern India and that change must come swiftly with new purpose, imagination and direction. The old shoes of the old regime have become outmoded and out-dated. The old regime had strayed away from Gandhian path and Gandhian philosophy. Anything, even, the best, done too late and untimely will lose its charm and beauty.

The police force of our country must be re-organized and re-orientated, to suit the needs of the present-day requirements. We should look for quality, rather than quantity. In the past, it had been a force of terrorism, rather than a custodian of law to ensure freedom and protection of citizens. In Nagaland, for instance, the police force was organized and trained to counteract insurgency. In the present changed context, that training is unsuitable to meet political agitations and demonstrations of the nature that require an entirely different outlook. Therefore, in short, I am asking for a re-orientation training to suit the background of a particular State, and also for bringing in the same reorientation for trainees for all the States in India.

During the Emergency, transfers and postings of officers were done with political motives behind them. Because the State of Nagaland is under President's rule, nothing has been done so far to change them, and therefore favouritism, nepotism and corruption

continue unabated. I was most happy that our hon. Home Minister, while sending Advisers to the States whose Assemblies were dissolved, directed them to undo the injustices and excesses committed during the previous regime. This principle must be extended to all the States in the North East, where there is so much of injustice and corruption in high places. I cannot think of our Janata stepping into such dirty shoes and continue to wear those old shoes even for a day.

The old regime perhaps was preoccupied with the problems of their personal interest and security, that they failed to take advantage of the changed situation in the mental attitude of the people of the North East. Those of us who belong to different racial groups have always desired to be grouped together just as Maharashtra and Gujarat were created on linguistic considerations. Affinity in our culture and way of life naturally indicates that such a grouping can help us to develop into a politically and economically viable State. This is quite consistent with our traditions and the Constitution of this country.

If our government has to find a solution to all sensitive issues of the North East region, we have to think and act above partisan spirit. The philosophy of this country, "Unity in diversity", provides an immense possibility for finding solutions to the various problems of the North East in particular, and to the whole country in general. In Nagaland, there is maladjustment between the lifestyle and the system that we practice at present. Inevitably, therefore, there is conflict of some kind or the other.

Under the provisions of the Shillong Accord, there is ample scope for re-adjustments. The parties to the Accord are committed to honour the terms. Once the process of implementation begins, I have no doubt that it could lead to an answer for which

all of us have all along been praying and wishing, so that a happy outcome can be realized. There are 3 clauses, of which some are yet to be taken up. As a party to that Accord and as people determined to pursue a peaceful course, let us do all we can to honour our commitments for implementation of what is yet to be taken up.

To sum up, I would say that the whole of the North Eastern States desire that the police force be re-organized. In North East there is only one training centre in Dergaon. In that centre the officers responsible for training the police force are retired personnel. The training given there does not meet with the demands and requirements of the present force. That should be re-organised and given the best training available in the country so that we can be proud of that police force.

15 hrs.

In Nagaland there are five police battalions. The fourth battalion requires more funds to complete the building projects already taken up. The fifth battalion is yet to take up its building project. There we have no building sheds worth the name.

I would also like to mention something about Manipur. The police force there has become such a force that one is ashamed to mention about it. The higher echelon of officers do not behave well. They expect the junior officers to attend to all the work. They expect the junior officers to meet the expenses not only for cigarettes and other things for the visitors but also for the household expenses of their families. They expect the constables to do the manual job for them at their houses. They keep a few constables at home for this purpose of doing odd jobs. As a result of such practices, the morale in the police units is very very low. Discipline has degenerated into servility. Those who do not conform are transferred or harassed in so many

subtle ways. Without any loss of time, let us start tackling the simple things so that the bigger issues can be taken up later.

Coming to the border disputes in the north-east region, I would suggest that no border issue, be it demarcation or other matters, be taken up without involving the people who are affected by it. So far as Nagaland is concerned, to the east we have Burma, to the north we have Arunachal, to the south we have Manipur and to the west we have Assam. All these border areas are inhabited by no other than Nagas of various tribes. In the past there were many instances where demarcation was done without taking the local people into confidence. As a result of that, some of the Naga villages are both in Burma and in Nagaland. Not only that, half of the house of the village chief in one village is in Burma and the other half is remaining in Nagaland, which is in India. Such things can be avoided if we trust the local people and take them into confidence.

In Meghalaya disputes about Goalpara, Kamrup and Mikir districts with Assam are yet to be taken up. While taking up all these issues, it would be profitable if we go to these people and find out a proper solution.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to offer some observations I made about the functioning of the Home Ministry in India.

It is clear from the successive Budgets of our country that there is a tremendous increase in the cadre of the police force and the consequent expenditure on it. The police cadres like the CRP, BSF, Indo-Tibetan Police, Assam Rifles, Central Industrial Security Forces, etc., have been created by this House and consequently the expenditure also increased. In the 1950-51 Budget the expenditure

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of the Home Ministry on the police was Rs. 0.5 crores, but now it has risen to Rs. 3.5 crores, i.e., seven times more than what it was in 1950-51.

No doubt, a lot of modernisation has been gradually introduced in the training methods of the police, but we do not find that much of change in the living conditions of the police. So far, only 15 per cent of the police have been provided with housing facilities. The rest of them live in unhealthy slums which makes them quite unfit to work. They live consequently in scattered places, so that they cannot be summoned at the hour of the need. Their salaries are the lowest in relation to the duty they are called upon to discharge—probably made them highly corrupt. Since the Janata Government is committed to give the country a clean government, it is of imperative necessity to this Government that they should attend to these urgent problems of their housing etc. And more particularly their pay-scales must be realistic and need to enable them to be really effective and service-minded.

Coming to the performance of the police, it is quite distressing to note that the incidence of crimes is ever increasing in India when compared to some of the Western countries. The police quite often adopt uncivilised and inhuman methods to torture in the guise of third degree methods. They very often lose their sense of responsibility in controlling brutal atrocities committed against two innocent children, women, the old and the helpless and the weak in our society.

In this regard, the plight of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in particular is really miserable because we often hear of the inhuman acts of rape, murder, looting, beating setting fire to their houses and burning them by tying their arms and legs and throwing them into the burning fire. I made an attempt to know the

number of Harijans who had been killed brutally in the country after independence but I was not successful in getting these statistics. I could get some statistics only up to 1969. It is quite interesting to know that the home State of our Home Minister i.e. U.P. tops the list in this regard. In that State, 322 persons had been murdered until 1969. There is the recent example of the incident of Belchi in Patna district happened on 27-5-77, which is still green in our memory, in which one Harijan was shot dead and 13 Harijans with them hand and feet tied were thrown into the burning fire. But the offenders always successfully escape punishment because of the callous attitude of the police, their complaints are often received in a half-hearted manner and investigations are made either with preconceived notions or with carelessness. It is a curious fact that the enforcement officers go scot-free because they enjoy the immunity from the provisions of the Cr. P. C. and other provisions. It is our distressing experience that the superior police officers who are supposed to check up their lower staff are found to be absolutely caste-biased whenever a scheduled caste problem crops up. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give special preference to the suffering class to represent in services of all the cadres of the police, particularly in view of their basic need of security.

In the case of recruitment, the recommendations of the Kaleklar Commission, that is, 33 per cent reservation of posts for SCs and 25 per cent for STs, may be implemented because the Janata Party in its manifesto has stated clearly that they are going to give the top priority in implementing the recommendations of this Commission.

The other important function of the Home Minister is the one that deals with the Executive. The Executive is manned mainly by the higher civil services delivered by the autonomous body viz., the U.P.S.C. of the country.

The All-India Services Act, of 1951 which was amended in 1963 provides for all-India services in the field of medicine and health and engineering. But some States are not in favour of creating these services. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to see that these services are created immediately for the benefit of those who study these subjects.

Now, I come to an important aspect of this issue namely the glaring regional imbalance in the representation of higher civil services in our country. We know that there are of all-India in nature, but why should there be such a glaring difference in getting three or four services to most of the States and 60 to 70 services to some States in every selection of these All-India Services for the last one decade or so?

15.17 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

Apart from this, in the qualifying examination for All India Services, there are almost very good number of intelligent students who are getting through the examination from the South with very good percentage in the written test, but in the *viva voce* conducted by the UPSC, they are dropped out and most of them are missing the selection very narrowly. Therefore, I request the Minister earnestly to look immediately into these urgent tasks, namely (1). The selection commission of the UPSC must be reconstituted giving equal representation to the South. (2) The basis, if there is any, to constitute this Commission should be changed in view of the increasing regional imbalance in the representation of higher civil services in the country. The commission i.e., the UPSC meant to select the candidates for all India services, should hold its interview sittings in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras for the entire South and Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta for the entire north regularly in alternate years. For the smooth functioning of a federal set up in a country

like ours, this kind of adjustment needs to be necessarily provided with even if it causes a little administrative difficulty, in order to avoid the sense of domination in the field of higher civil services in our country.

Regarding the performance of the executive, they very often play the game of 'hide and seek' under the elusive clauses of 'ifs' and 'buts' in regard to appointment of SC & ST either to a direct post or any kind of appointment. The question of "Suitability" plays a dominating role particularly in regard to the selection of SC & ST candidates. It is late Shri Damodaran Sanjivayya who aptly questioned the question of suitability. He was brutally frank in making his point clear by saying that from whose point of view this suitability is decided? Certainly from the point of view of those who are basically caste-biased. Let an SC Member, of the selection Commission, if at all there is,—generally there would not be a SC member—decide the suitability of an SC candidate. I would like to give an instance to substantiate this point that how much destructive role the clause of suitability played during the last 30 years in the recruitment of SC & ST to All India Services. As on 1-7-76 the total number of I. A. S. officers in India was 3235 out of which the representation of SC was only 277 instead of at least 450 as per the reserved quota provided in the Constitution. In regard to STs the representation was only 132 instead of at least 200 as per the minimum reserved quota. Regarding I.P.S. officers, in the same year, the total member of I. P. S. in India was 1761 out of which the representation of the SCs was only 147 instead of at least 247 and STs were only 54 instead of at least 104 as per the minimum reserved quota provided in the Constitution.

Besides this, I would like to give another example of a candidate with frustrating experience in the prime of his Youth with the UPSC. This

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candidate passed the examination for some of the services conducted by the UPSC for All India Services in 1964 but the candidate was not selected by the UPSC. The same candidate passed the same examination again in 1965 but again he was not selected by the UPSC. Again, the candidate passed the same examination in 1966 and again he was not selected by the UPSC. The same candidate passed the same examination again in 1968, he passed but again, he was not selected by the UPSC, again the same candidate passed the same examination in 1969, but again he was not selected by the UPSC. The Hon. House may be surprised to know that, the candidate is no other than myself.

If we go a little further, regarding promotions, we will find that over-dependence on confidential reports and special assessment reports is completely erroneous as long as the caste system exists in this country. Innumerable complaints received by the Commissioner for S. C. & S. T. by the Government and by the voluntary organisations about the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the executive, would speak volumes. There is not a single employee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country who is not been humiliated and who is not harassed and who is not ill-treated. But there is not a single employee belonging to a category against whom these complaints have been made has been punished so far in India. The bureaucracy with all this attitude has wanted only neglected the economic interests of the weaker sections for three decades in this Country. As such, the economic democracy in India has remained a nightmare so far.

Another important function of the Home Ministry is one that deals with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This problem

needs to be looked at from all angles. The spirit of the "Poona Pact" imbibed in our Constitution and stoutly supported by Mahatma Gandhi found in the form of safeguards for the weaker sections has not been properly understood and realised by its significance by the implementing class and more particularly the Indian Judiciary so far. It is the Judiciary which is supposed to understand and realise the spirit of the Constitution in relation to the safeguards given to these weaker sections. I can give some instances out of many I know which will make the House understand very clearly the mind and attitude of the Judiciary. For example, the High Court of Orissa in 1973 struck down the concession allowed by the Comptroller General of India in favour of SC and ST candidates to the extent of 3 per cent in aggregate and 2 per cent in each part of the S. A. S. examination on the ground that "the standard of efficiency affects".

In another judgment given by the A. P. High Court in 1973 it has been held that "so long as seats are reserved fixing up the lower percentage does not in any way affect the interests of the candidates who do not belong to SC and ST." A very important case is that of *Arti Ray Vs. the Union of India* in which it has been clearly held that "the reservation is so excessive as to create in Government employment a monopoly in favour of backward classes." If we see the judgement given by the Chief Justice Shri Koka Subba Rao in the case of *Devdasan Vs. the State of Mysore*, it has been very clearly observed in his dissenting judgment that "the reservations can be made on the basis of the total strength of the cadre, instead of only on the maintenance vacancies." This clearly establishes the factual need for "proportional representation on the basis of the total strength of the establishment", at all levels. These self contradictory and divergent judgments of the Judiciary would clearly speak about the mind

more particularly the attitude of judiciary in India.

The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 adding clause '4' to article '16' passed by the Parliament in order to ensure what is guaranteed in article '46' is made enforceable through a court of law. This amendment provided for discrimination in favour of backward classes. Thus, the judiciary has failed to realise the purpose of these safeguards and also failed to interpret the word "represented" appearing in article 16(4) of our constitution. The meaning is, sharing, "earning", "serving" and getting a chance to move forward hand in hand. For all these 30 years, the judiciary with its social prejudice has wrecked the Constitutional safeguards meant for these classes, who were required 'human dignity' and 'civil rights' several centuries in this country. These safeguards have not been properly implemented at any time, anywhere in this country so far.

So long as all these things go on like this and unless there is a proper representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lawyers in the class of judges, we will not be able to get any kind of justice. As on today, in the entire country, of all the 18 High Courts of our 22 States, consisting of 351 judges including 64 vacancies and excluding 13 judges of the Supreme Court, there is not a single representation from Scheduled Tribes except the microscopic minority of three judges from the Scheduled Castes. This is a glaring situation existing at all times in this country. Even if there is a deserving man from SC & ST in India, he will not be allowed to become the Prime Minister. This is the position in India with all its prejudicial set up. If we go further in regard to this matter of services of SC & ST, it would be very clear how far the reservations are so excessive as to create a monopoly in favour of these classes.

As per the report of the Commissioner for SC & ST, it is very clear that representation of SC & ST in higher civil services is negligible even after 30 years. Not even a marginal increase is found in their representation. But in class IV posts there is growth and particularly in the menial services and more so in the sweepers and scavengers there is complete monopoly of the SC & ST, because nobody would like to go to that kind of services. Thus the reservations have not been implemented properly so far.

At this rate it will take 200 years for SC & ST to come at least to their prescribed limit of the reserved quota in Services. Thus it is very clear to this August House that the police, the executive and the Judiciary put together did not allow, all these 30 years after independence the SC and ST to get their legitimate share of the benefit in the national life in India.

Regarding the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as it is provided under Article 338 of the Constitution. In 1967, after abolishing the zonal office of the Deputy Commissioners for SC & ST, this office of the Commissioner for SC and ST has become an ivory tower and consequently has become ineffective. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to see that the zonal and sub-zonal offices for this office of this Commissioner for SC & ST must be provided to make this office really effective and also the report of the Commissioner is to be made compulsory to discuss in this House annually and thirdly an officer with a sense of dedication must be posted to this office.

Recently, there is a proposal to amalgamate this office of the Commissioner for SC & ST with the pro-

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posed Civil Rights Commission. This is a clever device of the Janata Party to show to the world that there are no SC & ST in India and consequently there are no SC & ST problems here. But this does not mean that these SC & ST want to remain forever as SC & ST.

What exactly the need is the betterment, the human dignity through proper representation in the main stream of national life for SC & ST in this country. The safeguards provided in the Constitution have been violated time and again. Consequently, these classes could not come up as expected by the founding fathers of the Constitution. In this connection, I am reminded about the history of negotiations in which they want to prevent the participation of Ireland. In that connection, Redmond said to Carson, "ask for any safeguards you like for the Protestant minority, but let us have a "united Ireland." But Carson thundered with his reply that "damn your safeguards, we do not want to be ruled by you."

Thank God no leader from the minority section in India has taken this stand so far. The minorities have loyally compromised with the majority to have some "safeguards", but the majority which is a "communal majority" have never attempted to implement these "safeguards" properly so far. Sooner the majority realises its committed responsibility towards the minority, better it is for the majority, better it is for the continuance of their independence, better it is for the very structure of our democracy. Let us carry out the unfinished task of restoring human dignity to SC & ST with all humility and nobility.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity that is given to me, because I may say that to get elected is

not more difficult than to get an opportunity to speak in this House.

The Congress Party had an opportunity for the last 25 years to make India a united and prosperous nation, but what the Congress Party has done?

The Home Minister has huge powers. 30 States of Europe put together constitute India. Therefore, the huge powers with the former Home Ministers had been used properly or had been misused is a question to be considered. When the emergency was proclaimed, this Indian nation was completely crippled. There is some misunderstanding with regard to the emergency. In our Constitution, there is no provision for breakdown of the Constitution. The Constitution makers envisaged that there must be always a peaceful constitutional Government, but the Congress Party used emergency as a sort of constitutional break-down.

And with regard to emergency, even the Janata Party appears to be in some misunderstanding. It speaks about the excesses of emergency whereas emergency itself is an excess. There is nothing like excess of emergency. When hon. friends on this side asked the Congress Party about it, they said that the emergency was a blunder; they accept it. When they accept it, I must thank them for this. I say that the 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act must be annulled. They cannot oppose it because whatever has been embodied in Emergency has also been put into the Forty-Second Constitution Amendment Act. The Congress Members cannot blow hot and cold; they cannot say that declaration of the Emergency was a blunder and at the same time say that they would oppose the annulment of the Forty-Second Constitution Amendment Act. Therefore, my submission to them would be that they should see that the Forty-Second

Constitution Amendment Act is annulled.

Mr. Chairman, did the Congress Party use all these huge powers for the welfare of the Indian people as a whole? I submit, they did not. So far as the welfare of backward classes is concerned, with which this Department is entrusted, I would ask this question: has there been welfare or has there been 'ill-fated'? Whatever organisation was there for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are completely demoralised. The members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are completely demoralised. There is no organisation worth the name for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Most of the seats which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were captured by the Congress Party without knowing what an amount of responsibility this capturing of such seats placed on them. Similarly, the Janata Party has captured certain seats which were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, it would be their responsibility to see that the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is properly attended to.

I find that the poor people are becoming poorer. Who are they? They are no other than the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a fact which will go unchallenged. What is the present position so far as backward classes are concerned? The hon. Home Minister is sitting here. Still I have not formulated my opinion with regard to the hon. Home Minister. I feel that the former Home Ministers, hon. G. B. Pant and hon. K. N. Katju, had their own style. So far as the present hon. Home Minister is concerned, let us see what he does.

There was an incident at Belchi where nine persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were shot dead. In the ancient days, Shambuka was kill-

ed by an arrow. You can compare these murders that have taken place in independent India with the killing of Shambuka. I submit that India is being taken back to the pre-Shambuka barbaric age. If India is to be a civilized nation, then every one must have the necessary protection. The good hon. Home Minister was pleased to say that there was a clash between two hardened gangs of criminals. I had gone there personally along with some other hon. Members of this House, and I must submit to the hon. Minister that there was no clash: those persons were tied together and shot dead during broad day-light and burnt. The hon. Home Minister seems to have relied upon wrong information that might have been supplied by the Bihar Government.

Now I come to the expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. On page 57 of the report the expenditure for the years 1966-69 has been shown as Rs. 68.50 crores. On page 83 of the said report, you will find that the expenditure in 1974-75 was Rs. 36 crores and the outlay recommended for 1977-78 is Rs. 18 crores. This will show whether this Government is sympathetic or has no sympathies for the backward classes. On an average, it comes to Rs. 2 per head annually. Can we have welfare of backward classes with such a meagre amount? Even assuming, for a moment, that we are satisfied with the amount, the question is this. You are giving various amounts to the voluntary agencies. Have they any concern with welfare? Whatever the amount, let us have Parliamentary Committee to suggest how best the amount that has been provided can be utilised for the welfare of the Backward Classes or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These people are all Harijans. How long will they go on being called Harijans—for ten years, a hundred years or two hundred years? Someday, are they

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going to cease being Harijans or are going to be perpetual Harijans? So long as they continue to be Harijans they are bound to be ill-treated and there are bound to be atrocities on them. Therefore this Government should formulate a clear policy with regard to the welfare of these people.

So far as, public security and social security are concerned, Government has no conception with regard to social security. If we compare it with other countries, it is hardly anything which has any substance.

So far as Union Territories are concerned, the Union Territories should either be given Statehood or they should be treated as Union Territories. They are now neither Union Territories nor States.

Finally, I would once again submit that at least so far as the present Janata Government is concerned, whatever mistakes might have been done by the Congress Government should be undone and it should be seen that effective representatives of these Classes are consulted and, whatever the amount, it is properly utilised for the welfare of these people.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI (Gauhati): Sir, I rise to support the Demands that have been placed before the House by the Home Minister. Sir, I need not remind the House that this year the Home Ministry's demands are being discussed in a context which can be described as almost unprecedented. It is for the first time that we are discussing the demands of this Ministry after the country passed through the nightmare of the Emergency that rocked the very basic structure of our Constitution and our polity and made the common people of our country realise what they have lost with the eclipse of their Fundamental Rights and freedom. Sir, the nineteen months of Emergency marked the culmination of a concerted effort to undermine demo-

cracy—first through surreptitious means that enabled the conspirators to retain the letter of the Constitution while crucifying its spirit and, later, after the opposition had been thrown into Jail, the reign of terror clamped on the people through the bold and shameless effort to convert our democratic Constitution into a totalitarian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment. Sir, it was the culmination of the effort to destroy democracy in the country—to equate the State with the Government, the Government with the Party, the Party with the Caucus and the Caucus with the individual and, finally, to the Hon'ble Members opposite, the individual became synonymous with the nation. The Mantra which Mr. Dev Kant Borooah gave to the nation viz. 'India is Indira and Indira is India' will continue to be a haunting and humiliating confession of the enormity (magnitude) of the conspiracy against democracy.

Those who wanted to destroy democracy and convert our system into a totalitarian system had looked upon the Home Ministry as the main instrument for forcing their will on the nation. They wanted to substitute the Rule of Law with a reign of terror, to place individuals above the Law, to provide immunity to those whom the caucus liked and to persecute all those who were looked upon as dangerous to the monopoly of power that the extra-constitutional caucus wanted to preserve. The then Home Minister was himself a captive of this caucus. It was practically a totalitarian regime and was, therefore, bound to be a police regime. That is why, I would request the Home Minister that the whole police department should be thoroughly overhauled.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House by listing the various agencies and organizations that were set up in the Police Department and the Home Department during emergency and before that. I also do not want to take the time of the House

in describing the fabulous amounts of money that had been placed at the disposal of RAW and other agencies. Even the money was placed at the disposal of certain individuals and that was exempted from the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Parliament. I do not want to go into all these details, but I would only request the Home Minister to go into these things and ensure that such things do not happen in future.

Under the circumstances, Sir, the task of the Home Minister is, therefore, one of dismantling the Leviathan police State that was built up by the previous Government and of restoring to the police the functions in line with the democratic set-up that we have. The police men should know what their duties are towards the citizens and for maintaining law and order with impartiality.

Sir, I must congratulate the Home Minister for the excellent beginning that he has made and for the speed that he has acquired to restore the Fundamental Rights to the citizens and to appoint Commissions of Enquiry to go into the excesses of the Emergency as well as the shocking scandals that had characterised last years of the Congress regime. However, in all humility, I must confess that it is not enough. The obnoxious Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution should be withdrawn immediately: the Fundamental Rights will have to be fully restored; the role and power of the judiciary must be restored immediately.

Then, the necessary correction in the attitude of the police cannot be achieved if, at this moment, we do not differentiate between those officers and men who acted on instructions and those who went out of their way to persecute and harass people during the emergency. If we do not differentiate between these people and do not give to the guilty exemplary punishment that would serve as deterrent and corrective, we would

not be able to reorganise the police department.

Now, I come to the area of general administration, for which the Home Minister is wholly responsible. Our public offices have not earned a great reputation for efficiency. Public petitions and letters remain unanswered and under consideration for months and months together. Public petitions and letters written by the public representatives, councillors, legislators or Members of Parliament even to the Ministers, leave aside the officers, remain unanswered or under consideration for years together. Sometimes, we do not get a reply at all to our letters. Our people have to suffer because of this. We hope, the Home Minister will see that these public offices function efficiently. Even after 30 years of our own government, these public officers especially officers like Tahsildars, Block Development Officers and the police officials do not behave properly and they even behave arrogantly to the public. The Home Minister should look into that so that the public officers behave properly and in a manner as to instil confidence in the people that it is their own government which wants to serve them and not to terrorise them.

Within the time you have given, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a very important matter. I know the law and order is a State subject. Hon. Member, Mr Mohsin was telling that our Home Minister has encroached upon this state subject. Sir, if some State governments and their Chief Ministers and Ministers behave in such a way which is against people's interests, naturally, government of India have to take action.

A similar thing happened in Assam, the State to which I belong and things have come to such a serious pause there. The members of the State legislature have levelled 70 charges of gross abuse of power and misuse of public funds against the

[Smt. Renuka Devi Barkatakij]

State Ministry. Now, the state government is trying to destroy the documents and other evidence in the Secretariat by burning the files. So, naturally, it is the Home Minister's responsibility now to see that the evidence is not destroyed. Because they thought that there would be a commission of inquiry against them, they want to destroy all evidence before the commission is appointed. What are the charges? Can you imagine that Rs. 57 crores from plan and non-plan provisions have been diverted to hold an AICC session in Gauhati. ... (Interruptions) Can you imagine that special government guest houses were built to lodge the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the then Congress President, Shri Devakanta Borooah at a cost of Rs. 1 crore—all within a short of period of three months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They are all a part of socialism.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: I would like to ask you one question. Suppose any Janata Party state government in UP, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan spend this much amount in the name of a session of the Janata Party to be held in their state, will you excuse us?...

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): No, no.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: No, it is not. That is why the need for a Commission of Inquiry. It is good for the Congress Party, it is good for the Janata Party and for that matter, it is good for all parties. So I want everything should come out and whether they have spent that money for political ends or not.

I would not take much time of the House. Regarding the eastern re-

gion, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that so far as the North-eastern Council is concerned, the purpose for which it was formed, has not been fulfilled. It has not got sufficient administrative and financial powers to implement its schemes like the bridge over Brahmaputra, an alternative National Highway and the major hydro-electric projects on rivers like Subansiri, Pagladia and many announcements made about these magnificent and big schemes have turned out to be only a vote-catching device. I hope the Home Minister will give more powers to the North Eastern Council as also more finance so that they can fulfil the aspirations of the people.

So far as our neighbours are concerned, the hon. Member from Nagaland spoke about Nagaland. In Nagaland, even after the Shillong Accord, no peace has come. So far as the Mizoram is concerned, after the cold-blooded murder of the IGP, SP and SDP in Aijawal, there was some lull for some time after the arrest of hundreds of innocent people in the name of security. The situation has since then deteriorated and I hope the Home Minister will take action and see that all those innocent people who were arrested under the MISA are released so that peace may return to the Mizo Hills.

Similarly, in Arunachal Pradesh, people are very unhappy. There is a strong resentment against the present administration there. I hope the Home Ministry will look into it.

Last but not the least, I would like to refer to the speech made by the hon. Member opposite, Dr. Karan Singh. Yesterday he spoke as the first speaker from the Congress Party. I heard him telling that whatever happened in the 19 months, one should forget and that should not bring it in the House again and again. I heard him telling about a reconciliation. I remember the facts. When we were

inside the jail, some of our friends who were outside brought a proposal of that sort and I still remember the attitude of Dr. Karan Singh's party and his leader when it was referred to them by none other than Sheikh Abdullah of Kashmir. But here I found that the attitude of our leaders including the Home Minister and the Prime Minister was somewhat different. I may not be misunderstood. I have seen that the leaders of Janata Party have shown soft corner to those who were responsible for emergency. Dr. Karan Singh and his party leaders have forgotten one thing—i.e. the ideals of Gandhiji. Our leaders have not forgotten that. We have still faith in Gandhiji and in the Gandhian ideals.

श्री राममूर्ति (बरेली): सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए 30 साल हो गए, लेकिन पिछले ढाई साल में जो कांग्रेस के जरिए से कार्यवाही हुई है और इससे देश की बर्बादी हुई, उससे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है। तकलीफ इसलिए हुई है कि कांग्रेस के साथ 60 साल का इतिहास जुड़ा हुआ है, इसके साथ गांधी जी, लोकमान्य तिलक के नाम जुड़े हुए हैं। न मालूम कितने और सैकड़ों लाखों नेता व कार्य करता है जिन्होंने अपने खून और पसीने से इस कांग्रेस को बनाया और इस कांग्रेस ने बेहतरीन मान्यताएं इस हिन्दुस्तान को दीं।

यहां पर राजा-महाराजा, ताल्लुकेदार, जमींदार इन सब के शोषण के सिवाय कुछ नहीं होता था। उन हालात में गांधी जी ने और इस कांग्रेस की संस्था ने हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ वैल्यूज क्रीएट कीं। ऐसी मान्यताएं जैसे हरिजनों का उधार, स्त्रियों का उत्थान कैसे हो, जो मजबूत थे, उनको बताया कि कमजोरों के साथ कैसे व्यवहार होना चाहिए, गवर्नमेंट को बताया कि आपोजिशन के साथ सद्भावना

और उदारता का व्यवहार होना चाहिए। तो ऐसी ऐसी वैल्यूज कांग्रेस के जरिए से इस हिन्दुस्तान में बनाई गईं। मुझे इसलिए तकलीफ होती है कि मेरी सारी जिन्दगी कांग्रेस में गुजरी और विधिवत् रूप से मैं 1 मई, 1977 को कांग्रेस छोड़कर इधर आया यह इतिहास है कि ऐसी हालत कांग्रेस ने पैदा कर दी कि सैल्फ रैस्पेक्टेड ब्राह्मणों के लिए वहां कोई जगह नहीं रह गई सिवाये इसके कि कांग्रेस छोड़कर जनता पार्टी में आये।

एमजेंसी हमारे मुल्क में लगा दी गई, कांग्रेस के जरिये और इनके द्वारा बनाई गई प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जरिये। कौन से हालात मुल्क में हो गये थे, जो एमजेंसी लगानी जरूरी हो गई? क्या मुल्क पर पाकिस्तान या चीन ने हमला कर दिया था? कौनसी ताकत हमारे मुल्क को बर्बाद कर रही थी? कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रावधान है कि जब कोई बाहर की ताकत मुल्क पर हमला करे तो एमजेंसी लगाई जा सकती है। लेकिन उस वक्त यहां कोई ऐसी हालात नहीं थी। सरकारी अफसरों से पूछा गया कि एमजेंसी लगाई जाए, तो दिल्ली के बड़े सरकारी अफसरों ने इस बात से इन्कार कर दिया और कह दिया प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि ऐसी कोई हालात नहीं है जिसमें एमजेंसी लगाई जाए। इसके बावजूद भी एमजेंसी लगाई गई। इसलिए लगाई गई कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण या कृपलानी जी दिल्ली में कोई जलूस निकाल रहे थे या एजीटेशन करने वाले थे।

इन्दिरा जी ने सन् 1971 के चुनाव में इस बात का ऐलान किया था कि गरीबी, बेकारी और जहालत को दूर कर देंगे। लेकिन

[श्री राममूर्ति]

5 साल की हकूमत में बजाय गरीबी दूर करने के गरीबी बढ़ी और बेकारी बढ़ी।

इतना ही नहीं, मुल्क में अराजकता की हालात पैदा हो गई। जो गरीब थे, वे और गरीब होने लगे। यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि सरकार का ऐपेरेटस लोगों की तमन्नाओं की तर्जुमानी और उनकी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए रेसपांसिब होना चाहिए? लेकिन जब सरकार के लोग मुख हो जाते हैं और तक्लीफात बढ़ने लग जाती हैं, तो डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्रीज में यह मानी हुई पद्धति और परम्परा है कि मुखालिफ लोग जलसे करें, जुलूस निकालें, स्पीचिज दें, इश्तहार छापें। यही तो हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा था।

हम ने दिल्ली में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में एक जुलूस निकाला, जिसमें दस लाख आदमी शामिल हुए। इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस ने उसके बदले में एक जुलूस निकाला। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने तो इसलिए जुलूस निकाला कि हमारी कुछ तक्लीफात थीं, और हम उनको हाईलाइट करना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन की क्या तक्लीफात थीं। वे तो अपनी, और सरकार की, ताकत का मुजाहिरा करना चाहते थे।

जब पंडित नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो कम्युनिस्टों ने दिल्ली में एक जुलूस निकाला, जिसमें एक लाख आदमी थे। सरदार कैरो ने पंडित नेहरू से कहा कि मैं सात दिन के बाद यहां ऐसा जुलूस निकालूंगा, जिस में दस लाख आदमी होंगे। पंडित नेहरू ने उन्हें रोक दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे हाथ में सरकार है, उन के हाथ में सरकार नहीं है, वे अपनी शिकायतों और मांगों को ले कर मुजाहिरा करते हैं, हम इस बात का मुजाहिरा करें। इन्दिरा गांधी ने वे हालात पैदा किये

जो उन्हें पैदा नहीं करने चाहिए थे, और उन्हें कांग्रेस पार्टी की बैकिंग थी।

मुझे एक कथा याद आती है। महाभारत में जब महाराज धृतराष्ट्र की सभा में द्रौपदी का चीर-हरण हो रहा था, तो वहां पर द्रोणाचार्य और भीष्म पितामह भी बैठे हुए थे। अगर वे इसका विरोध करते और ललकारते, तो सारा कौरव वंश ध्वंस हो जाता। लेकिन वे चुपचाप बैठे देख रहे थे और उस अबला स्त्री की दुर्दशा हो रही थी। जब वह मामला खत्म हो गया, तो कुछ लोगों ने उन से पूछा कि आखिर आप क्यों नहीं बोले। उन्होंने कहा कि हम धृतराष्ट्र के लड़के का नमक खाते हैं।

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे किस का नमक खाते थे—क्या वह इन्दिरा गांधी का नमक खाते थे? टी० ए० और डी० ए० तो उन्हें सरकार से मिलता था। इन्दिरा गांधी की तन्ख्वाह भी सरकार से निकलती थी। उन में यह कहने की ताकत क्यों नहीं पैदा हुई कि इमर्जेंसी क्यों लगाई जा रही है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस पार्टी के बड़े-बड़े महारथी तो इस समय बैठे नहीं हैं।

श्री राममूर्ति : श्री अलगेशन बैठे हुए हैं। वे यह कहने के लिए क्यों नहीं खड़े हुए, कि इमर्जेंसी का लगाना गलत है। एक-एक कर के वे इस्तीफा देते, प्रोटेस्ट करते। आखिर हम लोगों ने क्या किया? जब इमर्जेंसी आई, तो हमारे जैसे लोगों के लिए, जो कांग्रेस संगठन में थे, हुक्म हो गया कि उन्हें न पकड़ा जाये। लेकिन जब हमने इमर्जेंसी के विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्ट करने के लिए जुलूस निकाले और सत्याग्रह किया, तो हमें भी पकड़ना पड़ा। हम ने सिर्फ यही कहा कि जो नेता

पत्र ड़े गये हैं, उ हें छोड़ दिया जाये, इमजप्सी लगान की जरूरत नहीं है, भ्रष्टाचार को दूर किया जाये, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान का भला हो। इस बात पर हमें, और लाखों आदिमियों को, जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। सरकार ने यह नहीं सोचा कि उन लोगों के बाल-बच्चों का क्या होगा, कैसे उन की रोजी-रोटी चलेगी। एक रोलर सा चला दिया गया।

जब देश में इस तरह के हालात हुए, तब भी सारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसे बैठी रही, जैसे वह किसी एक व्यक्ति की गुलाम हो। आखिर हमारे पास क्या संकशन है? —यह कि पब्लिक ने हमें चुन कर यहां भेजा है। मिनिस्टर साहब की क्या संकशन हैं? —यह कि सारी पार्टी उस के पीछे है। लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी के बेटे के पीछे क्या संकशन थी? क्या वह चुन कर आया था? क्या वह मिनिस्टर था? इस के बावजूद इस पार्टी ने उसे टालरेट किया। यह हिम्मत नहीं थी इन की कि उन की मां से कहते कि आप क्या कर रहीं हैं और उन की मां जो इतनी बड़ी नेता थीं कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान उंगली के नीचे दबा लिया, उन को वह साहस नहीं हुआ अपने बेटे से कहने के लिए कि तुम क्या कर रहे हो? लाखों इंसानों के साथ संजय गांधी ने वह बर्ताव किया जो जानवर के साथ नहीं किया जाता। ऐसे हालात इस मुल्क में, कांग्रेस पार्टी और उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री के जरिए हुए। और मुझे कितनी तकलीफ होती है यह कहते हुए, आज महाराष्ट्र के वह माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे नहीं हैं—संजय गांधी पालम एयरोड्राम से जा रहे थे, उन का पास पोर्ट 20 मिनट के लिए रोक कर छानबीन की गई, कुछ मालूमात की गई तो इतने गुस्से में आ गए इतने उत्तेजित हो गए कि यहां हाउस में आ कर उसी वक्त इस मामले को उठाया और उन की सारी पार्टी इस बात पर उत्तेजित हो उठी जैसे कोई बहुत बड़ा गजब हो गया। अफसोस होना चाहिए इस बात पर। आज भी इस पार्टी के अन्दर कोई प्रायश्चित्त की

भावना नहीं दिखाई देती, गुजरी हुई बातों के लिए कोई इन को अफसोस नहीं है। आज भी कांग्रेस का नाम है, गांधी जी का नाम उसके साथ लगा हुआ है लेकिन दिल में यह ख्याल पैदा नहीं होता है। अखबार में जरूर लिखा है कि मिसेज इंदिरा गांधी को बिल्कुल कांग्रेस से हटा दिया जाय, वहां तो चर्चा जरूर हुई है लेकिन इस पार्टी के लोगों के अन्दर अभी तक प्रायश्चित्त का ख्याल पैदा नहीं हुआ। इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातों पर उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं और वह भी उन्हीं लोगों के पीछे जो इतनी तबाही मुल्क के अन्दर लाए। सिर्फ पन्द्रह मिनट पालम एयर पोर्ट पर छानबीन करने के ऊपर इतनी उत्तेजना हाउस में पैदा कर दी। कितनी तकलीफ होती है इन बातों से।

एमरजेंसी के जरिए से, उस की आड़ में जो यह डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीच्यूशंस हैं हमारे मुल्क की, पंचायती राज की इन को जिस तरह से विध्वंस किया गया उस की तरफ मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि कोई ऐसा प्राविजन जरूर हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन में होना चाहिए, यह दो तिहाई की मंजूरिटी काफी नहीं है, ऐसा कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए जो कानूनदां हैं उन की सलाह से कि कोई भी आदमी आगे चल कर इस तरह की हिम्मत न करे और कानून को तोड़े और इस तरह से कांस्टीट्यूशन को तोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बरबादी लाए।

कल बिहार के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पुलिस बड़ी कांस्टेंट्स में काम करती है, बड़ी मुश्किलता के साथ काम करती है, उन की बड़ी दुश्वारियां हैं। मैं उन से इत्फाक करता हूं। अगर दुश्वारियां हैं तो उन दुश्वारियों को सरकार को दूर करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन दुश्वारियों के नाम पर जो पुलिस की ज्यादातियां हैं जो आज समाज के लोगों की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है वह दिमाग से ओझल नहीं की

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

जा सकती। पुलिस के लोगों की हालत खराब है, उन की जिन्दगी अच्छी नहीं गुजरती तो उस के लिए हालात अच्छे किए जायें, उन के मकान के, रहने के, सवारी के, छुट्टी के लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जो उन का काम है वह भी ठीक होना चाहिए। आज जो एक साइंटिफिक ज्ञान हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर है और हर तरक्की-पसन्द मुल्क के अन्दर है, जो हमारे, पास वायरलैस, रेडियो, टेलीफोन और जीपें वगैरह हैं इन सब का उपयोग करते हुए कोई ऐसा तरीका जरूर निकालना चाहिए जिस से लोगों की रक्षा हो। आज वह नामुमकिन है कि कोई रात को अपने घर से बाहर चला जाय। उस आदमी को डर है कि वह लूट लिया जाएगा। हम जब यहां से घर जाते हैं तो पांचसौ आदमी अगर मिलने के लिए आते हैं तो उस में से साढ़े चार सौ पुलिस की शिकायत ले कर आते हैं। तो हमें अपने अफसरान को भी गृह मंत्री के जरिए जागरूक करना पड़ेगा इस बात के लिए कि जो पब्लिक की जरूरियात हैं उन को वह रेस्पांड करें। इस चीज को सब इन्स्पेक्टर या दूसरों के ऊपर डालते हुए केवल टालना नहीं चाहिए। अगर जनता की तकलीफें हम दूर नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो जनता पार्टी भी उसी तरह बदनाम हो जायगी जिस तरह कांग्रेस पार्टी हुई।

एक और बात है।

सभापति जी, सन् 1942 तक हम जेल जाते रहे थे, उस के बाद अब श्री जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जेल जाना पड़ा। मैं चौधरी साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—जेलों की हालत बड़ी खराब है, दीवारों के अन्दर एक अलग किंगडम बनी हुई है....

16 hrs.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : भ्राम हिन्दुस्तानियों को जो सहूलयतें हैं, उस से ज्यादा नहीं हैं।

श्री राममूर्ति : यह ठीक है कि रोटी अच्छी है, लेकिन रोटी के बनाने का तरीका खराब है

श्री जगबम्बी प्रसाद यादव (गोहा) : जहां जेल में 200 आदमियों की जगह है, जब वहां 800 या 1000 आदमी रबे जाते हैं, तो लोगों को पाखाने के पास सोने के लिये जगह मिलती है।

श्री चरण सिंह : आज 40 प्रतिशत आदमियों को इतनी रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है।

श्री जगबम्बी प्रसाद यादव : लेकिन 40 प्रतिशत आदमी पाखाने के पास जा कर नहीं सोते हैं।

श्री राममूर्ति : मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रोटी और दाल वहां पर्याप्त मात्रा में है, लेकिन उनके बनाने का तरीका, उनका बटवारा, सब बहुत खराब है। अगर दालों की सफाई हो जाय, आटे को ठीक तरह से छान कर बनाया जाय, तो काम ठीक हो सकता है। इस सिलसिले में यह सुझाव है कि आप वहां एक पोलिटीकल क्लास बनाइयें। जब तक पोलिटीकल क्लास नहीं बनायेंगे यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। आज तो हम सत्याग्रह कर रहे थे, कल ये भी सत्याग्रह कर सकते हैं, उन को पुर-अमन सत्याग्रह करना पड़ सकता है। इसलिये यदि पोलिटीकल क्लास बन जायगा तो यह दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी।

मैं जब जेल में था तो वहां पर बहुत से पाकिस्तान के लोग भी थे। जो हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले थे, लेकिन यहां से पाकिस्तान चले गये थे। बाद में यहां आये तो जो उन के पासपोर्ट या विजा था, उस को भवहेलना कर के रुके रहे। बाद में जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का ध्यान इस तरफ गया तो उन सब को राउण्ड-अप कर के जेल में बन्द कर दिया

गया। वे गरीब यह नहीं जानते कि उन को कब तक जेल में रहना होगा, उन की पोजीशन क्या है, उन को छोड़ा जायगा या नहीं छोड़ा जायगा? मैं इस के बारे में सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप को इन लोगों के बारे में कोई न कोई पालिसी जरूर बनानी चाहिए। यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है कि उन को हमेशा हमेशा के लिये जेल में रखा जाय। अगर आप उन को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, तो उन को ले जा कर पाकिस्तान की बाउण्ड्री पर छोड़ दिया जाय, लेकिन जेल में हमेशा के लिये रखना गैर-मुनासिब है। इस मसले पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं भाषा के सम्बन्ध में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे उस तरफ के भाइयों ने भाषा के बारे में कहा—मेरा कतई यह ख्याल नहीं कि हिन्दी जुबान को किसी भी प्रदेश पर थोपा जाय। हमारा यह फर्ज है कि अनुनय-विनय से, समझा-बुझाकर उन को हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिये राजी किया जाय, उस में भी ज्यादा हिन्दी पढ़ने की बात मत कीजिये, सिर्फ दज पांच तक हिन्दी सीख लीजिये, ताकि यह न हो कि जब आप उधर आय और हम उधर जायें तो अंग्रेजी के सहारे से तबादलाये-ख्यालात करें। मैं श्री-लैंग्वेज-फार्मूले के हक में हूँ, इसको सारे मुल्क में लागू करना चाहिये। हिन्दी प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के साथ हमें दक्षिण भारत की कोई भी भाषा पढ़नी चाहिये, गुजराती सीखें, मराठी सीखें और इसी तरह से उधर के लोग अपनी भाषा के साथ हिन्दी सीखें। यदि हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो काम हम करना चाहते हैं, वह पूरा नहीं होगा, इस से किसी भी प्रकार का कोई द्वेष नहीं आना चाहिये, इस में यह ख्याल नहीं आना चाहिये कि हिन्दी थोपी जा रही है।

आप याद कीजिये—शंकराचार्य केरल के थे और उस जमाने में जब पढ़ाई-लिखाई कम थी, आने जाने के रास्ते नहीं थे, मीन्त्र-

आफ़-कम्यूनीकेशन नहीं थे। ऐसे वक्त में शंकराचार्य जी ने सारे मुल्क को एक सूत्र में बांध दिया। आज उत्तर भारत का आदमी रामेश्वरम् जाना चाहता है—वह जानता है कि अगर मैं रामेश्वरम् नहीं जाऊंगा तो मुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी। इसी तरह से जब मैं साउथ में जाता हूँ और लोगों से मिलता हूँ, उन से काशी की बात करता हूँ, प्रयागराज की बात करता हूँ—तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कलेजा बाहर निकाले दे रहे हैं, वे कहते हैं—हमारी भी इतनी तकदीर होती कि हम भी वहां जा सकते। ऐसा हमारा दशन है, जिस ने सारे देश को एक बना कर रख दिया है। आज की दुनिया बड़ी फास्ट है, मीन्त्र आफ़ कम्यूनीकेशन भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं, दौलत भी बहुत है—ऐसी हालत में जो काम हम आसानी से कर सकते हैं उन को जरूर करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी का मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our sages and seers had been involved in the never-ending pursuit of cosmic unity. At the political level, our emperors, kings and statemen were in constant quest for achieving unity and integrity in our sub-continent. Except for a brief period, that is, during the period of Asoka and Akbar, this ideal has always eluded the Indian people. It was left to the late gardar Patel who brought about a sort of unity belying the prophets of doom, particularly, the British Imperialists who were thinking that the country would collapse after a few years of independence. Our esteemed Home Minister is a leader of long standing with wide experience in administration. I wish him success in further pursuing this ideal.

One of the more important forces which helped in the making of modern India was the Indian National Congress, a great instrument of national

[Dr. Henry Austin]

integration. The fact that it has paved the way for a healthy unity which this country would otherwise have never achieved, cannot be overlooked. History shows that no Government by itself achieve this goal. The effort has to be made at the people's level and at the level of national consensus. In the wake of the slight decline of the Congress party in certain regions of the country, as a result of recent elections, the unity of the country has been to an extent affected. I do not want to say that because the Janata Party has now come to power, the whole edifice of unity is collapsing. In the emerging political situation, the Janata Party is having certain influence or control, may be momentary control only in certain regions, and the rest of the country is not affected. I do not suggest that the emergence of a regional party in a particular State symbolises disintegration. However, divisive forces are raising their ugly heads down below the superficial facade of unity. This aspect may be ignored only at our peril. One of the major problem the Congress to faced during the post independence period was that it did not pay proper attention to the instruments of implementation of their policies. I mean the amorphous body of what you call the bureaucracy which the British people left and which we have inherited from them. It still remains practically the same. It has not been an instrument for the socio-economic transformation of our society, it was an instrument for the suppression of the Indian people by the British and we have not taken care to transform it as an effective instrument for the service of our people.

Many things have been said about the emergency. I am not a champion or a defender of the emergency. I feel that we have faltered at times during the emergency. Nevertheless, when the occasion comes the scholars would evaluate and find out whether

the fault was at the implementation level or at the policy making level.

The declaration of emergency was a constitutional device. Whether it was necessary or not, it was a different matter. I do not blame the individual members of bureaucracy, most of whom constitute the cream of our society. Go to the United States, so much reference is made to that country. When I was an employee of the Indian Embassy in Washington, several Indian visitors wanted me to show them the Secretariat of the Government. The fact, there is no Secretariat with so many under secretaries or deputy secretaries in the United States. Each ministry or department sees to it that the money allotted to it is spent in the manner intended. We take the queue from the United Kingdom and even there you do not find a big top-heavy secretariat as we have here in our country. Even for the Home Minister who has already made an impact on the administration, I am afraid, it would be difficult to handle the bureaucracy as it exists today. It is the ramification of the central situation that is reflected at the village level. The Home Ministry is in charge of law and order. But how can it be claimed that law and order are maintained when speaker after speaker representing one-sixth of our population, the Harijans and the Girijans say that their villages are being razed to the ground, and that they do not have any protection and the police are not available when they are needed. I congratulate the Home Minister for his humane approach, for visiting the police stations in the capital. That is a place where the forgotten citizens expect some sympathy and understanding. The poor village peasants, most of our people are living in the villages, do not want big palaces and houses, they expect some little justice meted out to them, a little kindness to be shown to them. Do you think that our police are discharging this duty? I suggest that 30-40 per cent of the people manning the police departments should come from the backward classes who

had been oppressed for centuries. Harijans should be made police officers like DSP; they should be given adequate training; IAS and IPS training should be so modified as to make it simpler so that Harijans and backward class people could come in. We hear so many things about atrocities. Do you think Indira Gandhi or Sanjay Gandhi went and told a police officer: beat this man or that man. Those in power may have given a general direction to enforce law and order. The lapse comes more from our bureaucracy. It is your duty as Home Minister to remove this lapse. I am glad to hear that you are going to appoint a commission to streamline the functions of our Police. I should also like a commission to reform our jail and lock-up apparatus.

Another important matter that arises for consideration is that political murders that are taking place in different parts of the country. We have all been accusing the Naxalites and denouncing their violent programmes. What is the reason for the emergence or recrudescence of the Naxalite movement? Mighty socio-economic transformation has taken place in our country though you may decry thirty years of congress rule. Harijans and Adivasis, people belonging to vulnerable sections of society have gained moral courage and strength and political will to give expression to their opinion. They think of speeding results to change the present socio economic set up. Some misguided among them take to violence. It is in this context that I want to refer to the social awakening even in U.P. You do not see now the U.P. of 50 years ago. The hon. Home Minister himself knows the magnitude of the transformation that has taken place in U.P., a new class is coming up. You have to change the socio-economic institutional framework in tune with the mighty changes and awakening among the backward classes who had been suppressed for a long time. For this the Home Ministry has to give an impetus, it has to give pro-

tection to those people who fight against time for a better day.

I do not want to make a lengthy speech. Nevertheless, I would like to say that this country's unity is paramount. When a close friend of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told him that the country was not making strident strides towards the road of socialism, as expected under his leadership, he is reported to have replied that he no doubt was a socialist and he wanted the pace of socialism to be accelerated, but as a student of history he knew that the country 'disintegrated from want of unity and therefore unity was an assential prerequisite of socialism. Whenever India was conquered by foreign powers, it was because of internal weakness and due to our dissensions as seen at the battles of Panipet, Plassi or Seringapatam. If Janata Party or any other political force tries to make capital at the expense of the unity of the country, I am sorry to say, that our future will be bleak. Sir, the Home Ministry is a pivotal Ministry. It is the fulcrum on which the entire administration of the country revolves. It is your duty to impart an element of impartiality, an element of objectivity in the affair of your Ministries.

Most of the Members on that side, I know, have suffered during the Emergency. Naturally you will be angry. But it is time for the anger to subside and let us work together towards the regeneration and rejuvenation of our country, let us march forward towards our socialist destiny. To this end, I hope the Home Minister will strive to streamline our Home Ministry.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morugoa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fortunate enough to be the only representative of a Union Territory who had a chance to speak today and that is precisely what we were discussing just now. May I say on behalf of the Union Territories that we strongly disagree and that we wish to express our strong disapproval of the policy of the Government of India, in particular of

[Shri Eduardo Falliro]

the Home Ministry towards the Union Territories and their demand for greater autonomy and self Government? There are Union territories so styled elegantly like Andaman and Nicobar, particularly Lakshadweep and Minicoy, where even panchayat system is not functioning. From Delhi they are being ruled. This is a system which, I say painfully, an elegant expression to express a much more crude fact and a much more crude situation—is that of a colony and colonial system. It is a forgotten territory even after thirty years of independence. We in those pockets, still remain in the same circumstances as we were three decades ago under the Portuguese, under the French and under the British. All are responsible. (Interruptions) I would like to say that Congress Government is partially responsible. Mr. Morarji Desai, today's Prime Minister is greatly responsible for this situation because hon. Prime Minister was one of those who opposed small states and who opposed statehood to Union territories. Mr. Charan Singh is one of the great offenders of small States. But I hope he will consider favourably giving statehood to the union territory. So, we had all types of people everywhere. It is also not correct to say that Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru are responsible for this because they were all for small States. They were for the partition of UP as Mr. Charan Singh was. (Interruptions)

I would like to say that even in those territories like Pondicherry and Goa where there are legislatures and legislative assemblies, these are only colonies and not free States. Now, the Presidential election is soon approaching. You know, Sir, that while all the MLAs of the States will be entitled to vote in the Presidential Election, our MLAs in Goa are not entitled to vote. Even MLAs in Pondicherry are not entitled to vote. If this is not second class citizenship, then what else? Our re-

strictions are so many that there is no point in mentioning them. I would like to say this much that the Government in the Union territory of Pondicherry and Goa, though they have legislative assemblies, are not entitled to bring any legislation without the prior sanction, prior scrutiny and prior approval of the Home Ministry here.

The council of ministers has no great powers. The Lt. Governor is not bound by the council's advice and in case of disagreement between the Lt. Governor and the council of ministers, the matter has to be referred to the Government of India.

I do appreciate that all the union territories do not stand on the same footing. I suggest that Lakshadweep and Amindivi islands and Andaman and Nicobar islands should have legislative assemblies on the lines of the union territories of Goa and Pondicherry at the earliest. In the case of Goa and Pondicherry, nothing short of full-fledged-statehood will do. Delhi and Chandigarh stand on a different footing. Delhi is the capital of the country and Chandigarh is the capital of two States. But the demands of these union territories also for Statehood deserve to be favourably considered.

The greatest objection to the granting of statehood to union territories lies in the fact that they would constitute small States. On this, I can quote no better statesman than what my friend the other day described as the patron-saint of the Janata Party, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who is one of the greatest advocates of small States. In an article he wrote in the *Hindustan Times* dated 17-1-69, he said:

"An obvious corollary of this process is breaking up of the over-sized States such as UP, Bihar, MP and a few others... The breaking up of the large States, apart from resulting in more compact efficient and close-to-the people administration, should also go far to mitigate linguistic jingoism."

So here we have a staunch advocate of small States, which when taken to its logical conclusion, would mean granting of statehood to union territories. Acharya Kripalani, another father figure of the Janata Party, has also supported the demand for small States and statehood for the union territories. Our distinguished Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, when he was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh said in 1970 that the size of U.P. was greatly responsible for the extreme backwardness of the State. He could not administer the State properly because it was too big and he suggested it should be broken up. So, here in our very honourable and distinguished Home Minister, we find an advocate of the very theory we propound, which we fervently hope will see the light of reality.

About Goa, I can speak with more confidence, because I know I have the support of my friend from the other side also. At the time of the assembly elections, a host of ministers descended there and made promises, the main among them being statehood of Goa. Our very respected and serious-minded Railway Minister, Shri Madhu Dandavate, who is not known for indulging in cheap gimmicks and making vague futile promises, said on 30th May 1977 that Goa would get statehood:

"Railway Minister Madhu Dandavate yesterday gave a pledge to the people of Goa that the Union Territory would soon be granted Statehood by the Centre. Mr. Dandavate told newsmen that it would be the endeavour of the Janata Government at the Centre to see that Goa attained Statehood in time I want to emphasise this to enable it to participate in the election to the Rajya Sabha along with the 10 other States which are going to the polls shortly."

I hope they are still in time to give statehood to the people of Goa. The other day when our senior colleague Shri Kamath asked what Mr. Vajpayee

had to do with some matter not concerning his ministry, Shri Shanti Bhushan said,

He said that a Minister speaks not for himself, speaks not only for his portfolio, but he speaks for the Government. Has Prof. Madhu Dandavate been speaking for Government when he said that Goa would get Statehood before the next Rajya Sabha elections? Similarly, Mr. Raj Narain, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, Secretary of the Janata Party made all these promises. I only hope that they will implement these promises soon, if not before the next Rajya Sabha elections

With these words, I thank you.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, निवेदन यह है कि 6 साल में शङ्खूल्ड कास्ट्स और शङ्खूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिपोर्ट पर एक भी डिस्कशन यहां नहीं हुआ। आज भी अगर टाइम नहीं बढ़ाया गया तो इस पर डिस्कशन रह जायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will consider it.

श्री सूरज भान : वायदा दीजिये कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will consult the Minister concerned whether the time can be extended and whether it is suitable for him or not. Now, I call upon Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is undoubtedly a key Ministry and perhaps the most important Ministry that we have. But there is one fact which seems to be forgotten, particularly by my hon. friend from the other side that in the nature of things the work

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

of the Home Ministry is a silent work, it is unassuming work and its achievements are not capable of being described in spectacular terms or in expensive pamphlets containing sonorous language. Its achievements must necessarily be of a negative kind. Its achievements must be measured by the absence of wrong doings, by the fewness of the wrongs and the fewness of its ills. We went through a revolution recently. That we succeeded in staging a peaceful transition to the democratic way of life is the greatest achievement of the Home Ministry and after having established democracy in this country we stuck to the democratic way of life and there is not one thing which can be termed as undemocratic, which has not been done by this Ministry and I think it is a great tribute to this Home Ministry. There was one criticism levelled against this Ministry that we dissolved the legislatures of the States, but I hope these novices in democracy will appreciate that the people of the country have ratified that decision of the Home Ministry. I hope you will learn gracefully to accept the democratic verdict of this country. The people of this country had shown that the decision of the Home Ministry was right and these legislatures in their original form and composition had no right to continue even for a single day or a single minute.

I heard yesterday with great interest and amusement the speech of Dr. Karan Singh. He spoke in his usual, suave, sophisticated and deceptive style. But am not a trained politician and being a humble lawyer, the House will pardon me for being a little relevant. I have failed to understand what Dr. Karan Singh meant by his 'call for unity' when discussing the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. In the abstract nobody can object to any call for unity coming from any quarters, but I am wondering what he really intended to insinuate. If he wanted to convey that

the Congress Party stood for the unity of the country and the Janata Party was doing something to destroy that unity, I think the claim was false and the insinuation was equally false. But I have something to say. He told us in the next breath that he is anxiously waiting for the work of the Commissions which we have appointed to be over and he said he is waiting for the Commissions to disclose the truth. I am all with him that the Commissions must speedily conclude their task, but being a criminal lawyer, I have one suggestion to make to this House. Often crimes cannot be proved except through the evidence of accomplices and the best evidence can often come from those who have participated in the crimes. I understand the call for unity; I understand the call for forgiveness. I understand the call for skipping over the wounds of the past. But there can be only one condition: those who collaborated closely with those crimes, and the distinguished leader of the Opposition—I speak parliamentary language—was the most loyal collaborator. He must first undertake to give evidence before this Commission. And I hope Dr. Karan Singh will do likewise, because he enjoys the confidence of the inner circle of the Congress Party (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is the most important statement that a criminal lawyer is making. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, please don't interrupt.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me say for the benefit of my friends opposite.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: He must maintain decorum and decency.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badhgara) : He is a novice to this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Idukki) After having attacked the Leader of the Opposition in such a manner, he must be prepared to take his words back.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he sure there is no collaborator in his party?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't try to be provocative, Mr. Jethmalani.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: What is your commitment to democracy, when you run down the Leader of the Opposition like this? Is this a democratic practice to run an Opposition leader? (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would invite the hon. Member to look to the treasury benches first, and see whether there are no accomplices and collaborators there. (Interruptions) Let him start there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We demand that he should withdraw his remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have already asked the hon. Member to be less provocative. Let us proceed. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me say what I have claimed before and what I wish to claim before this House; if democracy and the rule of law have been restored in this country, it is because some people were adequately provoked by their misdeeds; and if we had not been provoked, democracy would not have been restored. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You were giving lectures in the United States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request the hon. Members to cooperate with the Chair? Please be patient. May I request all the hon. Members on both sides to let him proceed?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is time my friends on the opposite learnt to respect democracy and to learn a few lessons. (Interruptions) You will not suppress my right to free speech. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Jethmalani, you can proceed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We know the background. There are persons.. (interruptions) but the people are supreme in this country....(interruptions)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: We are for democracy....(interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The greatest tribute that you can pay to the Home Ministry and its work is that people who have never believed in parliamentary life and democracy are still continuing to exploit democratic processes in this country..... (interruptions)

16.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If Congressmen today are anxious to give evidence..... (interruptions) I am coming to it in two minutes. Give me only half a minute and I can come to it. If these gentlemen opposite want to make good their claims to the newly-kindled democratic spirit in their hearts, first of all they have to come and tell this House that they are prepared to collaborate in reversing the constitutional amendments which have defiled and disfigured our country. On the very first day we met in this House, the Leader of the Opposition got up and said that he will consider each constitutional amendment proposal on its merits. I have not yet seen either the Leader of the Opposition or his loyal followers coming up and telling us that they are prepared to collaborate in reversing this particular constitutional amendment.... (interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): First of all, you must say that you will not collaborate with smugglers and their collaborators like Haji Mastan or have contacts in America.... (interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please resume your seat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he is questioning our leader. We will not tolerate this nonsense. First of all, his remarks will have to be expunged.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: These interruptions will only prolong my speech.... (interruptions) The charge levelled against our party by Dr. Karan Singh was.... (interruptions)

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): The Chairman has already given a ruling that the hon. Member should not make a provocative speech but in spite of the ruling, the hon. Member is continuing that way. Will you kindly restrain him? They must be ashamed of the atrocities on Harijans.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are provoking others now. Please do not get provoked.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Ours is a democratic country and there must be democracy for all, but for Harijans there is no democracy. In these 100 days of their rule, Harijans have been tortured and butchered, they must be ashamed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings of the House. Please take your seat. When

I am on my legs, you must sit down. If you do not take your seat, I will have to take some other action.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now that you have sat down, I will get up on a point of order, under rule 376. He made a remark that the Leader of the Opposition was a collaborator against democracy. Have you expunged it or not? That is the question. Please tell us your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. If anybody has asked for anything to be expunged by the Chair, it will be considered but you cannot rise again and again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. you will not be given any more information.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Another change was solemnly made by Mr. Karan Singh that we are encouraging defections, and he talked of this as a minor point of interest. If there are some people amongst you who come and tell us that they have been sinning in the past and that they want to stop sinning, are we supposed to tell them to continue to sin, not to stop sinning? You are right that we shall not entice anybody from your party. We shall not holdout attractions or promises for anybody to leave your party. Let me tell you something. One of your distinguished ex-Ministers who ceased to be a Minister as a result of the last electoral verdict was trying to get into the Janata Party, and those who did not want him had to find out material which was passed on to the head of the Janata Party, and the Party ultimately rejected his overtures for joining our party.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are a novice in Parliament and this kind of thing will not work here. What about Asoka Mehta's letter to the Home Minister?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I hope I am speaking for the large majority of my colleagues on this side when I say that we who belong to the Janata Party refuse to give any unqualified admissions to those from the other side. We will examine your antecedents, we will ask for evidence, and only when we are satisfied that there is a genuine change of heart will we admit you, and you will be admitted on probation. Anybody and everybody who wants to come to this party is not going to be admitted. Dr. Karan Singh made the third charge. He told us why is it that the Police is misbehaving in this country. Let me remind him that the Government of the day, for good or for bad, is the teacher of public morals. It sets standards by which the lower officers, the bureaucracy, are guided. For ten long years, the police in this country has been exposed to the corruption, to the illegality, to the lawlessness of its masters, the political masters and I am surprised that a man of Dr. Karan Singh's intellect should complain why the police is behaving in this manner. The police is behaving in this manner because it has taken a cue, it has taken its lessons from its previous political masters. I hope, the distinguished Home Minister will not take long time to set things right: *(Interruptions)* I am surprised that the police force in this country continues to have a large number of competent and incorruptible officers. *(Interruptions)* Let me give you an illustration, an illustration which is the subject matter of my cut motion, which is a token cut motion. I am not raising it to criticise my party but I am only raising it because I wish to warn my Home Minister of the pitfalls which have been created by the previous Government. I do not want my Home Minister to let into those very pitfalls which have been created by the previous Government. On 7th December, 1974 against some very rich people whose money was circulated in the last election particularly in the North.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe has special love for you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On 7th December, 1974 a solemn First information Report was lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation. I am mentioning this because every time when there is difficulty, we make an announcement that we have sent the case to CBI for investigation. I am conscious that the CBI has also some incorruptible and competent officials but, by and large, this instrument has been corrupted by the previous Government; it requires to be cleaned; it requires to be disinfected before it can become an effective instrument of our policy. When a FIR is filed, normally a person goes to the police and makes a complaint that he suspect that some offences have been committed and people are to be arrested. In this case—I say this with the responsibility of a criminal lawyer and the erstwhile Chairman of the Bar Council of India—we presented to the CBI conclusive evidence of the guilt of those accused persons who, by substituting one false agreement for another, by showing to the Government one agreement when the secret agreement of different kind existed, have persuaded the Government of India to release millions of foreign exchange. We gave the police conclusive evidence that by these various methods, they have succeeded in accumulating huge foreign exchange abroad. I want the Home Minister to listen to this. The CBI solemnly wrote a letter, not because the law said it but because Mrs. Gandhi through Om Mehta said and ordered that the police shall not investigate this offence. Why? Because by cheating, you have obtained foreign exchange; the CBI is powerless to investigate in these offences. I state my reputation as a lawyer; there are Supreme Court Judges here; we have the Law Minister; we have the distinguished Attorney-General. I want any lawyer who can tell me whether the CBI can refuse to investigate a

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

serious offence of cheating merely because by cheating, you have obtained foreign exchange and this case must go to some other authority, I will withdraw. From 7th December, 1974 not even one of those rich men has been arrested. Those are the rich men coming from the notorious Mody empire whose money, as I have said, was circulating freely in the elections to the detriment of democracy and to the detriment of the Janata Party.

There are two cut motions of mine. I wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister to those facts. The other day, when I mentioned the matter in Parliament, the Prime Minister got up and said that in the matter of arrest of responsible people, like, the ex-Prime Minister or, perhaps, her son, the Government has to proceed with great caution. I have the greatest respect for the Prime Minister. But I have one slight amendment to make and, I hope, the Home Minister will take note of. The amendment which I wish to make is that you have to show greater care and caution when a poor man is being arrested and not when a rich man is being arrested.

जब आप किसी गरीब को गिरफ्तार करने हैं, गिरफ्तार करके लाते हैं तो उसके पास अपनी रक्षा करने का कोई साधन नहीं होता। उन मुलाजिमों और अफसरों के सामने जो इंदिरा गांधी के चमचे थे, जो उनकी ताबेदारी करते थे, वह अपनी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता था। जब आप किसी साहूकार या पोलिटिशियंस को गिरफ्तार करेंगे

Hundreds of people will rise to defend a rich man. But there is nobody to defend a poor man when he is marched to Kotwali. Therefore, I hope, the Home Ministry will adopt this norm to show greater care and caution in the matter of arrest of poor people.

I want to ask: How does it happen that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi every time comes to know that somebody wishes

to arrest him? How does it happen that every time he walks up to the court? I want to know who are the lawyers who are appearing for the Government. Does the Government give them instructions to oppose the bail application? To my mind, no honest investigation, no effective investigation, can proceed unless the accused is in custody and is continuously interrogated. (Interruptions) I have never heard this nonsense. I call it an unadulterated nonsense that you allow an influential accused person to roam about, to destroy the evidence of his crime.

I can give an illustration. When I asked the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Advani, that the public wants to be satisfied that the investigation by the CBI is proceeding effectively, he gave me an answer which amazed me. The answer was that the container of the film was found somewhere about 15 Km. away from the Maruti factory near a pond. That shows how effective investigation is going on. To my mind, the CBI has already made it sure that nobody can be convicted in the case because the incriminating article is found about 15 Km. away from the Maruti factory, that no responsibility can be fixed on anybody for that incriminating article and that the case cannot be proved against anybody. I do not want lies to be concocted by the police. But surely this does not show that effective investigation is going on.

I would like the Home Minister to assure us because this is disturbing us greatly as to how it is that an influential man is able to get off in spite of a wide variety of crimes of which he is accused. If the rule of law has to be preserved... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Sir. Allow me to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: First ask him to sit down. I am on a point of order. My point of order is that on a matter which is *sub judice* if anyone casts an aspersion on the investigating authority, he is prejudicing the case. This cannot be done.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am the last man to comment on the merits of the investigation. I do not wish to go into the facts of the case. The allegations against Mr. Sanjay Gandhi may be all false. He may be innocent and, I hope, he will be able to establish his innocence. But the country must be sure that the investigation is proceeding on the right lines and that it is not already loaded in favour of those accused persons about whom the entire electorate of this country is anxious to know the truth.

If the truth is suppressed and the investigations are conducted on the wrong lines, it will be a great fallacy of justice. If the rule of law has to be established in the country, we have got to adopt one action, that is, before the law, the rich and the poor are alike, the powerful and the weaker are alike and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the beggars are equal. That is the principle which we should adopt in maintaining the rule of law in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We note with great dismay that there is a provision in the statute in the country against massive invasion of democracy and violation of the Constitution.

There is a very glaring example in a foreign country which took place in 1960, that is, the trial of ex-President Calal BAYAR of Turkey, along with former Premier Andan Menderes and 600 Members and supporters of the former Ruling (Democratic) Party, opened on 14th October, 1960 on YASSIADA Island, Sea of Marmora.

The Court was presided over by Mr. Salim RASHOE, President of the First Division of the Court of Appeal assisted by Five Judges of the Court of Appeal and State Court and Three Military Judges. Military Judges were required on the Tribunal because the Accused included Military Officers. Out of 19 charges, the gravest one was violation of Constitution which was considered to be the most important. That is the thing that has been done by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister and her Government, supporters and the collaborators.

It is punishable by death, according to the law of Turkey. It is not considered to be a country which is advocating socialism or democracy. Other charges included, "Organisation of Anti Greek Riots of 1955"; "Attempted Assassination of Elder Statesman Ismet Inonu"; "Forcible wrongful Restraint of Opposition Leader"; "Forcible Repression of Student Demonstrations of April 1960". "Misuse of Public Money". Well, nothing is lacking in our instance.

The Court delivered Judgement on 15th September, 1961. You kindly see KEESINGS CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES 1961 October 14-21, pages 18375-7. It says:

"The Court delivered judgment on 15th September 1961. Menderes was found guilty of Violation of the Constitution." Along with Ex-President Bayar, Mr. Zorlu and Mr. Polatkan Menderes was condemned to death by a unanimous vote. Others were condemned by majority votes. Yet others were sentenced to Life and other Terms of Imprisonment.

While the sentence of Death against ex-President Bayar was, on the grounds of his age, etc, etc."

Have we got to draw a lesson from what happened in Turkey which had never claimed to say really that they were going for socialism or that had never been great advocates of democracy?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

About suitable legislation, you must bring a suitable legislation to punish the guilty who had violated the Constitution, subverted democracy in a massive way and it should be made effective from 24th June, 1977. The country can sit in judgment for those who subverted the democracy in a massive way and violated the Constitution beyond recognition.

As far as majority and the minority issues are concerned, we the majority community have a duty and absolute obligation to wards them and protect 20 per cent of our population who constitute minority of the Muslims to ensure for them fair share of business, jobs, Police, Defence, para military forces, seats in educational institutions, preservation of Islamic culture which has rich heritage, mak-tabs, Maktabs and teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu and their growth has to be assured. There are great possibilities for the oil rich countries to help. They are looking for persons who are economically backward of backwards.

When the National Integration Council was constituted the first meeting was held in 1961 and the second was held in 1962 and the third and the last was held in 1968. What did they do? They circulated some papers and passed resolutions and nothing beyond that was done. It says, "The National Integration Council, however, notes with concern the increase in communal incidents in different parts of the country over the last few years." Organised killings were seen in Sadar Bazar and Jama Masjid in the very nose of Indira Gandhi.

Sir, the Indira Government made a false statement regarding Farida, and the Home Minister at that time, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy had to make an apology-statement on the floor of the House.

17.0 hrs.

The National integration Council set up a Working Group under the chairmanship of the Home Minister in June, 1976, to consider certain urgent problems relating to national integration. The Group included some Chief Ministers. What did they do? The Working Group suggested a seven-point action programme for promoting the communal harmony. The Group also made recommendations for dealing with extremists' violence, students' violence and labour troubles. What a wonderful way of diluting the particular issue and side-tracking the whole thing!

In 1971-76, there had been 1,256 riots in the country. In 1976, there had been 169 riots in the country, and the Sambal-Moradabad riot was very serious. I would only give a friendly advice to my friends on the left: forget what they had done but beware, the Muslims feel insecure; do not make it a Hindu State, if you do it, that will be the end of democracy in the country.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also in a miserable plight. The 1971 census shows that they constitute about 22 per cent of our total population. In 1976, in Bihar alone, there have been 1,133 atrocities—upto September. In the same period, 57 Harijans and Adivasis were murdered. There has been an increase in the number of atrocities in Bihar alone; In 1972 it was 98, in 1973 it was 103, in 1974 it was 259 and in 1975 it was 300. Economically also they are backward because unless you have genuine land reforms, you cannot improve their lot. There has been extensive bonded labour. The Congress Government, with a fanfare had said that 70,000 had been identified. But what happened? Only 3,000 of them were claimed to have been rehabilitated. The rest have gone back to the bondage—from where they came.

The North-Eastern Region is very important. It is a multi-national country we live in. This is a very sensitive area. They are simple, straight forward and proud people. In the name of national mainstream, they have been bulldozed. They must be allowed to retain all the good things they had. It has to be 'unity in diversity'.

The special power that the Governor of Nagaland has is something which is unconstitutional and undemocratic. The Governor is called not the Governor of a particular State, but Governor of the North-Eastern Region. We have to find a political solution for this sensitive area, for these good people. They are being scared. During the election, the bad people scared them by saying, 'A Hindu Raj is coming; A Hindi-Raj is coming; the ban on cow-slaughter is coming'. We do not want any of these things. We want to keep the country together. We want a really secular and a really democratic state. I am sure, the Janata leaders will keep this in mind and will never lose sight of it.

The North-Eastern Council was a subsidiary of the Research and Analysis Wing. Under the garb of 'development', they have been doing more policing than development. Much more money has been spent on police and security forces than for development.

The Partition affected the communications of the whole North-Eastern region. The Government should come forth with proposals to subsidise transport. Otherwise, the cost of living will go up. They should also encourage internal tourism, especially for Manipur.

In the end, Sir, I would only make an appeal to the Home Minister on the case of Mr. Varsnoi, Director of Planning Commission (Metals), who is still in jail under the Official Secrets Act. This is one of the legislations which had been abused to the greatest

advantage of the erstwhile ruling class. The Home Minister should take note of it and look into it personally and see that Mr. Varsnoi does not get any injustice from their hands also.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप मुझको कितना समय देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 6 बजे से आधे घंटे का डिक्शन लिया जाना था । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका जब रिप्लाय खत्म हो जायगा तब वह होगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (बिल्ली सबर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका फ़ोरमल प्रस्ताव कर दीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take the sense of the House. The proposal is that the Home Minister will be enabled to reply, then the demands for Grants of the Home Ministry will be voted and then we proceed with the half-an-hour discussion. I think, it is agreeable to the House.

The Home Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों का बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ कि कुछ थोड़े समय के लिये जो भावनाएं भड़क गई थीं, उनको छोड़ कर बाकी दोनों ओर से बहुत अच्छी बहस हुई है और आलोचना के साथ रचनात्मक सुझाव भी दिये गये हैं । मैं इसके लिये उनका बहुत-बहुत मशकूर हूँ इतनी बातें कही गई हैं, जैसे मैं अभी अर्ज कर रहा था, कि अगर मैं उन सब का जवाब दू तो 3 घंटे कम-से-कम मुझे चाहिये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सब का जवाब देना जरूरी नहीं है । कुछ ही बातों का जवाब मैं दे सकूंगा, जिनको कि मैं अहम समझता हूँ । अगर इसके बाद कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई विशेष बात मुझ से जानना चाहेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट का दृष्टिकोण उस विषय में क्या है, तो मैं उसके ऊपर भी अपनी राय देना चाहूँगा ।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह जी ने विरोध की तरफ से बहस शुरू की। जिस लहजे में उन्होंने बात कही उसके किये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। निहायत ठंड के साथ, शांति के साथ उन्होंने कुछ बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने इस बात को तसलीम किया है कि कांग्रेस ने गलती की है, लेकिन फुल ओटेट नही, पूरे तरीके से नहीं कहा। उन्होंने ऐड्ज और मोन्स, साध्य और साधन की बात कही, साधन पक्का होने चाहियें थे, इसकी गलती हुई है, साध्य वह कहते हैं कि सही थे। मैं कहता हूँ कि साध्य भी सही नहीं था। साध्य या एकतंत्र राज्य का स्थापित करना, वह कैसे सही हो सकता है? साधन था इरोजन आफ दी रूल आफ ला, कानून या विधि के राज्य को खत्म कर के, वह साधन ही होता है, साध्य था कि डिक्टेटरशिप करने जा रहे हैं। तो उनका यह कहना कुछ बहुत ऊंचा या सही नहीं था कि सिर्फ एक गलती हुई है। एक गलती नहीं हुई है, और केवल गलती ही नहीं हुई है, वह क्राइम था, अपराध था मानवता के विरुद्ध और इस देश, देश के भविष्य और डेमोक्रेसी के विरुद्ध।

इसलिये पूरे तरीके से कोई बात कही जाये तो असर होता है, लेकिन कंडीशनल या मशरूत बात कहें, क्वालीफाइड बात कहें, तो जो असर वह चाहते हैं कि देश पर पड़े, हम लोगों पर तो पड़ना मुश्किल है, क्योंकि हम बहुत बातें जानते हैं, लेकिन अगर वह देश पर डालना चाहते हैं तो उसमें इफ्स एंड बट्स, मगर और लेकिन न कहा जाये तो अच्छा है।

बाद में भी मेरे एक दोस्त बोल रहे थे, उनका नाम मैं भूल रहा हूँ, माफ करें, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस सब के लिये

जिम्मेदार है। जो मैजिस्ट्रेशन, कदम उठाये गये, कानून जो बनाये गये, अध्यादेश जो जारी हुए, वह सब सही थे, लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने ठीक अमल नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह राय दी। तो ब्यूरोक्रेसी दोषी नहीं है, दोषी वही है, जिन्होंने इस तरीके से आदेश या अध्यादेश जारी किये हैं। आप अपनी गलती को या अपने पाप को, अपराध को छिपाने के लिये स्केप गोट ढूँढने की कोशिश करें तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक है?

अभी हमारे डा० कर्णसिंह जी ने तथा मेरे और मित्रों ने माना कि गलती हुई, लेकिन आपकी इस स्वीकारोक्ति का उन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा जो हम सब के लिये जिम्मेदार थे, हमारी बहिन इन्दिरा गांधी का क्या दृष्टिकोण है और उनके साहबजादे का क्या दृष्टिकोण है?

इन्दिरा जी ने आज तक एक शब्द इस बात का नहीं कहा है कि उनमें गलती हो गई है। उन्होंने मुल्क के साथ क्या कर डाला, कितने लोगों को तकलीफ हुई, कितनी तकलीफें हुई बाप, बच्चों और स्त्रियों के साथ, निरपराध लोगों के साथ, गरीबों के साथ और उन लोगों के साथ जिनकी सेवा का रिकार्ड देखा जाये तो उनसे कहीं ऊंचा रिकार्ड है। और इस पर कोई रिपटेंस, कोई पछतावे या प्रायश्चित्त की बात उनकी ज़बान से आज तक नहीं निकली। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज़िफ़ नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मजबूर होकर ज़िफ़ करना पड़ेगा।

श्री सजय गांधी ने अभी कहा है कि मैं तो दोषी नहीं हूँ, मैं बिल्कुल निर्दोष हूँ। उन्हें यह कहने का हक है। हो सकता है कि वह निर्दोष साबित हो जाये। लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मेरी माताजी आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में सब से सर्वप्रिय नेता हैं। अभी तीन महीने की बात है कि

बहनजी उस व्यक्ति के मुकाबले में हार गई, जो साधनहीन था — उस के पास सिर्फ दो साधन थे ; उस का सेवा का रिकार्ड और चरित्र । उस के मुकाबले में बहन जी हार गई, जो सब तरह से साधनों से सम्पन्न थी । मालूम होता है कि तीन महीने में ही वह फिर हिन्दुस्तान में सब अधिक प्रिय हो गई ! अगर वह इस का इम्तहान करना चाहती हैं, तो उस के लिए भी हम में से हर एक तैयार हैं । अगर वह तीन-तीन महीने के बाद इम्तहान लेना चाहती हैं, तो वह भी हो सकता है ।

लेकिन मैं सिर्फ दृष्टिकोण, एटीच्यूड, की बात कह रहा हूँ । इतनी बड़ी गलती—मैं उसे गलती ही कहना चाहता हूँ—, जो शायद इतिहास में किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में नहीं हुई है, सिवाय उस के, जो हिटलर बैंगरहा ने किया । लेकिन हिटलर में भी यह विशेषता थी कि वह अपने मुल्क को प्यार करता था, अपने मुल्क को बड़ा बनाना चाहता था, अपने मुल्क के लिए स्वप्न देखता था । मगर यहाँ वह डिक्टेटरशिप ताना स्थापित करना चाहती थीं, मगर मुल्क के लिए कोई स्वप्न नहीं देखती थीं—सिर्फ अपने लिए और अपने वंश के लिए । इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इतिहास में ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी । यह सब कुछ होने के बाद भी कोई रिपेंटेंस नहीं, कोई एहसास नहीं कि गलती हुई है । वह कुछ ही कह देतीं, हल्के से ही कह देतीं कि अब मैं रीयलाइज करती हूँ कि मुझ से गलती हुई है । लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

// मैं मानता हूँ कि डा० कर्ण सिंह और कुछ दूसरे दोस्तों को शायद धीरे-धीरे यह एहसास हो गया है कि गलती हुई है ।

एक मामनीय सबस्य : वं शरीफ हैं ।

श्री चरन सिंह : हां, वे शरीफ लोग थे—फंसे हुए थे । //

एक दोस्त ने कहा कि एचीवमेंट्स देखो, जवाहरलाल जी तो पुराने हो गये, लेकिन इन्दिरा जी के जमाने की क्या-क्या एचीवमेंट्स हैं । क्या गरीबी मिटी है ? 1954-55 के यू० एन० स्टेटिस्टिक्स के मुताबिक उस वक्त गरीबी के लिहाज से 80 मुल्कों में हमारे मुल्क का 54 वां या 52 वां नम्बर था — 51 मुल्क हम से मालदार थे और 25 मुल्क हम से गरीब थे ।

आज की फ़िगरें देखिये । 146 मुल्कों में से कोई 20 मुल्कों के आंकड़े नहीं मिले हैं । 125 मुल्कों में से हमारा नम्बर 105वां या 106वां है । वे मुल्क जो जाहिल और वहशी माने जाते थे, अफ्रीका के वे मुल्क जो हमारे साथ या हम से दो-चार साल बाद आजाद हुए, जिन के यहाँ सड़क या बिजली नहीं थीं, न मेडिकल कालेज थे, और किसी तरह के कोई विकास के साधन नहीं थे, आज वे हमसे आगे निकल गए हैं ।

जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया है, गरीबी के माने है धन की कमी, और धन के माने करेन्सी नहीं, बल्कि वह वस्तु है, जिस को इस्तेमाल करने से मनुष्य की कोई आवश्यकता पूरी हो जाती हो, और मनुष्य की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है भोजन । आज कम से कम 40 फ़ीसदी, और कुछ इकानोमिस्ट्स का ख्याल है कि 60 फ़ीसदी आदमियों को बेयर फूड नहीं मिलता है । और गरीबी मिट गई ! हमारी और आप की तो मिट गई । दिल्ली में जो रहते हैं, उन में से 80 फ़ीसदी की मिट गई । लेकिन खुद गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों से साफ़ होता है कि 50-60 फ़ीसदी लोगों को बेयर फूड नहीं मिलता है । अगर यह गरीबी मिट गई है और हमारे दोस्तों को उस से तसल्ली है, तो उन को मुबारक हो ।

जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी का ताल्लुक है, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने तस्लीम किया है — मेरा

[श्री चरण सिङ्ग]

ख्याल है कि मुझे सही याद है—कि फर्स्ट प्लान में 5 मिलियन के लगभग अनएम्प्लायड से और आज 11 मिलियन नाम एम्प्लामेंट एसर्चेंजों में दर्ज हैं। इसके अलावा ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो कहते हैं कि नाम दर्ज कराने से क्या फायदा है। शहरों में ऐसे पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, देहात में उस से कई गुना हैं। क्या गरीबी मिटी है ?

गरीब और अमीर का फर्क कभी भी पूरी तरह से नहीं मिटेगा सब की आमदनी एक हो जाये, यह एक स्वप्न है। आदर्श है। आदर्श ले कर चलना ही चाहिए। लेकिन कभी पूरी तरह मिट जाय यह तो संभव नहीं है। लेकिन उस गवर्नमेंट को क्या कहेंगे, उस खाई को पाटने की बजाय जिन के अग्रद में खाई और चौड़ी हो जाये। अंग्रेज जब गए हैं तो एक गरीब आदमी की अगर हम सौ रुपये सम्पत्ति मान ले तो मालदार आदमी जो हिन्दुस्तान में था उस की जायदाद 30 करोड़ की थी। आज एक तरफ सौ रुपये की जायदाद है और दूसरी तरफ 12 अरब की जायदाद है और यह सब सोशलिज्म के नाम में हुआ। बराबर यह कहते रहे कि हम सोशलिस्टिक हैं, मोशलिस्टिक हैं। आज 95 घराने इंस्टिट्यूट माने ट्स के वह हैं जिन में 20 करोड़ से 50 करोड़ की जायदाद होगी और फिर भी हम कहते रहे कि गरीब के फर्क को मिटा रहे हैं, कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ एकोनामिक पावर को हटा रहे हैं। आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण को मिटाने की यह कोशिश कांग्रेस ने की। यह पहलू तो हुआ गरीबी मिटाने का, आर्थिक समस्या का।

चीथा है करशन। हम सब लोग अपने सीने पर हाथ रखें। हम तो रखते ही रहे हैं बराबर। मैं डा० कर्ण सिंह से कहूंगा कि वह अपने सीने पर हाथ रखे और साठे साहब से खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि उस की वजह है कि जब मैं जेल में था तो मैं ने अखबारों में

पढ़ी कि साठे साहब ने एक पेपर तैयार किया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह सिद्ध किया है कि दो प्रतिशत आदमियों के पास ही आज हिन्दुस्तान में परचेजिंग पावर है। तो मैं ने जिस साठे साहब की तस्वीर अपने मन में बनाई थी जेल के अंदर यहां मैं ने उस से दूसरी तस्वीर देखी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गरीबी को इतना समझने वाला आदमी जितना साठे साहब हैं वह किस तरह से उस जगह बैठा है जहां कि वह आज बैठे हैं। वह तो आर्थिक पहलू की बात हुई।

मैं करप्शन की बात कह रहा था। करप्शन की बात लीजिए तो मैं समझता हूं कि सब मेरे दोस्त यह मानेंगे, बहस के लिए चाहे न मानें और मुझे अन्देश है कि लकप्पा साहब तो कभी मानने वाले नहीं हैं कि करप्शन बढ़ा है। बढ़ा ही नहीं बल्कि बल्लियों बढ़ा, गैलपिंग इन्क्रीज हुई। अंग्रेज के जमाने में हम स्वप्न देखते थे कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो जायगा तो सब-इंस्पेक्टर रिश्वत नहीं लेगा। अब सब-इंस्पेक्टर कौन कहे, उससे बड़ा लेता है, उससे बड़ा लेता है, उस के भी ऊपर जो उस से भी बड़ा है, वह ले रहा है। पोलिटिकल लीडर्स ले रहे हैं। तो करप्शन तो टाप से शुरू होता है। नीचे से ऊपर को नहीं जाता। यह ऊपर से नीचे को फिल्टर डाउन करता है। यह करप्शन आज क्यों सोसाइटी के अंदर है ? उस का जिम्मेदार कौन है ? मैं आप के जरिए डा० कर्ण सिंह से सिर्फ यह सवाल पूछता हूं, जवाब की मैं उम्मीद नहीं करता हूं। कभी अलग बात करेंगे तो पूछ लूंगा। लेकिन अपने मन में सोचें कि हू इज रेस्पॉसिबल ? मैं यह समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी एक बार गरीबी बर्दाश्त कर सकता है लेकिन करप्शन नहीं। सब से बड़ा पाप हमारे दोस्तों ने और मैं तो कहता हूं हमारे लीडरों ने माननीय जवाहर लाल जी तो हमारे लीडर थे ही लेकिन करप्शन के खि लाफ उनको गुस्सा नहीं था, खुद इन्करे-प्टेबल थे लेकिन करप्ट आदमी को सजा दे ने

में उनको बहुत दिक्कत और कठिनाई होती थी तो तब से बराबर कर शन बढ़ता चला गया, बढ़ा चला गया। आज देश में सब मारल फाइवर हमारा खत्म हो चुका है। यह चौथी देन है कांग्रेस की।

पांचवी चीज है डेमोक्रेसी के मुताल्लिक। डेमोक्रेसी को इरोड करने की, खत्म करने की इतनी कोशिश की? 72 हजार आदमी डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर डाल दिए और 35 हजार आदमी मीसा के तहत इस बीच में डाल दिए गए। अंग्रेज के जमाने में सन् 42 में जो उस वक्त के मिस्टर क्रेग या कौन थे होम सेक्रेटरी, उनके बयान के मुताबिक केवल 60 हजार जेल गए। अब 1 लाख 7 हजार गए। क्या कुसूर किया था इन लोगों? ने हो सकता है मुझ से कोई कुसूर हो गया हो, लेकिन जय प्रकाश जी ने क्या कुसूर किया था, उस सात साल की बच्ची का क्या कुसूर था, जिस का जिक्र सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने किया, उस पर आप को अफसोस नहीं हुआ, किसी की इतनी मारल करेज नहीं हुई जो यह कहता कि यह गलत हुआ, उस पर भी आप यह कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ।

इस मुल्क को स्लेव बना कर रख दिया गया था। स्लेव और फी-सिटिजन में क्या फर्क है? स्वतंत्र नागरिक के कुछ अधिकार होते हैं, जो सरकार के जरिये से एम्फोर्स किये जाते हैं, लेकिन आप ने तो —दूसरा फण्डामेंटल राइटजीने बात तो छोड़ दीजिय। राइट-टु-लिव, जीने के अधिकार को भी सस्पेंड कर दिया था। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ—आप के एटार्नी जनरल ने कहा था। आप नवम्बर, 1975 के अखबारों को निकाल कर देख लीजिये। जब हम लोगों की तरफ से हैवियस कार्कंस की एप्लीकेशन दी गई और

हमारी तरफ से नामी-गरामी वकील पेश हुए, तब नीरेन डे साहब ने कहा था—

To-day, under the law as it stands, nobody in this country has even the right to live.

फिर भी आप कहना चाहते हैं कि उस वक्त डेमोक्रेसी थी और मुश्किल यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे लोग, शरीफ लोग, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, जिम्मेदार लोग ऐसी बात कहते हैं—‘‘नहीं थोड़ी सी गलती हो गई थी।’’ बतलाईये स्लेव में और फी-सिटिजन में क्या फर्क है? रोम में स्लेवरी थी, यू० एस० ए० में 1866 तक स्लेवरी रही। —They were treated as chattel, property of the employers.

उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं थे, वे जायदाद समझे जाते थे, मारा जाय तो अदालत नहीं जा सकते थे, पीटा जाय तो अदालत नहीं जा सकते थे यहां पर भी यही था, हम भी अदालत में नहीं जा सकते थे। अगर लोग यहां जिन्दा थे तो अधिकार के तौर पर जिन्दा नहीं थे, श्रीमती जी की की नजर इनायत के तौर पर जिन्दा थे। तैयारियां हो रही थीं उस दिन की कि चन्द आदमियों को शूट कर दिया जाय, जैसे ढाका की जेल में शूट कर दिये गये थे। जरूरत पड़े तो जयप्रकाश जी से लेकर सब को शूट कर देने का विचार था। मैं आप के जरिये डा० कर्ण सिंह जी और दूसरे दोस्तों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गुस्सा क्यों न आये, खून में गर्मी क्यों न आये? यह गलती बहुत बड़ी गलती है, मामूली गलती नहीं है, इस को फुल — थाट स्वीकार करो कि बहुत बड़ा पाप हुआ है, उस में हम भी शामिल थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा गया है कि क्राइम बढ़ रहा है। ठीक है, जरूर बढ़ रहा है मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है, अकेले मेरे बस की बात नहीं है, कोई एक व्यक्ति इस को ठीक नहीं

श्री चरण सिंह—जारी

कर सकता। जहाँ तक क्राइम का सवाल है, मैं आप की इजाजत से बतलाना चाहता हूँ...

डा० कर्ण सिंह (उधमपुर) : अभी अभी आप ने एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात कही है कि पिछली सरकार का सब नेताओं को जय प्रकाश जी समेत, शूट कर देने का प्रयोजन था। यह सुन कर मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया हूँ। आज तक कोई ऐसी बात हमारे कानों में नहीं पड़ी। यदि कोई ऐसी बात हो तो आप हमें इस के विषय में बतलायें—हम इस के लिये आप के बहुत कृतज्ञ होंगे।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं ने प्रयोजन नहीं कहा है, मैंने कहा है—विचार था। उन के यहाँ अगर कोई प्रयोजन भी होता था तो वह आप के नोटिस में नहीं आती थी। जब एमरजेन्सी जारी की गई, तो क्या आप से पूछ कर जारी की गई थी? यह उन के मन का विचार था, अगर प्रयोजन भी होता तो उस को करने के बाद—मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ—आप सब उसको एप्रूव कर देते।

मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिये जानना चाहता हूँ—राइट टु लिब को सस्पेंड करने की क्या मंशा थी? पुलिस जो क्राइम कर रही थी, किस के लिए कर रही थी? जब आप के एटार्नी जनरल ने इस बात को माना कि इस अधिकार को खत्म कर दिया गया है, तब भी आपमें से किसी को यह ख्याल नहीं रहा कि वह कहता कि कम से कम इस राइट को तो रस्टोर कर दिया जाय। मैं अनुमान करता हूँ कि उन का विचार यह था। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि प्रयोजन था।

श्री बांबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)
जयप्रकाश जी के जनाजे की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जरा वह कोण बूझ रहा था जिसमें वर्ल्ड भर के जो बड़े-बड़े मुल्क हैं, उनके यहाँ के क्राइम्स के स्टैटिस्टिक्स दिए हुए हैं। वे यह जाहिर करने हैं कि जिस रफ़्तार से यू० एस० ए० फ्रांस जर्मनी वगैरह सुसंस्कृत, शिक्षित और मालदार देशों में क्राइम बढ़ रहा है, उस से बहुत कम रफ़्तार से हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ रहा है। मैं फैक्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ, नतीजा आप चाहे कुछ निकालें। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि बहुत से माननीय मित्र यह कह रहे थे कि अगर साइंटिफिक इन्क्वैस्टिगेशन पुलिस को मिल जाएं तो क्राइम्स कम हो सकते हैं। इस में मैं आप से मदद चाहता हूँ कि क्या करना चाहिए। साइंटिफिक इन्क्वैस्टिगेशन और टेक्नोलॉजी की जितनी भी सहायितियाँ हो सकती हैं, वे सब सुविधाएँ वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज में प्राप्त हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर जिस रेट से पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है उस से पांच गुना, छः गुना क्राइम बढ़ रहा है। जापान को छोड़ कर और सब जगह क्राइम बढ़ रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : इकोनॉमिक रीजन्स हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : एकोनॉमिक रीजन्स नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जापान को छोड़ कर जितने भी इन्डस्ट्रियलाइज्ड और रिच कंट्रीज हैं, उन सब में क्राइम बढ़ रहा है। तमाम देशों में जापान की ही ऐसी विशेषता है कि वहाँ क्राइम नहीं बढ़ रहा है। यह ख्याल है कि गरीबी में क्राइम होता है, गलत है और अमीरी में क्राइम नहीं बढ़ता है, यह भी गलत है। मैं आप को दूसरे देशों की मिसाल दे चुका हूँ। मैं यू० पी० की मिसाल और आप को देता हूँ। ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के मुकाबले वेस्टर्न यू० पी० के अपेक्षित गरीब हैं लेकिन क्राइम वेस्टर्न यू० पी० में ज्यादा है।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

बे मुकाबले ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के। इस तरह से क्राइम का जो सम्बन्ध गरीबी से जोड़ा जाता है, वह खत्म हो जाता है और उस आर्गुमेंट में कोई जान नहीं है। मैं पूरे ज्ञान के साथ तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि किसी कौम के ट्रेडीशन, उस की कल्चर, उस की हिस्ट्री, उस की एजुकेशन उस के बच्चे घर पर क्या सीखते हैं, यह सब बातें इस बात की जिम्मेदार हैं कि क्राइम मोसाइटी में बढ़ेगा या घटेगा। लिहाजा मैं हूँ या कोई और साहब हों, यह कहना कि क्राइम बढ़ रहा है, उस को जवाब दे सकता हूँ कि दुनिया भर में जिस रेट से क्राइम बढ़ रहा है, उस से कम हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ रहा है लेकिन मैं इस से सेटिसफाइड नहीं हूँ। इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत होगी और हम पुलिस कमिशन भी बैठ रहे हैं। इस चीज को भी हम देखेंगे।

इस समय श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी जी सदन में नहीं हैं। वे चले गये हैं। उन्होंने बिहार का किस्सा उठाया था और कहा था कि एक कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में अक्सरान ने यह गलती की और उन के भाषण का सार यह निकल रहा था कि जब की बार इलेक्शन में कहीं पर क्राइम ज्यादा बढ़ा है और कहीं कहीं ज्यादा जुर्म हुए हैं। वे मेरे पास भी आए थे और उन को मैं ने बता दिया था लेकिन मैं आप के जरिये माननीय सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ और पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि अब की बार इलेक्शन में बेमुकाबले 1971 के, 1972 के और मार्च 1977 के क्राइम घटे हैं दो स्टेटों को छोड़ कर और वे उड़ीसा और पंजाब की स्टेट्स हैं। और जगह क्राइम कम हुए हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग): जम्मू व काश्मीर में क्या हुआ? लोगों को वोट नहीं डालने दिया। बहुत से लोग वहां पर मर गये और आप वहां पर मौजूद थे? (व्यवधान).....

श्री चरण सिंह: मैंने थोड़े ही लोगों को मार दिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि काश्मीर

में क्राइम हुआ और उस क्राइम को रोकने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन क्राइम में केवल एक फरीक का दोष हो, ऐसी बात नहीं। कुछ कमोवेश गलती, हमारी तरफ से भी हुई, इसको मानना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए मैं अपने को जिम्मेदार करार देता हूँ। लेकिन काश्मीर से और तिवारी जी ने जो बिहार की मिसाल दी, उसके सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में नतीजा निकाल लेना गलती होगी। कहीं कोई क्राइम हो जाए और उसके लिए यह कह दिया जाए कि सब जगह यही हो रहा है तो ज़रा मानना मुश्किल होगा।

कल डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि दिल्ली में रोज मर्डर हो रहे हैं। अगर रोज मर्डर होते तो 26 मार्च से अब तक 110 मर्डर हो जाते। मैं इसके आंकड़े बतलाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली अप्रैल से 30 जून, 1977 तक के तीन महीनों में और पहली अप्रैल से 30 जून, 1975 के तीन महीनों में -76 के साल को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ क्योंकि 75 में आपकी टप रही थी—जो मर्डर हुए वे इस प्रकार हैं—आपके जमाने में 1975 में 63 सीरियस मर्डर हुए और 1977 में 51 हुए। अगर रोज मर्डर होते तो 110 हो जाते। पहले डेढ़ दिन में एक मर्डर हो रहा था अब तीसरे दिन एक मर्डर हो रहा है। अक्टूबर मर्डर पहले 59 हुए। अब 58। रायट्स पहले 56 हुए और अब 32। डकैती पहले 6 हुई और अब 4। अब अगर दो और हों तब आपके बराबर आ सकती हैं। राबरीज पहले 97 हुई थीं और अब 81 हुई हैं।

मुझे अफसोस है कि इतना भी क्यों हो रहा है। इसकी वाकई मुझे तकलीफ है। लेकिन इसके लिए आपको कहने का हक नहीं है अगर इधर वाले कहें तो उनको हक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सीरियस क्राइम्स हैं उनको छिपाया नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन

[श्री चरण सिंह]

कुछ क्राइम्स जो छोटे होते हैं, जिनको एस० एच० ओ० छिपा सकता है, वे जरूर बढ़े हैं। इनका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण है कि हमने चारों जिलों के डी० आई० जी० को बुला कर कहा कि कितने भी इस तरह के केसिज आये उन्हें दर्ज करो, एक भी छिपाया न जाए। इस तरह के केसिज छिपाये जाते हैं और दुनिया भर में छिपाए जाते हैं। इसका एक कारण तो यह है। इसका दूसरा कारण यह है कि अब भीसा उठाया गया तो पांच सौ लोग जो इस तरह के क्राइम करने के आदी हैं, वे एकदम बाहर आये इसका असर पड़ना लाजमी था। गुण्डा एकट जो हमने यू० पी० में बनाया था, राजस्थान में भी था, बम्बई में जो गुण्डा एकट है वह बिल्कुल नाकिस है, उसको लागू करने के बारे में सोचा गया। अफसरों की मीटिंग हुई। उसमें उन्होंने कितने ही इंस्टांसिज देकर गुण्डा एकट की खामियां बताईं। हमारे लेफ्टीनैंट गवर्नर ने एक मेजिस्ट्रेट को और एक सीनियर पुलिस अफसर को बाहर भेजा। बम्बई में जो पुलिस एकट है उसकी वजह से वहां इंसिडेंट्स आफ क्राइम्स कम है बनिबत दिल्ली के। यहां वे स्टडी करके आए हैं। वहां का एकट लागू है तो फिर काबू यहां क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं? वे गए। कुछ गलतियां यहां हो रही थीं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं था। बम्बई वाले एकट के तहत कितनी पावर्ज दिल्ली वालों को हैं वह पता नहीं था। हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और बहुत जल्दी ही यहां की क्राइम सिचुएशन में इम्प्रूवमेंट होगी। अब क्या क्या कार्रवाई की जाती है यह बताना जरूरी नहीं है, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

हमारे देश में मेट्रोपोलिटन टाऊज 8 हैं जिन की आबादी एक मिलियन से ज्यादा है। उन में छः में पुलिस कमिशनर है, बम्बई कलकत्ता, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, मद्रास और अहमदाबाद, कानपुर और दिल्ली में नहीं हैं। अब खयाल यह है कि पुलिस कमिशनर

की नियुक्ति के बाद क्राइम्स पर और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कंट्रोल हो जाएगा। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त को मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरा अभी यह खयाल है कि यहां पुलिस कमिशनर हो लेकिन जरा मुझे अपने जो सहयोगी हैं, अक्सर जो मुश्क से ज्यादा तजुर्बा रखते हैं प्रशासन का, उन से बात करनी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मैं उनको मना लूंगा ऐसा मेरा खयाल भी है। पुलिस कमिशनर की नियुक्त का विचार चल रहा है। जिसे एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन अक्सर गवर्नमेंट कहती है, यह मामला एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन में है। उससे शायद फर्क पड़े।

कंवर लाल जी ने कहा कि जो कम्युनल केसिस चल रहे हैं हिंदुओं की तरफ से और मुसलमानों की तरफ से उन को वापिस ले लिया जाए, दोनों फरीक तंग आ चुके हैं और चाहते हैं कि उनको वापिस ले लिया जाए। यही लील पहले भी दी जाती रही है। 1947 से अभी तक यही कहा जाता रहा है कि हिन्दू लोग भी तंग आ गए हैं, उनके घर वाले भी चाहते हैं और मुसलमान भी तंग आ गए हैं उनके घर वाले भी चाहते हैं, दोनों चाहते हैं लिहाजा केसिज वापिस ले लिए जाएं। लेकिन उससे नतीजा अच्छा नहीं निकलता। नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन काउंसिल ने यह रिकोमेंड किया है कि उनको कभी वापिस नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए? लिहाजा वापिस लेने की बात एक दम तो नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन हमारी तरफ से इस बात को एग्जैमिन किया जा रहा है कि अगर कमजोर केसिस हों या गवाहियां न हों तो उनको वापिस लेना ठीक होगा या नहीं होगा। लेकिन क्योंकि दोनों फरीक चाहते हैं यह कोई आर्गुमेंट नहीं है।

उन्होंने दिल्ली के सैट अप को रिवाइज करने की मांग भी की है। वह बात बहुत हद तक ठीक है। मैं सहमत हूं। यह सोच रहे हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और मौजूदा सैट अप के बीच कोई रास्ता निकल आए तो शायद

उनको मंजूर हो जाए। यहां मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ आयोरिटी हो गई है। वह किसी प्रकार कम हो जाए और पावरज ज्यादा मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल को मिल जाए तो शायद मुनासिब होगा। इस पर उन से हम बातचीत कर लेंगे। विचार हमारा पहले से चल रहा है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि कमजोर वर्ग के खिलाफ क्राइम्ज बढ़ रहे हैं, बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं इस में मैं नहीं जाता हूँ —

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : मान नेता हूँ। चारों तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, मान नेता हूँ किसी माननीय सदस्य ने आंकड़े दिए भी थे। वे आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन जनरल इनक्वीज़ हर तरह के क्राइम्ज में हैं और उस में वीकर सैकशंज में भी बढ़ रहे होंगे। इसको मैं मान लेता हूँ।

बेलची की बात कही जाती है। यह कहा गया है कि हरिजन होने के नाते सवर्णों किया। लेकिन क्राइम हुआ इससे मैं इकार नहीं करता हूँ। फैंक्ट्स एंड फिगर्ज उस रोज मैंने दे दिए हैं। हरिजन होने के नाते किया या नहीं किया इस में दो राय हो सकती है। मोटिवेशन क्या था इस में शायद दो राये हों। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के पास जो रिकार्ड है वह बताता है कि दोनों गिरोहों में पुरानी रंजिश थी, दोनों के खिलाफ कई मुकदमे पहले से ही विचाराधीन थे या जेरे तजबीज़ थे। अब जब उन में आपस में रंजिश इस तरह की थी तो कोई और भी मोटिवेशन हो सकता है, और इससे मैं इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ। ग्यारह आदमी जो मारे गए हैं उन में तीन सुनार हैं, आठ हरिजन हैं। जो मारने वाले हैं उन में सात एक बिरादरी के हैं और दो एक बिरादरी के हैं यानी तीन बिरादरियों के हैं। तो वहां से हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट आयी थी कि यह

सवर्ण और हरिजन का सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि हरिजनों के साथ सवर्ण भी 3 मारे गये। एक गिरोह था लेकिन अगर मान लो कि यही है कि हरिजनों को ही सवर्णों ने किन्हीं कारणों से मारा तो सारा सवाल यह है कि सरकार इस से ज्यादा, जो कि किया है, जो हमारे हाथ में पावर थी र्थ गवर्नर इससे ज्यादा क्या कर सकते थे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह तो रिपोर्ट ही गलत की थी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि दो जातियों का झगड़ा है। दूसरी रिपोर्ट दी कि ऐक्सचेंज आफ फ़ार्यरिंग हुआ है। वह हुआ नहीं। उसको घर से पकड़ कर जलाया गया। व्यवधान

श्री चरण सिंह : आपने वह रिपोर्ट देखी होगी, मैंने नहीं देखी। जो मैंने यहां बयान किया था और जो रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने थी उसमें ऐक्सचेंज आफ फ़ार्यरिंग नहीं थी। मैंने ऐक्सचेंज आफ फ़ार्यरिंग का जिक्र ही नहीं किया। अगर कोई रिपोर्ट आयी होगी तो या तो फ़र्जी है, या मैंने देखी नहीं। लेकिन हो नहीं सकता कि ऐसी रिपोर्ट आयी हो। मान लो कि हरिजन होने के नाते उन पर जुल्म किया गया तो सवाल यह है कि सरकार इससे ज्यादा कुछ और कर सकती थी? या मान लो कि वह सवर्ण था, सवर्ण से झगड़ा था तो क्या उसमें कोई कमी छोड़नी चाहिये सरकार को? और क्योंकि हरिजनों के साथ हुआ तो कोई और नया ला बन सकता है, या और इससे ज्यादा हो सकता था? इसलिये मैं माननीय मित्रों से कहूंगा कि सवर्ण सवर्ण के साथ रोज जुल्म करता है, एक बिरादरी वाले उसी बिरादरी वालों के साथ लड़ते हैं, यह नहीं कि सवर्णों के दूसरी बिरादरी के साथ झगड़े होते हैं। हरिजनों के हरिजनों के साथ झगड़े होते हैं, सवर्णों के हरिजनों के साथ होते हैं

[श्री चरण सिंह]

श्री चांद राम (सिरसा) : चौधरी साहब एक बात का हमें अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति का राज्य था, चाहे कांग्रेसी राज्य था, क्या गवर्नर मौके पर गया ?

श्री चरण सिंह : इससे क्या फर्क पड़ा ? गवर्नर क्यों जाते ? और गवर्नर कैसे जा सकता है ? रिपोर्ट तो अफसरों के जरिये ही हुई। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि हरिजन हरिजन के साथ करता है, सवर्ण सवर्ण के साथ करता है, सवर्ण हरिजनों के साथ करता है क्योंकि वहां स्ट्रोंगर पार्टी है इसलिये वह शायद ज्यादा करता है और गरीब शायद कम। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ला तो सब के साथ एक सा ही व्यवहार करेगा। और अगर मान लो जंसा कि मेरे दोस्त कह रहे हैं कि हरिजनों की वजह से हुआ, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा क्या हो सकता था ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (पाली) : यह ठीक नहीं है, यह अन्याय की बात है।.. (व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : नहीं है तो बीच में जवाब देने का भी कोई तरीका नहीं है.. (व्यवधान)

श्री बाई० पी० शास्त्री (रीवा) : बहुत गहराई में जाने की बात है। क्या कोई आदमी किसी गरीब आदमी को इस तरह से जिन्दा जला सकता है ? इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई असाधारण उपाय करने होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बेलची जंसा कोई उदाहरण दें जो हरिजन हरिजन के बीच में हुआ हो ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने यह कब कहा बेलची जंसा ही उदाहरण हुआ हो ?

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH (TIRUPATHI): Sir, I have got a submission to make (Interruptions). Why don't you give me a chance?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I am not yielding.

अगर आप खड़े होंगे तो इधर से भी लोग खड़े हो जायेंगे। यह तरीका क्या हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH: I have got a submission to make.....*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't interrupt like this. If you do, what you say will go off the record.

श्री चरण सिंह : कोई किसी के साथ जुर्म करे तो पुलिस का फर्ज है कि जितना भी कानून उसको इजाजत देता है, उतना काम करे और सजा दिलाये जो जुर्म के मुतकिब हैं। उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। और जो कुछ किया गया है अब तक ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बलन्त साठे : पालियामेंट को लेकर जांच करने के लिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह अज्ञ कर रहा था था कि 29 आदमियों के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट लिखाई गई है, 23 आदमियों ने ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: May I say one thing?.....*

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं सुनने को तैयार नहीं हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding; what is the use? It will be off the record.

श्री चरण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अज्ञ कर रहा था (व्यवधान)

मैं यह अज्ञ कर रहा था कि 29 आदमियों का चालान हुआ है, उसमें से 23 गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं, 6 गिरफ्तार नहीं हुए हैं। उनको गिरफ्तार करने के लिये ढाई-ढाई हजार रुपये का रिवाइड रखा गया है। (व्यवधान)

मैं बीच में नहीं सुनना चाहता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just ignore that.

श्री चरण सिंह : जो लोग मंडर हुए हैं, उनके घर वालों की जो क्षति हुई है, वह तो कमी पूरी नहीं होगी। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उनकी जो आर्थिक तरीके से मदद कर सकती है, वह बिहार की गवर्नमेंट ने की है। इसके अलावा बिहार असेम्बली के कुछ दोस्त मौके पर गये हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। इसके अलावा बाकायदा और भी लेजिस्लेचर्स की कमेटी एवाइन्ट करने का उनका इरादा है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जितना संभव था, वह किया जा रहा है। उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामधन (लालगंज) : अगर माननीय गृहमंत्री महोदय मौका दें तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं खुद वहाँ गया था और मेरे साथ पार्लियामेंट के और सदस्य भी गये थे। एक बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ...

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं तो ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ, आपको बहुत से मौके हैं कहने के लिये (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a Minister is replying or when a Member is speaking, unless he yields you cannot interrupt. (Interruptions). Do not get excited now. There is no use getting excited like this. If the Minister wants to yield, he can and he may yield. If you go on interrupting, he will not yield. Let him complete his speech. There is not much time left.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen to Mr. Ram Dhan at least.

(Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह: जब उधर से मेरे दोस्त खड़े हुए थे, तब मैं ने यील्ड नहीं किया था, और जब मेरी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी खड़े हुए हैं, तब भी मैंने यील्ड नहीं किया है।

यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं जो बात कहूँ, वह सब दोस्तों को स्वीकार हो। और अगर किसी को स्वीकार नहीं है, तो क्या उसको उसी वक्त टोकने और स्पिच देने का अधिकार है? अगर यह तरीका अपनाया जायेगा, तो हाउस का काम नहीं चलेगा। या फिर ऐसा नियम बना दिया जाये कि अगर किसी को कोई बात पसंद न आये, या कड़वी लगे, तो उसे फौरन खड़े होकर हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार होगा। ऐसा नियम बना कर यह सदन नहीं चल सकता है। तो फिर इतना हस्तक्षेप क्यों किया जाये? (व्यवधान)

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): Are they trying to teach us Parliamentary ettiquette?

श्री चरण सिंह : कल राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्य, श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री, ने कहा—और वह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है—कि जैसे हम उम्मीद करते थे कि स्थिति में तब्दीली होगी और देश की शान्ति-व्यवस्था में एक दम इम्प्रूवमेंट हो जायेगी, वैसे नहीं हुआ। मैं तस्लीम करता हूँ कि नहीं हुआ—और होना सम्भव भी नहीं था। आखिर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के होम मिनिस्टर के पास कितने अधिकार हैं? ला एंड आर्डर तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथ में हैं। सिर्फ दिल्ली की पुलिस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ कुछ कारणों से बेशक होम मिनिस्टर के हाथ में है। बाकी सारे देश भर की ला एंड आर्डर की प्राबलम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का सर-दर्द है। यह फ़ैक्ट है कि मेरे हाथ में कुछ

(श्री चरण सिंह)

ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं गाज़ियाबाद-या आगरा के सब-इंस्पेक्टर का ट्रांसफ़र नहीं कर सकता, जवाब भी तलब नहीं कर सकता हूँ। अगर बड़ बड़े फ़ंक्शनरीज़ के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत आये, तो मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिख सकता हूँ।

हमारे फ़डरल कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक इस बारे में पूरी पावर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास है। अगर मैं उन्हें कुछ कहूँ, तो उन की पावर का इरोज़न होता है। अगर यह आशा की जाये कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के होम मिनिस्टर के चैंज होने से देश में कोई एक दम तब्दीली हो जायेगी, तो वह हो नहीं सकता है। मैं हूँ या कोई और सज्जन, क्या सारे देश की शान्ति-व्यवस्था दिल्ली से गवर्न हो सकती है, क्या वह सुधारी जा सकती है? नहीं। इसलिए यह आशा नहीं करनी चाहिए कि एक दम कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हो जायेगा। अब उस में यह हो सकता है, बेशक, वर्ष दो वर्ष में यहां से जो ट्रेन्ड कायम किए जायें, जो कमीशन वगैरह मुकर्रर हों, जो दोस्तों से बातचीत हो, जो होम सेक्रेटरी और चीफ सेक्रेटरीज़ से बातचीत हो उस का धीरे धीरे असर पड़े। लेकिन यह केवल एक फ़ैक्टर है देश की शान्ति व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए। कोई एक व्यक्ति यह कर सकता है या एक दम उस में रैडिकल चेंज हो जाय, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता और मैं तस्लीम करता हूँ अपनी इनएबिलिटी को। और मुझ से क्या क्या उम्मीद की जाती है? मेरे पास शिकायतें आती हैं, एम पीज़ भेजते हैं और दर्जनों शिकायतें भेजते हैं कि सब इंस्पेक्टर ने यह किया, यह हुआ, वह हुआ। अब मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ सिवाय चिट्ठी चंडीगढ़ या लखनऊ या पटना भेजने के? हम यह समझते हैं कि हम यहां एम पी हैं और होम मिनिस्टर एक शख्स हैं तो क्यों जाय पूर्णिया, मेरठ या चण्डीगढ़ यहीं से काम कर दो, चिट्ठी चली जायगी। नहीं, दिस इज़ एक्सपेक्टिंग टू मच। यह नहीं संभव है।

अब माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह ने एक सवाल उठाया था और बहुत अच्छा सवाल था। उस का जवाब मेरे पास कुछ ज्यादा है नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस का यह क्या एटीच्यूड है कि जरा से बहाने पर फोर्स इस्तेमाल कर लेती है? फोर्स इस्तेमाल करने का बहाना ढूंढती है और जितना जरूरी है उस से ज्यादा फोर्स इस्तेमाल कर लेती है। है ऐसा। उन्होंने सवाल तो मुझ से कर दिया लेकिन उस का जवाब आसान नहीं है। उस के पीछे बहुत से हिस्टारिकल काज़ेज़ हैं। एक सज्जन उधर के ही कह रहे थे कि अब तक जो पुलिस थी वह कलोनियल पावर की इंस्ट्रुमेंट, उस की हथियार थी। है यह बात। उस की ट्रेडींग्स हैं। एक बात। दूसरी बात यह है कि सारी पुलिस को एक दम कंडम कर देना कहां तक ठीक होगा? पुलिस में उसी तरह के लोग हैं जिस तरह के हम लोग यहां बैठे हैं। हाई कोर्ट के जजेज़ जिस मैटीरियल के, जिस स्टाफ के बने हुए हैं। उसके वः भी बने हुए हैं। मुझे पुलिस अफसर ऐसे मालूम हैं कि जो उतने ही ईमानदार हैं जितने ईमानदारी की हम एक हाईकोर्ट के जज से आशा करते हैं। लेकिन आम तौर पर हमें उन कारणों में जाना चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों है? एक आदमी मुंसिफ हो गया तो बड़ा अच्छा आदमी है और उसका भाई डी वाई एस पी हो गया जो उन्हीं सरकमस्टांसेज़ में, उन्हीं एनवायरमेंट्स में पला-है तो वह कानून को अपने हाथ में लेकर ऐसे काम करने लगा जिस से जनता को शिकायत होती है तो उस के कुछ कारण होंगे। सारी फोर्स को कंडम कर देना यह तो मुनासिब नहीं होगा। लखनऊ में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच है, एक दफा उसके एक जज ने यह फैसला दे दिया कि इस से बड़ा क्रिमिनल गैंग हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा नहीं है जैसी कि पुलिस है। खैर, उस की हम ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की। तो यह बहुत अनफेयरनेस की बात है। पुलिस में भी अच्छे से अच्छे लोग हैं। लेकिन ऐज़ ए

फोर्स शिकायतें मिलती हैं तो उस में हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों है, उस की क्या वजह है ?

उस में आप देखेंगे कि हमारी बहुत गलती पायी जायेगी। जेठमलानी जी ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया कि एक हिसाब से जो पोलिटिकल मास्टर्स हैं उन का बड़ा असर पड़ता है, हर चीज पर पड़ता है, पुलिस पर भी पड़ता है, आइ० ए० एस० पर भी पड़ता है। अब तो मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन जो मेरा पुराना एक्सपीरिएंस है यू० पी० का उस आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि :

Police Superintendents as a class were perhaps more scrupulous than District Magistrates as a class.

ज्यादा उसूल को मानने वाले लोग उस में थे। सारी ही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिगड़ गई तो देखना चाहिए कि उस के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं ? मैं अपने मित्रों से जो इधर बैठे हैं यह कहता हूँ, जो उधर बैठे हैं उन से तो कहने का मेरा साहस नहीं है, लेकिन इन से कहता हूँ कि यहां की पुलिस, राजस्थान की पुलिस, मध्य प्रदेश की पुलिस, बिहार की पुलिस और सारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में अंतर पड़ जायेगा अगर हम कांग्रेस वालों के पैमाने की नकल स्वयं न करें। उस को हम छोड़ दें। कोई बात वैसे है तो मैं आप के जरिए अर्ज करूंगा अपने दोस्तों से कि पार्टी की तरफ से एक कमेटी बनालें और विचार करें, हर आदमी अपनी तरफ देखे। हम समझते हैं कि हम एम० पी० हो गए, हम मिनिस्टर हो गए तो हमारे रिश्तेदारों को हक हैं सब-इंस्पेक्टर से कुछ न कुछ कराने का वरना फायदा क्या हुआ एम० पी० होने से? अगर हम भी आम जनता की तरह हो गए तो क्या फायदा हुआ? हम कितने बड़े हो गए? ऐसे नहीं चल सकता ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन। अंग्रेज कभी ऐसी आशा करता था? चर्चिल की लड़की का एक मामूली कांस्टेबल ने तीन बार चालान कर दिया कि ड्राइव कर रही थी

जब वह ड्रक थी। मामूली कांस्टेबल ने जुर्माना कर दिया और परवाह नहीं कि चर्चिल की लड़की है और चर्चिल ने इस बात की परवाह नहीं कि कि मेरी लड़की का चालान कर दिया। आज सब इंस्पेक्टर की हिम्मत है कि हमारी लड़की का चालान कर दे? या मेरा लड़का किसी की कार चुरा कर ले जाय, तो क्या वह चालान कर सकता है? डा० कर्णसिंह जी, चालान हो सकता है—क्या? मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो गलतियां उधर से हुई हैं कम से कम इधर से नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस ऐसी हो जाये कि जो मिनिस्टर के लड़के का भी चालान कर दे। रेलवे क्रासिंग पर मिनिस्टर की कार देख कर जो छोटा आफिशियल वहां होता है, वह दो मिनट पहले फाटक न खोले। सब के साथ एक सा ट्रीटमेंट हो। मैं इस के लिये पुलिस वालों को हरगिज दोषी करार नहीं देता, इस के लिये हम सब दोषी हैं। पुलिस पर सारी चीजें डालने से पहले हम को अपने गिरहवान में निगाह डाल कर देखना चाहिये।

18.00 hrs.

पुलिस कमीशन मुकर्रर करने का हमारा विचार है, लेकिन इस में एक दिक्कत हमारे सामने आ रही है। इस वक्त ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर हम यहां कमीशन को एप्वाइन्ट कर देते हैं तो स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज कह सकते हैं कि आप हमारे जूरिशिडिक्शन में क्यों एन्क्रोच कर रहे हैं। हम ने इस की एक तरकीब सोची है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य इस से सहमत होंगे। हम चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज को एक चिट्ठी लिखना चाहते हैं कि हम देश भर की पुलिस की जो कामन प्रोबलम्स हैं, उन में क्या-क्या सुधार हो सकते हैं, इस के बारे में एक कमीशन एप्वाइन्ट करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप इसके लिये राजी हो तो हम इस तरह का कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दें। इस के अलावा अगर कोई और रास्ता आप के क्वाल में हो तो बतलाइये।

(श्री चरण सिंह)

इस वक्त अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई कांस्टीचुशनल आब्जेक्शन उठाये, तो वह हक-ब-जानिब होगी। इसी लिये मैंने यह तरीका सोचा है। इस में किसी का वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट नहीं है, सब चाहते हैं कि पुलिस में सुधार हो, इस लिये मुझ उम्मीद है, इस में सब सहमत हो जायेंगे। इस के बाद हम ऐसा कमीशन बैठायेंगे और मैं माननीय चव्हाण साहब, डा० कर्णसिंह जी, साठे साहब और इन सब से ज्यादा माननीय लक्ष्मण साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जितने भी सुझाव हम दे सकेंगे, उन के लिये मैं बहुत-बहुत मशकूर होऊंगा। यह कोई पार्टी की बात नहीं है, देश की बात है, एक इंटीट्रगेशन को सुधारने की बात है। हमारे माननीय तिवारी जी भी कह रहे थे कि पुलिस की एम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं होती है तो देश की इकानामिक प्रोग्रेस या किसी भी प्रकार की प्रोग्रेस नहीं हो सकती है - यह बात ठीक है - हम इस दिशा में जरूर बढ़ेंगे।

हमारे बसु साहब ने कहा कि पुलिस से ज्यादा रुपया डबलपमेंट पर लगाइये। लेकिन पुलिस पर रुपया लग कहां रहा है? अगर आप वाकई चाहते हैं कि पुलिस अच्छी बने, तो चोगुना रुपया चाहिये। मैं अभी हाल में चांदनी चौक थाने में गया था - वहां मुझे पुलिस आफिसर ने बतलाया कि तीन चीजें देखनी चाहिये, जिस से मालूम हो जायगा कि कितना काम ठीक चल रहा है। वहां पर दो रोज-नामचे होते हैं - जब कोई पुलिस आफिसर जाता है या आता है तो उस का ठीक वक्त उस में दर्ज है या नहीं या कोई जगह खाली पड़ी है। इसी तरह से जो इन्फार्मेशन रिपोर्ट्स है वह दर्ज है या नहीं, या जगह खाली पड़ी है। तीसरे लोक-कंप वेखना चाहिये कि लोक अप की क्या हालत है? मैंने इन तीनों चीजों को देखा और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि इन तीनों चीजों में मुझे कोई मिस्टेक नहीं मिली। लेकिन जहां तक चांदनी चौक के थाने का सवाल है, वह बड़ा क्रैम्पड है, बहुत कम स्पेस है

इतनी कम है कि हम में से किसी आदमी के लिये वहां रहना मुश्किल है। वहां पर 60 कांस्टेबल एक ही बैरक में थे। उन के पाखान को भी देखा वहां भी वही हालत थी। एक बात जरूर थी लोक अप में जो कम्बल या चादरें थीं, वह ठीक नहीं थीं। मैं फिर उसी बात पर आता हूँ उन की हाउसिंग कण्डीशन में सुधार होना चाहिये, लेकिन क्या इस के लिये आप रुपया दे सकेंगे?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : चौधरी साहब, दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में एक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ।

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझे मालूम है। कुछ इम्प्लीमेंट हुई हैं। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के इम्प्लीमेंट न होने के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक बड़ा कारण स्टैट सर्वनमेंट्स के पास फाइनेन्शल रिसोर्स की कमी है।

दिल्ली की पुलिस में 90 परसेन्ट कांस्टेबलों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है या शायद 80 परसेन्ट अपने बच्चों के साथ, अपनी गृहिणी के साथ नहीं रह सकते। इस का असर उन की जो मेन्टेलिटी है, उन की जो काम करने की कैपेसिटी है, उस पर पड़ेगा। इस को आप इमेजिन कर सकते हैं। आप पुलिस के खिलाफ शिकायत करते हैं? करना चाहिए और जो वे गलती करते हैं उस की उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन जो बेयर्रेस्ट फैसिलिटीज हैं, कन्वीनियेंस का सवाल नहीं है, नेसिसिटीज भी अगर पुलिस फोर्स को प्रोवाइड नहीं करेंगे, तो हम को उन की शिकायत करने का क्या हक है?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
How will you prevent MLAs and MPs and political people influencing them? They are also the corrupt people.

श्री चरण सिंह : ठीक है। उन की प्राब्लम्स बहुत सी हैं। उन को छुट्टी भी नहीं मिलती है और 1861 का पुलिस एक्ट है। 1902 में

उन की प्रावज़म्स को हल करने के लिए एक एक्ट बना था। मालम नहीं उस में क्या किया गया है। यह कहा गया कि पुलिस एक्ट में तरमीम होनी चाहिए। पुलिस एक्ट में तरमीम करना आसान है लेकिन आप के जरिये से मैं माननीय सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक्ट में अगर तरमीम करनी है तो बहुत सोच समझ कर करनी पड़ेगी। हम को यह तस्लीम करना पड़ेगा कि अंग्रेजों के जो एक्ट बनाए हुए हैं, उन्होंने जो लेजिस्लेशन बनाये थे, वे बहुत अच्छे थे और उन में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन को बदला नहीं जा सकता। मैकाले के जमाने में जो आई० पी० सी० बना था, उस में दो चार सेक्शन्स को छोड़ कर एज ए व्होल वह बहुत अच्छा कानून था और अब तक हमारे देश में चल रहा है और दूसरे देशों में ऐसा कानून नहीं है। इसी तरह से एक्टिस एक्ट, 1872 का जो है, जिस को फिट्स जीराल्ड। फ्रेजर, ला मिनिस्टर ने दिया है, उस में आज तक किसी की हिम्मत कुछ जोड़ने की नहीं हुई है, उस में कोई संशोधन, कोई तरमीम करने की नहीं हुई है आप चाहे उस को कोलो-नियल जमाने का कहें। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पुलिस एक्ट में तरमीम हमें बहुत सोच-समझ कर करनी होगी।

एक बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में यह है कि पुलिस के सामने अगर कोई कन्फेशन करता है, तो वह एडमिनिबिल होता है एक्टिस में। अंग्रेज के कानून में यह है कि अगर एस० पी० और आई० जी० के सामने भी कोई कन्फेशन करेगा, तो वह एक्टिस में एडमिनिबिल नहीं होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजों ने इस ऐजम्पशन से ला बनाया था कि हर पुलिसमैन वेईमान है। इस तरह से वह अपनी नजर से खुद ही गिर जाता है। जब हम ने ला के अन्दर उस को वेईमान मान लिया, तो उस को अपने ऊपर विश्वास नहीं रहता है और वह अपने को छोटा समझने लगता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम एक गजेटेड

आफिसर के सामने जो कन्फेशन हो, वह एक्टिस में एडमिनिबिल माना जाना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That will be misused.

श्री चरण सिंह : अगर पुलिस वाले सब वेईमान हैं,
Why should you have any police at all?

जरा सोच समझ कर बात कीजिए। (स्थगधान) मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस मामले पर विचार करना होगा। अगर सब पुलिसमैन वेईमान हैं, तो मैजिस्ट्रेट कौन से खास आदमी हैं, सब थानों को बर्खास्त कर दीजिए। जापान और इंगलण्ड में एक कांस्टेबिल को छोटे-मोटे जुर्म में जुर्म करने का हक होता है। यहां पर क्या होता है कि छोटे मोटे केस भी अदालतों में छः छः महीने और साल-साल भर तक चलते रहते हैं। पुलिस वालों को 25 दफा जाना पड़ता है और गरीब आदमी को हजार दफा जाना पड़ता है। वहां छोटे छोटे मामले में पुलिस को जुर्म करने का अधिकार है। अगर पुलिस को अपनी नजरों में बढ़ाना चाहते हो, तो इस पर विचार करना होगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we do not agree with the Home Minister here. It is dangerous.

श्री चरण सिंह : आप फिर स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड और फेडरल ब्यूरो आफ अमेरिका की मिसाल न दीजिए। हर आदमी को इतना ही ईमानदार मान कर चलना पड़ेगा जितना कि आप अपने को समझते हैं, एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को समझते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक बात का तजुर्बा खराब है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने के तजुर्बे बहुत खराब हैं। आदमी चेंज करता, सरकारमस्टांसिज चेंज करते हैं। आप सबको कंडेम करके चले, वे तो खुद महसूस करते हैं कि हम पर विश्वास नहीं है। मैंने उनसे एक बार कहा कि तुम एक्टिस की पेडिंग मत करो, झूठे केस न बनाओ, जो सही बात है, जुर्म सही है, उसे ही पेश करो। सब जानते

[श्री चरण सिंह:]

हैं कि पुलिस वालों को कोई शहादत देने को तैयार नहीं है, इसलिए झूठी शहादत करते हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि झूठी शहादत न करो, तो बोले साहब क्राइम्स बड़ जायेंगे। मैंने कहा कि होने दो, फिर एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० से कहेंगे कि बॉबों क्या करें। मैंने कहा कि किस चीज के लिए झूठ बोला जाए। साल भर के बाद मुजरिम जब छुट जायेंगे तो मैजिस्ट्रेट और सेसन जज अपने जजमेंट में कहेंगे कि आई ब्लेम दी कांस्टेबल, कांस्टेबल ऐसा कर रहा है। अब आपकी आई० जी० पर विश्वास नहीं, सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट आफ पुलिस पर विश्वास नहीं और एक क्रिमिनल पर विश्वास है कि वह कहदे कि मैंने इनके मामले यह नहीं कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हैं। इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो की जिम्मेदारी इन्टरनल विजिलेंस की है और रा बाहर की इंटेलिजेंस करता है। मुझे सालुम हुआ कि है आर्मी में एक इन्टेलिजेंस एजेंसी और है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : प्रान्तों में भी हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : प्रान्तों के अलग हैं। शायद इसका उनमें कोऑरडिनेशन रहता है। डा० कर्णसिंह जी ने इसके कोऑरडिनेशन के बारे में सुझाव दिया। उस पर एक फाइल चल रही है जिस पर विचार हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साहब ने हिन्दी की बात कही, हिन्दी इम्पोज करने की बात कही। श्री श्रीमप्रकाश जी त्यागी ने उसका बहुत अच्छा उत्तर दिया कि इसे इम्पोज कोई नहीं करना चाहता। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस पर दो-तीन बार बयान दो चुके हैं, एकाध बार किसी भी के पर मैंने भी बयान दिया है कि इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जो पालिसी रही है, जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट की भी वही पालिसी है और उसी

का अनुसरण करना चाहती है। इसमें कोई भी राय नहीं है।

अब मणिपुरी भाषा, नेपाली भाषा एटथ शेड्यूल में शामिल हो जाए, जिसका जिक्र कल किया गया, इसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आर्टिकल 344 में या किसी और आर्टिकल में यह जिक्र है कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा होगी। ये शब्द हैं, या और भी शब्द हों, इस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन मेरे सामने नहीं है जो मैं बता सकूँ कि एग्जेक्ट क्या शब्द है। लेकिन एटथ शेड्यूल में केवल 14 भाषाओं का जिक्र है। जिन भाषाओं की गणना की गयी है उनसे वह अपनी शब्दावली का एडिशन करें। 1954 में हिन्दी का एक कमीशन बैठ चुका है। उसके बाद वह एटथ शेड्यूल बेकार हो गया है। अब चाहे मणिपुरी भाषा हो, या नेपाली भाषा हो, वे उन शब्दों में दर्ज हों या न हों गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी है कि देश की जितनी भाषाएँ हैं उनका संवर्धन किया जाए, उनका विकास किया जाए, उनकी रक्षा की जाए। अब ये भाषाएँ एटथ शेड्यूल में हों या न हों इससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता। यह कानूनी पोजिशन है। मणिपुर के स्पीकर का एक लेटर आया था, उसका हमने जवाब दे दिया है।

माननीय मित्र मोहसिन साहब ने उर्दू की बात कही कि वहाँ उन्हें उर्दू में शपथ नहीं लेने दिया गया। वहाँ का जो आफिशियल लंगुएज एक्ट है, उसमें लिखा है कि वहाँ की भाषा हिन्दी होगी। हिन्दी के मायने यह नहीं कि संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी होगी। एकाध बार सवाल यह उठा था कि ईश्वर की बजाय खुदा की कसम खा ली जाए अगर इससे तसल्ली होती हो। अगर इस तरह की बात कहते तो वह समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन मोहसिन साहब को शिकायत करने का हक नहीं है। जब वह डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर थे तो अब भी

मेरे पास उनके बयान की कापी हैं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यू पी के अन्दर उर्दू को सर्किड आफिशियल लगुएज नहीं डिक्लेयर किया जा सकता है। आज वही सज्जन यह शिकायत कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बाकायदा भान दी प्लोर आफ दिस हाउस यह कहा था। इस वास्ते उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है शिकायत करने का।

माननीय जगन्नाथ राव मुझे माफ करें एक बात कहने के लिए। वह शायद उड़ीसा से आते हैं। उन्होंने 356 में जो पावर्ज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की हैं उनका जिक्र किया है। उसमें प्रेजीडेंट को पावर्ज हैं। अगर वह समझते हैं कि कोई सरकार ठीक से नहीं चल रही है, कांस्टिट्यूशनल ब्रेक डाउन लफ्ज तो नहीं हैं लेकिन कुछ और लफ्ज हैं कांस्टिट्यूशनल फेल्योर शायद लफ्ज है लेकिन उसका मंशा यह है कि प्रेजीडेंट प्रशासन को अपने हाथ में ले सकता है। अब उसमें क्या लफ्ज जोड़ेंगे। यहां मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून को आप कितना ही एमंड कर लें, कितनी ही तरमीम कर लें अगर आदमी की तरमीम नहीं करते हैं तो संविधान की तरमीम करने से कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है। कोई और बहन पैदा हो जाएगी, कोई और भाई पैदा हो जाएगा। इस आर्टिकल के बारे में जब कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में यह कहा गया था कि इसका दुस्प्रयोग होगा तो डा० अम्बेदेकर ने कहा था कि नहीं होगा, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि होगा और अगर इस आर्टिकल को लागू किया जाता है तो वह विद ए व्यू टू होल्डिंग इलेक्शन किया जाएगा, फौरन इलेक्शन करके दूसरी गवर्नमेंट को आने का मौका दिया जाएगा जैसे हमने किया है। प्रेजीडेंट को लिख कर दिया—देना पड़ता है—लेकिन मंशा था जल्दी से जल्दी इलेक्शन हों। शायद वह 352 को भूल गए हैं। यह निकलना चाहिए। एमरजेंसी का अधिकार किसी गवर्नमेंट को नहीं होना चाहिए। इस गवर्नमेंट को भी नहीं होना चाहिए। दुनिया में जहां तक मैंने पढ़ा है और मुझे कांस्टिट्यूशनल

एक्सपर्ट्स ने बताया है किसी भी डेमोक्रेसी में सिवाय ब्रिटेन के और वह भी वार टाइम में और कही एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर नहीं की जा सकती है। वह भी आटोमेटिकली नहीं, अगर जरूरी समझा जाए तो डिक्लेयर की जा सकती है और जैसे ही लड़ाई खत्म हो उसके एक या तीन महीने के बाद वह डिक्लेयरेशन आटोमेटिकली वापिस हुआ समझा जाएगा। हमारे यहां जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट 1935 का था, ब्रिटेन के जमाने का, उसमें भी यह पावर्ज एमरजेंसी की नहीं थी। माननीय चट्वाण साहब, डा० कर्ण सिंह जी, श्री लक्ष्मा अगर मान लें तो 352 का एमेंडमेंट आने वाला है और मैंने सुना है कि उसके पास होने में—कोई रुकावट खड़ी नहीं की जाएगी। जनतंत्र में जो अड्डा रखते हैं और उधर बठने वाले दोस्तों की किसी इनफ्लुएंस की वजह से कम हो गई थी, उस इनफ्लुएंस के हट जाने के बाद मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि मेरे माननीय मित्र उसमें हमारी इमदाद करने को तैयार हैं। आर्टिकल 352 की डिक्लेशन की प्रॉपोजल लाने का विचार हम कर रहे हैं।

कमीशन जो मुकर्रर हो गए हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी आनी चाहिए, यह डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा है। मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। मेरी भी इच्छा यही है। लेकिन क्या कठिनाइयां रही हैं? टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस का एनाउंसमेंट होना चाहिये जज के नाम के साथ, जो कमीशन का हैड हो, चेयरमैन हो उसके साथ। हमें बताया गया है कि यह जरूरी है कि टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस ऐसी होनी चाहियें जिनको हम समझते हैं कि हमारे पास एबीडेंस है। क्योंकि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस अगर वाइड रखते और बाद में सबूत नहीं मिले तो देश को और किसी को अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। तो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस के लिये एबीडेंस हो। फिर जनता से हम इनवाइट नहीं कर सकते कमप्लेंट्स। वह जज स्वयं ही कर सकता है, जैसे कि माननीय शाह ने 18 जून को एक महीने का मौका

[चरण सिंह]

दे कर सब से अपील की है, इनवाइट किया है कि जो शिकायतें लोगों के पास हों वह सब समारे पास भेज दो। तो इधर हम मुनासिब नहीं समझते थे कि सरकार की तरफ से इनवाइट करें कमप्लेंट्स और उधर यह जरूरी था कि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस ऐसे हों कि जिनकी ऐबीडेंस हो। तो इस वजह से कुछ देर लगी है। कुछ हमारे पास पहले से मौजूद था और कुछ जब जिक्र हुआ 7 अप्रैल को कि हम कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी ऐपोइंट करना चाहते हैं तो जनता ने स्वयं ही अपने आप भेजना शुरू कर दिया शिकायतें। उसके बाद जजों की स्वीकृति वगैरह वर्गरह। एक कमिशन तो ऐसा हुआ कि 7 जजों ने इन्कार कर दिया तब आठवें जज तैयार हुए। चाहते थे कि या तो रिटायर्ड जज हो, चैफ़ जस्टिस न हो तो रिटायर्ड जस्टिस आफ़ दी सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट का रिटायर्ड चैफ़ जस्टिस। सविन जज को इसलिये नहीं ले सकते थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम रुकता है क्योंकि उनका नम्बर जजों का फ़िक्स्ड है, और रिटायर्ड जज हाई कोर्ट का भी नहीं चाहते थे। इसलिये इतना समय लगा।

अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तीन कमिशन हुए। एक कमिशन जो डा० जगन मोहन की अध्यक्षता में है वह नागरवाला अफेयर को देखेगा और बंसी लाल अफेयर को भी देखेगा। लेकिन बंसी लाल के दो कमों को देखने के लिये हरियाणा सरकार ने पंजाब हरियाणा हाई कोर्ट के दो रिटायर्ड जज रखे हैं। एक तो महत्वपूर्ण केस है वहां का-रवासा कांड, जिसकी वजह से श्रीमती चन्द्रावती को अपनी स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री छोड़नी पड़ी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे याद है रवासा कांड ऐसा बीमत्स केस दुनिया में बहुत कम हुआ होगा जिसमें थाने के हवालात में बन्द कर के भाई और बहन को हुकम दिया गया कि दोनों नंगे हों। श्रीमती चन्द्रावती वहां की स्टेट मिनिस्टर थीं बंसी लाल जी

की सरकार में, वह आती हैं प्रधानमंत्री को पूरी डिटेल में सुनाती हैं कि क्या क्या हुआ। बजाय कोई इनक्वायरी करने के, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इनक्वायरी होने के, या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर से कोई जवाबतलब करने के, उन्हीं को मिनिस्ट्री से निकलना पड़ा। यह थी सरकार जिसके आप लोग रुकुन थे, डायमण्ड्स ज्वैल्स थे। तो दो कमिशन वहां बंटे।

एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि 150 आदमी जो मारे गये थे जिनकी लिस्ट सुनाया करते थे इलेक्शन मीटिंग्स में उसकी इनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं की। मैं तो तफ़्सील कोई नहीं सुनता था। मुजफ़्फ़रनगर में 48 आदमी, 18 अक्तूबर, 1976 को 43 आदमी और 19 अक्तूबर को 5 आदमी शूट कर दिये गये जबरिया नसबन्दी का विरोध करने के कारण। और वहां के जितने कांग्रेस के एम० एल० एज० थे, एक कम्युनिस्ट एम० पी०, और दो कांग्रेस के एम० पीज०, सब ने पूरी डिटेल में एक विविड डेस्क्रिप्शन इस बात का दिया कि वहां का डी० एम० और एस० पी० क्या कर रहे थे। बहुत लिखा उन्होंने मय नाम के, फ़ैक्ट्स के साथ, यह नहीं कि बेग ऐलीमिनेशन किये हों, सब के नाम भी दे दिये 48 आदमियों के, और उन्होंने उनके नाम भी दिये जो जवान आदमी थे और जिनकी नसबन्दी जबरदस्ती करा दी गई।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जर्मन अखबारों ने लिखा है कि उन लाशों को जब ट्रक में डाला गया तो खून बह रहा था और कुत्ते चाट रहे थे।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता कि कुरेशी साहब उस वक्त कांग्रेस के मेम्बर थे या नहीं। शायद ऐसा मुझे लगता है कि आप उस वक्त कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं होंगे।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): We were on that side then and we were not allowed to go to that city.

श्री चरण सिंह : एम० पी० यहां से देखने के लिये गये, उनको इजाजत नहीं दी उनको वापिस आना पड़ा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि रिटिन मैमोरैंडम साइन्ड वाईआन दो कांग्रेस लैजिस्लेटर्स, एम० एल० एज, एम०पी०, श्री फखरुद्दीनअली साहब मरहूम को दिया जाता है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और जितने भी मिनिस्टर हैं, उन को दिया जाता है, उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को दिया जाता है । उसकी एक साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड कापी मुझे भी मिल जाती है । म 10 नवम्बर को पीने दो घंटे इस विषय पर बोला और मैमोरैंडम में से सारी बातें कहीं । यह सब कुछ हुआ । इसकी इन्क्वायरी करने के लिये इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड जज, गवर्नर के जमाने में एप्वाइन्ट कर दिये गये कि वह इसकी इन्क्वायरी करें । मोहसिन साहब जब कभी मुझे मिलेंगे, मैं उनसे पूछूंगा कि वह 150 कौन से बता रहे हैं ?

सबसे ज्यादा अफसोस की बात यह है कि यह मैमोरैंडम देने के बाद हमारी माननीया बहिन इन्दिरा गांधी यह कहती रहीं कि जो भी फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रोग्राम हो रहा है, वह वालेन्टरी, रजामंदी से हो रहा है, और ये एलोगेन्स अपोजिशन पार्टीज के बड़े हुए हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि एमर्जेंसी के जितने पाप हैं, वह एक तरफ और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की रोजाना गलतबयानी, जानबूझकर गलतबयानी करना एक बात । इससे ज्यादा बड़ा पाप कोई नहीं हो सकता ।

एक बात किसी साहब ने कही कि मोरल वैल्यूज का रीजनरेशन होता है । अगर यह

हमारे साथी, और प्राइम मिनिस्टर रोजाना जानबूझकर गलतबयानी करने लगे, झूठ कहते हैं, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता झूठ लफ्ज, तो मोरल रीजनरेशन कैसे हो जाएगा ? दुनिया का कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर झूठ नहीं बोलता और हमारी बहिन कभी सच नहीं बोलती थीं ।

तो दो कमीशन यू०पी० में मुकर्रर हुए ।

एक तुर्कमान गेट पर हमने केवल फक्ट फाइन्डिंग कमीशन मुकर्रर किया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट शाह कमीशन के पास जायेगी, शाह साहब से बात कर ली है । 9,000 कंप्लेंट्स हैं उनके पास, जरा कल्पना कीजिये । मेरे ख्याल में और भी होंगी जो कि बहुत से लोगों ने दी नहीं होंगी । हो सकता है, इन में बहुत सी माइनर हों, फिर भी ढाई हजार सीरियस हैं । उनको देखने के लिये कितना समय चाहिए । मैं तो बिल्कुल सिम्प-याइज करता हूँ जस्टिस शाह के साथ कि उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी ली है । आन-बल आदमी हैं, अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभायेंगे उन्होंने देश के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य समझा है । यह छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कोई, रमनरेशन और एलाउंस नहीं लेंगे । हो सकता है, उसमें देर लगे । जितनी वह सहूलियत मांगेंगे आफिसर्स वगैरह की तों अच्छे काबिल आफिसर्स की टीम उन के साथ लगाई गई है, वह उनका दी जायंगी । लेकिन फिर भी इतनी बात क्लीयर है कि वह 6 महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे नहीं सकते ।

एक और बात है, यह मामूली कमीशन नहीं है । दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा कमीशन आज तक नहीं बैठा है । नरम बर्न ट्रायल का लिमिटेड स्कोप था । लेकिन जो यह कमीशन बैठा है उसका इतना वाइड

(श्री चरण सिंह)

रैंजिंग स्कोप है कि ऐसा इतिहास में कोई नहीं है। लेकिन इतिहास में इतना बड़ा पाप और एनामिटी भी नहीं हुए हैं। इसलिये चाहे इस में साल लग जाये या डेढ़ साल लग जाये, हम परस्यू करेंगे और शाह साहब से दरख्वास्त करेंगे कि वह तकज़ीफ उठाये और इस काम को पूरा करें। इतिहास उन को भी याद करेगा, आप लोगों को तो याद करेगा ही। लेकिन देर लगेगी।

एक साहब ने कहा कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों के खिलाफ तो बैठा दिया। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमारे खिलाफ बैठा दीजिए, हम तो आपकी मदद करेंगे। आप बता दीजिये, बैठाने की ज़रूरत नहीं, अब लोक पाल बिल आ रहा है। जो पहले लोक पाल बिल तैयार हुआ था, जिसमें और अब के लोक पाल बिल में 4,5 विशेषताएं हैं। हमने आफिसर्स को इसमें नहीं रखा, मिनि टर्स केवल इसमें हैं। आफिसरों को रखने की ज़रूरत नहीं, वरना बहुत देर लगा जायेगी। बिजिलेंस कमीशन बहुत होते हैं, उन में सब आफिसरों के बारे में हो सकता है। तो इससे उन का काम कम हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी इसमें शामिल किया है, क्योंकि और मिनिस्टर्स ईमानदार हो ही नहीं सकते, अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ईमानदार न हों।

हमने एम० पी० जे० को भी उसमें रखा है, क्योंकि अगर पच्चीस सैर ईमानदार एम० पी० जे० कोई गुट बना लें, तो गवर्नमेंट चल ही नहीं सकेगी। पहले बिल में इनवेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था। इनवेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी गवर्नमेंट के डिसिप्लिन और कंट्रोल से बाहर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब गवर्नमेंट के

मिनिस्टर्स की ही तहकीकात होगी, तो अगर हम ने आई० बी० या सी० बी० आई० या आई० बी० सिविल पुलिस को इनवेस्टीगेशन करने के लिए रखा, तो वह ठीक नहीं रहेगा। कल उनका यहा से किसी दूसरी जगह तबादला हो सकता है।

इसलिए हम ने लोक पाल को एक इंडिपेंडेंट इनवेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी एपायंट करने का अधिकार दिया है, बिच बिल बी आःसरेबल ओनली टु दि लोकपाल और नोवाडी एल्स, ताकि वह ईमानदारी से इनवेस्टीगेशन कर सक।

में समझता हू कि यह लोकपाल बिल बहुत जल्दी एक्ट बन जायेगा। और अगर माननीय श्री चन्हाण राज्य सभा में हमारी मदद कर दें, तो वह 5 अगस्त तक भी एक्ट बन सकता है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
What is your reaction?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
We have already accepted it in principle. Please bring the Bill.

श्री चरण सिंह : बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं उसे बहुत जल्दी कैबिनेट में लाने वाला हूँ।

उधर से एक सुझाव आया था — शायद माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह ने कहा हो— कि कमीशन के सामने जो बिटनेस पेश होंगे, उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन का एशोरेंस होना चाहिए। बात बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरीज एक्ट में पहले से ही यह प्रोटेक्शन है कि उस में जो भी शहादत होगी उसकी बिना पर उस गवाह के खिलाफ कोई सिविल या क्रिमिनल केस नहीं दायर होगा। उन्हें पहले ही पूरी प्रोटेक्शन दी हुई है।

पता नहीं, कैसे डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कह दिया — कभी कभी हमारे यहां के लोग भलमनसाहत में कोई कोई बात कह जाते हैं, और डा० स्वामी तो अपने व्यूज के बड़े पक्के आदमी हैं, उनकी जुबान से निकल गया — कि हम फारगिव तो कर सकते हैं, फारगेट नहीं कर सकते। डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी फारगिव या फारगेट कर सकते हैं। चरण सिंह भी बहैसियत चरणसिंह फारगिव कर सकता है। लेकिन बहैसियत इस गवर्नमेंट के एक जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर के वह उन्हें फारगेट नहीं कर सकता है। जिन्होंने पाप किये हैं। इसका कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह मेरा आपका या किसी का जाती मामला नहीं है। बहैसियत एक गवर्नमेंट के हम पब्लिक के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, और आने वाले इतिहास के प्रति भी हम उत्तरदायी हैं। यह मिनिस्ट्री कोई साधुओं की जमात नहीं है। प्रशासकों की है। लिहाजा कोई फारगिव करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है, चाहे वह बहन हो, चाहे वह..... (ग्यबबान) इसलिए नहीं कि महिला के तई कोई नर्म विचार नहीं होने चाहिए, बल्कि इसलिए कि उनके काम से लाखों महिलाओं को तकलीफ पहुंची है। इस लिए उसका कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

और बहुत सी बातें उठाई गई हैं और मैं उन सब का जबाब देना चाहता था। हो सकता है कि मैंने इस वक्त जो तकरीर की है, उसमें मुझ से कोई गलती हो गई हो। इधर के अपने साथियों से माफी मांगने की बात नहीं है लेकिन मेरे जो साथी उधर बैठे हैं, अगर मेरा कोई लफ्ज उन्हें कड़वा लगा हो, तो मैं उनसे माफी चाहता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन इन डिमांड्स को अपनी वीकृति प्रदान करे।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Law and order is, of course, the subject-matter concerning the States. But several Members from both sides have complained bitterly about atrocities on Harijans. May I ask the hon. Home Minister whether he can at least give instructions or write to all the Chief Ministers conveying to them the feelings of this House regarding those atrocities and asking them not only to prevent such atrocities but also to take proper action against those who were responsible for the atrocities? May I get a reply from the hon. Home Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions together, except Cut Motion No. 41 moved by Shri Vayalar Ravi to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions, except No. 41, were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 41, moved by Shri Vayalar Ravi, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be Reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to protect the Harijans from the atrocities.)" (41)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

[18.43 hrs.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Austin, Dr. Henry
Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gopal, Shri K.
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
Wair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg, Shri
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Bashir Ahmad, Shri
Batesnwar Hemram, Shri
Berwa Shri Ram Karwar
Bhara* Bhushan, Shri

Birendra Prasad, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
Chand Ram, Shri
Chandrayati, Shrimati
Charan Singh, Chaudhuri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.

Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Hande, Shri V. G.
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jasrotha, Shri Baldev Singh
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kaldaty, Dr. Bapu
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Parmaj Lal, Shri

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patwary, Shri H. L.
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Ram, Shri R. D.
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthur
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinh, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarda, Shri S. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Shakya, Shri Day Ram
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.

Sinha, Shri Purna

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Somani, Shri S. S.

Suman, Shri Surendra Jha

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Surendra Bikram, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad

Tej Pratap Singh, Shri

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Triwary, Shri Madan

Tur, Shri Mohan Singh

Tayagi, Shri Om Prakash

Ugrasen, Shri

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvender Dutt, Shri

Yuvraj, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 40; Noes: 153.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands Nos. 51 to 61 to the vote of the House. 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, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 51 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Dhirendranath Basu, Kusuma Krishna Murthy, and Jalagam Kondala Rao.

NOES: Sarvshri Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Iqbal Singh Dhillon, Hari-shankar Mahale, Sushil Kumar Dhara, Surath Bahadur Shah, Ram Charan and Shrimati Mrinal Gore.

(Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of 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 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	87,62,000	..	1,75,24,000	..
52.	Cabinet	64,73,000	..	1,24,45,000	..
53.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,73,08,000	..	3,83,84,000	..
54.	Police	70,50,83,000	2,16,67,000	139,03,11,000	40,33,33,000
55.	Census	1,26,79,000	..	2,53,59,000	..
56.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	52,34,16,000	19,39,58,000	104,182,000	32,36,79,000
57.	Delhi	44,13,68,000	26,47,00,000	88,21,86,000	52,93,99,000
58.	Chandigarh	6,51,58,000	3,13,76,000	13,03,17,000	6,27,53,000
59.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,74,24,000	3,77,87,000	15,42,47,000	7,41,75,000
60.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78,96,000	70,04,000	1,57,92,000	1,40,09,000
61.	Lakshadweep	1,52,34,000	52,13,000	3,04,69,000	1,04,25,000

18.45 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 जून, 1977 को महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में जो तारोक्तित प्रश्न संख्या 87 के संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था, उस में कुछ ऐसी बातें अनुत्तरित रह गई हैं, जिनके कारण इस प्रश्न का पुनः चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आप को विदित है, अत्यन्त आशा और विश्वास के साथ जनता ने जनता पार्टी को न केवल लोक सभा में अपितु विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में भी बहुमत में आकर अपनी आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए सत्तारूढ़ किया, पदासीन किया । हमारा भी कर्तव्य है कि हम जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप कार्य आरम्भ करें । जनता पार्टी ने इस प्रकार के कार्य आरम्भ भी किये हैं । महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में भी यद्यपि यह कहा जा रहा है कि इन दिनों काफी महंगाई बढ़ी है, अनेक वस्तुओं का अभाव भी बताया जाता है यह ठीक भी है कि अनेक वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं लेकिन हम अगर इसका पूर्व इतिहास देखें तो बहुत कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो कि पिछली सरकार के द्वारा की गई हैं । पिछली सरकार ने लाखों टन अनाज का आयात जो बाहर से किया था, उसके कारण धड़ाधड़ नोट छापे इसका भी हमारे यहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा । इतना ही नहीं, उस समय की सरकार ने, जैसा कि उस का दावा है 3200 करोड़ रुपये का फोरन एक्सचेंज का रिजर्व बनाया और उस रिजर्व करने में भी नोट छाप कर ही एक्सचेंज किया गया । इस कारण हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा । दूसरे उन्होंने कुछ विदेशों से सौदे किये थे, समझौते किये थे, प्राउन्डन्ट या मूंगफली के निर्यात के

सम्बन्ध में और कुछ दूसरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में भी । इस से भी महंगाई बढ़ी । लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में जिस प्रकार से देश में वस्तुओं की कमी पाई जाती है, उस से महंगाई निश्चित ही बढ़ी है और उस के कारण सभी चिंतित हैं । माननीय मंत्री महोदय के सामने पहले भी यह सवाल आया था और उस समय भी उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था और आश्वासन दिया था कि इस महंगाई को रोकने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने इस दिशा में प्रयत्न भी किया है । उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंडलों से चर्चा की है और दूसरे सामान्य लोगों से भी चर्चा की है, बाहर से तेल के आयात की बात की है । आज तेल की स्थिति क्या है ? प्रत्येक स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को प्रतिदिन 30 ग्राम तेल चाहिये लेकिन आठ या दस ग्राम तेल ही मिल पाता है पहली सरकार ने बाहर से तेल मंगाने के सौदे किये थे और लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये थे लेकिन लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद भी तेल, जितनी मात्रा में मंगाना चाहिए था, नहीं मंगाया गया और उन लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग किया गया । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने इस बारे में दिये गये उत्तर में भी आश्वासन दिया था कि जो तेल आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और उन का दुरुपयोग किया गया था, उस सारे मामले की जांच की जाएगी । 540 करोड़ रुपये के तेल आयात करने के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे जबकि तेल कुल 40 करोड़ रुपये का आयात किया गया । उसके कारण भी तेलों की कमी है जनता सरकार को बदनाम करने की दृष्टि से ऐसा किया गया हो संभवतः व्यापारियों और पिछली सरकार की मिली-भगत हो, यह जांच करने की बात है । इस तरह से पहली सरकार के कारण यह स्थिति आई है लेकिन इस के बाद भी हमें देखना है कि वास्तव में हमारे देश के अन्दर वनस्पति धी की कमी क्यों है ? दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं । क्योंकि उस के दाम काफी बढ़े हैं । इसी तरह से सीमेंट

का देश में अभाव है और बाजार में वह अनु-
उपलब्ध है। उस के पहले भी ब्लैक-मार्केट
था और फिर से ब्लैक-मार्केट आरम्भ हो
गया है। इमर्जेंसी के दौरान भी ब्लैक-
मार्केट इस का होता रहा है। उस वक्त
चुपचाप यह होता था और कोई बोलता
नहीं था। जहां तक दूसरी चीजों का
सवाल है प्रायः सभी के दाम बढ़े हैं, बढ़ते
जा रहे हैं। कोयले के दाम भी 3 प्रतिशत
बढ़े हैं। चाय की कीमतों में एक्सपोर्ट
इयूटी बढ़ने से कुछ कमी आई है। यह
प्रसन्नता की बात है लेकिन सूती कपड़ों में
3 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़े हैं। मूंग, उड़द और
अरहर की दालों की कीमतों में भी 10 प्रतिशत
से 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, जोकि सानान्य
जनता के लिए अत्यधिक है और असह-
नीय भी है।

18.49 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

यदि देश में इस प्रकार की
वृद्धि तत्काल न रोकी गई तो आम आदमी
के लिए जीवन बड़ा कठिन हो जाएगा।
उदारण के तौर पर मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा
कि आज दिल्ली में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के क्या
दाम हैं। आज ही दिल्ली से इन चीजों के
भाव मैंने मालूम करने की कोशिश की है।
कुछ समय पहले मूंग की दाल 3.40 रु०
प्रति किलो थी, वह आज 3.80 रु० है।
राजमा ठाई रुपये किलो बिक रहा था, वह
आज साढ़े पांच रुपये किलो बिक रहा है।
सरसों का तेल साढ़े नौ रुपये से दस रुपये
किलो था वह आज साढ़े बारह रुपये प्रति
किलो है। उड़द की दाल साढ़े तीन रुपये
किलो थी, वह साढ़े चार रुपये किलो है।
अरहर की दाल 3.40 रुपये थी वह
आज 3.70 रु० प्रति किलो है। चने की
दाल डेढ़ रुपये किलो थी जो अब दो रुपये
दस पैसे प्रति किलो बिक रही है। इस
चने की दाल के बारे में मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि
एफ० सी० आई० द्वारा चने की सपोर्ट प्राइस

95 रुपये क्विन्टल थी लेकिन हाल ही में
उसने 145 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल पर इसकी
खरीद की है। इसके कारण चने की
दाल के दाम बढ़े हैं, या यह भी एक कारण
हो सकता है। एफ० सी० आई० के तामने
क्या कारण थे जिससे उस के लिए एक दम
इसकी कीमत बढ़ाने की स्थिति पैदा हुई?
मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस बारे में
मालूम करें। इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी ज्ञात
हुआ है कि बस्मरी के बारे में बहुत बदाबं
आदि बाहर जाती हैं। उसे रोकने हेतु
प्रभावी काम हो।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार
दूसरी वस्तुओं की भी स्थिति है। प्याज
और आलू का सम्बन्ध भी आम आदमी से
है। इसके दाम भी बढ़े हैं। मैंने कि मैंने
आरम्भ में कहा, मुझे मालूम है कि सरकार
कीमतें कम करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है लेकिन
जिस प्रकार से इन पर कंट्रोल पाया जाना चाहिए
था वह नहीं पाया जा सका है। हमारे
विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य गुजरात में,
हैदराबाद में, दिल्ली में और अन्य स्थानों पर,
यह भ्रम फैलाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि
चारों तरफ चीजों का अभाव ही अभाव है,
कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करने में सरकार असमर्थ
रही है, हम कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने की
दिशा में नहीं सोच रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ
कि यह उन्हें गलतफहमी है। आन्दोलनों
और धरनों से इस समस्या का कोई समाधान
नहीं होने वाला है। वे अगर कीमतों की
रोकथाम के बारे में अपने सुझाव दें तो
अधिक उपयोगी होगा। आवश्यक वस्तुएं
उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए और सस्ते दाम पर
होनी चाहिए, इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं
है। लेकिन इस बारे में हमारे मित उपाय
सुझा सकते तो कोई हल खोजा जा सकता है,
अन्यथा, नारेबाजी या धरनों से कोई हल
निकलने वाला नहीं है।

सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं
निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कीमतों के बढ़ने

[डा० ल.मी नारायण पांडेय]

का बहुत बड़ा कारण घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था है। गत वर्ष सात अरब रुपये के घाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था। घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था थी। अभी मार्च में जो अस्थायी बजट पेश किया गया था उसमें भी 6 अरब 32 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया था। जब इस तरह घाटे के बजट आते हैं तो निश्चय ही इनका असर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं पर पड़ता है। पिछले सालों में हमारे देश में जो घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था रही है उसके कारण भी ये कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। बाजार में मनी सप्लाई बढ़ना भी एक कारण है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के प्रभाव को कम करें और इसे कम करके कीमतों को ठीक करने की दिशा में उपाय करें। जब हम इन कीमतों को कम करेंगे तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने जो देश की जनता के सामने वायदा किया है कि सस्ते दामों पर चीजों को उपलब्ध कराएँगे और जीवन की जरूरी चीजों को सुलभ कराएँगे, वह तभी पूरा होगा।

कीमतों का बढ़ना और वेतन बढ़ाने की मांग एक बिसिसस सकिल है। जिस प्रकार कीमतें बढ़ती हैं उसी प्रकार वेतनभांगी कर्मचारियों की वेतन वृद्धि की मांग भी बढ़ती है। वे मांग करते हैं कि हमारा इस वेतन में जीवन यापन नहीं होता। उन्हें जो न्यून वेतन मिलता है, वे उसमें वृद्धि की मांग करते हैं जब जब महंगाई बढ़ी। पिछली सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार की मांगें आ चुकी हैं। पिछली सरकार द्वारा तो एमर्जेंसी स्थिति होते हुए भी इन कीमतों की वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाया था। 1976-77 में बारह साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत कीमत बढ़ी। ये इस साल फरवरी तक बढ़ चुकी थीं उसके बाद चार-पांच प्रतिशत कीमतें और बढ़ी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है। इस बारे में हमें प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे कि कीमतें कम हों। केवल व्यापारियों से निवेदन मात्र से या अपीलें से यह नहीं होगा। भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री

सुब्रह्मण्यम ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया था कि मार्च 1976 तक कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी 15.5 प्रतिशत हुई थी और सरकार इसको कम करने का प्रयत्न कर रही थी। अब जो असर नजर आ रहा है यह उस समय से चले आ रहे एनफ्लेशनरी ट्रेड के कारण नजर आ रहा है। या वह मूल्य कारण है। इस ट्रेड में पिछले तीन चार महीनों के अन्दर जो वृद्धि हुई है लगभग चार पांच प्रतिशत जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं यह उचित नहीं है और इसको रोकने की कठोर कार्यवाही का आप प्रयत्न करें। अन्धधा स्थिति खराब होती चली जायगी, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में कहा है विभिन्न वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े हैं। वहां चावल, गेहूं आदि के दाम भी कुछ बढ़े हैं। गेहूं का भाव जहां 135 रुपये फी क्विंटल हुआ करता था अब 165-170 हो गया है। बासमती चावल की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं। नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ कंज्यूमर्स ने जो सर्वे किया है, उन्होंने उस सर्वे के आधार पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया है। यह चीज 2 जुलाई के स्टेटसमैन में निकली है। उसमें यह निकला है:

"Wheat Desi which was placed at Rs. 138 on March 24, has gone up to Rs. 160 a quintal and even the superior variety is not available to the main market. Ration shop dealers were selling superior wheat in the open market after getting it from Government godowns and were distributing rain-soaked and damaged wheat to ration card-holders after purchasing it from the open market at much cheaper rates. It is also reported that superior quality levy sugar was being sold in the open market and khandasari sulphur is being distributed to ration card-holders. Rice basmati has become costlier by Rs. 45 and bagmati by Rs. 10 during the past three months. Gram, which was placed at Rs. 133 three months ago is now selling at Rs. 165 and kabligram has

jumped up by Rs. 50 to Rs. 280 despite imposition of a ban on the export of pulses to the Gulf countries."

पलिस के एक्सपोर्ट पर बैन लगाया गया है फिर भी उनके दाम बढ़े हैं। इस वृद्धि को रोकने के आपको हर सम्भव उपाय करने चाहिए। मेरा मन है कि आज की वितरण प्रणाली में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। वितरण प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है। पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो दोनों को ही ज्ञान हेतु ठीक करना होगा। क्योंकि वर्तमान प्रणाली बहुत कारगर साबित नहीं हो रही है। वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि बाजार में ठीक नहीं है। इसमें आमूल्यूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है, इस पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसको आप निश्चित दिशा दें। इसको आप सुव्यवस्थित करें, एक सरीखा इसको सब जगह लागू करें। आप देखें कि जिन वस्तुओं का अभाव हो जाता है वह न हो, आम जनता की आवश्यकता की जो चीजें हैं वे आसानी से मुलभ हों। कभी एक स्थान पर कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं होता तो दूसरे स्थान पर गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं होता, तीसरे स्थान पर शक्कर उपलब्ध नहीं होती और चौथे पर कोई चौथी चीज उपलब्ध नहीं होती। राशन शाप्स पर भी कई वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। बीच में उनकी उपलब्धि बाजार में सुगम हो गई थी। इस वास्ते उनकी उपलब्धि राशन शाप्स में नहीं होती थी। अब जबकि बाजार में उनकी उपलब्धि कम है इस वास्ते कुछ वस्तुओं को आपको राशन शाप्स पर उपलब्ध कराने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। हमें देखनी है कि हमारे आवश्यकता क्या हैं? उत्पादन क्या है? कमी कितनी है? हमारे भण्डारों की स्थिति क्या है? इन सब को व्यवस्थित करने की जरूरत है।

आज सीमेंट बाजार में तीस रुपये या पैंतीस रुपये प्रति बोरी के हिसाब से मिलता है। वह भी लुके छिपे दिया जाता है। यह आम भावना है कि इसका अभाव पैदा करने के

प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, कमी बताने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। कभी फक्टरीज वाले समय पर सप्लाई नहीं करते तो कभी डीलर्स कठिनाई पैदा करते हैं। चाय की बात को आप लें। जब चाय के बारे में प्रश्नोत्तर हुए थे तब मैंने बताया था कि चाय वालों ने कोई अंडर हैंड डील तो पुरानी सरकार ने नहीं किया था जिसके कारण उसको चाय के दाम बढ़ाने की छूट दे दी गई थी वशर्ते कि वे पहली सरकार को इलेक्शन में पैसा दे दें। और संभवतः यही कारण था कि तत्काल चाय के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए थे। दूसरी वस्तुओं के बारे में भी ऐसी ही बात हो सकती है। उनके बारे में हो सकता है कि कोई अंडर हैंड डीलिंग हुआ हो। कपड़े के दामों के बढ़ाने के बारे में भी परस्पर आदान-प्रदान की बात हुई हो और इस प्रकार से चार पांच प्रतिशत दाम बढ़ गए हों। ट्रेक्टर या ट्रेक्टर पार्ट्स के दाम तथा अन्य उपकरणों के दाम भी इसी तरह बढ़ते गए हों, उनमें भी असंतोष की स्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिशें की गई हैं। अतः कीमतों के निर्धारण पर नियंत्रण हो—मनाफे का आधार तय किया जाये।

19 hrs.

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार कीमतों में बोलंटरी कट की बात कही है कुछ औद्योगिक घरानों ने, और कुछ ने प्राइसेज में बोलंटरी कट स्वीकार किया है और कुछ कीमतें कम हुई हैं, लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार से कीमतें चल रही हैं वह और कम हों। जो प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ा है वह 185 पर चला गया है, और वह भी 1970-71 को आधार मान कर, जनवरी-मार्च, 1977 में यह 155 के लगभग था। लेकिन वह पिछले चार महीनों में दुगना बढ़ा है, वह नीचे आये इस बारे में भी विचार करके मंत्री जी कोई दिशा देंगे जिससे महुंगाई को रोका जा सके और जनता को जो हमसे आकांक्षाएँ हैं उनकी हम पूर्ति कर सकेंगे।

डा० हुशीला नायर (झांसी) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से बहुत परेशानी हो रही है हर एक को, सब चीजों की कीमत बढ़ रही है, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनका जो परिणाम आना चाहिये वह नहीं आ रहा। परसों के इकोनामिक टाइम्स में ऐसा आना चाहिये ऐसा निकला है कि जो दालों की कीमतें बढ़ रही है जिसका कारण यह है कि व्यापारी अग्रे दालें ले कर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जमा करके रखे हैं। क्या दालें कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखी जानी चाहियें? वहां तो फल रखे जाते हैं। तो इस तरह से अड़ाई करोड़ की दालों को इकट्ठा करके रखने के लिए उसको क्रेडिट कहां से मिलता है? उस क्रेडिट पर क्यों सरकार पाबन्दी नहीं लगाती? पुरानी सरकार ने बहुत गलत काम किये जिनका परिणाम है आज की मूल्य वृद्धि। लेकिन आज तीन महीने से ऊपर हमारी सरकार को हो गये, हमको देखना चाहिये कि व्यापारी वर्ग जो गलत तरीके से चल रहा है उसको कैसे दुरुस्त किया जाय। जो दालें कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखी गई हैं उसको रोका जाय।

इसी प्रकार हमने देखा कि सरकार ने चीनी अधिक मात्रा में बाजार के लिये दे दी और इतनी अधिक रिलीज कर दी कि मार्केट में चीनी का दाम कम हो जाये। लेकिन व्यापारी वर्ग वह चीनी उठा नहीं रहा है। क्यों नहीं उठा रहे हैं? आर्टिफिशियल स्केयसिटि पैदा करना चाहते हैं। दालों में भी और चीनी में भी, और दाम बढ़ाकर पैसा बनाना चाहते हैं। तो सरकार को इसका कोई उपाय ढूँढना होगा। यह सब नहीं चल सकता है; इसको हम रोकना नहीं कर सकते हैं।

फिर तेल की बात देखिये। मंत्री जी से हम लोग मिले थे, महिलाओं की तरफ से हमने महिला दक्षता समिति बनाई है, उस समिति के सदस्य हमें यह शिकायत ले कर

गए थे कि तेल बहुत महंगा मिल रहा है। बम्बई 8.50 पर किलो मिलता है तो देहली में क्यों नहीं? उन्होंने कहा कि रेप सीड आयाल आप लीजिये 8.40 पैसे में दिल्ली में मिल सकता है। हमने सब दुकानों पर देखा, लेकिन किसी दुकान में वह आयाल नहीं मिलता है। हमने इनके अधिकारियों से पूछा तो हमको पता चला कि पिछले 2-3 महीने में 5,200 टन रेप सीड आयाल दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दिया गया। वह कहाँ गया? क्यों नहीं हमको मिलता? हमें पता चला है कि वह रेप सीड आयाल सरसों के तेल में एडलट्रेड किया जाता है, फस्टर्ड आयाल में, और वह फस्टर्ड आयाल 13.50 पैसे में बिक रहा है। 8.40 पैसे की चीज ले कर एडलट्रेशन कर के 13.50 पैसे में बच रहे हैं, सब होटल वाले, पकोड़ा तलने वाले, हलवाई, रेप सीड आयाल इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लेकिन ग्राहक को सुपार बाजार में, कोओपरेटिव स्टोर्स में वह तेल नहीं मिलता और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर नहीं मिलता। हमने पूछा क्यों फेयर प्राइस शाप्स में नहीं मिलता तो कहा गया कि उनके पास सेल्सटेक्स का लाइसेंस नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना है कि इसका कोई उपाय ढूँढना चाहिये, वितरण प्रणाली को सुधारना चाहिये। अगर व्यापारी लोग इस तरह करेंगे तो मंत्री महोदय को कोई दूसरा तरीका वितरण का सोचना होगा, जिससे जिन चीजों के दाम कम करने का यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, और दाम कम हो सकते हैं, अगर गलत काम न हों, तो दालों का स्टोरेज न हो, चीनी जौ नहीं उठाई जा रही है, वह उठाई जाये, तेल जो दिया गया है वह कंज्यूमर्स को मिले बजाये अडलट्रेड करने वाले या बड़े बड़े होटल्स वालों को, तो इसका इंतजाम हो सकता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि यह कदम नहीं उठाये गए। क्या इन कदमों का उनका इरादा है, अगर है, तो क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that he has made a statement on 14th June, 1977. It is already one month old. He has again and again promised in the House that he would come forward with certain measures to contain the rise in prices. I appreciate Shri Dharia's statement as also his action and all that. But, will your public distribution system be in order?

In your statement, you have also envisaged the machinery which you are going to set up. The present Government's budget proposals framed by Shri Patel have already been injected into certain things. I hope my friends from the other side would realise that those who are defending the proposals ought to know how they behave with respect. It has been reported that after the elections and Janata Party's coming into power, the preparation of the price index has not been done properly throughout the country. The figures given are all distorted ones. In that way, far-reaching consequence has happened.

The sudden removal of the installed Governments is also an indication of the concentration of the Government's machinery towards consolidating political forces. That means we have come to this situation that the economic gains have been lost. It has very clearly been stated in this article—it is very nice to go through that—that:

"As the Janata Government, after its victory, by dismissing nine State Governments, opted for a course of confrontation instead of a course of reconciliation, political tensions in the country will persist, notwithstanding the expected rout of Congress in the Assembly election. The wholesale dismissal of State Governments is like sowing the wind. The harvest will be a whirlwind."

The most important result of the economic operation is price rise and increased money supply. These are the contributory factors for rise in prices.

I hope that you would not subscribe to the attitude and the statements made or views expressed by several people recently. Even the Prime Minister only appealed to the traders and said that the prices are going up for the last three months and something should be done to bring them down. I would like to know whether the Government of India with all its wide powers would only appeal to the traders. The prices of hundreds of essential commodities are on the increase. Of course, it is easy to make a political gimmick and say that it is because of the acts of the previous government. But you can say that only once. It will not be a correct attitude on the part of the government. The fact is that certain measures that you should have taken, you have not taken. You are not taking any stringent action against the hoarders and blackmarketeers. Smuggling activities have again appeared in the coastal areas. A parallel economy is going to be built.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the public distribution system. Ultimately it is going to be one of the important remedy for controlling the prices. But, Sir, it has been reported in the Press and I quote:

"His Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, with his Swatantra background, may be tempted to reduce the area of public expenditure and leave large scope for the private sector. He has initiated a move to prune the plan expenditure by Rs. 1,000 crores this year. But in the non-farm sector "... public investment remains the pace-setter for the economy. This fact cannot be wished away over-night."

So, Sir, my point is if you want to achieve some results you have to come out with certain concrete measures. The big manufacturers and the farmers are creating an artificial scarcity. I would like to say that we have to take over the distribution system. We have to take over the entire control of the production of the private people who are producing essential commodities

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

and ensure proper public distribution of the same throughout the country. Unless you do that you cannot control it. I hope that the consumer cooperative markets would be strengthened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa you are making a speech. You can only ask questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to know whether the present Government would follow a laissez faire policy or it is going to come out with its socialist policy and take over the production and distribution system thus ensuring a control on prices? I would also like to know whether you are going to introduce remedial measures and take stern action against the black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the wholesale Price index for all commodities increased by 11.9 per cent between April 1976 and March 1977. This price rise had started long ago, particularly during Mrs. Gandhi's regime, if I remember correctly, from December 1973 or from the beginning of 1974. During the same period, price index of primary articles which include food articles also, had risen considerably. What I am saying is that this tendency is continuing. Why is the price-rise continuing and why have you not been able to reverse it?

Now, you are aware that there has been unproductive non-plan expenditure beyond a certain limit and that has been increasing over the last 30 years or so. It is not a new thing that you have an expenditure on administration and on police; and there are all sorts of unproductive expenditures. Don't you think that that is one of the reasons for rise in price?

Then, what about making effective credit squeeze, particularly, on food items? The hoarders stock full of pulses but they declare them as oil

cakes. That is why they get the credit from the banks. Although the Government may do credit squeeze, on paper it may not be done. Now, for massive de-hoarding, people's co-operation is necessary. There is a stockpile of various consumer items including food items. I do not know why there is a price rise in consumer goods. The anti-social elements have been very active. I would request the hon. Minister to please catch them by a short collar and prosecute them and deal with them properly.

Dr. Nayar has mentioned about the rapeseed oil. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the fair distribution of this item to the community at large, because the cost of this item is not within the reach. It is very high. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly see that this item is distributed through public distribution system to the entire country, specially in those areas, where food itself is a big problem, namely, West Bengal, North Eastern regions like Nagaland, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, etc where the transportation cost is very high. Unless you put up a network of public distribution system which Mrs. Gandhi in a planned manner and With a socialist garb gradually dismantled, you cannot ensure equal distribution of this item.

My last point is very important which involves millions of people in this country. There was a secret circular issued by a great socialist Minister, namely, Mr. Raghunatha Reddy for a compilation of cost of price index by the Labour Bureau, Simla. This secret circular was issued mainly to exclude certain essential food items so that the price of living index number could be kept low. And it has deprived the workers from getting their dues from Government institutions as well as private sector. I would like to have specific answers from the hon. Minister as to what the present Government proposes to do in this matter.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में तेल के भाव जब बढ़े तो संसार के सारे भाव हिल गए। भारत में दो सेठ हैं — एक सरकारी और एक गैर-सरकारी। जब भाव की बढ़ोतरी होती है तो सिर्फ गैर-सरकारी सेठ ही जनता को लूटते हैं, यह सत्य नहीं है, सरकारी सेठ भी भाव में जनता को लूटने के दोषी हैं। यह परम्परा तीन महीने में बदल गई, यह बात सत्य नहीं है। जैसे कोयला, तेल, चीनी, कपड़ा, चावल और अनाज इन सबके हमारे सरकारी भण्डार भी हैं और गैर-सरकारी भण्डार भी हैं। अगर इनके भावों को कम करने की कोई बात हो सके, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इतनी जल्दी कर सकेगी।

इस वक़्त यह सवाल इस तरह से आया है जैसे कोई रूटीन बात हो, जैसे पालियामेंट में लोग बोला करते हैं। हमारी सरकार को भी इस बात से कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है और मेम्बरान को भी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्डस पास होते ही सब उठ कर चले गए। जिन को सवाल पूछना था, वे बैठे हैं, मोहन धारिया जी इस लिए बैठे हैं कि उन की ड्यूटी थी। इतने अहम सवाल पर किसी को कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है न पक्ष वालों को और न विपक्ष वालों को, सब उठ कर चले गए। लेकिन मैं सवाल उठाने वाले को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह कितनी गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात है, हम लोग जो चुने हुए लोग हैं, किस तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा कर रहे हैं, आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

6 आने या 7 आने रोज की आम-दनी वाले को ये सरकारी सेठ और गैर-

सरकारी सेठ दोनों लूट रहे हैं और दोनों एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से भी हमें कोई चीज सस्ती नहीं मिल रही है, चाहे तेल हो, कपड़ा हो, कोयला हो, इसी तरह से गैर-सरकारी सेठ कर रहा है। ये दोनों सेठ ऊपर से मिले हुए हैं और दोनों मिल कर लूट रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ — क्या इस पुरानी परम्परा के खिलाफ वे खुल कर यह बयान देंगे कि भारत का सरकारी सेठ इस लिए सेठ नहीं है कि वह गैर-सरकारी सेठ की लूट का साक्षीदार बने, बल्कि भारत का सरकारी सेठ अगर गैर-सरकारी सेठ लूटेगा तो मार्केट में आकर लूट को बन्द करेगा। और गैर-सरकारी सेठ को जेल में भेजेगा। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं तो मैं 6 आने वाले लोगों से कहूँगा कि यह सदन कुछ करने वाला नहीं है, इस लिए उठो और सरकारी सेठ व गैर-सरकारी सेठ दोनों की गर्दन पकड़ कर इनका इलाज करो। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जवाब दें।

श्री महोलाल (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 55 provides that those who obtain priority, four persons, they alone can be allowed to ask questions. The rest are not allowed. Then the difficulty will be that half an hour discussion will be prolonged and more time will be consumed. I request hon. Members like Kachavaiya and others not to rise in their seats to put questions. The Minister will not be able to reply. Ravi was one of the persons who did not get priority. Only four persons are allowed and the names are there. I am sorry I cannot allow others. The hon. Minister will reply now.. (Interruptions) Rules do not permit

others. Let us listen to the hon. Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I entirely share the concern of the hon. Members and particularly my esteemed colleague Shri Mani Ram Bagri that when this important issue is being discussed, the attendance in the House is nearly negligible. It is one of the matters of great concern for the country that the prices have gone up. Even though the articles are available in the country, the prices are prohibitive and naturally it is not possible for the common man to get them at reasonable prices. Therefore, I look at this issue with all seriousness.

When we discussed the demands of my Ministry, I had dealt with several questions that have been raised just now and you may perhaps recollect that almost all these questions were put by the Members in their speeches and I had replied to them at great length. It is true that even after May 1977, the prices have gone up. I do not want to go into the figures, but I can bring to the notice of the House that in the year 1976, in between March and June, while the rise in prices was of the order of 5.5 per cent, during the same period in 1977 it has been of the order of 2.7 per cent. Sir, all possible efforts are being made to contain the prices. But I would like the hon. Members to take into consideration the fact that even though there was Emergency, even though there were drastic measures taken by the Government, there were inflationary trends in the country. During the period of twelve months, March 1976 to March 1977, the prices have gone up by nearly 12 per cent. As I have already indicated there are several reasons for this. I would not like to consume more time of the House. But it is very much true that the deficit financing was of the order of nearly

Rs. 670 crores during that year and therefore, the Finance Minister has taken care to see that in the year 1977-78, it is of the order of only Rs. 70 crores. The increase in the money supply was of the order of 17 per cent, while the increase in national income was hardly 2 per cent and this was one of the reasons. There are certain areas like oilseeds where the production has suffered. The production of groundnuts came down from 70 lakh tonnes to 50 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton came down from 70 lakhs of bales to nearly 58 lakhs of bales. In many areas, I can quote the figures. Regarding pulses this House may, perhaps, be aware that the production has remained in between 11 million tonnes and 12 million tonnes in spite of the constant rise of population in the last twelve years. It was only in 1975 that the production has gone beyond 12 million tonnes. Otherwise, it has never gone beyond that.

In the field of Research and Development, we have not made that dent which we should have and the production of pulses has remained as it was before ten years while the population and demand have gone up considerably.

I do not want to defend. I do not want to treat this issue of prices, particularly those of the essential commodities and articles which are to be made available to the people at large, a political issue. On the contrary, I want to make it abundantly clear that it is the duty of any responsible Government to make available the essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices. I would like to assure the House on behalf of our Government, that we very much stand by this pledge and it is in this context that we have taken up several measures, short-term measures, immediate measures and long-term measures.

I dealt with the Massive Distribution System in my earlier reply. Here, I would like to reiterate that when I speak of the Massive Distribution System, it is not the distribution system alone that I have in my mind. What are the essential commodities required by the country, what is the likely growth of population, to that extent what are the priorities that shall have to be given to their production, how do we produce those agricultural or industrial commodities, after production, how shall we procure them, store them, transport them and distribute them so that they are available to the common man at reasonable prices—that is the main philosophy behind the massive distribution system. I have made it clear that the government stands by it. Mr. Lakkappa will appreciate that it is only a socialist government committed to the common man that can accept that sort of programme and no *laissez faire* economy will accept that programme. We are very much concerned with the common man and so far as that pledge to the people is concerned, there is no question of withdrawing from it.

Hon. members have raised several issues. Dr. Pandeya made many suggestions. I am very much with him in what all he said and there is nothing to dispute about it. It is true that the production of cement had suffered because of shortage of power. In some States the shortage of power was of the order of 50 per cent, 40 per cent, 30 per cent and so on. So naturally, cement production suffered because of shortage of good rains, for the current quarter—July to September—it has been decided that instead of 18 per cent cut in cement supply, it will be of the order of 15 per cent and in days to come it may be possible to reduce it further. I took up the matter with all the Chief Ministers concerned. Wherever power was available, I had negotiations. Kerala made their

power available to Tamilnadu. Maharashtra is getting power from Andhra. Negotiations are going on with Karnataka and so on. That is how we are trying to take care of the cement plants. So far as the northern areas are concerned, good monsoon has certainly helped power generation. Some States have consented to my request that the power cut should not be made applicable to the cement industry. So, there are various areas where we have operated and I am sure all these will have an effect on cement production. It is true that taking advantage of the scarce conditions, certain dealers did not make available cement at the prescribed rates. I request the Members of Parliament to get that information from their constituencies and let me know who are those dealers and action will be taken against them. Even the manufacturers have agreed that the dealership of such dealers would be cancelled. There are certain factories against whom also complaints have been received. Mr. Lakkappa asked whether we are going to take over those cement factories. We may not take up the production, but if any cement industry misbehaves and does not make allocations to the dealers as agreed to by them, under the Essential Commodities Act, we shall, if necessary, take over the cement produced by that factory for distribution and the distribution will be made by the Government. We shall not deter from that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about Mr. Kachwai's question that some dealers refuse to sell cement bags?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, Sushilaji also raised the issue that under the Essential Commodities Act what is the action that we are going to take. In Delhi, as it was rightly pointed out by Sushilaji here, the Delhi Administration has made that much of oil available. Then why did it not reach the customers? Under the Essential Commodities Act which is now in force in the coun-

[Shri Mohan Dharial]
try, the powers are delegated to the State Governments, including Delhi Administration and I would like to appeal that all the State Governments and the Union Territories, those who are enjoying adequate powers, should immediately apply these provisions and should take deterrent steps under this very Act itself. I have been requesting the State Governments, but they are not doing it. Sushilaji brought to the notice of the House that the news is there that the cold storages are being utilised and Rs. 2½ crores worth of pulses are stored. I am not sure of this information, but no sooner I get the information, Dr. Nair will be happy to note that immediately I will...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चावल, गेहूं, दालें बंगला देश, नेपाल आदि पड़ोसी देशों को जा रही हैं।

श्री मोहन धारिया : आपके सहयोग से उनको भी रोकेंगे।

Sir, she has rightly pointed out, I have also got the news. No sooner did I get the news then I sent a telex message to the Minister of Civil Supplies of the Maharashtra Government telling him to take immediate action. I contacted the Governor of the Reserve Bank to find out how this credit was made available and he has assured me that he would send a Special Officer. He would be coming tomorrow or the day after with all possible information. I am equally concerned. Sushilaji was very much right. Some other friends including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and others were very much right in asking how this credit becomes available. We have also instructed the Reserve Bank and also all the banks through the Reserve Bank that so far as the essential commodities and articles are concerned, the advance is to be made, and there the margin

should be maximum from the borrowers' end and minimum from the bankers' end. We have made it very clear. But may be some undue advantages under this or that pretext might be taken and here we would very much like to enquire into and take whatever action is possible.

Sir, it has been said regarding the smuggling of the various articles.

श्री माहीलाल : कोल्ड स्टोरेज में दालें मिली हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : हमें मालूम नहीं है। यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। उनको कह सकते हैं। हर स्टोर में हम नहीं जा सकते हैं। कोई दिक्कत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को हो और वे लिख कर दें तो हम मदद जो हो सकेगी करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारा पूरा सहयोग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ इस बारे में रहेगा।

डा० सुशीला नायर : शूगर जो लिफ्ट नहीं की जाती है उसके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे।

श्री मोहन धारिया : लिफ्ट नहीं करेंगे तो वह कहाँ जा सकती है। अगले महीने का जो कोटा तय करना है एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ उसने बारे में बातचीत हुई है। अगस्त के लिए जो कुछ लिफ्ट करना है उसका एनाउंसमेंट कर दिया जाएगा। अगर वे लिफ्ट नहीं करते हैं और कोई राज्यों में दिक्कत है तो ध्यान दूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गहरों में चीनी एक किलो दी जाती है और गांवों में दो सो ग्राम। जो गन्ना पैदा करे उसको भी तो पूरी चीनी मिलनी चाहिए। वितरण व्यवस्था आप ठीक करेंगे।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I would like to know that in view of the fact that the coming months are festival months, whether the Ministry is taking any special measures.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already discussed the matter with the Minister of Agriculture. It is in his hands. As you are all aware, sugar is with the Agriculture Minister, but I have brought to his notice that the next month is a month of festivals. So, naturally perhaps more demand will be there.

Dr. Sushila Ji asked: "If, after making these allocations available, we find that the sugar has not been lifted and that scarcity has been created, what happens?" I will look into it; and wherever it is not lifted, I will take certain measures.

Regarding the question posed by my friend Mr Kachwai, viz. that it is in the urban areas that a greater quantum of sugar is given on ration cards, and that in rural areas a lesser quantum is given, we see to it that for every State a certain quota is made available out of levy sugar; and it is for the State government to decide how it is to be distributed. Because of the rise in the production of sugar, I am sure that the situation next year will be quite favourable. The quantity of sugar needed by the country is 38 lakh to 40 lakh tonnes and during the current year, production will be of the order of 52 lakh tonnes. Besides this, there will be some backlog. Under the circumstances, I don't think there will be any scarcity of sugar, as far as India is concerned.

Regarding smuggling, it is true that there are reports that certain amount of smuggling has been taking place. But by and large we have alerted all our agencies, viz., those who are taking care against smuggling. Whatever may be the places from which reports may be received, we immediately try to take such action. By and large I should say that the prices

of pulses have not gone up, because of lot of smuggling taking place; prices have gone up because of artificial shortage and scarcity. Increase in money supply is also there, along with certain other reasons.

A very vital question was raised by Shri Mani Ram Ji. The pub-

कि क्या एक तरफ निजी सेठ रहेगा और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी सेठ रहेगा, और क्या दोनों यही काम करेंगे लोगों को लूटने का। उन्होंने मुझसे कुछ आश्वासन मांगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर सरकारी सेठ ऐसी भूमिका भ्रदा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

lie sector organizations are meant for the socio-economic transformation of the country; and if the private sector tries to loot and squeeze the country, the public sector shall certainly take care by commanding the heights of the economy. I can give one illustration: refined oil is now being made available at Rs. 8.50, while the price of refined oil was Rs. 11.50 per kg. It is the public sector undertaking, viz. the State Trading Corporation which is, by and large, now taking care of the people. We have not helped these public sector organizations which need to have money and organization; but we would like to take care of the people. I would assure Shri Mani Ram Ji that we will take action. There may be some difficulties; but as far as the public sector is concerned, it stands for the welfare of the people. It stands for coming to the aid of the people, as against the private sector.

By and large, I have covered the points. As far as exports are concerned, I have made it very clear. I would like to reiterate that policy, as the Commerce Minister.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या आप इस परिस्थिति में हैं कि आप यह विश्वास दिला सकते हैं सदन के माध्यम से कि

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

भावों को बढ़ने नहीं दिया जायगा, या भावों को पीछे रखा जाएगा ? एक तो यह कहना कि यत्न करेंगे जो हर शासन कहता है, इससे काम नहीं चलता । क्या आप इस परिस्थिति में हैं, आप यह विश्वास दे सकते हैं कि इस आगे भावों को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे या घटा देंगे ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : सभाप जी, शासन की नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट। जैसे मैंने यह कहा था कि कुछ इंडेस्ट्रियल्स ने प्रस्ताव रखा कि

We would like to freeze the prices. But, as I have said, freezing the price at the present level is freezing the agonies of the people. What I want is the lowering of the prices. Therefore, the policy of the Government is absolutely clear. We would very much like to lower the prices. I would like to assure the House that the Government is very much engaged in taking all possible steps to see that the prices are brought down.

It is true that we have created an atmosphere of trust in the minds of the business community. But if somebody is under the impression that liberty is licence, it will not be allowed. In this regard, after the emergency we again do not want that atmosphere of terrorism in the country. Therefore, we very much want that atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. So, if there were certain appeals by the Prime Minister and myself, we have committed no wrong. They are very much in the interests of our country. Let good sense prevail over them. But if it does not, in that case, we stand by

the people, because we are here as representatives of the people. In order to protect the people, if certain stringent measures are called for, they will automatically follow.

Regarding exports the policy of the Government and our emphasis are very clear. Whatever is required by the common man here by way of essential articles and commodities for domestic consumption, the export of these articles and commodities will not be allowed. They will be allowed only after taking care of the country. They would be allowed after taking care of the cattle, poultry and other things that are needed by the common man. This is our policy.

Lastly, I would like to assure this House that the Government is very much concerned about this, but we would like to have your co-operation also. If you want to strengthen the whole massive distribution system, it is not possible for the Government to have its own shops to run them. So, we would like to have the co-operative sector strengthened. If the hon. Members could create a network of co-operatives in their constituencies, it will go a long way in creating and perfecting that system. Therefore, the involvement of the people, Members of Parliament and the elected representatives is equally relevant, so far as price rise is concerned. I am sure it is possible for the Government, with the co-operation of all, not only to contain the prices but also to see that essential commodities and articles are available to the common man at cheaper prices.

19.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 14, 1977/Asadha 23, 1899 (Saka)