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Chaitra 12, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 1, 1976/Chaitra 12,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri V. S. Sivaprakasam who passed away at Mannargudi in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu on the 28th March, 1976 at the age of 61.

Shri Sivaprakasam was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. He worked for the welfare of depressed classes in Madurai District and was also associated with several social organisations.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Work Load of Women Workers in Tea Plantations

*342. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in tea plantations particularly in 164 LS—1.

2

West Bengal and Assam, the work load of women workers has been increased after passing of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Governments of Assam, West Bengal etc. have stated as follows:—

Assam: "No increase in workload of women workers in tea noticed. At least no complaint received so far."

Bihar: "In this State there has been no increase in the workload of women workers after passing of Equal Remuneration Bill, 1976. Accordingly no action is called for."

Himachal Pradesh: "At present 13 tea-plantations are covered under the Plantations Labour Act 1951. The provisions of Equal Remuneration Ordinance have been enforced in the above tea estates. The disparity in the wages of female employees has been removed and they are getting equal wages since October 1975. No instance of increase in the workload on women workers after passing of the legislation has been reported."

Tamil Nadu: "Consequent on the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Ordinance of 1975, since replaced by an Act, there has been no complaint of any increase in workload for women working in tea plantations."

Tripura: "Plantations were instructed to pay equal wages both to male and female workers in Plantation following Equal Remuneration Ordinance and notification from Central Government fixing 15th of October 1975 as the date to make it effective in the plantations. Female workers were being paid at a lower rate and at the same time their workload was also considerably lower than that of the men folk. Question arose whether workload of women workers should also be raised to standard fixed for male workers while bringing their wages at par with that of male workers. A meeting of employers' and workers' representatives was called and they were instructed to examine the issue at greater length and find out some way out. It is taking some time as it involves discussion at all levels."

West Bengal: "(a) No specific complaint as to the increase in the workload on women workers after the passing of the Equal Remuneration Ordinance in any particular tea garden in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise."

2. However, the Ministry of Labour propose to have a review of the implementation of the legislation in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In the statement I don't find anything about West Bengal. Five weeks ago I visited some tea areas in north West Bengal, in Jalpaiguri District. There, I got a universal complaint from all tea gardens that, after this Act was passed here, the workload of all women workers has increased, and there is great resentment in all tea gardens. From other tea gardens also, particularly in Assam, I have got similar reports. But here the Minister has made the statement that no increase in work-load of women workers has been noticed or, at least, that no complaint has been received

so far. But nothing is stated about West Bengal. So, my point is whether any memorandum has been received by the Minister complaining about the increase in work-load and, if received, what are those complaints; and if not received, will the Minister take into account that it is a fact that everywhere, on the plea of equal work for equal wages, the work-load of women workers has been increased to a considerable extent?

There is also a complaint that, where equal wages were being paid earlier, the work-load of male workers has also increased on the plea that the women workers' work is much less than the male workers' and so, if equal wage is to be received by male workers now, they will have to be given more work than previously.

So, both ways, these complaints have been received. I want the Minister to enlighten us, if no complaint is there, whether he is prepared to look into the matter and ask the Unions to send these complaints if there are any.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have indicated in the statement the replies sent by several State Governments with regard to this matter. With regard to the other aspects, which the hon. Member has referred to, whether any complaint has been received by me, the All-India Plantation Workers Federation, Calcutta had pointed out on December 19, 1975 that in no estate, women are getting equal wages after the promulgation of the ordinance. Similarly, the Neelamalai Plantation Workers Union, Coonoor had stated in a letter dated January 2, 1976:

"In the plantation industry, it has been the practice to employ all men in grade I and all women in grade II. This is evident from the fact that in the plantation industry, not a single woman is in grade I and the male workers in grade II. The major operation in a tea

garden is plucking of tea leaves in which men and women are employed. Men are paid 50 p. higher wages than women, although both are doing the same job. It is also universally accepted that women are more skilled, efficient, deft and productive than men in this operation."

This is the complaint that has been received. When I happened to be in Calcutta, I mentioned this matter to the Labour Minister and requested him to go into this matter, discuss with the parties concerned and see in what manner the Equal Remuneration Act can be implemented. I propose to take up review of the implementation at the Ministers' level itself with these State Governments and see in what manner this problem can be solved.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have also got the complaint that women labourers are being retrenched at this plea that they are not capable of giving the same work as men, though drawing the same wages. Have you any knowledge of this and will you take steps to see that women labourers are not retrenched?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: At certain places this matter was mentioned to me. I brought it to the notice of the Labour Minister in West Bengal also. But now after the law has been promulgated with regard to the retrenchment and the law covers even the plantations also, the matter takes a different complexion.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, there is a reflection that all the State Governments are smug and complacent and only say that no complaint has been received. I may point out that a Coordination Committee of plantation workers union in Jalpaiguri had passed a resolution and forwarded it to the State Government regarding discrimination that is taking place there and the unilateral increase in

the workload. The Minister has been making these references and I would like to know, how he is going to review the implementation of the Act. How many State Governments have carried out the statutory obligation of setting up advisory committees, because it is true that the question of employment opportunities, retrenchment and so on can be handled at the State level through representatives of the various organizations that are involved. Further, have the State Governments appointed the Special Officer which is envisaged in the Act, and who has to deal with the complaints that arise out of the operation of the Equal Remuneration Act? It is only when these various provisions are implemented that we will also be in a position to take up these issues and get them speedily implemented instead of having to come every time to the Parliament with a question like this which delays the whole thing.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: When this matter was discussed at the Labour Ministers' Conference in January, some of the Labour Ministers expressed that they needed about three months to provide for the Advisory Committees and also for the appointment of special officers. No doubt, the Ordinance was passed on 26-9-75 and later on, it was passed into law by Parliament. I can assure this House and the hon. Member that I will myself personally contact the Labour Ministers of the concerned Governments and try to speed up the appointment of the Advisory Committees and also the Special Officers.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If there is an officer, he can do it in 24 hours

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The law itself provides for the appointment of the Advisory Committee and other concerned officers. I will myself contact the concerned authorities and see that this matter is speeded up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is reassuring that the Minister has been pleased to assure the House that he would take a personal interest in the matter and see that the appointment of the Advisory Committees and the concerned officers is speeded up, in consultation with the Labour Ministers

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister if he is aware of the fact that it is not only the question of the distribution of the workload in the plantation industry, particularly, in the tea plantations but in some regions the workers are being paid much less. For example, the Darjeeling tea workers and plantation workers are getting 42 paise less than what workers in other areas are getting notwithstanding the fact that the Darjeeling tea is the highest priced tea in the world

Secondly, how the Government

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please do not go into the larger question. This is regarding the workload of women workers.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
Whether it is men worker or women worker, all workers in Darjeeling tea gardens get 42 paise less. How will the Labour Minister try to co-ordinate all facilities that are to be given to the plantation workers because most of the facilities are not given? What is the machinery the Labour Ministry has either in the Centre or in the States?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Next question, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

Increase in Unemployment in Urban Areas

+
*343. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country crossed 90 lakhs at the end of December, 1975.

(b) the number of educated job-seekers in this total;

(c) the factors responsible for the sharp rise in the number of job-seekers in the urban areas; and

(d) what are the schemes of Government to meet this growing urban unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (b) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register as on 31-12-1975 was 93.26 lakhs of whom 47.84 lakhs* have educated (Matriculates and above).

(c) The main reasons for increase in the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are (i) faster growth of the Labour force as compared to the employment opportunities generated by development schemes; (ii) short-falls in the rate of economic growth which affected the absorptive capacity of the economy; (iii) increased output from educational institutions during the past few years.

*Provisional.

(d) Bulk of employment opportunities to the unemployed would be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan through the implementation of Plan programmes in different sectors, such as agriculture, irrigation, power generation, command area development of major irrigation systems, small and medium industries, social services, trade, commerce and other tertiary and allied activities. Under the 20-point Economic Programme one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people is the vigorous implementation of the Apprentices scheme, including the graduate engineers and diploma holders.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you are good enough to look at the statement, it is nothing but an exercise at vague generalisation. Either they do not know what is the real nature of the situation or they are completely unable to tackle it. There is not a single suggestion except vague promises as to how to tackle this serious problem.

We have been referred in this statement to the supposed vigorous implementation of the apprenticeship scheme including graduate engineers and diploma-holders.

My first question is: since this scheme has been implemented, how many persons have been taken in as apprentices and whether there is any assurance that they will be absorbed in jobs in the institutions in which they are apprentices or they are assured of getting some jobs elsewhere? Merely giving them apprenticeship training will not do.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Regarding the total number of apprentices who have been trained, this figure is not available with me at this time. But I can certainly say that the number of apprentices who are receiving training at present are 1,21,000.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: How long will they be apprentices?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The period differs from trade to trade. There are training courses for one year, for two years and for three years also....(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: No interruption please. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am listening.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Generally the persons who are trained are engaged in that industry, but not all of them. Suggestions have been made from time to time that we should make it obligatory on the employers to employ the persons trained in their industries or a certain percentage of persons trained in their industries. We are looking into the matter and we will be doing the needful in the near future.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is no answer. I want to know this thing. This apprenticeship scheme is supposed to have been implemented to assure them jobs and to meet the unemployment situation. If, after the apprenticeship period is over, they are not given jobs, what is this scheme? That is what I wanted to know. Kindly answer that question first.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: This apprenticeship scheme has been brought in simply to make them more employable or to increase their employability and most of them find jobs and those who do not find jobs take up self-employment. Therefore, generally, there are very few persons who do not get jobs after training.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now it appears that about a lakh and odd people out of 47.84 lakhs educated unemployed have been taken into this apprenticeship training scheme without any assurance of jobs. In answer to my question part (d) they

have referred to certain supposed schemes (I say 'supposed' because no particulars of the schemes have been given); as and when these schemes are implemented then what will be the job potential and how many will be given job and by that time how many more unemployed people will be on the employment register? Have you got any calculation, any assessment or study made?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is very difficult to give the exact idea as to how many of them will be finding job soon after the completion of training.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Have you got any employment policy?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: If the hon. member goes through the Five Year Plan, he can find it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Unemployment among the educated people in the rural areas and towns is on the increase and the situation is explosive. Many of the unemployed educated people are indulging in anti-social activities because they have no employment in the rural or in the urban areas. I would like to know whether this 20-point programme will be quickly implemented. He has stated in the statement that only apprenticeship schemes including the graduate engineers and the diploma holders are in the offing. But none of these programmes is being implemented in the various States. Therefore, I would like to know if they are going to revise the policy or they are going to reorganise things. We must have structural change in the labour policy and every unemployed educated man must have a job, otherwise the Government should come out with a scheme to give educated people a dole till they get a job. Unless job guarantee is provided, it is impossible to tolerate this menace that has been created in the urban areas. I would like to know whether in

view of this explosive situation the Ministry would have a new orientation on these lines.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a suggestion. He will consider it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has laid a statement which gives reasons for increase in unemployment in the urban areas. Inadequate as it is, it still indicates the dangerous and explosive character of the whole problem. Just 25 hours back, in my own city of Ahmedabad, as many as three young people between the age group of 19 to 25 committed suicide by drowning themselves in the Lake Kankaria in Ahmedabad because they had no jobs! This is an increasingly serious problem. I would like to ask whether the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education are jointly considering certain proposals and schemes whereby students who are coming out of polytechnics and colleges and universities are able to get jobs before they get their degrees at the convocation ceremony.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Any Government worth the name will always look to the interests of these educated unemployed. Our effort is directed solely towards this fact that they get employment after the training is over or after they complete their education.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In answer to Question (c) sub para 2, it has been stated that rise in unemployment is due to shortfalls in the rate of economic growth which affects the absorptive capacity of the economy. I would not take exception that the Ministry of Labour who are flogging somebody has no capacity, to employ; Ministry of labour is not an employer, at least he has the capacity to have clarity of

thought. In the year 1976 there was an industrial growth of 5 per cent in our organised sector employing approximately about 4 to 5 million people. Suppose we achieve economic growth of 5 per cent, are you going to provide 2 to 2½ lakh jobs because of this growth?

Are you going to provide 2 to 2½ lakhs of jobs because of this growth, or, are you starting to make your calculations on false premises that growth means more jobs? Let them at least promise to look into it if they cannot answer it straightway

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, economic growth performance includes employment and if the economic growth increases it will naturally take

in more number of people for employment.

Growth Rate of Population in India

*345 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of population in our country, and

(b) its place serially with the growth rate of other Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) The present annual growth rate of population is estimated to be about 2 per cent

(b) A statement showing the annual growth rates in respect of certain other Asian countries is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

Annual rate of Population increase in the Asian Countries

Sl. No	Country	Annual Rate of increase 1970-74 (%)
1	2	3
1	Kuwait	5.6
2	Jordan	3.5
3	Pakistan	3.3
4	Iraq	3.3
5	Syrian Arab Republic	3.3
6	Israel	3.2
7	Thailand	3.2
8	Oman	3.1
9	United Arab Emirates	3.1
10	Lebanon	3.0
11	Malaysia	3.0
12	Philippines	3.0
13	Saudi Arabia	3.0
14	Qatar	3.0
15	Mongolia	3.0
16	Yemen	2.9
17	Iran	2.8

1	2	3
28 Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of)	.	2.7
19 Brunei	.	2.5
20 Turkey	.	2.4
21 Afghanistan	.	2.4
22 Bangla Desh	.	2.4
23 Burma	.	2.4
24 Laos	.	2.4
25 Vietnam (Dem. Rep. of)	.	2.4
26 Sri Lanka	.	2.3
27 Nepal	.	2.3
28 Bhutan	.	2.1
29 Maldives	.	2.0
30 Hongkong	.	1.8
31 China	.	1.7
32 Korea (Republic of)	.	1.7
33 Singapore	.	1.7
34 Japan	.	1.3

Source : U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1974.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : जो स्टेटमेंट सामने है, उसे देखते हुए और मंत्री महोदय ने पापूलेशन प्रोब रेट रोकने के लिये इसी महीने में जो एक नई चीज़ ढूँढ़ निकाली थी, जिसके बारे में किसी सैमिनार या मीटिंग में उन्होंने कहा था कि—

when the village is electrified there is less birth rate.

उसे देखते हुए . . .

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इसी सदन में कहा था।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के साथ ही साथ प्रगर गांवों में सड़कें, सिचाई के साधन और छोटी-भोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ और हो जायें तो क्या वर्ष रेट और घट सकती है ?

जिन देशों में गरीबों की संख्या कम है, वहां आबादी का प्रोब रेट कम है और जहां गरीबों की संख्या ज्यादा है, वहां आबादी का प्रोब रेट ज्यादा है। तो क्या इन सुविधाओं से जो लक्ष्य हमारे सामने है, वह पूरा हो सकता है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हां, यह सर्वविदित है कि जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सर्वागीण विकास होता है, वहां जनसंख्या का बढ़ाव कम हो जाता है। सारे संसार में यह बात देखी गई है, और हमारे देश में भी ज्यों-ज्यों गांवों में तरकी होती, त्यों-त्यों उनमें जनसंख्या घटेगी, ऐसा विश्वास है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : हमारी बैटम गवर्नेंट की मिनिस्ट्रीज में कई जगह कंट्रोडिक्शन है। इसी पार्लियार्मेंट में एक बिल हमारे सामने दृढ़ोदयस हुआ था और वह पास भी हो गया था कि पापूलेशन के ग्रोथ-रेट को बढ़ायेगा। वह बिल है “मेरिज ला एमेंडमेंट बिल”। इसके पहले के जो मेरिज ला थे – उसमें जब कोर्ट में डाइवोर्स की छिपी होती थी तो एक साल का पीरियड रखा था, लेकिन अब इस नये बिल में एक साल का पीरियड हटा रहे हैं। इस एक साल में हजारों जोड़े कट्टी में शादी के लिये फी होंगे और हजारों बच्चे पैदा होंगे, जो जायद नहीं होते। मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नेंट की एक मिनिस्ट्री चाहती है कि आबादी बढ़े और एक मिनिस्ट्री चाहती है कि आबादी घटे, तो यह कंट्रोडिक्शन क्या है, मत्रा महोदय इसे नमझाने की कृपा करें।

डा० करण सिंह : मेरे विचार में जिस व्यक्ति ने डाइवोर्स किया हो, उस से कम-से-कम यह कलना की जा सकती है कि परिवार नियोजन के विषय में उसे कुछ-न-कुछ जानकारी होगी।

श्री भृहस्पद जमीलुर्रहमान : सारे लोगों को यह मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान की अक्सरियत आबादी गांव में रहती है, जहां कि ज्यादातर लोग गरीब हैं और वहां उनके लिये रिकिएशन, मनोरंजन का कोई दूसरा सामान नहीं है जिसकी वजह से वहां आबादी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बजारत के पास कोई ऐसा प्लान या कोई ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिससे गांव में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा रिकिएशन की चीज़ हो जिससे लोग अपना मनोरंजन कर सके और आबादी कम हो ?

डा० करण सिंह : जब मैंने इस सदन में विजली का जिक्र किया था तो इसी तरफ मेरा इशारा था। वैसे तो इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव है नहीं, लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव अवश्य दे सकता हूं कि पहले जमाने में जो अखाड़े हुया करते थे, जहां कुश्तिये होती थीं, उनका अगर पुनरुत्थान हम करें तो जरूर कुछ-न-कुछ हो सकेगा।

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, so long, the Government were trying to persuade the people to resort to family planning and they were making headway in that respect. May I know whether the Minister has okayed or given his consent to the efforts made by certain State Governments to pass laws compulsorily restricting the family beyond two or three issues and, do they think that such a Bill, if passed, can be implemented in this country or can it be effective in this country consisting of a population of thirty-six crores? What is the purpose behind this Bill? This is nothing but utopian.

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I have mentioned on several occasions in this House, the purely voluntary approach has not been able to yield the requir-

ed results. Therefore, certain other measures are being considered. I would request the hon. Members to bear with me just for another week or so. I am hoping that by next week I will be in a position to make a comprehensive statement on the population policy in this honourable House outlining the Government's attitude towards all these matters.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He said this earlier also. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to an U.N. Report wherein it has been pointed out that a high employment ratio of women does operate also towards this smaller family and therefore when he is talking about the population policy I would also like to know what coordination is there between the Family Planning Department and the Ministry of Labour and Employment to see that employment to women is protected and further avenues of employment are assured?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no doubt that there is direct corelation between fertility and female literacy and also employment. Therefore, from the broader point of view we are very strongly in favour of increasing the female literacy and employment so as to have a favourable democratic system.

DR. RANEN SEN: Presently, 47 doctors were recruited in the C.G.H.S. But, no female doctor had been recruited in his Ministry. I wish to draw your attention to this fact that about 47 new doctors were being recruited admittedly in the C.G.H.S. wherein not a single female/lady doctor had been recruited so far. Several lady doctors had applied for it.

Additional National Highways during Fifth Five Year Plan

***347. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have additional National Highways during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the roads proposed to be developed as National Highways, along with the States in which they are located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Owing to financial constraints the Government are not considering any proposal for inclusion in the National Highway System at present.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, in view of the fact that the current year's plan allocation has been increased by 31 per cent over the previous year, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any hope that new additional highways would be included in view of the fact that the plan allocations are being increased from year to year? In view of the increase in the additional plan allocations, should they not be reflected in the Minister's Statement in the matter of having additional new National Highways?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Regarding the new National Highways, it has been said in this House as well as in the other House so many times that for the present the new additions are being kept in abeyance due to non-availability of funds. At this stage, only those works which have split over from the Fourth Plan are going on.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This year in the Plan there is an increase of 31 per cent in alloca-

tions over the previous year. Would not the Minister take up this case and ask for new additional highways in view of the increase in the plan allocations?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I mentioned it earlier also that new construction is in abeyance. We maintain whether there is 31 per cent increase or 100 per cent increase in the plan allocation, unless that condition is evoked, there is no chance of any further construction.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Among the factors considered for declaring a road as national highway security and defence considerations are supposed to be high on the list. Jaipur is the focal point of our communication network for the western border of Rajasthan which extends to 750 miles. There are two roads connecting Delhi to Jaipur. One has been accepted as national highway and the national experts on defence have advocated that there must always be kept another alternative. The road is already there which connects Jaipur via Alwar. The only question is of maintaining it.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: As I have already stated if it is a national highway we will certainly maintain it but if it is a State highway then it is not possible.

श्री जगनाथ निधि : मुझे व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि मंत्री मंडोदर्य के मंत्रालय में कछ गजकीय मार्गों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया है। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि दरभंगा से फारवीसंग रोड के मिसिंग लिंक के बारे में जो निर्णय लिया गया है, वह कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होने जा रहा है।

श्री इस्लामीर तिहार : किसी भी नये काम को ग्रह करते वा निर्णय लेकी नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री जगनाथ निधि : वह नई सड़क नहीं है। वह तो एक मिसिंग लिंक है।

प्रधान मंडोदर्य : मंत्री मंडोदर्य ने बार-बार कहा है कि वह किसी नई सड़क को नहीं ले रहे हैं।

Production of Alumina

*348. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the annual requirement of alumina and its production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The requirement of alumina to meet the aluminium metal production during 1975-76 is about 383,000 tonnes. For 1976-77 the requirement of alumina would go up to about 480,000 tonnes for anticipated metal production of 240,000 tonnes.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Sir, my question has not been understood. I want to know the figures of indigenous production for alumina and import of aluminium.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Sir, we are not importing alumina at all. We are exporting alumina.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I want to know why Ratnagiri project for alumina is being shelved from year to year.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Today in this country we have already the capacity of 6 lakh tonnes of alumina per year. We have also planned for production of alumina and aluminium keeping in view the needs of the country by the end of the century. I am glad to tell the hon. Members that our country has become self-sufficient in production of aluminium and as the finances permit us we will

take up the Ratnagiri plant. It is very much alive but it depends on the availability of resources.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Sir, the Minister has said that they are planning to produce alumina. Plenty of bauxite is lying unexplored in Gujarat and an alumina plant was proposed to be set-up there. I would like to know what stage has it reached upto now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Continuous efforts and steps are being taken to explore bauxite in different parts of the country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. member has mentioned a particular part of the country. An assessment has already been made. The question is when it will be utilised. As I said earlier, it depends on the availability of resources.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: An alumina plant was proposed over there.

MR. SPEAKER: Financial resources permitting, it would be taken up that is what he said.

SHRI VEKARIA: May I know whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation had sent their application to produce alumina by their own resources, and that too with an export obligation? If so, is it under consideration?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: All those applications which are sent are under consideration.

Visit by Foreign Minister of Sweden

*350. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Sweden visited India recently and had discussion with the Foreign Minister and other Ministers; and

(b) the agreements entered into?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Foreign Minister of Sweden had detailed and wide ranging discussions with us on various aspects of Indo-Swedish relations as well as international issues of mutual interest. While no specific agreements were entered into, the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission, which was set up in 1972 to promote economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries, is likely to meet later this year when the possibilities of further strengthening bilateral cooperation will be discussed.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अभी तो स्वीडन के विदेश मंत्री के साथ कोई समझौता सम्पन्न नहीं हो सका है, किन्तु 1972 में जो भारत-स्वीडन संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित हुआ था, उस की बैठक निकट भविष्य में होने की आशा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत-स्वीडन संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित होने के पश्चात् इन तीन बर्षों से अधिक की अवधि में क्या इस आयोग की कोई बैठक हुई है; यदि हाँ, तो उन का परिणाम क्या है?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have already said that the Joint Commission is going to meet in autumn this year. Meanwhile, no progress has been made.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Sweden and Indian Ministers, is there any chance of increase in trade between the two countries?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Yes, this matter also has to be discussed when the Joint Commission meets.

Production in Hindustan Copper Ltd.

*353. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been higher this year; and

(b) the production during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production in Hindustan Copper Limited has been higher this year. Production statistics for the last three years and also for 1975-76 are furnished below:

(U t Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year		Copper Ore	Blister Copper	Wire Bars
1	1972-73	.	9,19,904	12,596	8,385
2	1973-74	.	11,82,939	12,899	8,515
3	1974-75	.	15,42,997	15,801	8,530
4	1975-76 (upto 20-3-1976)	.	19,19,949	22,409	12,437
5	1975-76 (estimated for full year)	.	19,70,000	23,400	12,700
6	Percentage increase or 5 over 3	.	28%	48%	49%

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: The Minister has been very kind to give detailed information in his statement, and he deserves thanks. But I cannot resist the temptation of knowing from the Minister whether there was no production of wire bars at the Khetri copper complex. If no, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): As the hon. member will see from the statement, even in respect of wire bars, this year's production was 49 per cent over last year's. There were some teething troubles in the Khetri plant. These are being taken care of.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: What was the production of silver metal at the Indian Copper complex from the newly-commissioned precious metals?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is a different question; I need notice.

श्री राम सहय धांड़ : म यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बालाबाट में भलाज-खंड के पास जो कापर माइनिंगली है, उनके बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

प्रधानमंत्री : वह एक अलग मामला है। माननीय सदस्य उसके लिये अलग सवाल पूछें।

Procedure for Payment of Contribution under ESI Scheme

*354. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone into the aspect of simplifying the procedure for payment of contribution under Employees State Insurance scheme for the benefit of the employees as well as the employers; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Employees State Insurance Scheme Review Committee, 1966 had gone into the procedure for collection of contributions and recommended that the present system of collection of contribution through contribution stamps should not be given up. Nevertheless, the search for a simpler system should continue and the O&M Division of the Corporation should concentrate on it. Accordingly, the Corporation is stated to have introduced an alternative system for payment of contributions through cash in lieu of the requirement of affixing contribution stamps by the employers on contribution cards in Delhi, on an experimental basis. If the new system proves successful, it will be extended to other regions also.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister drew our attention to the recommendations of the 1966 Review Committee. Since 1966 much water has flown down the Ganges. May I know from the hon. Minister that in view of the Emergency, what has the Ministry done to streamline the procedures. I am only sorry that the hon. Minister himself has not seen the working of this procedure and system. May I know if the government had obtained information of systems prevalent in other countries like the United Kingdom and are going to do

something to improve the system here which is time-consuming and also labour consuming and is also creating a lot of difficulties.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The steps taken by the ESIC for the purpose of speeding up the work and reducing delay are as follows: The Act was amended in 1966 and it came into force in 1967-68; thereby the calculation of the rate of contribution was made less complicated by providing that the contribution for the first wage period will apply for the whole of the contribution period of six months; secondly, by the abolition of chapter VA in July 1973 the employers' special contribution had been done away with and one consolidated stamp representing both employers' and employees' contribution is alone to be affixed; thirdly, we have liberalised the use of franking machines by employers thereby minimising the stamping system and fourthly, the system of having three sets A, B, C every alternate month facilitates uniform flow of work for the employer, the local offices and medical officers. This also facilitates bringing into the scheme workers who come under insurable employment at intermediate stages to get full benefits at the shortest period. As I mentioned in the answer, a pilot scheme has been introduced in Delhi and if it works out well, it could be extended to other areas also.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I do not think the pilot scheme is going to work. The whole problem is whether you are going to change the slab-system to percentage system. If you do so the whole thing will be streamlined and work will also be reduced for all concerned. May I know whether you are thinking on radical lines? Will you set up a committee to go into this particular aspect to simplify the work?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We are not opposed to any suggestion that would help us speed up the work.

Certainly I can discuss with the hon. Member and see whether his ideas would work.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Since the medical benefits are related to the period of contribution, it affects them because of the time taken for deduction at source and depositing it at the ESIC. How much time-gap is involved in this? Are not the workers likely to lose because this period would be going out of their benefit period?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That is why we have provided a simplified way in which money is to be collected on an average basis; therefore the time lag also would be reduced.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: While the government are trying various methods including some pilot schemes in Delhi, may I know whether the arrears due from different companies are mounting up, year after year? Have any positive steps been taken in this regard while making the procedures simple in respect of collection, so that employees who contribute may not suffer on account of the fault of the employers?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Act had been amended and penal provisions had been introduced. We have also increased the coverage. Necessary steps are being taken. Inspite of that some sick mills which have been taken over have to pay. These are some of the problems that are being looked into.

Extra Department Employees

*355. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are considering to make extra departmental employees into regular service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

There is no such proposal under consideration for the wholesale absorption of Extra Departmental employees into regular service. Extra Departmental employees are, however, given certain preference for absorption as regular employees provided they fulfill certain conditions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: So far as the Extra Departmental Employees of the Communication Ministry are concerned, there are about 3 lakh employees. This is about 50 per cent of their total employees. I understand that these employees are getting a minimum salary of Rs. 80 p.m. and a maximum salary of Rs. 100 p.m. which goes up to Rs. 150. I may also point out that these people are working for more than 8 hours a day. In this connection, I would like to mention that Madan Kishore Committee's Report was out in 1971. Of course, it is not favourable to the employees. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Ministry has taken into consideration the number of working hours of these people while considering the recommendations of that Report. These employees are living in a very bad condition. Whether the Ministry have accepted any proposal from the employees while considering the recommendations of that Report?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: First I would like to make it clear that these employees are not regular employees of the Government. The Hon'ble Member has in the beginning mentioned that they are Extra Departmental Employees.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: But you are exploiting them.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Whether we are exploiting them or they are exploiting us, that is a different question to be considered. Secondly, hon. Member has mentioned that the number of employees is about 3.0 lakhs. It is not correct. It is two lakhs. Thirdly, the hon. Member has mentioned that the employees work for about 8 hours a day. It is not a fact. They work for about 3 to 4 hours a day.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, Sir, I can prove it.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: The maximum pay they receive is also upto Rs. 155.0 p.m. The report of the Madan Kishore Committee has been considered by the Government and as proposed by that Committee, many facilities are being given to these employees.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I can tell the Minister that they are working very hard and they are being exploited by the Inspectors. They have to do all the household duties of the Inspector. I know three or four cases. They are in a very pathetic condition. Moreover, Madan Kishore Committee has recommended gratuity to these employees. That has not been given to them. Only recently Rs. 20.0 has been added and it comes to Rs. 150.0 now. Do you think that anybody can live in these hard days with a salary of Rs. 150.0 per month? What is preventing you from giving the minimum pay-scale which has been fixed under the rules?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): What is preventing us from giving the minimum pay-scale is a different point because it is a money question. Secondly, the hon. Member has missed the main point of the Extra Departmental Employees. The first and the foremost condition is that he should be employed elsewhere. Then only he can be employed as E.D.E. It is specifically provided. It is necessary that they should have been in employment and that they should have other sources of income. That is the primary condition. They cannot be employed here unless they have other sources of income. But they are registering themselves under a false pretence by saying that they have other work. They get into the work and then they ask for more. So far as the time is concerned, I would say that they are not regular post-offices or branch post-offices having more than five hours work. If they have more

than five hours work, we make them a sub-post offices with a regular Post Master and a regular messenger.

श्री नरौंसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एम्प्लॉइज, जिनके बारे में मदन किशोर कमीटी ने कुछ सहृदयतें देने के लिए रिकमेंडेशन्स की हैं उस पर सरकार ने विचार किया है, और गांवों में यह जो एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एजेंट्स काम कर रहे हैं उनको सहृदयतें दे रहे हैं और जो आपके सब-पोस्ट ऑफिसेज खोले जाते हैं उनमें उनको प्राथमिकता देते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा : उनको कुछ कंस्यूलर दिये गए हैं जैसे एज लिमिट में 40 वर्ष तक की उम्र तक कॉम्पिटोशन में बैठ सकते हैं, एजूकेशनल स्टेडर्ड्स भी कम किये गए हैं लेकिन बाकी बाज़ों में दूसरोंके साथ बराबर होना होता है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the large number of EDEs and his drive to open more post offices in rural areas, would he consider the improvement of the procedure for the employment of these EDEs, i.e., regularising their services? At present they can only be recruited as postmen provided they have put in 3 years service already. In view of the fact that many matriculates and other qualified people are working as EDBOs and EDSOs, would it be possible for him to assure the House that such among them as are matriculates would be given some relaxation in the service period and they would be recruited as clerks or to other higher posts, depending on their qualifications and experience?

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: We are usually opening more branch post offices. As the hon. member

knows, after a simple examination, when there are posts of postmen, they are appointed. So far as post masters, sub-post masters and branch post masters are concerned, as I said, the condition is that they should have other sources of income. So, we do not expect them to go in for it. But if they want, age concession is given to them and they have to appear at the examination.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The working condition of EDEs is worse than the present Ministers! May I know whether it is a fact that whereas the P & T employees got 8 instalments of DA, the EDEs have not been given any DA although promises were given both at the JCM meeting and outside?

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: The payment of DA is not in their conditions of service. The question of pay and allowances does not arise. Only every two years we review it. Recently they have been given an increase in their salary. They are not entitled to DA whatsoever.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the increase given to them?

Statement

(a) The total production in the mines of NMDC during the last three years and the current year was as under:—

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Mines	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	¹ (Upto Feb. '76)
1. Bujedla Mines (Dep'tal No. 14)	37.36	43.33	38.66	44.36
2. Kiribira Mines	5.31	6.98	11.82	14.84

(b) No, Sir. The supply of iron ore to the Steel Plants was adequate during the period.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In reply to part (b), the Minister has stated that the supply of iron ore to the steel plants was adequate during this period. May I know what was the original programme of supply of iron ore to the public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro during the last three years which I have men-

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: The whole idea is, they are not regular employees of the government. They are part-time employees. The basic condition is, they should have other sources of income.

Iron Ore Production in NMDC Mines

*356. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of iron ore in tonnage year-wise in NMDC mines for the last three years;

(b) whether the supply of iron ore to the steel plants was not adequate during the period; and

(c) if so, the specific steps taken to improve the production of iron ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

tioned in my main question and what was the actual receipt of iron ore by these steel plants during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): The question was whether the steel plants were getting necessary iron ore or not. We have said that

they are getting adequate iron ore supply and there has been no difficulty at all. Rather we have a difficulty of over-production. We are meeting the requirements of all the States.

Transmitting Micro-Wave Signals to Spacecraft in Orbit

*357. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether a device has been developed in the country, to transmit micro-wave signals to the spacecraft in orbit and that the equipments of the same are being installed in Dehra Dun?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) Transmission of micro-wave signals to spacecraft in orbit involves a combination of several devices. Capability now exists in the country to manufacture some of these devices, and these are being installed in the Satellite Earth Station at Dehra Dun for handling international telecommunication traffic

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI May I know at what altitude the micro-wave signals to the spacecraft will be transmitted? By which date the satellite is expected to be in operation and what will be its total cost?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA The total cost will be about Rs 10 crores and it will come into operation by the middle of 1978

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Whether this satellite system will have direct tele-communications with Soviet Union? In view of the advance technology that has been developed by our engineers, how many spacecrafts are proposed to be in operation by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and what will be their total cost?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL

SHARMA): We do not have any satellite link with the Soviet Union. To have link with the Soviet Union we are going to put up Toposatellite which will cost about Rs. 4 crores. So far as other spacecrafts are concerned, that does not relate to my Department. I am only concerned with the tele-communications through satellite.

Restructuring of H.S.L.

*358 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether restructuring of the Hindustan Steel Ltd has been finalised; and

(b) if so, broad outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad proposals are as under —

(i) Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant (including Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela) and Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur will become three separate and independent companies with their own boards of management. Durgapur Steel Plant will also be a separate company with its own board of management but will continue as the residual Hindustan Steel Ltd. All these companies will be fully owned subsidiaries of Steel Authority of India Ltd.

(ii) The Coal Washeries at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih will be transferred to Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

DR RANEN SEN. This de-centralisation is giving more powers to the Units. May I know what would happen to the HSL Office at Ranchi and Calcutta? How the employees will be accommodated at Ranchi and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) The employees buildings and other assets at Ranchi will be transferred to Mecon and Calcutta will also come under SAIL. Now it has been settled that all the employees will be accommodated and they will be given option whether they will like to go to Mecon or other organisation under which they will have to work. Therefore these things have been taken care of. No employee will be caused any further difficulty. He will be given the option to choose the place of his choice under which this organisation will function.

DR RANEN SEN In the statement it appears that a little difference has been made between Durgapur Unit and other Units. What is the reason behind making this differentiation?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV In actual practice there is no difference because already the HSL Company is in existence and for other plants there will be separate companies. Therefore Durgapur will remain functioning in the name of HSL. It will be residual HSL and there will be no difference. Durgapur will also have a separate board of management and will have a separate company and its own head-quarter. Therefore there will be no difference in effect.

MR SPEAKER Question Hour is over

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Kudremukh Ore Project**

*341 **SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY**
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made on the works of the Kudremukh Ore Project; and

(b) when the Project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) (a) The progress made so far on the works of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is as under—

(1) A Sale Contract for the sale and purchase of 150 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh was signed at Tehran on the 4th November 1975 between the Steel Authority of India Ltd and the National Iranian Steel Industries Company Ltd of Iran. A Financial Agreement for the loan of US \$ 630 million to be given by Iran for financing the cost of the Project was also signed on the same date between the Steel Authority of India Ltd and the Imperial Government of Iran. An advance payment of US \$ 100 million as provided in the aforesaid Financial Agreement was received on the 24th February 1976.

(2) All necessary steps have been taken to incorporate a new wholly owned Government Company in early April 1976 for the implementation of the Project.

(3) The first phase of negotiations with the international companies from whom proposals had been received offering their services to work as mining associate and/or engineer constructor has been completed. Their revised offers in the light of discussions held are expected by the middle of April 1976.

(4) Testing of raw materials and other tests to firm up the process parameters are proceeding continuously on the pilot plant at the Kudremukh site.

(5) The temporary approach road to the Project site from Kalsi to Malleshwara is being improved, and is expected to be completed before June 1976 enabling access to the site during the coming monsoon.

(6) Preliminary work on the permanent road between Padubidri and Mallekshwara has already commenced and the work is expected to be completed by early 1978.

(7) Arrangements for temporary power supply have been made with the Karnataka Electricity Board.

(8) For the permanent power supply, survey work has already commenced for the new transmission line. Work has also commenced on the Chakra Diversion Project for the permanent power supply.

(9) The design work in respect of development of Mangalore Port is in hand and the port is expected to be ready, when required in 1980.

(10) The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., have made a preliminary survey of the civil engineering works that would have to be done in the earlier phases of the Project. They have also been involved in the matter of construction of temporary housing that will be required at the Kudremukh site for technical, managerial and other operators.

(11) Action has been taken for the construction of a Bailey bridge across the river Bhadra. The bridge is expected to be ready before the coming monsoon.

(b) The Project is expected to be completed in 1980.

Seamen's Demand

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

(a) whether the Indian seamen have demanded a complete set of articles of agreement prior to resumption of every sea voyage; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal to ensure the implementation of this demand?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) No demand for supply of a complete set of Articles of Agreement prior to commencement of every voyage has been received by Government. It is added, however, that the Articles of Agreement are signed by the crew and a copy thereof exhibited at a prominent place on the ship as required under Section 107 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

French Warships in Indian Ocean

*346. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it came to the notice of the Government that France has sent two more warships equipped with anti-aircraft rockets and ship-to-ship missile to the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether earlier also France had sent two sub-marines to the Indian Ocean; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) In consonance with its well-known position, the Government of India considers the establishment of foreign military bases and the build-up of foreign forces in the Indian Ocean contrary to the U.N. resolutions on the subject and to the express desire of the overwhelming majority of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean.

Permanent Secretariat of Non-aligned Nations

*349. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has come to set up a permanent Secretariat of the non-aligned nations;

(b) if so the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Government of India have agreed to such a proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Though interest has been expressed by some non-aligned countries, no formal proposal has so far come up at the non-aligned conferences for setting up a permanent Secretariat.

(c) The Government of India will examine any concrete proposal if and when it may come up. In its present view, the Government does not consider such a permanent Secretariat necessary in the interest of the non-aligned movement.

Reservation of Seats for SC/ST in Medical Colleges

*351. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation of seats for admission to the Medical Colleges under the control of or aided by the

Central Government has been made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether such reservation has been made in Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been made for admission to M.B.B.S. Course in the medical institutions under the Central Government except the J.N. Medical College, Aligarh.

Steep Rise in Number of Jobless

*352. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a steep rise in number of jobless in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal and Bihar; and

(b) what steps Government proposes to give employment to these unemployed people?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Precise estimates in regard to the number of jobless are not available. The available information relates to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges which was as follows during the last three years (1973-75):

(Figures in lakhs)

State	Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of year*		
	1973	1974	1975
Punjab	2.05	2.52	2.96
Madhya Pradesh	4.24	4.33	4.70
Kerala	5.24	5.88	6.91
West Bengal	15.66	16.10	17.11
Bihar	11.41	9.86	10.52

*Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

(b) Bulk of employment opportunities to the unemployed would be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan through the implementation of Plan programmes in different sectors, such as agriculture, irrigation, power generation, command area development of major irrigation systems, small and medium industries, social services, trade, commerce and other tertiary and allied activities. Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people is the vigorous implementation of the Apprentices Scheme, including the graduate engineers and diploma-holders.

Nepal-India Anti-Malaria Coordination Conference

*359. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal-India anti-Malaria Co-ordination Conference was held in January, at Kathmandu;

(b) if so, whether W.H.O. had sent any message regarding its plan to fight malaria; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Regional Director, World Health Organisation for South East Asia sent a message, the salient points of which are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following are the salient points mentioned in the message received from the Regional Director, World Health Organisation for South East Asia:—

1. Reasons for the recent set-back to the Malaria Programme were mentioned.
2. He expressed serious concern in regard to the deteriorating situation intensified by the increasing resistance of vector to DDT; increase of *P. falciparum* cases and the extension of areas of resistance of *P. falciparum* to Chloroquine.
3. He indicated that the Regional meeting to recommend a suitable strategy for anti-malaria operations for the countries of the Region is to be organised in April, 1976.
4. He expressed that a coordination Conference was a good forum

for the mutual exchange of technical information which will enable to find solution of a number of technical problems.

5. He expressed the hope that the Coordination Conference would help establish more coordination and cooperation in fighting malaria in the Region.

Self-Rescuers for Underground Mine Workers

*360. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued to all mine managements to provide self-rescuers to underground mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDI): Instructions have been issued to all coal mine owners, agents and managers by the Director-General of Mines Safety to supply self-rescuers to persons employed below ground in a phased manner

Displaced persons in Rourkela

1744 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons in Rourkela area have been given suitable jobs and house sites by now; and

(b) if so, their number and area of land given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government of Orissa acquired land and handed over possession of it to Hindustan Steel Limited. As such the responsibility of rehabilitating the families displaced on account of acquisition of land rested with the State Government. However, 3,597

local displaced persons have been provided with employment in the Rourkela Steel Plant as on 1-3-1976. Two rehabilitation colonies have been established in the villages Jaldia and Jharpuri very close to the steel plant where a large number of displaced families have been settled.

Engagement of Casual Labour by F.C.I. Namrup (Assam)

1745 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether the management of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Namrup (Assam) have been engaging casual labour through contractors, for permanent nature of work as spillage, civil construction and maintenance, loading of wagons and sweeping and cleaning of the factory and town?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

विभिन्न देशों हारा एल्यूमीनियम के लिये 'वाल्फो' को बिंद गये थार्डर

1746. डा० सक्तो नारायण पांडे : क्या स्कात और स्काल मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में एल्यूमीनियम की सप्लाई के लिये भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड कोरबा को विभिन्न देशों से एल्यूमीनियम की कितनी मात्रा और कितने मूल्य के थार्डर प्राप्त हुये हैं, और

(ख) एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन कब से प्रारम्भ हुआ है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान नंदनालय में उच्च अंडी (बी) तुम्ह देव प्रसाद): (क) 3500 टन जिसका मूल्य संग्रहय 212 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) मई, 1975।

International help for Family Planning

1747. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any international help in regard to the family planning projects during the years 1973-75;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the facts about such aids proposed during the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDURY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-10595/75]

Shipping Service to Nigeria

1748 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Western Shippers Association has requested Government for regular shipping service to Nigeria; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). Government have had discussions with the Western Indian Shippers' Association and our national shipping lines on the problems pertaining to the provision of a regular shipping service to Nigeria in

the face of prolonged detention of our ships at the Nigerian ports owing to severe port congestion. Some measures for meeting the problem are being pursued through diplomatic as well as commercial channels.

आम्ब देशों के साथ सम्बुद्धी यात्री सेवाएं

1749. श्री नीबहन और परिबहन मर्दी 29 जनवरी, 1976 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1455 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान, बर्चवार, भारत तथा अन्य देशों के बीच यात्री सेवा तथा माल सेवा के माध्यम से कितनी विदेशी मयूदा एवं कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा की कमाई हुई है; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने देश हैं जिन्होंने भारत से यह अनुरोध किया है कि उनके देश के साथ यात्री सेवा एवं माल सेवा आरम्भ की जाए और क्या कुछ ऐसे देश भी हैं जो अपनी नौक न सेवा भारत से जोड़ना चाहते हैं और यहां हा, नो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं?

नीबहन और परिबहन मर्दी (आ० ज०० एस० डिस्ट्र०) (क) 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान (विदेशी मुद्रा में कमाई महित) भारत तथा अन्य देशों के बीच यात्री एवं माल सेवाओं के परिचालन में भारतीय नीबहन वर्ष्यानियों की कमाई का कुल रूपया मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था —

(रुपा वर्षों में)

	1973-74	1974-75
1 माल सेवा	178.05	291.16
2 यात्री सेवा	6.36	9.72

(व) भारत से बाबी घोर/घघवा-साल सागर के पत्तनों को एक बाबी सेवा शुरू करने के लिए शिर्पिंग कारपोरेशन आफ सबकी घरव और मैसर्स आहली शिर्पिंग लाईन, दुवाई से इस आशय को सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

Use of Pin-Code system in Communications

1750. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether by and large the State and Central Government offices and establishments and the semi-Government organisations do not make use of pin-code system in their communications;

(b) if so, what further steps have been proposed to make the pin-code system more popular and acceptable not only among the Government offices but also by the public in general; and

(c) whether any survey has been carried out to assess the use of pin-code system of communication at important centres in the country and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) There is now greater use of Pin-code in Government and semi-Government Departments.

(b) (i) Inexpensive Circle Pin Code directories have been brought out. A re-print of the All India Pin Code directory has also been issued.

(ii) All stamps and seals used by the Post Offices are being gradually replaced with those showing the Postal Index Numbers.

(iii) The insertion of a "logo" on the PIN Code in Government advertisements has been started.

(iv) The Pin Code number has been shown on the name-boards of Post Offices and letter boxes.

(v) The Postmasters General have been asked to have talks in the local regional language delivered over the radio in the AIR's programmes so that the public particularly in the rural areas becomes aware of the advantages of PIN Code.

(vi) The Quick Mail Service which is gradually being extended helps to popularise the use of Pin Code.

(vii) Bulk Mailers are being approached to utilise the Pin Code in their mailing Lists.

(c) Yes, Sir. The percentage of Pin coded letters varies from 5 to 30 depending on the centres.

Purchase of Passenger Cargo Vessels

1751. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cargo or Passenger vessels purchased up to December, 1975 since 1971-72 Budget; and

(b) the total price of the vessels and the countries from which they were purchased?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILION): (a) 119 ships of all types (dry cargo, bulk carriers, tankers and passenger ships etc.).

(b) The total cost of these 119 vessels was Rs. 770.70 crores. The names of countries and the number of ships

acquired from each country are given below:—

Sl.No.	Country	No. of ships acquired
1.	Thailand	1
2.	GDR	13
3.	West Germany	7
4.	U. K.	17
5.	Denmark	2
6.	France	1
7.	Hongkong	5
8.	Sweden	3
9.	Spain	12
10.	Japan	15
11.	Norway	5
12.	USSR	7
13.	Yugoslavia	8
14.	Rumania	7
15.	Belgium	2
16.	Panama	1
17.	Finland	1
18.	Holand	1
19.	India	11

Deposits of Silver in M.P.

1752. SHRI RANA BAHADUR

SINGH:

SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recent analysis carried out by the Geology Department of the A.P.S. University of Rewa, Madhya Pradesh there are large scale deposits of silver around the headquarters of Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, steps taken to carry out a feasibility study to exploit the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b). Information is awaited from the State Government.

छांटनी तथा तालाबन्दी सम्बन्धी कानून के विवाद अस्तित्व में

1753. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या अमर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छांटनी और तालाबन्दी संबंधी नये कानून के बारे में अधिक विवरणों और यिन वालिकों ने कोई अध्यावेदन भरे हैं;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्रवण बंदरगाह में उपर्युक्ती (अधीकारीकान्वयन्द वर्षी) (क) से (ग) आधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 का नवीनतम सशोधन तालाबदियों से सबधित नहीं है। आधोगिक विवाद (सशोधन) विधेयक, 1976 के सप्तम के दोनों सहनी द्वारा पारित कर दिए जाने के बाद हमें इस विधेयक को अपेक्षाकृत छोटे प्रतिष्ठानों पर भी विस्तारित करने तथा आटा मिल। जैसे प्रतिष्ठानों को भी जबरी छहटी सबधी उपबल्ली से छूट देने और मशीनों के खराब होने और अपूर्ववृष्टि परिस्थियों के कारण होने वाली जबरी छहटी वो भी अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर रखने सबधी क्षतिपय अस्थायेदेन प्राप्त हुए हैं। यह सशोधन अधिनियम 5 मार्च, 1976 से लागू हुआ था और इसमें सशोधन करने के बारे में मोचना बड़ा समय पूर्ब है।

मध्य प्रदेश में दिन के भड़ार

1751 श्री भगवीरचंद्र भवर :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा :

क्या इसपात्र और ज्ञान मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बस्तर में पाये गये दिन भड़ार का लेवल क्या है और क्या भाल की किस्म का भी पता लगाया गया है,

(ग) क्या इस भड़ार के दोहन का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार करनी या राज्य सरकार के कानून विगम को सौंपा जावेगा; और

(ग) इस भड़ार के दोहन के बारे में अब तक हुई प्रगति का मुख्य ज्योरा क्या है?

स्पात और ज्ञान में उन वंशों

(अ) कुख्यादेव प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के गोविंदपाल, मुडालल, बीतलमार, कुम्भाशही आदि गांवों के सभीप 80 वर्ग दिनों मीटर लेवल में दिन द्वारी पेगमेटाइट पिड पाए गए हैं। इर्ही लेवल में कुदरीपाल, मदकाभीरास, विडिकारा आदि म्याना म जलोढ़ हैसाटे राइट पाया गया है। इन निक्षेपों की किस्म और जमता का पता लगाने के लिए जी० एस० आर्ड० तथा राज्य ८ खनन और भूतत्व निवेशालय द्वारा ३,१५५ घान-वीन की जा रही है।

(ख) इस सवाल पर व्यापक स्वोज कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के बाद विवाद किया जा सकता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ब) के सदर्भ में फिलहाल इसना सवला नहीं उठा।

Cost of production of Steel in Public sector units

1755 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the average cost of production of one tonne of steel in the different public sector units in the current year and the previous two years,

(b) how does it compare with the cost of production in major steel producing countries; and

(c) if studies are undertaken to economise on the cost of production, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The average cost of production of one tonne

of saleable steel in the public sector steel plants during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (provisional) is given below:—

(Rs. per tonne)

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (Provisional)
Bhilai Steel Plant	887	979	1074
Durgapur Steel Plant	1495	1533	1466
Rourkela Steel Plant	1595	1754	1950
Bokaro Steel Plant	1817

(b) Information in respect of cost of production is treated as confidential by steel producers and is, therefore, not available.

(c) Within the limitations of escalations in the various cost factors over which the steel plants have little control, a number of steps have been taken in various areas to effect reduction in the cost of production. These include: better capacity utilization, improvement in consumption norms, higher yield of finished products and better cash management and steel distribution system.

(c) the steps Government have proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A strong protest has been lodged with the Mission concerned and the officers involved in the incident have been withdrawn from the country.

Demand by Tamil Nadu Arya Vaishya Sala for removal of Sales Tax on Ayurvedic drugs

1758 SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sales tax on ayurvedic preparations exists only in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Arya Vaishya Sala has demanded the removal of sales tax on ayurvedic drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHAUDHURY RAM

Search of Baggage of a Diplomat at Palam Airport

1758. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the baggage of a diplomat was searched at the Palam Airport on the 29th February, 1976;

(b) whether the baggage of the above diplomat had some contraband articles; and

SEWAK): (a) Yes, sales tax is leviable on Ayurvedic preparations in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes, a request has been received from Arya Vaidya Sala, Head-quarters Kottakkal, Kerala, for reduction in the sales tax

(c) The State Government are examining the request

Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin Port

1759 SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether expenditure sanction has been accorded for the construction of Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin Port,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the total amount so far spent by way of advance action for this Project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILION)

(a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Till February 1976 an amount of Rs 234 00 lakhs was spent by way of advance action on the Project

Loss due to pilferage in Itarsi R.M.S.

1760 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Itarsi Railways Mail Service caused a loss of over 13 lakhs by pilferage during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) During the last three

years two cases of losses from two insured parcels amounting to Rs. 7,000/- were detected.

(b) Both the cases were immediately reported to the Police. Fifteen officials, who were arrested, were immediately suspended. Eight of these officials are facing trial in the court of Law. Police investigations are still in progress in respect of the remaining seven officials.

Loans to bonded labourers

1761 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have provided loans to bonded labourers,

(b) the total amount given to them, State-wise; and

(c) the number of labourers benefited, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA) (a) The Central Government have laid down broad guidelines for the economic rehabilitation of bonded labour. The State Governments and other concerned Agencies are taking necessary action accordingly

Most of the Nationalised banks have also formulated and are implementing schemes for providing financial assistance to released bonded labourers to take up some gainful occupation like agriculture, dairying, poultry, cottage industry, small business etc. Under these schemes 100 per cent finance is generally provided without insisting on any margin or security on the basis of group guarantees. Wherever, borrowers are eligible for finance under the DIR Scheme loan is provided at 4 per cent interest and in other cases concessional interest rate varying between 10 per cent to 12 per cent is charged.

(b) and (c). So far no such report has been received from any of the State Governments.

Paradeep Port in need of Cargo berths

1762. SHRI D. K. PANDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Paradeep port is in urgent need of two more cargo berths to cope with the fast increasing traffic; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILION)

(a) and (b) The need for additional cargo berths at Paradip Port has to be established on the basis of availability of adequate traffic. Paradip Port Trust have submitted a proposal for the construction of one more general cargo berth at an estimated cost of Rs 947 crores. This proposal is under examination.

Workers participation in management of P&T Department

1763 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce workers' participation in management in the P&T Department also under the 20-point programme introduced by the Prime Minister to raise efficiency, production and economy in services; and

(b) if so the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA). (a) and (b) The entire issue of workers' participation in the P & T Department is under active examination.

परादीप उद्योगारों के लकार को शक्ति के बारे में विश्व निशास्त्रीकरण सम्मेलन

1764. श्री कमला विश्व 'संयुक्त' : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व शाति परिषद ने सभी देशों की सरकारों से पुनः अपील की है कि परमाणु उद्योगारों के प्रसार पर प्रतिबंध संविधान के लिये आविज्ञाप्य विश्व निशास्त्रीकरण सम्मेलन बुलाया जाये;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार की इस अपील की मूलता मिल गई है ; और

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

विदेश नं शालम्य में उन बंधी (श्री विजित पाल वास) : (क) विश्व शाति परिषद ने 'न्यू स्टारहोम अपील' के नाम से एक अपील जारी की है जिसमें शक्ति की होड रोकने तथा मामान्य एवं पूर्ण निशास्त्रीकरण के लिए विश्व-ध्यार्पण, अभियान चलाने, नाभिकीय तथा मामहिक विनाश वे अन्य सभी प्रकार के शक्तों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने ग्रोर हन उद्देश्यों के लिए अविलम्ब संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्व निशास्त्रीकरण सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को इस अपील के बारे में जानकारी है परन्तु अभी तक वह प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार अपील के उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों से पूर्णतः सहमत है ।

Agreements with various countries on social, cultural and business affairs

1765 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the agreements made with foreign countries during last eight months in regard to social, cultural and business affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) A statement is attached

Statement

1. <i>Afghanistan</i>	Trade & Payments Agreement signed on 3-9-1975
2. <i>Algeria</i>	Trade Agreement signed on 10-2-1976
3. <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	Agreement for settlement of claims arising from the devaluation of Pound Sterling signed on 24-9-1975
4. <i>Iraq</i>	Cultural Agreement for period 1-1-1976 to 31-12-1977 signed on 15-1-1976
5. <i>Jordan</i>	(i) Trade & Economic Agreement signed on 24-2-1976 (ii) Cultural Agreement signed on 13-2-1976
6. <i>Maldives</i>	Civil Aviation Agreement signed in February 1976
7. <i>Peru</i>	(i) Basic Agreement on Technical & Scientific Cooperation signed on 26-8-1975 (ii) Agreement for cooperation in the fields of Science & Technology signed on 28-8-1975
8. <i>Poland</i>	Agreement for settlement of claims arising from cancellation of the Pound Sterling signed on 18-11-1967 signed on 5-12-1975
9. <i>Romania</i>	Trade and Payments Agreement for 1976-80 signed on 10-12-1971
10. <i>Syria</i>	Cultural Agreement signed on 13-11-1975
11. <i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Agreement on Science & Technology signed on 5-3-1976

Statement by Pakistan Minister regarding negotiations with India

1766 SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and External Affairs that that country is prepared to enter into negotiations with India on all outstanding matters of mutual interest, and

(b) if so, whether some concrete proposals have been made by either side in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) We have

taken note of this statement. There have been contradictory statements and attitudes by Pakistan Government. India on its part is always prepared to enter into negotiations with Pakistan to settle all differences bilaterally through peaceful means

(b) Exchanges with Pakistan are continuing to explore further possibilities of normalizing relations

आरंभिक के बिना प्रज्ञन दोक के उपाय

1767 अब ब्रह्मार साल बोला :
क्या स्वास्थ्य आ? परिवार नियोजन मबो
यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने आरंभिक
बिना प्र००० रुपये के लिए परिवार नियोजन
के लिए कुछ घोर उपाय खोजे हैं,

(a) यदि हाँ, तो जस्तांवीकृत स्थान क्या हैं ?

(g) ऐसी स्वदेशी और एलोपैथिक औषधियों के क्षय नाम हैं; और

(h) क्या इस मामले में प्रसिद्ध वैद्यों और हकीमों की भी राय ली गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन बंदरगाह में राज्य भवी (चारों राम सेवक) : (क) से (g). नान स्टेराइड गोली (सेन्टको-मैन), पुल्कों के लिए गोली (एडप्रोटे आसिटेट) तथा प्रजनन-रोधी वैक्सीन कुछ ऐसे तरोंहैं हैं जिन पर अभी प्रयोग चल रहे हैं, आयुर्वेदीय औषधियों जैसे विडंगादियोग, तालिसदि, योग, पिप्पादि योग, केंद्रीय सूल्स और जे० कैंपसूल्स पर परीक्षण किए जा रहे, इनके अतिरिक्त, वैक्सीन, वाम में प्रयोग की जाने वाली हरमोन की गोलियों और इन्जेक्शनों पर भी अनुसन्धान कार्य चल रहा है।

(h) जी हाँ ।

Mangalore Harbour Project

1769. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the pending works in regard to completing the Mangalore Harbour Project; and

(b) the works that are proposed to give additional facilities in the Harbour?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLION): (a) Dredging of rock, procurement of different categories of floating craft, installation of cargo handling equipment and provision of Railway and

Warehousing facilities are the main items of works which have not yet been completed.

(b) The following works are proposed in connection with the export of iron ore from Kudremukh deposits to Iran:—

- (i) Construction of ore berth.
- (ii) Dredging.
- (iii) Extension of breakwaters.
- (iv) Acquisition of floating craft.
- (v) Provision of navigational aids.

राजस्थान में जस्ता प्रदावक

1770. श्री मुख्य मंत्री दागा: क्या इसपात और खान मंडी यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जस्ता प्रदावक (जिक स्पेल्टर) की स्थापना कब हुई, उस पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो चुकी है और उसमें व्या प्रणति हुई है, और

(ख) इस जस्ता प्रदावक में सरकार को कितना घाटा या न. ?

हरात और खान मंड.लय में डृष्टि भी सुलवेव प्रसाद) : (क) देवरी (राजस्थान में उदयपुर के पास) जस्ता प्रदावक के निर्माण का काम जनवरी, 1968 में पूरा हुआ लेकिन जस्ते का वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन मई, 1968 से शुरू हुआ। इस प्रदावक पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० दृ.रा 31-12-75 तक 806.47 लाख रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं।

वह पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदावक से जस्ता विवें का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन-टनों में
1971-72	12,251
1972-73	9,565
1973-74	10,823*
1974-75	13,952
1975-76	16,000
(प्रत्युमानित)	

(ब) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिं. की तीन इकाइयाँ हैं, अबर्ट (i) जावर लोव (उदयपुर) में जस्ता-सीसा खान, (ii) देवरी जस्ता प्रदावक तथा (iii) सीसा प्रदावक दृढ़ (विहार)। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा अर्जित कर—पूर्व लाभ इन प्रकार रहा :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

1972-73	42.42
1973-74	504.65
1974-75	893.45

(*जस्ता कैथोड के समान उत्पादित जस्ता डिड जिन्हे गलन-भट्ठी के बद्द हो जाने से पिंडों में नहीं बदला जा सका)।

Secret accord on N-materials export rules

1771. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that seven nations reached a secret accord on N-materials export rules; and

184 LS..3.

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government has seen Press reports to the effect that seven principal Nuclear Technology Exporting (NUTEK) countries have reached agreements/understandings concerning the minimum common requirements or conditions for exports by them of nuclear technology, materials and equipment to non-nuclear-weapon States. These agreements/understandings have, however, not been made public so far.

Discovery of a new drug by Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

1772. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow has recently discovered a new drug for the treatment of thyrotoxicosis; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new drug, Centimizone, has the following advantages.

(i) it provides a useful alternative specially in cases where side-effects are observed with other drugs.

(ii) the maintenance dosage is lower than other drugs.

(iii) the drug has no major side-effects.

This drug, however, is not effective in cases of severe goitre. The anti-throid effect lasts only during the

therapy and when the drug is withdrawn, the symptoms return within 2-3 days.

Renewal of bus permits in Tamil Nadu

1773. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Transport Ministry from the Federation of Bus Owners' Association of Tamil Nadu regarding pending applications for renewal of bus permits in Tamil Nadu under the pretext of nationalisation;

(b) if so, the number of applications thus pending; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALEBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A representation was received on 6-3-76, from the Federation of Bus Operators' Association, Madras, referring to the measures taken by the former Government of Tamil Nadu to nationalise bus services in the State and requesting the Government of India to reorient the policy in regard to nationalisation of bus transport in Tamil Nadu. There was no reference in this representation to the pendency of any application from private operators for renewal of their bus permits in view of proposed nationalisation of bus services. Since the executive powers regarding road transport vest with the State Government, the Federation's representation has been forwarded to the Government of Tamil Nadu for necessary action. The Federation has also been apprised of the position.

Retrenchment of women workers in industries

1774. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of women workers in industries

thrown out of employment since January, 1975 to January, 1976, industry-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Departmental Hospital for P&T Employees in Tripura

1775. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for starting a departmental hospital for P & T employees in Tripura; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Indian assistance for liberation movement in Rhodesia

1776. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether political, military and other material assistance to the liberation movement in Rhodesia is being given by India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Consistent with her policy India has been giving political support and material assistance to the liberation movement in Rhodesia. Material assistance constituted items such as cloth and medicines worth Rs. 1,20,000/- and 5,000 text books for schools worth Rs. 16,000/- printed in Indian in "Karanga", a Zimbabwe language.

Telephone exchanges sanctioned in Punjab Circle

1777. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges sanctioned in last two years in Punjab Circle;

(b) the names of telephone exchanges which are being installed; and

(c) the names of exchanges which are incomplete for want of machinery in Bhatinda District, Punjab Circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Twenty.

(b) A list of 15 telephone exchanges under installation in Punjab (N W Circle) as on 27-3-76 is given below

- 1 SUJANPUR TIRA
- 2 AMB
- 3 BADSAR
- 4 GAGGAL
- 5 BANDI KALAN
- 6 MALSIAN
- 7 JANDIALA
- 8 BHADAUR
- 9 DIRBA
- 10 SAHA
- 11 KHANDUR SAHIB
- 12 BHUNA
- 13 BADOPAL
- 14 ANI
15. JEORI

(c) None

Indian help sought by Mozambique

1778 SHRI H N MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mozambique has closed its border with Rhodesia;

(b) whether Government of India has been asked to help Mozambique which is facing grave economic consequences due to this; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yet, Sir.

(b) The United Nations Security Council has passed a resolution appealing to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique. In pursuance of the decision made by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Kingston, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth has also appealed to Commonwealth Governments to extend assistance to Mozambique. The precise requirements of Mozambique are being ascertained by the U.N. Secretary General and the Secretary General of the Commonwealth. The Government of India are also in touch with the Mozambique Government through diplomatic channels on this matter.

(c) Consistent with their policy of support to the cause of liberation in Africa, the Government of India are examining the question of providing assistance to Mozambique

Setting up an Expert Committee on Indian Shipping

1779 SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a move to set up an expert committee on the model of the Rochdale Committee of the U.K. to study Indian shipping scene as reported in a New Delhi newspaper dated the 10th March, 1976; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G S. DHILLON): (a) The Report that appeared in New

Delhi Newspaper dated the 10th March, 1976 appears to be based on the speech of the Chairman of the National Shipping Board at the Board's meeting held on 10-3-1976. No suggestion has so far been received by the Government for setting up an Expert Committee on the model of Rochdale Committee of the U.K.

(b) Does not arise.

Dismissal of workers of Jute Mill

1780. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that the employers would be free to dismiss workmen without chargesheet and opportunity of defence during emergency; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the employers for acting against the law and for securing reinstatement of the workmen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bodies recovered from Chasnala Colliery

1781. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dead bodies recovered so far from the Chasnala Colliery; and

(b) how many of them have been identified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Till the 29th March, 1976, 374 (tentatively

determined) dead bodies have been recovered from the Chasnala Colliery out of which, 278 dead bodies have been identified.

Improvement of Bombay-Poona Road

1782. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have furnished a proposal on 9th February, 1976 regarding widening of narrow bridges, reconstructing weak bridges along with other proposals of strengthening pavements, geometrical improvements and four-laning of Bombay-Poona road and its realignment in Borghat;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of proposals submitted and action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). For further improvement of national highways the Government of Maharashtra have in their letter of February 9, 1976, suggested that the Government of India agree to sanction 104 works estimated to cost Rs. 32.69 crores in the near future. The list includes among otherwidening to 4-lanes the Bombay-Poona Road, N.H.No. 4, in the 90 km length from Panvel to Dehu at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores; a new bridge across the river Tapti on the Bombay-Agra Road, N.H. No. 3 estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore; a new bridge across the river Wainganga on N. H. No. 6 estimated to cost Rs. 1.43 crores; improvements to N. H. No. 17 including the cracked cement concrete reach in Ratnagiri district, estimated to

cost Rs. 4.35 crores; and land acquisition for the Nagpur bypass, estimated to cost Rs. 2.00 crores; The widening of the Bombay-Poona Road will require, in ghat section, a different alignment for the additional 2-lane carriageway with a view to having easier gradient and curves.

2. The allocations available for development of national highways being low since the financial year 1973-74 and being inadequate even for completing, in reasonable time, the 'on-going' works which in Maharashtra alone amount to about Rs. 47 crores, it would be difficult to agree to the request of the Maharashtra Government. However, within the available allocations, efforts will be made to sanction, out of the list, those works which are considered inescapable.

Sterilisation in States

1783. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about sterilisation recorded in different States during the years 1973-75, including the break-up of the figures; and

(b) the nature of the inducements resorted to by different States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHAUDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement (Annexure—I) giving the required information for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-10596/76].

(b) The pattern of central assistance for sterilisation operations under the National Family Planning Programme provides at present for Rs. 35/- for vasectomies and Rs. 70/- for tubectomies (including Rs. 25/- as diet charge). However, the incentives paid to the acceptors of vasectomy and

tubectomy operations vary from State to State. Besides, some of the State Governments have introduced certain measures of incentives and disincentives for promotion of the Family Planning Programme. A summary of the measures taken by various State Governments and Delhi Administration are indicated in statement (Annexure—I), laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10596/76]

Increase in Beds in Hospitals

1784. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of beds added to hospitals during the Third and Fourth Plans periods and numbers likely to be added during the Fifth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHAUDHURY RAM SEWAK): A statement showing State/Union Territory-wise number of hospital beds as on 1-4-65, 31-12-1968 and 31-12-1973 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10597/76]. From the statement it will be seen that 47,322 beds and 48,441 beds were added during the periods from 1-4-1965 to 31-12-1968 and from 31-12-1968 to 31-12-1973 respectively. Separate information regarding the number of beds added during the different plan periods is not readily available. It is expected that 40,000 hospital beds will be added during the 5th Plan period, State-wise break-up of which is not available.

Financial Assistance sought by Nepal

1785. PROF NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have recently sought financial assistance for more projects; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIRENDRA DAS): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

राज्यों तथा नियंत्रण में हो सकते हैं कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रदीप्ति-सूची

1786 प्रो० भारतवर्ष बन्द परामर्श क्या होता है यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे ?

(क) 1 फरवरी, 1976 को राज्यों की राजसभाभिया तथा सब राज्य क्षेत्रों में नियन्त्रित श्रणियों में प्रतीका सूची में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने द्वावेदकों के नाम पड़ी हैं— (1) साधारण (2) विशेष श्रणि (जैसे मामाजिक वार्यकर्ता आदि) (3) प्रो० वाई० ई०

(ब) 1 सितम्बर, 1975 को ऐसी प्रत्येक श्रणि में तुलनात्मक भारडे क्या है,

(च) इन अवधियों के दीरान प्रत्येक श्रणि में हच्छुक प्रयोक्ताधा को वास्तव में कितने कनेक्शन दिए गए,

(झ) 1 सितम्बर, 1975 और 1 फरवरी, 1975 को भार (क), (च) और (ग) के तुलनात्मक भारडे क्या हैं, और

(झ) प्रतिमूर्ति ज्ञान की राशि बढ़ावे आने का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

सचाव न री (डा० शकर दभाल शर्मा)

(क) से (च) यह सचना द्वार सचाव तकिलों/टेलीफोन जिला से मगाई जा रही है। जिसे ही यह सूचना प्राप्त हो जाएगा, इसे सचाव पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(झ) ज्ञान की राशि बढ़ाई नहीं गई है। केवल इतना परिवर्तन किया गया है कि अब ज्ञान की राशि आवेदन के समय पेशगी द्वारा करनी होती है।

Compulsory use of Helmets by Scooterists

1787 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding compulsory use of helmets by the scooterists and motor cyclists to prevent fatal accidents, and

(b) if so, facts thereof and the date from which the decision is likely to come in force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH).

(a) and (b) It is proposed to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, to provide for the compulsory wearing of crash helmets by the drivers and pillion-riders of scooters and motor-cycles to prevent fatalities on account of head injuries caused to such persons in road accidents. A Bill to amend the Act for this purpose, and for certain other purposes, will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible. The actual date of enforcement of the relevant provisions relating to compulsory use of crash helmets by scooterists, motor-cyclists and pillion-riders will be decided after it is ensured that adequate capacity is available in the country for the manufacture of crash helmets of the prescribed specifications.

Obtaining Permission of Government before resorting to Lay-offs and Retrenchments

1788 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the management will have to obtain the permission from Government for lay-offs, closures and retrenchments;

(b) whether in such cases in spite of Government's opinion management can go to the Court for injunction;

(c) if so, how Government propose to ensure justice to the working class when such condition is created; and

(d) what prevents Government to make amendment of the Constitution and enacting a law that in such dispute Government's view is supreme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as industrial establishments to which provisions of Chapter VB of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, apply.

(b) to (d). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, does not provide any restrictions on other legal processes available to the affected parties.

Security of Telecommunication System

1789. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is the responsibility of Communication Ministry to look after the security of telecommunication system including the IBM machine etc. in our country; and

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made by any group of espionage or subversive forces to trespass in our frequency and telecommunication system and IBM operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Communications operates the public telecommunication system in the country and is responsible for its general security. The system does not have any I.B.M. Machine. The responsibility for the general security of other installations in the country rests with the organisations operating them.

(b) No instances of the type mentioned have come to the notice of the Ministry of Communications, in respect of the Public telecommunication systems operated by this Ministry.

हिन्दी में हेतीकोन डायरेक्टरी

1790. डा० लक्ष्मिनारायण पांडेय : क्या यहां भवान मन्त्री यह बताने को पाया करने कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी के हिन्दी में नय पर उपलब्ध न होने के कारण टेलीफोन अंशदाताओं को, जो हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं, काफी कठिनाई होती है;

(ब) प्रति वर्ज हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग-अलग छाते वाले डायरेक्टरियों की अनुसार कितनी मध्या है;

(ग) क्या उनमें एकलूकी नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए विभाग का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दत्तात्रे शर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). विभिन्न टेलीफोन प्रणालियों में, ज्यादातर हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में 1. 1 लाख टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरियां देवनागरी में छापी भाषी हैं। अंग्रेजी में छापी भाषी वाली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरियों की मध्या लगभग 17. 9 लाख है।

देवनागरी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरियां उन सभी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को दी जाती हैं जो हनकी मांग करते हैं। ऐसे प्रबल भी किये जा यहे हैं कि ये डायरेक्टरियां अंग्रेजी डायरेक्टरियों से पहले छापी जाएं।

(ग) और (घ). यहां तक सम्बन्ध होता है, ये डायरेक्टरियां प्रकाशित करने में

एक संस्था बहुती बहुती है। ऐसा वार्ता देने कोन डायरेक्टरों के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में एक यानदेश राज संचित विभिन्न को है। यह निमित्त यथा प्रत्येकों के साथ-साथ जहां सह सम्बन्ध हो सके ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक संस्था लाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Sanctioning of Telephone Connections in Delhi by Telephone Advisory Committee

1791. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi telephone connections under various categories are sanctioned by Telephone Advisory Committee only;

(b) whether certain categories of telephones are allowed to be transferred in the names of other persons after paying a particular fee to the Government; and

(c) whether telephones sanctioned under 'Public Man' category are not allowed to be transferred in the names of others and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Telephone Advisory Committees in Delhi and other Telephone Systems have only an advisory role. They advise on a variety of aspects relating to telephone services. They also advise on the particular applicants, registered under the 'Special Category', who could be considered for out of turn allotment of telephones to the extent of the 50 per cent of the quota available for Special Category applicants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Allocation of telephones to applicants registered under Special Category, which includes 'Public Man',

amounts to priority sanctions for meeting the specialised needs of the applicants themselves. Such telephones, if no longer required, are not transferred but are to be surrendered.

Reorganisation of D.T.C. Routes

1792. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-organisation of various routes under D.T.C. has since been completed;

(b) the route numbers and the routes on which D.T.C. buses ply; and

(c) when it is proposed to publish the new D.T.C. time table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The streamlining of the bus routes under the Delhi Transport Corporation has been completed for the present. However, the re-organisation of routes is a continuing process and changes are made from time to time keeping in view the demand of the commuters from newly developed colonies.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10598/76].

(c) A new route guide is proposed to be brought out by DTC around May, 1976.

पश्चिम जर्बनी में भारतीयों द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति पर अनुसन्धान

1793. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वॉडेपैथ: दया स्कॉल्य और परिवार निवोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में पश्चिम जर्बनी में आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान के लिए पारा से कुछ

भायुर्वेदिक विद्वेष्ठों को चुना याहा है तबा यहां
इस विकित्सा पद्धति के आधार पर
विशिष्ट अनुसन्धान किये जा रहे हैं;

(क) क्या श्रोतंका, भारीकास आदि
अन्य देवताओं में आयुर्वेदिक विकित्सा पद्धति
अधिक प्रचलित तबा लोकप्रिय है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस पद्धति का
विकास करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय
परिषद् का गठन किया है; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों के
दौरान केन्द्रीय परिषद् की क्या उपलब्धियां
हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और सरकार नियोजन में वास्तव
में राज्य मंत्री (चौबटी राज सेवक) : (क)
परिवर्तन जर्जरों में आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान के
लिए हाल ही में भारत से कोई भी आयुर्वेदिक
विशेषज्ञ नहीं चुना गया है। परिवर्तन जर्जरों
में किए जा रहे आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धानों के
बारे में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ब) थोनका और भौतिक में
आयुर्वेदिक विकित्सा पद्धति प्रचलित है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने दो परिषदे
बनाई हैं—(1) 1969 में, भारतीय
विकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनु-
सन्धान परिषद्, और (2) 1 जितन्नर,
1971 में भारतीय विकित्सा की केन्द्रीय
परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 के अन्तर्गत
भारतीय विकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद्।
पहली परिषद का मुख्य उद्देश्य
भारतीय विकित्सा पद्धतियों के विशिष्ट
पहलुओं में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान में सहायता
देना भारतीय विकास करना, उसका विकास करना
और उसमें तालमेल बिठाना है, जबकि दूसरी

परिषद् का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस विकित्सा का
नियन्त्रण करना और आयुर्वेदिक विकास का
केन्द्रीयकरण करना है।

(च) इन दो परिषदों की उपलब्धियां
संशोधन में इस प्रकार हैं:—

I. भारतीय विकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की
केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद्

1. इस परिषद् ने भिरारी, विकाशित
अनुसन्धान (विज्ञोक्तेनिष)
विकित्सा, हाई अड कोलेस्ट्रोल,
त्वचकोडर्मा (मिवड) आदि
रोगों का इलाज करने के लिए
कई धीरधोरों की विकित्सा-
सम्पत्ता का पता लगा लिया है।

2. इस परिषद् ने 413 धीरधोर
रोगों और 200 एकल धीरधोरों
के विजिकोल सम्बन्धी यानक
नैयार कर लिए हैं।

3. विकित्सोपयोगी बानस्पतिक
सम्पदा का पता लगाने के
लिए और देश की अनुसन्धान
संस्थाओं की धीरधोर सम्बन्धी
जलरनां को पूरा करने के
लिए देश के 130 बन-बच्चों /
सेर्जों की आनंदीन कर ली
गई है।

4. इस परिषद् ने लगभग 1500
लोक प्रचलित इलाजों का
सर्वेत रिया है, और उनकी
दवाओं को एकत्र भी किया
है, प्रयोगात्मक उदाहरणों में
लगभग 1225 पौधे लगाए
हैं और पहचानों गई बनस्पतियों
की 5638 संख्यालय शीटों
नैयार की हैं।

5. इसमें स्कूल और कलेज के कालरें के लिए कलबद्ध कर से योग का पाठ्य विवरण तैयार किया है।

6. इसने भारत यादगी के लिए सामान्य रोगों के इलाज के लिए एक मैदिकल किट तिक्काली है और एक किताब भी प्रकाशित की है जिसमें निदू और होम्योपैथी के इलाज की जरूरत विविध दी गई है। इसी प्रकार की पुस्तकें आयुर्वेद और यूनानी में भी उप रही हैं।

7. इसके परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों के बारे में भी अनुसन्धान कार्य शुरू किया है। प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में जिन दवाइयों को जलन अकेला रोधो गुणों वाली बताया गया है उनके बारे में किए जा रहे अध्ययनों की जांच पहलाल अपने अन्तिम चरण में है।

2. भारतीय विकिस्ता और केन्द्रीय परिवद

1. आयुर्वेद, निदू और यनानी में स्नातकपूर्व शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यचर्चा और आठ्य विवरण का न्यूनतम स्तर तैयार किया जा चुका है और देश भर में इसे ग्रन्ति में साने का सुलाव दे दिया गया है।

2. आयुर्वेद, निदू और यूनानी में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा की पाठ्यचर्चा और आठ्य विवरण को इस परिवद ने अन्तिम रूप से तय कर निया है।

Absorption of Surplus Staff in Public Sector Steel Units

1794. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surplus staff in the public sector steel units have now been gainfully absorbed;

(b) if not, what is still the surplus under various categories of employees above normal complement required in each unit;

(c) what is the extra annual financial burden for maintaining such surplus staff; and

(d) the proposals with Government to make gainful use of their services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Size of Advertisement on Post Cards

1795. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what would be the size of advertisements and how much space would be covered by the advertisements in a post card, proposed to be introduced shortly to earn more revenues?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): Advertisements on post cards have been introduced with effect from 5th June, 1976. The space for advertisements earmarked on postcard is 3 cms x 2½ cms. This space does not encroach on the space meant for writing by the public.

Commercial Shipping Routes between Calcutta and Gauhati

1796. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been able to introduce commercial shipping routes between Calcutta and Gauhati, Karimganj and Silchar (Cachar District) through Bangladesh waters;

(b) whether there has been a persistent demand from the trading circles and the public of the Cachar District (Assam) to establish this route, and

(c) whether Bangladesh Government is co-operating in this venture?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G. S DHILION)
 (a) Commercial shipping routes between Calcutta and Gauhati and Calcutta and Karimganj have been opened but the service between Calcutta and Karimganj has been temporarily discontinued since 5th February, 1976 due to lack of adequate water in Kusura river. There is currently no proposal to extend the Calcutta-Karimganj service upto Silchar

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

परिवार नियोजन उपाय के रूप में जहान हस्ता

1797. श्री भागीरथ भवर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जहान हस्ता का प्रयोग जन्म-नियन्त्रण उपाय के रूप में अपनाने का है;

(ब) क्या यह देशों में भी इस त्रैकार का प्रयोग चल रहा है, और

(ग) क्या यह भी परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का है; एवं प्रगति ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपाय में राज्य नं दी (बीबी र.न सेवक): (क) जै, नहीं।

(ब) उपलब्ध मूलता के अनुभार विलो भी देश में इस तरीके पर प्रयोग नहीं हो रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठाया।

Reported Decision of U.K. for Immigration of East Africans into Britain

1798. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of U.K. to admit all East Africans who want to emigrate to Britain, and

(b) if so, whether it is true in case of persons of Indian origin settled in East Africa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The British Government have not made any announcement to this effect. They have only stated that they are committed to admitting for settlement in the U.K. citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in East Africa i.e. East Africans holding British passport. This naturally also includes persons of Indian origin residing in East African countries who fall in this category.

Arms Acquisition by Pakistan

1799. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms acquisition by Pakistan creates an adverse situation for India;

(b) whether India has taken diplomatic steps to make their position felt to the countries making the supplies available to Pakistan other than sale; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Pakistan's frantic efforts to obtain sophisticated weapons are naturally a matter of concern to India, and are taken into account while planning our defence measures.

(b) and (c). Wherever it is feasible India has explained to the Governments concerned that the building up of Pakistan's military strength beyond its legitimate needs is likely to result in a renewal in Pakistan of militaristic tendencies which will cause a setback to the prospects for the establishment of durable peace in the Sub-Continent.

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

1800. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report on the Tenth Five-Year Plan to the 25th Congress of the CPSU;

(b) whether it has promised to make the coming sessions in Moscow of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission and the Planning Group business-like and productive; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no reference to the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission, nor to the next meetings of the Joint Commission and the Planning Group to be held in Moscow.

(c) Does not arise.

Effect of Emergency on Strikes and Lock-outs

1801. SHRI SHANKEPRAO SAVANT:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state how emergency has affected strikes and lock-outs in public and private undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): After the declaration of Emergency the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs has come down to 4,459,943 (during the second half of the year 1975) from 17,103,778 mandays (during the first half of the year 1975). Its break-up according to public and private sectors is as follows:—

Sector	Number of Mandays lost in	
	1st Half year (July-June 1975)	2nd Half year (July-December 1975)
Public (P,)*	1,618,800	120,433
Private (P,)*	15,484,978	4,339,510
TOTAL	17,103,778	4,459,943

*Figures are provisional.

Anti-India Writings and Speeches by Indians Abroad

1802. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians abroad are indulging in anti-India writings and speeches;

(b) if so, the facts about such writings and speeches of Indians abroad; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating measures to curb these anti-national elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These persons have tried to weaken and denigrate the country, its leadership and institutions through slander and misrepresentation in their speeches and writings.

(c) Appropriate action as necessary in each case has been taken to stop this propaganda and to make these nationals appreciate the correct situation and project it properly abroad

Fixation of National Minimum of Working Days

1803. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Employers' Federation of India has urged Government to fix national minimum of working days to avoid absenteeism; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government

are aware of the suggestion contained in a speech made by the President, Employers' Federation of India at the Third Industrial Relations Conference held at Madras on 13th & 14th February, 1976 to this effect.

(b) The suggestion has been noted.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

1804. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the rep'y given to Unstarred Question No. 296 on the 8th January, 1976 re: Minimum wages for agricultural labour and state:

(a) the position after revision of minimum wages by the State Governments concerned, in terms of 1980-81 prices;

(b) the names of States where the revised wages have actually been implemented; and

(c) whether it has been alleged that many State Governments have not taken necessary organisational and policy measures to implement the Minimum Wages Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The consumer price index (All-India) for agricultural labourers, which started in 1980-81 with 100 points, stood at 292 points in the month of February, 1976. Since there is a system of payment in kind, it is difficult to measure precisely whether the total remuneration has kept pace with the consumer price index. However, the State Governments have been advised, to revise upward the minimum wages where they happen to be low, and to ensure effective enforcement of the notified minimum wages.

(c) The Central Government are not aware of such allegations. Ac-

cording to the information furnished by the State Governments, they are alive to the need for securing implementation of the Act, and steps have been taken to gear up the implementation machinery.

Manning of Merchant Vessels

1805. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared rules for certification of accurate and appropriate manning abroad of Merchant Vessels for every sea voyage;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) which authority can certify the said manning and the time before which they are supposed to be submitted; and

(d) whether Government are aware of violation of such rules, and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON) (a) and (b). The minimum manning scale has been laid down for officers under Section 76 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. However, Government have not considered it necessary to prescribe minimum manning scale for Ratings as required under Section 88 of the M.S. Act. Indian manning scale for Ratings on ships is much higher as compared with International manning practices and much above the minimum necessary manning

for purposes of safety. Such liberal manning is considered useful in the present situation of unemployment in the country.

(c) Under Section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Master of the ship has to produce the certificate of competency held by the officers employed on his ship to the Shipping Master as defined under Section 3(4) of the Act whereupon a certificate is issued by him to the Master of the ship to the effect that the proper certificates have been so produced. No clearance is given to any ship by the Customs Collector without the production of such certificate.

(d) No, Sir.

Financial Assistance to Private Shipping Companies

1806. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of financial assistance given to each private shipping company during the last two years;

(b) purposes for which these assistance were given;

(c) whether there is any guideline for the purpose; if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) total profits earned by each shipping company in the private sector, year-wise, from 1972-73 to 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S.

Name of the Company	Year in which loans were sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Total
1. M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75	240.40 Nil	240.40
2. M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co Ltd., Bombay	1973-74 1974-75	2.00 Nil	2.00
3. M/s. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd., Bombay	1973-74 1974-75	2.00 Nil	2.00
4. M/s. South India Shipping Cor- poration Ltd., Madras	1973-74 1974-75	Nil 1.00	1.00
5. M/s. Hindustan Bulk Carriers Ltd., Bombay	1973-74 1974-75	Nil *1323.00	1323.00
Total		1568.49	

* No amount of loan is disbursed as the company has not raised the required capital

(b) The assistance is given to facilitate the growth of Indian Shipping tonnage for acquisition and maintenance of ships. During 1975-76, financial assistance has been extended to fishing trawlers also

(c) The salient features of the guidelines are:-

1. **Eligibility.**—Companies satisfying the requirement of Section 22(b) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
2. Quantum of loan, period of amortisation and period of initial moratorium

Type of ship in percentage of loan	Maximum period of amortisation	Maximum period of initial moratorium on repayment of principal
For new dry cargo ships, or passenger ships constructed in foreign shipyard upto 90%	16 years	1 year
For new dry cargo ships, or passenger ships constructed in Indian shipyard upto 95%	17 years	2 years
For new tankers whether built in foreign or Indian shipyards upto 90%	14 years	1 year
For second-hand dry cargo ships and tankers upto upto 75%	2/3 of residual income-tax life.	1 year

No loan is granted for the acquisition of second-hand ships which have a residual income-tax life of less than five years. Income-tax life of a ship is generally taken to be 20 years.

3. **Interest on loan:** 8 per cent p.a. payable half-yearly. If borrower pays amounts due by prescribed dates and fulfills all obligations under the Loan Agreement and other documents executed in respect of loan, interest is accepted at 4-1/2 per cent p.a. in lieu of 8 per cent.

4. **Security:** Total cover required to be furnished at present is 120 per cent of the loan advanced or the amount guaranteed by SDFC outstanding from time to time whichever is higher. The Company should insure the ships mortgaged for an amount not less than 133-1/3 per cent of the loan/guarantee amount.

No further security (that is above 120 per cent of the loan amount) may be taken to cover interest to foreign banks/institutions etc. and a clause equating default in payment of that interest to a breach of the SDFC loan agreement may be incorporated.

5. **Debt: Equity Ratio:**

(i) for companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 10 million or more 6:1
 (ii) or companies with a paid up capital of less than Rs. 10 million 4:1

(d) the information so far available is as follows

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Company	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited	429 40	359 35	1688 83
2. Damodar Bulk Carriers Limited	47 31	33 85	73 82
3. Seven Seas Transporation Ltd., (incor- porated on 6-6-71)	year ending (Dec., 73)	year ending (Dec 74) 40 22	134 01
4. India Steamships Ltd.	169 81	339 00	819 00
5. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	86 38	72 25	379 14
6. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	year ending (June, 1973) 673 80	year ending (June, 1974) 886 42	1652 03

Proviso: The Committee may however accept debt-equity ratio upto 10 : 1 where it gives only guarantee and not loan.

6. **Debt & Equity** shall comprise of the following: Debt includes all borrowings repayable not earlier than five years and preference shares redeemable not later than 12 years from the date of issue.

Equity: includes paid-up equity share capital, share premium, free reserves, irredeemable preference shares and preference shares redeemable later than 12 years from the date of issue.

7. **Shipping business:** Companies availing of loans are required to deal exclusively in shipping business.

8. **SDFC Nominees** Companies avail-
ing of loans are required to accept two
nominees of the SDFC on their Board
of Directors.

Similar guidelines have been issued in the case of financial assistance for fishing trawlers also

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Company	1972-73 year ending (Dec., 73)	1973-74 year ending (Dec., 74)	1974-75
7. Suryendra Overseas Ltd.	-(26.44)	23.54	Balance sheet not yet receive.
8. Damgo Steamship Ltd.	-(33.29)	315.97 (15 months)	Do.
9. South India Shipping Corporation Ltd.	-(43.45)	353.38 (15 months)	546.99
10. Ritanakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	13.78	55.99	89.16

NOTE:—The Profit/Loss indicated above is after providing for Depreciation but before providing for Development Rebate Reserve and Taxation.

Share of Indian Shipping in Indian Foreign Trade

1807 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) total amount of money paid by India to (1) Foreign and (2) Indian Shipping Companies, year-wise, during the last three years, on account of freight charges;

(b) share of Indian Shipping in Indian Foreign Trade as in 1965-66 and 1974-75; and

(c) what steps if any, are being taken to increase our share in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). A statement

giving the required information is attached.

(c) In addition to continuing our efforts to expand the national merchant fleet, the procedures for chartering out of Indian ships and chartering in of foreign flag vessels are regulated with a view to maximising the utilisation of Indian ships in the carriage of India's overseas trade. The central chartering organisation, Transchart, ensures, to the extent possible, that cargoes moving on Government account are carried by Indian ships.

Statement

(a) Total amount of Freight earned by Indian Shipping Companies in India's overseas trade and Freight payment made to Foreign Shipping Companies during the last three years were as under.—

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(Rs. in crores)			
1. Freight earnings of Indian Companies	157.6	178.05	291.16
2. Freight payments made to Foreign Shipping Companies. (Estimated appx.)	217.44	369.32	485.51

(b) Share of Indian Shipping in India's overseas trade in 1965-66 was 12.9 per cent and in 1974-75 it rose to 27.75 per cent.

Import of Non-Ferrous Metals

1808. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of production and import of non-ferrous metals during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975; and

(b) when our country is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of non-ferrous metals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A statement is attached

(b) The country at present has achieved self-sufficiency in production of aluminium metal. In fact the aluminium producers have been authorised to export 5,000 tonnes of E.C. grade and 15,000 tonnes of other than E.C. grade Aluminium. Some exports have already taken place during 1975-76.

I. The production of major non-ferrous primary metals during 1973, 1974 and 1975 has been as under:—

Statement

(In Tonnes)

	1973	1974	1975
(i) Aluminium	1,54,289	1,28,913	1,66,986
(ii) Copper	12,162	12,505	22,020
(iii) Zinc	20,190	23,857	25,727
(iv) Lead	2,636	13,986	4,769

II. Estimated value of non-ferrous metals produced (indicated in I above)

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1973	201.90
1974	145.65
1975	219.50

In so far as copper, zinc and lead are concerned, from the statement it would be observed that the indigenous production is rising resulting in reduced imports. The gap between the demand and indigenous production is steadily being narrowed.

Though the plans for increased indigenous production of major non-ferrous metals are being implemented, the demand also would rise with the increasing industrial activities. Taking into consideration the various projects under implementation for copper and zinc it is expected that the country would reach near self sufficiency by the end of 5th Five Year Plan. However in case of lead, the near self sufficiency may be reached only during the 6th Plan.

With regard to Nickel with the implementation of Sukinda Nickel Project some time during the 6th Plan indigenous production would commence. However since the demand then is likely to go up considerably only part requirements would be met by indigenous production.

Since no commercial deposits of Tin are available, the country would have to continue to import this metal.

III. Imports of major non-ferrous primary metals during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 by the classifying agency viz. M.M.T.C. has been as under:

		(In Tonnes)		
		1973	1974	1975
(i) Copper	· · · · ·	44049	42353	12348
(ii) Zinc	· · · · ·	61331	64195	37748
(iii) Lead	· · · · ·	36055	39206	12008
(iv) Tin	· · · · ·	2090	2142	2283
(v) Nickel	· · · · ·	795	2751	2568

IV. Value of non-ferrous metals imported (Rs in III above).

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1973	94.79
1974	163.49
1975	69.72

International System of Payment to Seamen

1809. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the International system of payment to seamen;
- (b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;
- (c) whether the Indian shipowners are implementing the said system; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the system of payment?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). The employment of seamen on ships is regulated in accordance with the Articles of Agreement signed by the crew for each voyage. No seaman can be engaged unless he is in possession of a Continuous Certificate of Discharge (CDC) issued by the competent authority.

Payment of wages to seamen is made before a Shipping Master on completion of the voyage at the port where the seamen are signed off. In India payment of wages to seamen is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. This system is more or less similar to the system in vogue in U.K. and some other countries.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Bonded Labourers

1810. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken steps for allotment of land to the bonded labourers; and
- (b) if so, the number of bonded labourers benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) Guidelines have been issued by the

Centre to the State Governments for allotment of land to the freed bonded labourers on a priority basis. So far no report has been received regarding the number of bonded labourers benefited.

Showing of Racist Film on Television by B.B.C. despite Objections from Asians

1811. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.B.C. has been repeatedly showing every Saturday in its television channel No. 2 a film which has been angrily denounced by Asian Organisation in England as blatantly racial;

(b) whether the Indian Workers Association of Southhall, England has even threatened to sue B.B.C. in courts;

(c) whether according to some Asians who viewed this programme, immigrants in England were depicted as filthy people, importing diseases in Britain like itches and finally depriving the local population of their living by capturing trade and commerce; and

(d) whether Government of India have asked for a report and lodged any protest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The B.B.C. Television has a serial programme entitled "Open Door" in which private groups are permitted to present their points of view. Two programmes prepared by Asian immigrant organisations were shown in this series explaining that Indian and Pakistani immigrants were playing a useful and constructive role in Britain. After these programmes had been repeated a second time on the television, a private organisation called 'British

Campaign to stop Immigration sponsored in the same series on the 28th February, 1976, a film critical of Asian immigrants. Despite protests to the B.B.C. from Asian organisations that the latter film might incite racial violence, and an unsuccessful application for a court injunction to stop its further screening, the film was repeated on television on the 6th March, 1976. It has not been shown thereafter;

(b) The Indian Workers' Association of Southhall and certain other organisations have jointly approached the Attorney General of Britain to prosecute the B.B.C. and the producer of the programme for promoting hatred and violence. Alternatively, they have sought the Attorney General's permission to prosecute the B.B.C. themselves;

(c) Scenes of dirty streets in certain areas, where Asian immigrants were shown. The film also seemed to suggest that continued immigration might have an impact on the employment prospects of the local population. There was, however, no suggestion that immigrants were importing diseases into Britain;

(d) The matter has been brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office and the High Commission of India in London has also expressed its unhappiness to the B.B.C.

Statement by Swedish Foreign Minister

1812. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether during the recent visit of the Foreign Minister of Sweden, he stated that his Government advocated the need of abolishing the debts of the developing countries and also that all developed countries should set apart one per cent of GNP as development aid fund?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Yes, Sir. Mr. Seven Anderson stated this at the press

conference held by him during his visit to India in March 1976. He also indicated that Sweden would not wait for all the developed countries to fall in line with this view and was prepared to implement the propositions unilaterally.

Bonded Labour

1813. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which all the bonded labourers are expected to be freed;

(b) whether any action has been taken against any person who came in way of implementing this decision of Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken against such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, which came into force with effect from 25-10-1975, the bonded labour system stands abolished in the country. Efforts are however being made to identify such persons for their early economic rehabilitation.

(b) and (c). Six cases of prosecution have been reported from State of Uttar Pradesh so far.

Target fixed for male and female operations in States

1814. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for each of the States and Union territories for male and female operations for family planning before the end of March, 1976;

(b) the achievements so far, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) nature of incentives offered to the States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHAUDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Targets are fixed for total sterilization operations and not for male and female operations separately. Accordingly, a statement giving annual targets and achievements with male and female break-up for the year 1975-76 (April, 1975 to February, 1976) in the various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-10599/76).

(c) Family Planning is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which 100 per cent assistance is given by the Central Government to the State Governments. National awards are also given to States and Union Territories on the basis of performance.

Loan for Moghul Lines

1815 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has been pressing the Union Government to sanction soft loan to Moghul lines to purchase small, low draught vessels for operation on the Konkan coast whose ports have mostly shallow draught; and

(b) if so, action taken on the representation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning Centres in D. D. A. colonies

1816. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up dispensaries and family planning centres in the new resettlement colonies of Delhi under D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHAUDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Nine D.D.A. dispensaries are providing medical care and family planning services in the J.J. resettlement colonies of D.D.A. viz. Dakshinpuri, Madangir, Nangloi, Seelampur, Wazirpur, Seemapuri, Madipur, Sunlight and Srinivaspuri.

Further, medical care and family planning services are also being provided by five Dispensaries run by Delhi Administration in various J.J. Resettlement colonies, viz. Hauzkhil, Raghbir Nagar, Budhnagar, Pandu Nagar and Shakarpur.

Two Family Planning Centres run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi are functioning in Nangloi and Seelampur Colonies.

One Mobile Unit of Delhi Municipal Corporation and one of New Delhi Municipal Committee are daily visit-

ing three resettlement colonies, viz., Khichripur, Kalyanpuri and Tilakpuri. One Mobile Unit of the Red Cross Society is also visiting twice a week in these three colonies.

Medical care and family planning services are also available to D.D.A. Resettlement colonies from institutions located in adjoining areas, viz. Family Planning Centre at Hauzkhil run by Delhi Administration; Family Planning Centre at Navin Shahdara run by Red Cross Society; Family Planning Centre, Tilaknagar run by Municipal Corporation, Delhi, and Family Planning Centre, Shahdara (located in General Hospital) run by Delhi Administration.

Senior House Surgeons in Delhi Hospitals

1817. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many doctors are working in the Willingdon Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as Senior House Surgeons as on 1st March, 1976; and

(b) out of them, how many belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The information in respect of Senior Residents is as under:—

	Total Nos. of		
	Senior Residents	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Safdarjung Hospital	56	1	..
Willingdon Hospital	32	1	..
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	78

Patna Telephone System

1818. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average calls put through per day by subscribers of Patna Telephone System on the basis of figures available for year 1975-76;

(b) the average revenue per telephone connection through local trunk calls per subscribers of Patna Telephone System as per figures available for 1975-76;

(c) the number of subscribers in the waiting list in Patna Telephone System;

(d) whether large number of cross talks and wrong connections take place due to poor maintenance of Patna Telephone System; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to tone up the efficiency of services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 11.04 calls per subscriber per day.

(b) Rs. 132.34 per month per subscriber.

(c) 347 as on 24-3-1976.

(d) There is no such general complaint.

(e) Routine tests are being taken regularly to watch and improve the service. A special drive to reduce fault incidence in the equipment has been launched.

Construction of staff quarters in Bihar Circle

1819. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal for construction of staff quarters for P & T Staff working at various places

in Bihar Circle during the year 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters at each station type-wise in Bihar Circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Chapra 4 type I and 8 type II quarters and at Darbhanga 24 type I and 30 type II quarters are proposed to be constructed. Subject to availability of funds, efforts will also be made to commence construction of some of the quarters out of 72 type I, 108 type II, 18 type III and 2 type IV quarters at Bokaro which have been planned.

Opening of new Departmental Telegraph offices in Bihar Circle

1820. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal for opening new Departmental Telegraph offices at Siwan, Hajipur, Motihari, Samastipur and Arrah under Bihar Circle; and

(b) by what time these Departmental Telegraph offices are expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, except for Motihari which does not justify conversion from Combined Office into a Departmental Telegraph Office.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the time as the proposals are being processed.

विहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में जबरन छुट्टी और कारबाने बद्द करने पर कारबाना-भासिकों के विषय कार्रवाही

1821. श्री कमला दिव्य 'मन्दूकर' : क्या यह यत्तीय पह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार और बंगाल के बहुत से कारबाना भासिक आपातस्थिति की बोधना के बाद सरकार की घोषित नीति, कि वे कारबाने बद्द नहीं करेंगे और भासिकों की जबरन छुट्टी नहीं करेंगे, का अब भी पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति की बोधना के बाद कितने कारबाने बद्द किए गए और कितने अभिक बेरोजगार हो गए; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कारबाना भासिकों के विषय कोई कदम उठाया है ?

अब मंत्रालय में उपरांत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : : (क) से (ग) विहार और पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना तुसार, 1-7-75 से 31-12-75 तक की घबड़ि के लिए अन्दियों से सम्बन्धित संगत प्राकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

राज्य	बद्द किए गए	अन्तर्गत अभिकों एककों की संख्या	की संख्या
विहार .	10	1537	
पश्चिम बंगाल	45	4218	

सरकार ने पहले ही घोषोपिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 संबोधित कर दिया है जिससे, उन घोषोपिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए, जिन पर यह संशोधी अधिनियम, 1976 लागू होता है, प्रतिष्ठान को बद्द करने से पहले सम्बोधित सरकार की पूर्व अनमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक कर दिया गया है । यह

संशोधी अधिनियम ५ मार्च, 1976 से लागू हुआ । यह सम्बोधित राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है कि वे इन कारबाना भासिकों के जिलाल कार्रवाई करें जो संशोधी अधिनियम के उपकारों का उल्लंघन करते हैं ।

Account statements of Family Pension Fund Scheme

1822. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether after coming into force of the Family Pension Fund Scheme, the members have not been furnished the account statements showing the amounts contributed in their accounts;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the reasons for this slackness on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Offices; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and by what time Government propose to streamline the working of the Regional Provident Fund Offices in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). The account statements of Family Pension Fund have not been furnished to the members as there is no provision in the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, for issuing such statements.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Indo-Pak Mushaira

1823. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Pakistan Mushaira is going to be held or has been held;

(b) whether such activities are likely to improve the Indo-Pakistan relations; and

(c) whether such mushairas would be held in Pakistan also in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Shankar Lal Murti Dhar Society of Delhi has been organising annual mushairas with the participation of Indian and Pakistani poets upto 1965. Thereafter this annual features had to be discontinued due to the non-participation by Pakistani poets. However, this year two Pakistani poets participated in this Mushaira.

(b) and (c). In the view of the Government of India, such cultural exchanges can be helpful in bringing about closer understanding. It is understood that a troupe of artistes of Bombay has been invited to visit Pakistan by a Karachi organisation.

Commonwealth Aid Plan for Mozambique

1824. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether India alongwith other Commonwealth countries joined aid plan for Mozambique to offset the grave economic consequences of closing its border with Rhodesia; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, on which India is represented, met in London on 4th March, 1976, and authorized the Secretary General of the Commonwealth Secretariat to contact the Government of Mozambique in order to ascertain the requirements of Mozambique to offset the economic disruption caused by the closure of the border with Rhodesia. Accordingly, the Secretary General visited Mozambique, held discussions with the leaders of the Government and made certain proposals for giving

immediate assistance to Mozambique. The Government of India has made a grant of Rs. 900,000 as part of the collective contribution to Mozambique by the Commonwealth.

Protection of U. N. permanent mission in New York

1825. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India joined several countries at the U.N. to urge upon the U.S. Government to protect the permanent mission in New York against threats; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Permanent Representative has lodged a formal complaint to the appropriate authorities and also brought the incidents to the notice of the Permanent Mission of the USA to the United Nations. The U.S. authorities have expressed regret and reiterated their assurances to take all necessary steps to discharge their responsibilities.

The Host Relations Committee of the U.N. also met recently to discuss incidents and attacks against several Permanent Missions including India. A Resolution was adopted expressing deep sympathy with the Missions concerned and urging the host country to take all necessary measures to apprehend, prosecute and punish those guilty of the criminal acts.

H.S.L. continuance under S.A.I.L.

1826. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited continues to function under the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited and, therefore, appropriately functions under the latter.

Mineral deposits in U.P. Hills

1827. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the important mineral deposits found in the U. P. Hills and their quantity;

(b) whether the quarrying of marble and limestone in Mussoorie and ad-

joining hills is done indiscriminately and in unscientific manner causing wastage of this national wealth and eroding the hills; and

(c) if so, steps taken to stop this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The U.P. Government is seized of the problem. In order to effect improvement in the quarrying of marble and limestone in a more scientific manner, a Committee comprising of Geologists and Mining Engineers from Indian Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey of India, Directorate of Mines Safety and State Directorate of Geology and Mining was constituted by the State Government to comprehensively review the position and suggest remedial measures.

Statement

Important Mineral Deposits Found in U.P. Hills

Sl. No.	Important Mineral Deposit	District	Quantity (Million tonnes)
1.	Limestone	Pithoragarh, Nainital, Dehradun, Tehri, Pauri Garhwal	382.04
2.	Dolomite	Tehri Garhwal	2.00
3.	Phosphate	Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal	18.05
4.	Gypsum	Dehradun, Nainital, Tehri Garhwal	0.20
5.	Magnesite	Almora, Pithoragarh	33.83
6.	Copper, lead & Zinc	Pithoragarh	0.77
7.	Talc	Almora	1.00

Telephone Exchanges in Dehra Dun, Rishikesh and Vikas Nagar

1828. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone exchanges in Dehra Dun, Rishikesh and Vikas Nagar are working unsatisfactorily, particularly during the summers;

(b) whether air-conditioner in the Dehra Dun exchange is defective which is the source of the trouble; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure satisfactory functioning of these exchanges in the coming summer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Telephone exchanges at Dehradun and Vikasnagar are generally working satisfactorily throughout the year. Rishikesh Exchange, however, did not function so well from October 1975 to January 1976 due to cable breakdowns. This exchange is functioning satisfactorily since February 1976.

(b) and (c). It is correct that air-conditioning plant supplied for Dehradun exchange was defective and was rejected by the Government. Window-type airconditioning units have, however, been installed for the switch room and are working satisfactorily.

Commissioning of Direct Dialling System from various Cities in U.P.

1829. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-table fixed for the commissioning of direct dialling system from various cities in Uttar Pradesh to Lucknow and Delhi in 1976-77; and

(b) to what extent the micro-wave system in Mussoorie will help the telephone communication in Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The programme for commissioning of S.T.D. routes in U.P. Circle is as follows:

1976-77 1. Dehradun-Delhi
2. Saharanpur-Delhi
3. Muzaffarnagar-Delhi
4. Bulandshahar-Delhi
5. Mussoorie-Delhi
6. Varanasi-Delhi
7. Allahabad-Delhi
8. Aligarh-Delhi

(b) The existing Microwave system interconnects Mussoorie, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar and Hardwar. This enables the provision of direct connections amongst these four stations and extension of circuits from these stations to other places via the Coaxial system between Delhi and Muzaffarnagar. Provision of S.T.D. to Dehradun and Mussoorie in 1976-77 and eventually to Hardwar (when adequate traffic builds up) will also be made possible by this system.

Passenger Service between Bombay and Mangalore

1830. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any regular passenger or passenger-cum-cargo shipping service between Bombay and Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): No, Sir.

Construction of Road between Kudremukh and Padubidri

831. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a road between Kudremukh and Padubidri has been taken up; and

(b) the estimated time by which the construction will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The road in question forms part of the Kudremukh Project and is being constructed by the State Government of Karnataka with financial assistance from the Kudremukh Project authority by way of 100 per cent loan. According to available indications given by the State authorities, the entire road project is likely to be completed in three years' time.

दिल्ली विधान शाह-परीक्षा गृह

1832. श्री शूल शब्द उठाया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन भव्यी यह उठाने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 फरवरी 1976 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में "पोस्टलार्टम हाउस" (शब परीक्षा गृह) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत सम्पादक के नाम पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पत्र में उल्लिखित शिकायतों का निराकरण करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उच्च मंत्री (श्री ए. एम. इस्लाम) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस सभय विलिंगडन अस्पताल में शब परीक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । सब्जीमण्डी वाले शब परीक्षा गृह को हूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने का विचार है । प्रस्तावित भवन बनाते समय पत्र में लिखी गयी सभी बातों का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ।

Mineral Deposits in Bankura Distt. of W. Bengal

1833. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the District of Bankura in West Bengal has got vast mineral deposits;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken to develop the mineral potential of this District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Estimated reserves so far located by the Geological Survey of India of the major mineral deposits are about 218 million tonnes of coal, 8.62 million tonnes of china clay, 2 million tonnes of dolomite limestone and 4 to 5 lakhs tonnes of low grade tungsten ore.

(c) The Government of West Bengal has formed a Committee comprising members from Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi and State Government to work out the programme of development of the Mejia area located in Bankura District. The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute is also drawing up a programme of exploitation of coal in this backward area.

Retrenchment and Lay-off of Workers

1834. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of industrial workers retrenched and facing lay-off up-to-date, Statewise, in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10600/76].

Recruitment of bus Hostesses

1836. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether two hundred women have been recruited as bus hostesses for Delhi buses; and

(b) if so, the reason and terms of recruitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) Yes.

(b) A scheme to provide greater employment opportunities to educated women was taken by the D.T.C. in 1975, which was the "International Women's Year". It is expected that bus hostesses will deal with the passengers with greater politeness and that incidents of misbehaviour will get reduced.

Initially, the bus hostesses will be given training for about two months in the Training School of the Corporation. On successful completion of the training and passing of the prescribed test, they will be appointed in the scale of Rs. 260-400. A copy of the terms and conditions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10601/76].

—
12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10588/76].

REVIEWED AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD. FOR 1974-75 WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10589/76].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77 OF THE MINISTRIES OF LABOUR AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries for 1976-77:—

(1) Ministry of Labour

(2) Ministry of Communications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10590/76].

CENTRE'S AGREEMENT WITH U.P. RE-NATIONAL HIGHWAYS SITUATED IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy of the Agreement dated the 28th February, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh in respect of the development and maintenance of road links of National Highways situated in the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10591/76].

PAYMENT OF WAGES (MINES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10592/76].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 together with a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10592/76].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 134/76-Central Excises [G.S.R. 272(E)] (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10594/76].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha,

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1976.

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1976 agreed without any amendment to the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1976."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to present the Hundred and Ninety-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report relating to Milo Purchased from Abroad (Department of Food).

12.03 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963.

(II) EVIDENCE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I beg to lay on the Table the record of Evidence (Volumes I and II) tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): On a very important issue, Sir. Kindly give me only one minute. I have given notice. It is a very important matter. Notice has been received.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given, Sir. Notice has been received. Forty-eight lawyers in Delhi have been arrested because they had protested against the demolition of their chambers without any notice. They had built their chambers with the Delhi Administration's permission

MR. SPEAKER: You wait for my consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given notice under rule 377 and then for Calling Attention. I have given everything. This is a matter of very great importance. (Interruptions) Lawyers have been arrested; and bails have not been given. They are only trying. They went to the Chief Justice with a representation that their chambers should not be demolished without any notice. They have been bulldozed. Their files, books. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given, Sir; kindly examine.

MR. SPEAKER: Bring it tomorrow:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let the Home Minister make a note of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Are we under Tughlaq's rule, when you are the Speaker, Sir? Where are we living?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: One fine morning they went to the chambers and found it demolished. Are they not citizens of this country? (Interruptions).

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There were the small people whose jhuggi-jhompris were demolished. Where is the distinction? When it touches the hon. Member's profession, he gets very much upset about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No motive should be imputed.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take notice of that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Law is law. Because their sections are involved, they are making this hulla-baloo. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I agree that MPs should not sub-let their quarters. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Let charity begin at home. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not sub-let it. This is my 25th year. They are sub-leasing their quarters within five years.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. No recriminations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It should be following by both sides. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If it is a challenge, I accept it. Let him come in disguise and ask my wife. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Can the lawyers be above law? In fact, it is the duty of the lawyers to see that they abide by the law first. Let us not make a hue and cry only

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

because the lawyers are involved. It is the duty of the lawyers not to brake the law....(Interruptions). All are equal before the law....(Interruptions).

12.06 hrs.

**LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(MODIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI):** Sir, I beg to move....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Yesterday when Shrimati Rohatgi rose to introduce the Bill you, in your wisdom, on my request, gave me a chance to oppose it at the introduction stage. Then Shri Raghu Ramaiah, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, assured the House that the Finance Minister will have a talk with the hon. Members and that he will try to evolve some method of procedure by which things would become easier. This morning we met the hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Shrimati Rohatgi and, last but not the least, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, I say with all honesty that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee heard us with rapt attention. Again what happened I do not know but ultimately they decided they will introduce the Bill, but not discuss it immediately. Sir, you will remember that when we raised objection, on which point it was postponed, you asked if there is a bilateral agreement, then how is it being annulled unilaterally. To this, I speak subject to correction, there was no answer from any one of them. They said they will simply introduce it, "though it may be painful, please do not mind it; we shall not discuss it."

What I want to know is why this Bill is being introduced. Since this is a bilateral agreement between the two parties, which is registered under the Industrial Disputes Act, let there be discussion between them. How do we

come into the picture? Nobody has explained this point. How does Parliament come in when they are not covered under the Bonus Act? When the Bonus Act was discussed, this agreement was not discussed. I pointedly asked the Labour Minister, whether the LIC was covered. He said: no, by no stretch of imagination would this come within the ambit of the Ordinance or the Act. So, my submission is that nothing is going to be lost if we delay this. After all, we are sitting upto 22nd of May. Let the negotiations start between the Federation and the Chairman. If there is no fruitful result, with the massive majority which is increasing every day, they can possibly bring up legislation and pass it in one day, by ignoring all the rules and regulations. So, I feel it is only a question of prestige that because it was scheduled to be introduced yesterday, so it has to be introduced. They want this sword to be hanging above the head of the employees and ask them or coerce them to come to terms. With the Emergency on one side and this Bill on the other, they want to bring the employees to their knees. That is why, Sir, I appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality and request you to come to the rescue of the employees, not because they are employees but because the principle of annulling a bilateral agreement is involved.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Burdwan):** Sir, may I submit...

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should stick to the procedure. So far as introduction of Bills is concerned, when it is opposed, only one Member speaks, and this right has been exercised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. So I will not allow any debate on this. There should not be any debate at this stage.

Yesterday when I found that there was a misunderstanding between the Minister and all sections of the House, not only one section, about the object and propriety of the Bill, and not enough light was thrown on it, I made

a friendly suggestion—I did not give any ruling actually it is not for the Chair to prevent the introduction of any Bill, it is for the House to decide—that in order to clarify matters, there should be a meeting between the Minister and all the Members who were exercised about it. You will remember that I suggested that it should not be postponed, that it could be taken up later in the afternoon, but the Minister was not free and said the meeting should be this morning. It was precisely to discuss and clarify all the points that the Members were trying to raise here. Therefore, now at this stage I cannot under the procedure allow a debate over this matter. If there is any clarification you need you can ask.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Yesterday I had raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in this.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: The point of order which I had raised related to your observation that a legal point being involved, it was necessary that an answer was given before the matter could be taken up. Now, there might be a valid answer from the Government to the legal objection which was taken yesterday in regard to the abrogation of a bilateral agreement by an Act of Parliament. If so, why don't they come out with it?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): On a point of order. This Bill purports to annul a provision of an agreement which has the sanction of another law of Parliament. Therefore, the provision of an agreement which is sanctioned by another valid legislation cannot be tinkered with or altered in the manner sought to be done. That provision itself is a part of a bigger agreement containing various terms and conditions, each one of which was a consideration for the other. After prolonged negotiations between the union and the LIC authorities it was arrived at. It

was sanctioned by the Central Government and the LIC Board and has been implemented. It is to last for another year. Now, one of the clauses is being taken away. A truncated, mutilated agreement will be enforced on the employees, and the mutilation will be done by Parliament irrespective of the provision of another law of Parliament which gives it authority and sanction. This has become a mockery of Parliamentary procedure. You cannot take away the rights of the people in this manner. Parliament has become a laughing stock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The limited question is whether this piece of legislation can be brought in Parliament and whether Parliament should be involved in annulling or nullifying an agreement entered into between the employer and the employee.

When the Bonus Act was amended, LIC did not come within the purview of that Act. It was decided that LIC and other organisations would be brought within the purview of the *ex-gratia* scheme.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who decided it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Parliament decided.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As the administrative Ministry of LIC, we have to see that the LIC is brought within the scheme of *ex-gratia*.

It was found out when the matter was discussed and the legal question was taken up which Professor Mukherjee has very rightly raised. We consulted the Law Ministry also on what is the legal position, whether this could be done merely by the administrative instructions issued by the

(Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee) Administrative Department or any other course of action, we shall have to take. It was the advice of the Law Ministry that when an agreement is entered into under the Industrial Dispute Act, if you want to nullify it, it should be backed by legislative measures. That is precisely the reason for which we have brought forward this piece of legislation for the consideration of Parliament. (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Not the whole agreement.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding the other aspect which has been discussed in today's meeting in the room of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to submit what was decided. It was not decided that we were not going to introduce or we are not going to discuss this matter. What I suggested to the hon. Members present there was that if the hon. Members had certain points, if they required certain questions to be considered before a final view was being taken, I suggested to them or rather I assured them that all those views would be looked into, and the questions which the hon. Members have raised in this connection shall be taken into account before arriving at a final decision. Therefore, it would be my submission to you and through you to the House....(Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We only insisted, why did you not.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only one point. He has not answered one point. Only one line. (Interruptions).

Let him introduce the Bill. But what happens with the employer and the employees? Will there be a negotiation between the employer and the employees, let him say? (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It was taken for granted. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We strongly object to the introduction itself. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The agreement was between the Corporation and the employees. What happens to the Corporation? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said, he has assured... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Any discussion between the employer and the employees....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Even for that reason, you know it is for the House to decide. Let the House decide also. (Interruptions).

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the modification of the settlement arrived at between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and their workmen."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 2]

[12.22 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalansaidu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Bajpal, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Kamakshaiāl, Shri D.
Bhargava, Shri Bagheshwar Nath	Karan Singh, Dr.
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheela
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Kavde, Shri B. R.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Khan, Shri I. H.
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal	Kinder Lal, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Chellachami, Shri A. M.	Kushok Bakula, Shri
Chhotel Lal, Shri	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Chhutten Lal Shri	Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Daga, Shri M. C.	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Das, Shri Dharmidhar	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Dhamankar, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri	Mallikarjun, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Naik, Shri B. V.
Engti, Shri Biren	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Gangadeb, Shri P.	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	*Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Hari Singh, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Hashim, Shri M. M.	Paokai Hackip, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Jamllurrahman, Shri Md.	Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Patil, Shri C. A.
Joshi, Shri Popatil M.	Patil, Shri S. B.
	Patil, Shri T. A.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Pradhani, Shri K.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rac, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rac, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Biswanareyan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana Shri K.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Badal, Shri Gurdas Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Brahman, Shri Rattan Lal
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Haldar, Shri Madhuruya
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathik
 Manjhi, Shri Bhole
 Marak, Shri K.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mohammad, Ismail, Shri
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Reddy, Shri B. N.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sen, Dr. Ranen

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is; Ayes....147; Noes....29.

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce the Bill.

(Interruptions)

Some Hon. Members then left the House

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Arjun Sethi to continue his speech.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the good work done by the Ministry of Home Affairs to contain the internal disorder and chaos in the country at the right time keeping in view the interest of the nation in tact.

The House and the whole country have witnessed before June 25, 1975, how the groups and elements of widely differing views joined together to Paralyse the country's economic and political life. In fact, these groups and elements clutched at every opportunity to create confusion in the minds of the people and foment chaos and disorder. Their activities seriously threatened internal security and integrity of the whole nation. It is only when such activities had crossed all permissible limits that the Government, under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, saved the country from internal subversion and eco-

nomic instability by declaring emergency in the country. Hence, it is no use accusing the Government, as my hon. friend from the CPI (M) did in the House yesterday, of curtailing the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country. If he will but think for a moment as an Indian, he can find out what their activities were and the way in which they were behaving. In fact, it is they who had compelled the Government to declare emergency in the country to save the country from their activities. Therefore, the Report very rightly stated—and I quote—at page 1:

"It is only when such activities had crossed all permissible limits that the Government was constrained to declare Emergency on June 25, 1975, as no Government worth the name could allow the country's security, stability and economy to be imperilled. The nation's Interests demanded firm and decisive action."

The Report of the Home Ministry clearly stated that it is the duty of the Government to save the country from the internal disorder and chaos and the Government has rightly done it to save the country.

After the declaration of emergency, the country has witnessed all-round development—and the Hon. Member opposite who spoke will himself realise, if he will but think for a moment impersonally, that it is the country's interest that is important.

The Report of the Home Ministry says that the Government's firm action and effective measures and the 20-point programme launched on July 1, 1975 had a dramatic effect on the health of the nation, that diffidence and apathy have given place to confidence that we can face our problems successfully if we are disciplined and united and do not allow our energies to be frittered away.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri E. H. Mohsin and Dr. Govind Das Richhariya.

NOES: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

(Shri Arjun Sethi)

Therefore, I support the Demand of the Ministry and I would like to focus attention on certain points which I consider it very important to mention in the House. Some of the Hon. Members from this section of the House mentioned that there are some people who are creating disorder and chaos in the country, that they are at present raising their heads and regrouping themselves. In this connection I would like to mention that it is a fact that in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa, anti-Government literature is being distributed and is being clandestinely published in some parts of West Bengal. I would like to urge upon the Government to find out the origin of the literature and the activities of the concerned people who have at present shifted their centre of operation to remote villages where the control of the Government is not so effective at present.

Then, I would like to point out certain aspects in regard to the Department of Personnel.

The All India Services Act, 1951 as amended in September, 1963 provides that all India Services in the field of medicine and health and engineering would be created soon for the benefit of medical graduates and engineering graduates, but the report on the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for 1975-76 says:

"Out of 22 States (including Sikkim which has not so far been addressed), 13 States have agreed to participate in the Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments. The Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have, even on reconsideration, not agreed to participate in the Service. The Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal have informed that they are reconsidering the matter. Reply from the Government of Manipur is still awaited."

This was in respect of the creation of Indian Medical and Health Services. It seems, the Government has not made any progress in regard to the creation of this Service, as also the Indian Service of Engineers. I urge upon the Government to see that these all India Services are created at the earliest for the benefit of the students who pass from various institutions of medical education and engineering colleges.

Similarly, it was also envisaged in the Act that an All India Service in the field of forestry would also be created, and in fact, it has been created, but if you analyse the position of drop-outs, you will see that out of 45 persons selected for the Indian Forest Service during the last three years, 15 dropped out in mid-stream and joined other Services with the result that annual intake by direct recruitment in the Indian Forest Service has been much smaller than the requirements. It is further learnt that the gap between the authorised strength and the number of officers in position had, by 1st January, 1975 reached the level of 20 per cent in the case of I.A.S., about 14 per cent in the case of I.P.S. and 25.5 per cent in the case of Indian Forest Service. Therefore, this widening gap between the authorised strength of the All India Services and the number of officers in actual position, is bound to affect the efficiency of administration and implementation of developmental programmes of the Government. I would, therefore, request the Government that they should see what are the causes for the drop-outs and how this can be remedied in the Services especially in Indian Forest Service.

Further, Sir, it is seen that there are imbalances in the regional representation in the higher Civil Services. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these imbalances are removed at the earliest. Steps should be taken to remove the disparity as it

exists between the I.A.S. and I.P.S. in the matter of qualifications of the candidates so as to draw into I.P.S. officers of a better calibre.

The Estimates Committee, in their Eighty-ninth report, has recommended that cadre control in respect of these three Services should be centralised in one Department, and I also urge upon the Government that they should look into this aspect. The personnel dealing with cadre control should be drawn from three All India Services so that the problems of each Service are dealt with by experienced persons of that Service.

With these words, I again support the Demands for Grants and congratulate the Ministry for their brilliant work during the year under review.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I confess I cannot congratulate the Home Ministry for its, as the last speaker said, splendid performance, for along with whatever good that might have been done after and because of emergency, it is quite clear also that when extraordinary powers are given to the executive, then certain things tend to happen. The executive tend to exceed their powers and we witnessed something of that nature in Delhi during the last four days.

On the 28th of March, without any warning, some 200 cabins of the Delhi advocates were demolished, bulldozed and they were bulldozed in such a way that all the contents of the cabins also were destroyed. Their files, their telephones, their typewriters and whatever there was in the cabins was just bulldozed. Why could not this have been done with a proper notice? Let us assume that such an action was called for and that the advocates were occupying these premises without any right. But need this action have been taken without any warning? Had some warning been given at least the advocates could have removed their belongings from the cabins? Is there any justification for an action of this nature? But what is

worse, this action was taken even while conversations were going on between the Advocates' representatives, the Chairman of the Bar Council and the Chairman of the Delhi Bar Association one with the Lt. Governor and the other with the Works and Housing Ministry.

I had better give a fuller account. Sometimes towards the end of February a hint was conveyed to the lawyers that some of their cabins, about 60 or so might have to be removed. The lawyers said, 'Yes certainly, but can we be given any alternative accommodation?' On this point, discussions were taking place between the Delhi Administration on the one hand and the Works & Housing Ministry, (Mr. Bhagat) on the other, for the provision of alternative accommodation. But all of a sudden this action takes place on the 28th. Then further representations were made and they were assured of consideration again on the 31st, that is yesterday, 200 more cabins or something approaching 200 were demolished, without any warning, and, as I said, while talks were going on for finding alternative accommodation. In fact the advocates were asked to give a sum of Rs 64 as a stamp fee for entering into a lease deed for a land which was to be provided. So, on two days, the 28th and 31st, these bulldozing activities took place without any warning and without taking any care as to what was to happen to the contents of these cabins. To my mind, this is nothing short of vandalism.

But consider this. When this matter was raised a little while ago, some friends on the other side of the house said that the lawyers cannot break the law, that the lawyers are not above the law, etc., etc., But these cabins were allowed to be constructed with the permission of the authorities. They were constructed on platforms constructed by the PWD. The 200 cabins that were destroyed on the 28th had been in existence for 5 years. They

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came into existence in 1969-70 with the permission of the administration. This is the point that I want to emphasize. Some of those which were destroyed on the 31st were three years old and others were barely a year old. That is to say even those that were allowed to be constructed as late as a year ago were demolished in this entirely barbaric manner. How is it possible? I can only imagine that such things happen because the Executive has been given unlimited powers. It is the grant of unlimited powers that leads to such an inconsiderate and uncivilised kind of action. Why has it been done in this way? The lawyers had a justifiable case. They have been willing to move to an alternative accommodation. Give them alternative accommodation. It is up to the administration to find alternative accommodation. What prevented you from giving a reasonable period of time within which they could have moved to the alternative accommodation? But without giving them a reasonable amount of time, to take such an action is to my mind the height of arbitrariness and unreasonableness.

I would also like to refer to a very major function of the Home Ministry which is to see that the incidence of crime is reduced. As it is, the incidence of crime is increasing day by day. In 1955 the total number of crimes recorded was of the order of 550,000 or something like that. In 1974 it had reached the figure of 1,200,000. Crime statistics are not reliable, and these figures are well below the total number of crimes that happened during these periods in the country. It is within the knowledge of all of us that a large number of crimes which are reported are not even registered by the police, so that the recorded statistics only result in giving a totally false picture. But, nevertheless, even the recorded statistics show that there has been an increase. What is the cause for

this increase? There are a number of reasons why this kind of thing can happen. For instance, I think it may well be due to an increase in corruption which is well known and it cannot be disputed. The only thing that can be disputed is the extent of corruption. But, certainly, there can be no doubt that there is corruption and there has been an increase in corruption and the increase continues. But what is very important to note is that this concealment of crime which results from the failure of the police to register the crime when reported. They refuse to register for a variety of reasons—even for showing a much better crime situation than it really is. But what should concern the Home Minister a great deal more is the fact that the investigation is most unsatisfactory. There is, one might indeed say, in that exaggeration a total lack of investigation. In so many cases even the scene of offence is not visited. In most cases, it is only the most slip-shod kind of investigation that takes place and this can only lead to an increase in crime.

Sir, there is one other thing to which I would like to refer and it is this. I will be brief because I have not much time. I can only hope that the hon. Home Minister will pay adequate attention to this matter. This aspect was also referred to yesterday by one of the speakers, I think by Mr. Daga. There have come into existence many syndicates of crime. There are big gangs which are operating. They have got very powerful, very modern weapons and they carry on their nefarious activities efficiently and fearlessly. On the other hand, on the side of the Police, what do we see? Here there is a weakening of investigations and certainly they are not at all well-equipped, as well as they should be. In fact, they do not have even as complete and as thorough a record of the criminals and of crimes as they should have, which would help them in the investigation

of crimes and offences that are committed. How can you allow such syndicates of criminals with huge resources to flourish as against a police organisation which is ill-equipped even for proper, sound, investigations? These gangs indulge in various crimes, illicit distillation narcotics, organised satta or gambling, theft and disposal of railway property, arson and riot during disturbances, arranging bribes, women and entertainment for Government officials etc. There are various types of crimes in which they indulge and they make huge money which gets passed on to others also. There is another reason also and that too is serious and something for him to consider. The political support some of these criminals get is responsible for the crimes not being recorded. There is another important aspect of which notice must be taken and it is this. There are a large number of cases which are withdrawn for variety of reasons. This is what is worrying all of us. Students, political workers, agitators, etc used to feel quite safe because they had lost all fear of the law. If any offences are committed by them, they are detained but soon they are let off and no action of any kind is taken against such persons. This type of mass withdrawal of cases is responsible for growing lack of respect for law and order. It is to such developments that you might attribute more appropriately the necessity for declaring a state of emergency rather than blaming the opposition parties. I have already mentioned the poor maintenance of records, as an important cause, because efficient, methodical, exhaustive and upto-date records about crimes and criminals would certainly greatly help in ensuring more efficient control of crime. Control of crime has now become almost an urgent necessity. Therefore I would most respectfully urge the Home Minister to give his most considered and proper thought to this matter. This is something which I am putting forward not because I

am in the opposition but because I am satisfied it is something which is absolutely and vitally necessary.

Then I come to another point in regard to which the hon. Home Minister may not be in as much agreement with me as he might be on the last point which I developed. This is in regard to the proclamation of emergency. In his report, he says:

"Groups and elements of widely differing persuasions joined together to paralyse the country's economic and political life."

This sort of ex-cathedra statement is being made, with no evidence no proof, nothing is given. Then it is said:

"They clutched at every opportunity to create confusion in the minds of the people and to foment chaos and disorder."

Now, surely, the Home Minister and the Home Ministry would no, have been sleeping during this whole period. What were they doing? What were the administrations of the State Governments and the Centre doing? Were they unaware of such developments? If they were aware what steps did they take?

I remember none. We are talking about what is stated in this report. I quote:

"Their activities seriously threatened internal security. They were directed towards undermining Government's vigorous efforts to curb economic offences, increase production and ensure the smooth and speedy movement of goods in order to stem the rising tide of inflation, stabilise the economy and bring relief to the people."

[Shri H. M. Patel]

May I ask the Home Minister how and when did the opposition oppose? You say:

"Groups and elements of widely differing persuasions joined together...."

Did they even oppose your attempt at controlling persons who committed the economic offences? Certainly not. I think you had their complete support there. There was no opposition to you when you talked about this. You say that some came in the way of increased production. What did they do and how did they come in the way of increased production? If you talk about the trade union activities, what did they do? Are the trade unions all controlled by the Opposition? On the contrary, they were forcing you to see that steps were taken to increase production. They never came in the way—certainly not. So far as my party is concerned,—there was no question of any opposition from my party. Then you further say:

".....and ensure the smooth and speedy movement of goods in order to stem the rising tide of inflation...."

May I know when was the inflation controlled? Was it brought under control by the declaration of emergency? Not at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, inflation cannot be controlled by the declaration of emergency alone. It was only by well-conceived economic and financial measures that Government took—they were, of course, taken some time earlier—that led to the control of inflation. Then you say:

"....in order to stem the rising tide of inflation, stabilise the economy and bring relief to the people."

I consider that to stabilise the economy is of first necessity. However, you consider that,—

"It is only when such activities had crossed all permissible limits that the Government was constrained to declare Emergency on June 25, 1975, as no Government worth the name could allow the country's security, stability and economy to be imperilled."

But, sir, such a danger was not there. The security, stability and economy was never serious jeopardy? if they had been at what particular point of time did you consider it was necessary to take this step? You now say that as a result of all this, peace has returned. You now consider also that things are normal. Eight months after the emergency, now you say that the overall law and order situation in the country has remained peaceful after the Proclamation of Emergency. May I ask: why is it then that you are continuing this emergency? Everything is stable now; inflation is controlled; economy is stable; production is increasing. Why then do you think it necessary to continue the emergency?

No reasons are given except that that is your view that emergency should continue. How many months ago was the emergency declared? For all these months no untoward incident that has occurred. Of course, you have referred to indications of continued attempts being made by absconding activities of the banned organisations and other anti-national elements to operate underground and disrupt the public life. If this is so, then I have no doubt the Home Ministry can take steps to bring them under control by the ordinary law of the land which gives ample powers to the Home Ministry to bring control elements under control. If it is your contention that you need the emergency in order to bring them under control; then, you will always need the emergency. Are you then suggesting that emergency has to be retained

for all time to come; for if there is your justification, there will always be some anti-national elements operating in some way or other!

I do not think that any country can ever be completely rid of criminals and such like anti-national elements. The Prime Minister, however, on certain occasions—when she has given interviews to foreign journalists and elsewhere—has said that she cannot think of lifting the emergency until the Opposition behaves as it should behave. I would very much like to know precisely how the Opposition is expected to behave? How is it behaving? What is its behaviour today which the Prime Minister does not altogether appreciate? As far as I know if you could lay any charge against the Opposition today it is that it has remained completely inactive. Its inactivity is its offence. Of course, it has done one another thing which is that within the Parliament it has opposed Government wherever opposition was called for. That I maintain it its legitimate duty and will continue to do so. Outside the Parliament it has also made attempts within the law to explain to the people what the coming of the emergency has meant, namely, what exactly is the meaning of the suspension of various fundamental rights and the various additional powers that the Government has taken since emergency. I must congratulate the Home Minister for having brought them together in one place, in this Report, how after the declaration of emergency the Defence of India Act and Rules were amended to make them Defence of India and Internal Security Act and rules respectively. There is also one rule which you have amended in a most powerful manner by bringing in censorship of a kind which neither this country nor any other country in the world—I am talking of the non-East European and other countries—has ever seen this kind of press censorship which completely prevents the coming out of any news that matter to the people.

Mr. Speaker, some days back we from the Opposition, greatly concerned at the things as they were developing, met in Bombay on two days. Having met we came to certain conclusions and we drew up a statement. This statement was released to the Press. Will you believe it not a single word of that statement appeared in the Press anywhere and yet the Information and Broadcasting Minister has the effrontery to state on the floor of this House that there is no such thing as pre-censorship. How do they make such statements? Mr. Speaker, the Home Minister must know this that the powers that are being taken and have been taken are such as to completely prevent the people of this country from enjoying any of the precious rights, civil liberties, freedom of expression, freedom of speech and freedom of movement. 13 hrs.

They are not just suspended. You are seeing to it effectively that no one who is not of your party, enjoys them. You amended art. 350(1), and of course suspended arts 14, 21 and 22. But, more, you went on by a Presidential order to suspend the right of any person to move any court for enforcement of fundamental rights conferred by art. 19. You do not really need to amend the Constitution; you are assuming powers that you desire without any such amendment of the Constitution. Judicial review is an essential part of democracy. When you say that democracy still obtains in this country, you surely forget that of the essential ingredients of democracy judicial review is the most essential. Or is it your view that among the essential ingredients of democracy that there should be no freedom of expression, freedom of news, and freedom of communication? Is that what you mean by democracy, understand by democracy? The three pillars of democracy are the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. There has to be a balance between

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them. You are trying to completely emasculate the judiciary. You do not allow anybody to go before the judiciary. The executive's arbitrary action cannot be questioned anywhere. This is why I said at the beginning of my observations that actions like that taken in respect of the Delhi advocates' cabines take place, an utterly barbaric action, without warning, to demolish hundreds of cabins. That is not something that takes place in a democracy. Certainly not. It can take place only in a country where there is no democracy.

I do hope that the Home Minister will give thought to some of the points to which I have specifically referred.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) I have heard the learned speaker who just preceded me, Shri H. M. Patel, with very long experience in high places in administration, with rapt attention. With due deference to his knowledge, I must confess that if there is something that is called loyalty to truth, I am not convinced at all. Usually, I am not given to speak something for the audience or for the clapping.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Where is the audience?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: While we are speaking, even one Bhattacharya is good enough as an audience.

The points that were made out at the so-called zero hour by the hon. members of the Opposition—I use the plural, I will give the reason why later—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Oppositions are always plural.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Those points could be made only in this country and some countries like ours. If you have seen the Constitution, the rules....

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): This country is not your own? You add 'some countries'.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I hope the hon. member does not question my patriotism. Otherwise, millions would not have sent me here. This is the way in which the Oppositions speak, through many voices. Each one has got his own whims....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you aware that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has allowed you only ten minutes? Keep that in mind.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to be protected. Otherwise, this becomes a futile exercise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will protect you.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I was the second in the list. I could be given more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But do not needle them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As far as lawyers are concerned, I would like to know this: Would lawyers, not only in this country but anywhere in the world, that entire gentry, the jurist profession, yield without giving a fight?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: For?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Listen, you will learn. Right in front of the building where I stay—I do not own a house as was alleged by one respected Member of the Opposition I stay in Western Court, I have been staying there all these years and I have not let out. I have been staying there in a single room and Mr. Mavalankar is a standing witness, living witness to this..... (Interruptions) Please do not interrupt me, for heaven's sake. I used to go to the small shanty shops where I used to get pratha. On 30th of June hundreds of them were thrown out and not one Member of the Opposition was able to raise the cause of those poor people. I made a check up with the taxi-drivers. My friends here say that they speak.

for the poor and they represent the proletariat; I tell them that they live in ivory towers. I have contact with the roots of the country. I asked a taxi driver for a case study: and he said:

मैं एक दूसरे व्यक्ति के हैं पहले नहीं मैं

मैं वही हूँ जो नहीं कर सकता। करता करते हूँ।
I was happy that though he has been shifted about five miles from here; he has got permanent accommodation where nobody is going to disturb him or his progeny for years to come. Under these circumstances there are certain limitations to exaggeration. Do you think the lawyers of Delhi need your advocacy in order to protect themselves? They are strong enough. The rule of law had been applied in an even-handed manner. I compliment the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Administration or whosoever it might be. Here, the Opposition are following the principle that all are equal but some are more equal....
(Interruptions)

Now let me come to the report. There is an introduction, a chapter on law and order and so on. I tried to go through this report; I have been going through this for the last five years. We see that we are still in the hang-over stage of the colonialist era. May I know to whom is this report addressed? Who writes it? Who is the scribe? To whom is it addressed? To the Prime Minister? Or to the President of India by the Cabinet or by the Ministry of Home Affairs? Who are your audience? If somebody writes something he has got to tell us, like a commission that is appointed which reports to the appointing authority. This is something which we have inherited from our colonial past in which the civil servants were responsible to nobody except themselves. They write reports to themselves.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): This is a performance report of the Home Ministry, not the report of any enquiry commission.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why is it called a report? You do not call it a report

I have also written some reports in my lifetime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, it is a report of the Home Minister to this House and to the Members.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It has not been addressed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does not matter; this has been laid on the Table of the House by the Home Minister.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Now you correct yourself.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: No, I subordinate my views born by lack of years of experience. As regards your superior knowledge, I will not correct it unless I get complete facts. A reference was made to the emergency and the economic programmes. The fact is that on 25th of June Emergency had been declared and on 26th of March it completed nine months and during this period it has done a lot of good work. There is peace but this is also interspersed with certain alarming developments which have taken place in parts of Kerala. There has been a resurgence of Naxalite activities. They tried to blow up the power house at Sabari Hills. It is an hydro-electric power house. Yesterday I asked for the press report. Voluminous tonnes of dynamite have been discovered and dynamites and dynamite sticks to be found in a volatile State like Kerala cannot have come into existence over night unless there was a well hatched plot and I would like the Home Minister to kindly come before this House either at the time of his reply or in the form of an independent statement as to how such a huge quantity of dynamite was found there because before that the discovery of dynamite and other explosive incendiary materials in Baroda pales into insignificance. The quantity recovered is so enormous that it deserves an independent statement regarding the activities or the resurgence of the Naxalites. Today, in the morning, the Minister for Labour was trying to labour himself under the impression that economic growth mixed with social justice

[Shri B. V. Nalik]

which runs like a theme song through our planning as well as our Constitution, and what not, and the speeches of our Ministers, *per se* assures a sort of an increase in employment opportunities. But nothing can be far from truth because the growth of industries in our country today is highly automated. The growth of industries in our economy are highly automated. They displace the existing labour in non-automated sector.

Sir, in my district, there is going to be a growth in the production of caustic soda. But about ten thousand people are going to be displaced. It is not alone with the progress and over-mechanisation of our industry

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point. You come to the next point.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am suggesting a solution. Let the Home Minister, our respected leader Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, sitting with the Labour Minister, solve the Naxalite problem. Mr Vayalar Ravi was making a song about the fact that people getting Rs. 105 p.m. or Rs. 110 p.m. do not want to go in for such a job. I will give particulars from my own constituency. Give them Rs. 105 or Rs. 110. They would prefer to be rather jobless. Then, as long as your educational policy does not change, you are not going to achieve anything. Today Naxalites are not satisfied with the Communist Leftists. They talk that they do not believe in the C.P.I. not even in the C.P.I.(M). They do not believe in the establishments. They do not believe in the Congress Party. They want a whole-sale destruction of the system. Be careful about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Out of the total outlay of Rs. 672.0 crores, the Home Ministry is spending about Rs. 165.0 crores on New Delhi. We want similar situations to prevail in all the Centrally administered areas. About 25 per cent of our budget outlay of

the Home Ministry is being spent on the capital city of India itself. We have no quarrel with it. And I would have supported what was stated by Mr. Jagannath Rao of Orissa yesterday that Karnataka-Maharashtra boundary problems should have been solved. But if you are going to give so much money for Centrally Administered areas, we would never like to go back from the Mahajan Commission report, and therefore.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your time by five minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If the question of central administration can be considered for Belgaum, please consider it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jhingar): Sir, the Home Ministry's report and the speech of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Om Mehta yesterday show that they are hating themselves on their back, in the condition where the emergency has come as a boom to this ministry. It was unavoidable. I heard Mr. Patel. If things would have gone the way they were going, where would Mr. Patel have been today? In Chile, the leader of the majority party in Parliament—the Christian Democratic Leader—supported the ouster of Allende. But after Allende's murder, his party was also banned. Though the old man was spared individually, he was banished from his country and he is sitting in Rome near the Pope praying from there! Let us remember what was the situation in this country. There was an open call for revolt by the loyal and patriotic army and by the police. There was a call for the dissolution of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas. There was a call that the Prime Minister should not be allowed to come out of her house, that none should be allowed to meet her and she should be compelled to resign. The situation we had been facing in Bihar and some other places was very serious. In such a situation, it can only be said that the government delayed action; it acted very slowly, when no other option was left.

The delay was caused because the leaders of that pro-fascist movement were supported by the monopoly capitalist class, by the ex-feudal pritces, and by big monopolists and others backed by US imperialism. That is why this government was afraid and allowed so many lives to be lost and property to be destroyed before it took action. This action, though belated, is welcome and it still welcome because it saved our country's freedom and integrity. It also saved whatever democracy we have.

In such a situation, the country naturally expects that we cannot go back, as the Prime Minister has repeatedly stated to those old conditions, because the monopoly capitalist class, the vested interests, the leeches of our society, are not in a position to tolerate the advancing democratic consciousness of our people. They cannot co-exist with the adult franchise and with the growing awareness of the people. That is why the slogan of dissolution of Vidhan Sabhas and Lok Sabha emerged. That is why one person was turned into Lok Nayak. Overnight the monopoly press popularised that Lok Nayak and completely ignored his guru, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who had to go into silence for one year. In such a situation, the only alternative before us is to strengthen democracy to deepen the roots of democracy and if not annihilate entirely, which this government is incapable of doing, at least weaken the base of the anti-democratic, fascist and reactionary forces. In that background I would like to judge as to what the performance of this Ministry has been after the declaration of Emergency. After that, one would like to judge the performance of this Ministry with regard to political crimes and economic offences. We have to see whether this Government has done anything to ensure that the particular danger which has been there, has been completely rooted out. Shri Patel was saying that nothing was there. If opposition in Parliament is sinister, he can take objection to that. In Parliament, what they were doing before, they can now do

more effectively. Nobody can have any objection to that. They can speak sense as well as non-sense. Nobody is preventing them to do so. But we can see their motives from the huge stocks of dynamite that were seized from Baroda and Kerala. Besides that, we come across leaflets and pamphlets and sometimes weeklies, from banned organisations like RSS, Ananda Marg and others. These organisations get foreign money through the Bank of Tokyo and others. In such a situation, one can feel that the Home Ministry has failed to completely root out this danger in order to see that our democratic method and our democratic structure is secure and safe.

With regard to Press, Shri Patel was saying that the freedom of the Press had been curtailed. We know that the Press in our country is not as it should be because it is monopolised by a few monopoly houses. The pen of the journalist has been purchased by the monopoly purse. In such a situation, it was the first duty of the Government at least after proclamation of Emergency to make the Press free from the power of monopoly purse. But it has not been done. In that background, to say that pre-censorship is not there is not correct. It is there. It is very bad if the Ministers and other Government spokesmen tell a lie that there is no pre-censorship. Even in this House, there was a question and a reply was given but a telephonic call was sent to the Press not to publish that I wrote to the Speaker and I got a reply. Then I approached the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Why it is there? Because the power of the purse is dominating the Press. I do not want to go into that further. 800 million people of our country are compelled to read all the non-sense that is given by a few monopoly houses who amassed their wealth through under-hand methods, by black-money and all that otherwise it is very difficult to own such a big newspaper. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been saying that this chain should be broken. But they are not attempting to do that.

[Shri Bhagendra Jha.]

We are very sorry to see that Emergency is not being fully utilised to ensure a sounder base for our democratic system. One could have thought that after Emergency the Government would be strong enough at least to deal with law breakers. About 200 cases of tax evasion are pending against Birla concerns. Some are pending in the courts because of stay orders. Why don't you use powers under Emergency at least to get back your taxes? Why cannot Birla be arrested under MISA or DIR? Do you think that he is more powerful than the 600 million people of our country? Government says that people are behind them. I think, most of the people who toil both mentally and physically are behind this Government and they want that this country should advance and the democratic system is maintained. I do not know from where this cowardice has come. In reply to my question, I was told that several hundred cases of tax evasion were pending against Birlas. But he cannot be touched and they have turned into pygmies. Their power of Emergency is something like zero. The TATAS have threatened that they cannot accept order against lock-outs and retrenchments. They had threatened openly. It has come in the Press. And Government has no courage to arrest them. On the floor of the House, the then Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Azad had assured that the strike in TISCO would be withdrawn and that none would be retrenched. On the radio also it was stated that nobody would be retrenched. It has been violated by Tatas. Government has no courage to arrest them under the Emergency. The Cr. P.C. was amended. We have brought in Section 110 to deal with economic offences, so that those who are resorting to them can be brought to book. Will the Home Minister tell us in how many States and in how many cases are the economic offenders being proceeded against under Section 110 Cr. P.C.—at least in Delhi or Centrally-administered territories or in the Union Territories? Such actions

will hit the propertied-class. That is why they are not doing it. Even in regard to other people like the smugglers in regard to tax-evaders, the income-tax officers were rewarded for failing to do their duty; i.e. after the Emergency when the former mad disclosures, the ITOs were rewarded—why were not more people arrested? Why can't the Home Ministry issue instructions that henceforth they would not allow huge arrears? In cooperation with the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry can do it. In the report it is mentioned that many smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers are absconding and that the process of attaching their properties was under way. Even the properties have been attached. Even the passports of those who have not gone abroad, have not been impounded. Why this lethargy? It is because they are big people. These criminals are big because they have unearned money. That is why the properties of these people have not been touched. Even their passports have not been impounded. Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, the Prime Minister has given a clarion call, which the whole country has welcomed. Even those who differ from it do not have the courage to oppose it. In such a situation, the bonded labour system exists in most parts of the country. A Chief Minister or some Labour Ministers might say that in their States, it did not exist. I have written to the Chief Ministers and the Labour Ministers on the basis of my personal knowledge, that, in particular, in their own villages, bonded labour existed, i.e. where the labourer did not have the freedom to work, unless the land-owner permitted him to work elsewhere. In how many Union Territories, Centrally-administered areas and States has the Government arrested persons violating the Bonded Labour Act recently enacted by Parliament, under MISA or the DIR—and how many of them? Few persons have been arrested recently. Very few. Taking into account the colossal nature of the problem, this is a drop in the ocean. Similarly, in regard to usury, we all know that 10, 15 or 25

times the principal has been paid in many cases; and even then, people are in bondage. People have given their ornaments to the usurers and they have not been given them back. I have submitted about 5,000 receipts on which it is written that the interest-rate is 60 per cent, 45 per cent or 40 per cent. This is in violation of the existing Act. But officers and district magistrates are not taking any action. They say that orders for taking action under this Act have not reached them. About 300 receipts have been filed; and no action has been taken. I am talking about the Madhubani district in Bihar. There are people who are against the 20-point programme and who have occupied public properties like tanks, cremation grounds and other such places. They have not been touched.

With regard to removal of encroachment, we would say that public properties must be protected for common use, for public use. But what is being done actually? While the rich people, who have grabbed hectares of land, are spared, the poor people and jhuggi-dwellers are touched. In some places you remove them from jhuggis and give them alternative sites. In that way, people can be persuaded to accept that policy. But when you use police force to demolish their houses before you give them alternative sites, you antagonise them and thereby defeat the very purpose. Thereby you compel those people who are with you, who are for the emergency, who are for the 20-Point Programme, to become hostile.

Here I will give the example of the Delhi lawyers. I have personally seen the Tis Hazari courts and the Parliament Street courts. They do not look like courts; they look more like a market place. I agree that there should be a better arrangement. I am not opposing the scheme. But was it not necessary that the lawyers should have been given notice to remove their chambers by a particular date? If they still fail to vacate, then you can use police force. But, in this case, no such notice was served. It was a Sunday

when most of them were out and just like army action, you swooped on them and took action with the result that some of their properties were damaged. When they went to the Chief Justice to represent their grievances, they were arrested. I have been told that about 150 lawyers have been arrested. I would like to know the correct figure, which can be given only by the Home Minister.

I am told that in the Parliament Street court also the chambers would be demolished. Why do you not negotiate with the Delhi Bar Association, the New Delhi Bar Association and also the Supreme Court Bar Association? In fact, they have passed resolutions, demanding negotiations so that alternative satisfactory arrangements can be made and without force these things can be done.

This shows that the emergency powers are not being properly used against the big sharks but they are being misused in a manner and in cases where they ought not to be used.

With the vast emergency powers which they have got, are they going to protect our country from internal subversion and foreign encroachment? We have heard of attempts by the CIA and big multi-national companies to influence by bribing government officials, members of the business community, politicians including Prime Ministers and even members of the royal family. I would like to know whether the Home Ministry, which is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the security of our country is alive to this problem. One cannot think that they are not alive to it. We think that they are alive to this problem. But, in such a situation, when these deals are going on, we would like to know how many persons who have been illegally linked with these asso-

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ciations or companies or organisations have been arrested.

We have passed an Act against contributions to political parties. But there are foreign powers and companies which are giving funds to organisations which have the semblance of religious or social organisation. In this very House there have been references to an organisation called AVORD, the Chairman of which is JP. Vast amounts have come to this fund from USA and West Germany and other countries. The country would like to know how many such organisations there are, which are not characterised as political, which are headed by JP, from the days of the Forum of Free Enterprise, and how much money has been received in this country and for what purpose they have been utilised, so that the people may be on their guard against such persons.

How can people say that the emergency was not required after the Bangla Desh tragedy, after the Chilean tragedy and after the warnings of President Ford and Dr. Kissinger? President Ford openly said that he was not coming to India as there was 'demise of democracy' in India and hoped that a Government of his liking would come to power here some day. So, there is a feeling that the Government is either not vigilant or lacks courage.

Internal forces like the Shiv Sena have been let loose. The speech of Mr. Om Mehta yesterday was very disappointing. We all know that the Shiv Sena led the riots against the Muslims, South Indians and non-Maharashtrians and created a situation verging on national disintegration. After the emergency many people are for the 20-point programme. Even the ex-rulers and the Rajamatas are in its favour. At least they pay lip service to it. The Shiv Sena also might have done that and

they are bargaining with them, and thereby jeopardising the security of thousands and lakhs of persons.

With regard to the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra, the Ministry has taken credit for itself in its report. It could not prevent his murder. It could not stop the throwing of a bomb on the Chief Justice of India. It is an accident that the bomb did not explode. But now they are taking credit that they have found the culprit. I would like to know how many officers of the N.E. Railway, where the ex-Railway Minister was killed, confessed at that time or were found to belong to the Anand Marg, and out of them how many are still there and how many have been promoted. Those very people are now retrenching forcibly and retiring those who were not with them but were loyal to the country, to the railways, to our democracy and freedom. The Minister owes it to the country and himself to take strong measures.

The Anand Marg has been running several institutions in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and several other States. Most of them are still continuing and most of the persons connected with them are still there. Even that link has not been broken, and they are simply laughing hoping to have the last laugh.

We know the bribing and other activities of the multi-national corporations, but the Government of India is attempting to invite them here again. So, the task of the Home Ministry increases to find what subversive activities they resort to or participate in with the help of misguided elements in our country.

Will the Home Minister tell us how many persons who have perpetrated atrocities on Harijans have been arrested under MISA throughout the country, or at least in the Union Territories which are directly under the Centre? I do not think he will be able to give even a dozen names.

What is the emergency for then?

For instance in Banda District, two Harijans, Mata Din and Such Dev, were taken to the banks of the Yamuna and beheaded, but no action has been taken yet against anybody. The ringleaders behind it are big landlords who try to divide the people on the issue of caste.

But the rich people are there on that side. In such a situation, even the power is not being used against them. Similarly, there is the case of Scheduled Tribe people and a big team of usury and the land, etc. How many such people have been arrested under MISA? There are very few people. In such a situation, is it not a golden opportunity for the Home Ministry to see that it enforces those measures for the upliftment of the people, who are for democracy, who are for 20-point programme, who are for their Government and who are for their system in order to advance further? In such a situation, I think even the powers are not being fully utilized.

With regard to Scheduled Tribes people, I was expecting that some new measures, some structural changes will come out before us, and the Government will be in a position to tell us what structural changes it wants to make to ensure that the Scheduled Tribes people are in a better position now. As far as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar are concerned, it is a contiguous adivasi-dominated area. Has Government thought of or decided for giving special status to this area so that they are allowed to develop their culture, language and economy more swiftly than they have been developing up till now? Similarly, there is a deve-

lopment council in Bihar, for Chota Nagpur and Sentia Pargana, for adivasis. Legally, it is there. But it lacks the resources. Can the Government not, under its constitutional rights, ensure that that development council functions so that the adivasis are enabled to come out on equal footing with the rest of the country. For this very section, I would like to state that as the Government has been behaving, we were happy, the country was happy because forcible retirement had been enforced in cases of corrupt persons. Many corrupt officers have been forcibly retired. That is a welcome thing. But now the things are coming up that many such persons who were not corrupt, who were freedom fighters, who were penalised by the corrupt officers over them are the persons who have all along been the freedom fighters. I can give some instances. There is a case of Dy. S. P. Home Guard in Bihar. He was in the category of grand son of Kanwar Singh who was a great hero of 1937 freedom struggle. In 1940 also, he revolted in the Army. Then in the I.N.A. also, he was there by revolt, not that he was captured by the Japanese. He was forcibly retired without any charge, without any allegation. We have been trying to know whether there has been a single charge of inefficiency or corruption against him; there has been nothing. He was simply retired forcibly. I am told that if we open one case then the pandora's box will be opened.

So, with regard to employees in many States, it is happening; peculiar things are happening. In Andhra Pradesh, the employees' association has represented to the Government that if they are retired at least the confidential remarks of those officers who themselves have been forced to retire should not be taken into account. The Chief Secretary has given a written reply and that reply is dated 9th October, 1975. It is

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mentioned there that the remarks of those officers who themselves have been forced to retire shall be taken into account in the case of their juniors, in the case of employees who are at the lower levels. Similarly, their demand was, let "public interest" be defined. Some guidelines should be given so that one can understand what it is, and the reply was, "No guidelines can be given on that issue. No yardstick can be fixed." So, this way, it means that everyone is running hot. In such a situation, there is much misunderstand; much misunderstand is being created.

Similarly, I want to know with regard to minorities? In the Forest Department in Andhra Pradesh, 285 employees had been forcibly retired and 225 of them were Muslims. I would like to know from the Home Minister what criteria are there? In the Civil City Court, out of 39 employees, 28 were Muslims; in Osmania University out of 30 employees who were forcibly retired, 18 were Muslims. In the Government Printing Department, out of 38 employees, 29 were Muslims. I would like to know and the people would also like to know what are the causes for this so that they may not misunderstand it?

I would like to tell the House that there is the Imarat Saria, a Muslim High Court for enforcing personal Muslim law for Bihar and Orissa with headquarters at Phulwari Sheriff. All along its existence, it has been against communalism. I know its head also, Kazi Mujahidussalam, and others who have been secular all through their life. Their office at Rourkela has been sealed and an office functionary there has been arrested. It is a strange thing that is happening. We are not in a position to make the people understand how it is happening and in whose interest it is happening. Who is responsible for this?

Similarly, in my own area, in Darbhanga, at two places, Narpat Nagar and Bhawanipur-Mahisar, recently, a police officer personally led a procession, the Sarswati Puja immersion procession. It was an illegal procession and the police had proceeded against those processionists. That procession was led by an S.I. of Police through a route by which it never passed, where there was a mosque and it was entirely a Muslim mohalla. There was trouble and all the Muslims were arrested. Only after pressure, under the Police Act, the proceedings had started against those processionists belonging to the majority community who led the procession. But the police officer who led the procession is still there at the Sakri Police Station. No action has been taken against him. They also tried to create trouble at Mahisar. But through the intervention of some political workers, that was averted. But encouraged by all these things, before Holi, on 16th March, there has been a communal riot at Mahisar. Many Muslim houses have been demolished. About 10 persons have been injured. This all happened on 16th March.

This is what is happening in a situation where it "o" not be given to the press and the people are suffering. We cannot explain it to them because even the meetings against communalism and for restoring peace are prohibited. Therefore, this misuse of Emergency, the misuse of police powers, has become a problem. I think, the Government must and should do something to stop the misuse of powers and evolve some method to tackle this problem.

With regard to corruption also, for a certain period, for a few months, there was some reduction in corruption. Now, there are voices all round that corruption has increased and that it is going even beyond what it was before Emergency. This is because there cannot be any grumble shown against it. There cannot be even any

peaceful gherao against it. In such a situation, this is what is happening. The Government should do something about it. I think, the Government will take into account this fact and see how corruption and bureaucratic handling of things is to be avoided or lessened or removed.

Here comes the question of administrative reforms. I would like to give some serious suggestions for the consideration of the House and the hon. Minister also. Has not the time yet come to see that we are not entirely tuned to the British method of administration? Our problems and situations are different. We have our blocks and all that. Can't we see that Assembly constituencies, the Police stations and the blocks are made co-terminous? Similarly, can't we make Lok Sabha constituencies and divisions or sub-divisions co-terminous? In such a situation, the officers there, the SDO or the BDO, may be made the Secretaries and the elected representatives may head and preside over the Committees and they may implement together all the development measures and the policies of the Government in a particular area so that we can improve the situation in our country and the people who elect their representatives can hold them accountable for what they are doing there

Another suggestion of mine is that it should be done at the ministerial level also. There should be statutory standing committees in place of consultative committees at the ministerial level so that these permanent standing committees can be helpful in ensuring the effective functioning of a particular Ministry, in a vast country like ours.

Lastly, with regard to language, I have to say a few words. We have all accepted Hindi as our national language and we are awaiting the day when the whole country will accept it. But it is disappointing to note that, in this Report, incentives for voluntary teaching and learning of Hindi, parti-

cularly in the South, are not found on the scale required.

Similarly, in Delhi and around there are areas where most of the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs know Urdu. They can read and write Urdu and most of the women also know Urdu. So why should Urdu not find a place under Art 345 of the Constitution? In Schedule VIII of the Constitution why should we not provide for the inclusion of the languages like Rajasthani, Nepali and Maithili which have been accepted by the Sahitya Akademy since long.

With these words, I conclude.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SO-KHI (Jamshedpur): First of all, I should like to congratulate the Home Minister for doing a commendable job after the declaration of the emergency especially in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Smuggling has come down to a great extent, as most of the No. 1 smugglers are behind bars and their properties have been confiscated

Sir the emergency has really worked magic in controlling price-hike, hoarding, smuggling etc. and has brought discipline everywhere, especially in Railways, but Government should be vigilant that it is maintained till such time as everything returns to normalcy

Out of the total budget of Rs. 672.79 crores, the share of the Police comes to about Rs. 199.23 crores which is not a meagre sum but, still, places like Bihar (the state which I come from) do not have full and up-to-date equipment for the police to deal with well-planned crimes by the trained criminals. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards this aspect and would request him to equip the Police with the most up-to-date arms and equipment at the earliest, to enable the Police—whether the CRP, BSF, Central Industrial Se-

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]
curity Force or Assam Rifles—to function properly.

On the other hand, there are still States in the country where the IPS Officers are very lazy and slow and are misusing their emergency powers in collusion with the anti-social elements and are very lenient towards the economic offenders and are still continuing in service in spite of complaints made against them even by the members of this august House. My State of Bihar is one of them. The Police Officers are, first of all, public servants and not bosses of the public, and should behave like that. I hope the Home Ministry would look into this matter very seriously and screen out such corrupt officers at the earliest, lest they should further harm the country.

Sir, under demand No. 54, Rs. 232 crores are required to be sanctioned for emergency force, for pension to freedom fighters and their dependents, and for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. But no one now cares for these poor classes.

Regarding Backward Classes, there is actually no mention of many Backward Classes in the eastern parts of the country and the Backward Classes they have to suffer due to no fault of theirs. It is also a fact that the population of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes have increased many times, since their quotas in services were fixed by the Government long, long ago, their quotas in services and other fields should be increased, considering their increased population and the rapid education they are getting. The education and other facilities to their children in the remote areas should in no way be less than those offered by the foreign missionaries in those remote areas—so as to wean them away from those missionaries and to prevent their conversion into some other religion.

Sir, untouchability still exists in almost every rich and high caste in spite of the Act—which has not been implemented with honesty. Recently, our Prime Minister cited an instance which appeared in the Press a few days ago. So, the Government should vigorously implement the Act and take drastic action against those violate the law.

The officers are still misusing the emergency powers at district levels. No regular meetings are held under the 20-Point Economic Programme; the Home Ministry should ask all the State-Governments to submit detailed reports about what has been done at the district levels, whether actually the villagers are getting the benefit of economic programme or not. The Home Ministry should have its own cells to investigate and report if the State-Governments are slow in the implementation.

There are several cases to my knowledge in my constituency that the actual freedom fighters have not been given the pension as they were simple honest people who are the real pillars of our freedom and due to their sacrifices we are all sitting here in this Parliament as independent citizens. Their cases should be sympathetically considered whenever recommended by the Member of Parliament and I would further suggest that the jail term of six months should be reduced to three months which is the criteria for grant of pensions to the freedom fighters at present their children should be given all opportunities to come to like herbs just like their parents and should be provided with suitable jobs.

Now, I come to Delhi Administration which is a Union Territory Now-a-days. Delhi looks very much changed and clean after the declaration of emergency. It is a good thing that the Jhuggi-Jhompri's constructed unauthorisedly have been removed from the encroachments and are settled at distant places. But there are some

departments which require immediate attention and I would like to cite an example here. The public is very much harassed and put to a great inconvenience while getting their land or flat lease-deeds stamped by the Collector of Stamp; according to the DDA's directions. They have to run from pillar to post and from post to pillar and the stamping of the documents should be simplified in public interest. I have written a letter to Shri H. K. L. Bhagat in this regard, but with no result till now.

Another point is that in Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee have plugged all the public drinking water taps on streets or they have dried up and the summer is at the door, so they should restore in public interest as everybody cannot afford to drink water on the footpaths by paying 5 paise for a glass of water.

Now, I come to Hindi in courts. I have seen in the Delhi courts that all the prescribed forms are still printed in Urdu, though they work in Hindi and English. The trouble is that the people have to get these translated. I am not against Urdu, what I want is that either they should be in Hindi, or they should be written in the same language so that the public is not harassed.

Sir, I have come to know that injustice is being done to some Lower Division Clerks who have joined the Central Secretariat after 8-10 years of service in Army and were re-appointed after a break due to no fault of theirs. At least their seniority should be maintained. I have got the Home Ministry's order, dated 25th June, 1960. I can quote these here, but this is a very long order and I do not want to waste time on that. I would suggest that the Army service may be counted for all purposes including seniority in the civil service irrespective of any period of break in the service between the Army Service and the civil service.

I have seen that under Demand No. 57 pertaining to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a very meagre sum of Rs. 30.88 crores has been given. I think, it is very meagre considering the area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It should be increased for rapid development and rehabilitation of the islands. More and more people from here should be encouraged to go and settle there. These islands should not be treated as ordinary islands, where many of our freedom fighters have died in exile.

14 hrs.

My last point is; the Government is unnecessarily carrying the burden of the Punjab Government paying every year and spending crores of rupees on Chandigarh. This year the sanction is to the tune of Rs 22.85 crores as estimated; it may be more when revised. Why not, I say, get rid of this burden by handing over Chandigarh to the Punjab Government? How long can this continue?

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumku): I command the Home Ministry for having done certain exercise in the country and this Ministry has done some excellent work after introduction of Emergency.

The Demands for this Ministry comprising of about Rs 700 crores cover a wide range of subjects like general administration welfare of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes, freedom fighters, so on and so forth. The Members who have participated in the debate have expressed certain satisfaction at the introduction of Emergency and its effect. They also feel that the Emergency and its effects on the general administration of the country have injected a certain satisfaction and certain healthy tendencies have been developed. So far as the general feelings of the people are concerned, it

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is all right. But is it enough? Emergency and its effects have not completely been injected into every section of the people because of the reason that there is a whispering campaign going on and certain people even after Emergency are working underground, and this situation has to be taken note of and certain action and a vigorous injection of discipline into the body-politic is very necessary. Therefore, it is not enough that the Ministry is complacent that the Emergency is still operative but it has to be implemented in letter and spirit, to achieve the purpose and, in order to do that, certain administrative actions are very necessary.

Even after introduction of the Emergency there are people in various sectors and various parts of our country who are still operating and even after banning certain organizations like the RSS and some other major anti-national activities and organizations still those people are very active and have infiltrated into the body-politic. In my own district, most of the people who have been arrested under the MISA or the Defence of India Rules are small people; and black-mailteers, hoarders and other anti-social elements have not been arrested. In Karnataka State alone, more than 10,000 RSS activists have been arrested, but still the big sharks who are helping, aiding and financing have not been arrested.

They are running institutions organisations, colleges and all things carefree. So, the activities of RSS have infiltrated in the body-politic in the educational field in a wide way. That has not been unearthed by the Home Ministry. Shri Mohsin is here. He is representing the Home Ministry. Our able Home Minister Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy has rich administrative experience. He has also an able assistant Shri Om Mehta, who is a young man. I think co-ordinated steps are necessary to see that the emergency is successful and

also to curb the whispering campaign in the country whether it is in Karnataka or elsewhere. We are not fully satisfied with the way in which the operations are going on against anti-nationals, reactionaries, vested interests and saboteurs.

There is another aspect that I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Ministry. There are certain regional ideas and tendencies which are developing and they have been developed. There are certain people and organisers who are creating such feelings of disintegration in this country. Even after emergency, such elements are very active. They have infiltrated in the Government machinery and also in the body-politics. They are creating the feeling of hatred among the people and the communities. This is going on in a large scale. They are also creating differences among castes and creeds. Members on the other side and this side have mentioned that members of Shiv Sena, Kannada chaluvaligars and other organisations in the States—Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka—are Govt. officers who are associated with such organisations who take active part in abetting, creating hatred among the communities, and also in creating regional feelings as well as disintegration in this country. May I ask a question from the Home Ministry, why have such organisations not been banned? These operations are going on even after the proclamation of emergency. The Home Ministry is claiming that they are taking all stern actions. I do not know the reasons for not taking action against such regional tendencies and other activities which are in progress during emergency.

The infiltration of RSS and Jan Sangh people is very much in the banking system. There are nationalised banks and there are banks which are not nationalised. There are some

of the banks where these Jan Sangh and R.S.S. people are very active and the management is also supporting them. There are certain trade unions which are started by the Bank Management. They are sitting over the banks and they are operating there. Immediately after the declaration of emergency we have launched the 20-point programme in this country. This economic programme has to be operated. Who are the persons who have infiltrate? They are the Jan Sangh and R.S.S. people. Vulnerable section of the people for whom country has promised prosperity, wants reduction in prices, removal of poverty. But the same people who have infiltrated have to be approached. In certain places the R.S.S. and Jan Sangh people are there and they have the support of officers. These people are the same people who are scuttling the entire programme and the poor people are not getting anything. These emergency measures have got to be streamlined so as to bring in more discipline in the implementation of these economic programmes. In this regard what we have suggested is this: We have suggested that this emergency is to be operated through the representatives of the people of the country. Unless the supervision committee of the Members of Parliament is there, we will not be able to reach our goal. The same old administration is there; the same sort of people are there; the same people who have taken IAS or IPS are running the administration. They were there from the very beginning, from the days of the Britishers. The same staff are there. They are still running the administration. Mr Om Mehta has made certain suggestions. But I think that that suggestion alone will not work unless the constitutional aspect is looked into. You have to look into the privilege of Article 311. This is to be tackled in order to bring administrative machinery under effective control.

This Ministry is in charge of pensions to freedom fighters. Mr. Mohsin is a young Minister and he has taken lot of interest in these matters. Still what we find is that there are many applications pending. These should be dealt with expeditiously. The hon. Prime Minister recognised the role played by the freedom-fighters for the first time. At the same time I wish to say that it is not enough simply providing for those people who have got some records. There are other people who have not got such records. They did participate actively in the freedom movement. There are some others who had gone underground also. Their cases have got to be recognised and necessary provision made. Thousands of such cases in various parts of the country are there and this matter should be looked into.

The subject of welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and abolition of bonded labour are certain items which are coming under the hon. Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme. We know how certain schemes are working in various States. The State Machinery has got to be streamlined in regard to these schemes. We have found that there have been various corruption charges which have come to light. Even in case of Tamil Nadu we have seen how the DMK Government was utilising the entire machinery. So, also, in the case of Goa, in regard to Shashikala Ministry, there were 18 charges and I do not know why no action has been taken against the people concerned. Also Sir, the amount of Rs. 23 lakhs allotted for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for running the hostel and distribution of cloth advanced to Karnataka has been misused. In spite of the sincere attempts made by the Government of India, all that money, allotted for the poor Harijans and the down-trodden has not seen the light of the day.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

The administrative machinery in regard to these schemes should be properly streamlined. With these words I support the Demands.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to begin with the plight of the down-trodden people in this country. Sir, their living conditions—economic and social—still remain unchanged. Welfare schemes have been announced in this report of the Home Ministry, namely, education, economic development and health and housing. At the same time, they have only allotted an amount of Rs. 37.9 crores which is just very meagre for the programmes which the Government is going to implement. Under the economic development programme and, land development, subsidiary cottage industry, cooperation, supply of agricultural implements, supply of sheep, poultry etc., etc. come. But, these things are never given to the community which is suffering for over 2,000 or 3,000 years. We actually discussed in this House a Private Member's Bill which was brought by me. You may be aware of this fact that we all wanted that the harijans and adivasi people should be given employment in the factories. Unless they all have been shifted from the agricultural industry to other industries, it will not be possible to bring them up to the level of the other advanced sections of the community. Secondly, every year, we are getting this report. At the same time we are not told about the achievements made by the State Governments and the Central Government. What are the things in which these harijans and other adivasis have been trained in the matter of their economic upliftment? That is very disappointing. For their further economic development, they are not at all given any assistance. The Finance Ministry is saying that harijans are being given

financial assistance from the Nationalised Banks. I should say here that the harijans find it very difficult to get assistance from the nationalised banks since they ask for security, surety and other things. That is the position.

Sir, I am sorry that here the Home Minister is not present.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH): Just now he has gone for a personal obligation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Anyhow, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. I could get his help through you.

Sir, in Tamilnadu reservation is made upto 18 per cent for the scheduled castes people and 31 per cent for the other backward communities. This totals to 49 per cent. After the Presidential rule was imposed, the Tamilnadu Governor, Shri K. K. Shah made an announcement in public—it also appeared in the papers—saying that 18 per cent reservation for the scheduled castes people would remain but the other reservation of 31 per cent for other backward communities must go. Sir, the backward community people are equal to the scheduled castes people. their living and economic conditions are not at all good. This is going to be scrapped now. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Home Minister when he comes here categorically whether Government is at all going to scrap this 31 per cent reservation which is allowed to the backward community people. It has been stated that the Industrial Training Institute has been established for the benefit of the scheduled castes and other people. Actually, even if they come out after completion of their training, they find it very difficult to get a job in the industry. As I have already said this is my express desire that you should provide some reservations in

the private and public sector industries for these people. It has been appreciated by all and I too appreciate the performance of the Government employees after the declaration of emergency. Here I want to tell you that the housing problem of the Government employees is not correctly implemented or radically implemented. They are in need of housing. At the same time, the social security respect of it has also to be taken into consideration. In a country like India, even an ordinary clerk or an official or anyone will get Rs. 300 or 400; after his sudden death, his family will be thrown in the street. So, it is better for the Home Ministry officials to provide them with social security schemes if I may say so. I do not think it will be wrong on my part, if I say that the previous Tamilnadu Government had introduced what was known as 'Social Security Scheme'. Even if a peon, he dies while on duty, his family will be getting Rs 10,000/-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you aware of the Janata Insurance?

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI. That is insurance for Rs 3,500. Apart from that, if any government employee dies while on duty, his family will be getting Rs 10,000/- He need not pay anything from his pocket. It is different from insurance.

Now, I take up the next point regarding river disputes. I think there are more than 100 river disputes in India. As far as our problem is concerned I have written to the Home Ministry, that is, Cauvery water disputes between Karnataka and Tamilnadu; demand of Tamilnadu for drinking water to Madras City from Andhra Pradesh, namely, from Krishna river; water for irrigation from Pandiyara-Pennampuzha in Kerala to Avanasi and Palladam Taluks in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu and Siruvani water from Kerala for drinking purpose to Coimbatore city. These things have not

been resolved. Government should take immediate action to look into all these things.

Thirdly, Sir, the recommendations of State Reorganisation Commission were not in accordance with peoples' will and natural justice. There was one party rule in the Centre and the States as well. The award of SRC became the award of Congress Party. Generally speaking people also were not so enthused about the proposed award of the Commission. The pre-conceived performance and inadequate study of the Commission known only after the award was made available to the public. Political conscience of the people and their involvement in day-to-day affairs of administration was lesser.

They believed that the peoples' voice of each State would be heard and justice rendered. The outcome of the award was disappointing to many. The affected people started feeling that the award betrayed their States' interest and welfare. In view of the above facts it is high time to revise the SRC award in the present political atmosphere. The Central Government should invite the respective State Governments and have a talk and find out a solution in this regard.

As Mr. Lakkappa also mentioned, MISA is being indiscriminately used against innocent persons in Tamil Nadu. More than 25,000 people there are under MISA. They do not know what is their offence. Some of them when they were sick in jail were not given even proper treatment. I want to quote one example of our colleague. Shri Murasoli Maran, Member of Parliament. He got delirium inside the jail and was shifted to hospital and put in the general ward. When we requested the authorities that he being a Member of Parliament should be put in the Special Ward they said that they

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani] had no instructions to that effect. Only after a lot of effort we were able to get him Special Ward. I want to know from the Government as to what is their attitude towards them. Is it just to put them in jail or is it also to kill them in jail? Many people have been arrested in Tamilnadu. I do not have any grouse on that account but at the same time many innocent people have been arrested. They have not indulged in the past into any such act. They are very ordinary men. You can understand their family affairs. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to think over it and release all such people. even the Governor of Tamil Nadu openly says that the situation and atmosphere in Tamil Nadu is calm. In view of that, all the people should be released immediately. I request the Minister to do the needful.

Shri Om Mehta was speaking yesterday about the DMK saying that it is a pity they chose to ignore the prevailing mood of the country and brought about their own downfall. This is correct; what he said was correct. We admit our leadership, the DMK leadership, committed a great blunder in our political life on one or two occasions previously in 1969 and 1971. That is why we are suffering. We committed a sin in those days. That is why we are suffering. You know in 1967, there were 17 States, out of which 9 States went to the Opposition parties, and the Congress was able to capture power only in 8 States. Even after that, 2 States went to the Congress (O). Only 6 States remained with the Congress (R). Right from the beginning, in 1967, you will find that Government run by other political parties were either dismissed by instigating defections and other things or were unseated because of the authority provided in the Constitution. They have done all these things in regard to

governments run by other political parties; in the case of the DMK, it could not be done, because our position was so strong. Even after the 1972 elections, we were able to capture the Government. Somebody was saying that the DMK was allied with the Congress and that was why they were able to capture power. I want to quote one fact. When the Congress ruling party contested the Dindigul election independently, against the total votes polled of 4,98,555, they secured 11,423. This is the strength of the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu. This is the position.

So the Central Government wanted to split the DMK. The DMK was split in 1972. Even after that, the overthrow programme was steadily taken up by the Central Government. They have said that our Government was corrupt. Shri Lakkappa was also telling that the Tamil Nadu Government was corrupt. At the same time, he forgot to tell us that the Karnataka Government was a corrupt Government. Why? Shri Lakkappa had himself signed a memorandum to the Prime Minister saying that Devraj Urs was corrupt. This is the extent of the partisan attitude taken by the Government.

Now I want to say something about the political philosophy here. We did not understand it; our leadership did not understand it. It is that any political party elected to run a State Government should function to the satisfaction of the ruling party at the Centre. Previous instances indicate that no Chief Minister could exist or function of his own. In spite of the provisions of the Constitution, any State Chief Minister can be dismissed if he does not accept the supremacy of the Central. We wrongly understood it. This is the party policies of this Government in a federal set up. This is why we are suffering.

Before I conclude, I want to say something about the CBI activities. The CBI is in full swing in Tamil Nadu. I do not complain against that. They raided the houses of some officials also. Let them. If they find anything, they can go ahead. They can raid the houses of our DMK leaders also. But they raid only the DMK leaders' houses; they leave out the others. I want to know why. On previous occasions, when the CBI raided the house or residence of any individual, the name was not disclosed. Now the name is disclosed. Let them disclose the name. At the same time, I want to know this from the Home Ministry. Suppose they raid my house and they find anything, let them say that they have taken this and that from my house; suppose they do not find anything, let them also say that they did not find anything. Is it not their duty to say so. There are politicians. Today you are in power and tomorrow you may not be. I do not think that any political party will continue in power for 100 or 1000 years; it will have to go out of power. The same fate will have to be faced by the political party which is in power today. Let them not make this kind of discrimination. It has been stated that the houses of some ministers had been raided. The question was put to the Governor and he said: I have no knowledge about it. The results of the activities of the CBI should all be released through the CBI department and not through any press. Some papers in Madras have no censorship and they are free citizens and they can write anything against anybody. Suppose they write something untrue and I want to contradict it, my statement will not be allowed to be published. There are police atrocities going on in Tamilnadu. It is said to be under President's rule; it is not so; it is a three party system that goes on in Tamilnadu—Congress, ADMK and CPI. They join together and they point

out the names of political workers and tell the police department to arrest those workers. Take for instance hon. Member Tha. Kiruttinam. His whole family was arrested day before yesterday. He wrote a letter to the Prime Minister: I am going to my constituency; some conspiracy is going on and I want protection from the police. Inspite of that members of his whole family had been arrested and were let off on bail.

Black money, corruption, etc. these are things which should not be allowed. Black money should be unearthed from whoever conceals it. I wrote a letter to the President on 6th March, 1974 about concealment of wealth and economic offences of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Nothing has been done. I think after finishing DMK, they may come to ADMK. I think they are keeping that in mind. My friend said about the tax evasion by big people. I have something to say on this; but I will tell you personally because if I say those things openly here, the persons who are indulging in those things will escape because they are big congressmen. They will come and take shelter under our Ministers here. So, I do not want to tell the names. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister in this regard.

Before I conclude, I want to say this about Hindi. We have emphatically and categorically stated in this House that the DMK was not against Hindi as a language; we only said that it should not be imposed on anybody, in the matter of appointment or promotions. Suppose you impose an order that every person should learn Hindi, surely a person will learn Hindi. When the question of employment or promotion comes, our students find it difficult. Our Constitution has been amended so

(Shri C. T. Dhandapani.)

that for central services, one is required to know English or Hindi. It is not: English and Hindi. We are far away from Delhi; our people, Dravidians or Tamilians. Suppose I say Dravidian, you may brand me as separatist: If I call myself a Tamilian, you may say that I am a parochialist. I am an Indian living in a far away place from the capital. Suppose I write the public examination in my mother-tongue, I can express myself in a better manner. But if I have to write the examinations in English or Hindi I will stand nowhere against a student from U.P. or Bihar or against one coming from a Hindi speaking State. That is why we do not want Hindi to be the official language. Moreover, it will hamper the growth of the people in other regions. The Congress Members should understand why D.M.K. is persistently pleading for this. Before, I conclude, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister one point. In Tamil Nadu the present reservation system should continue, that is, reservation of 16 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 31 per cent for the backward class in the matter of Administration should continue.

श्री परिपूर्णन-वै श्रूती (ठिहरी गढ़वाल) उपराज्यमन्त्री महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत मुद्रित के बाद देश में सामाजिक स्थिति पैदा करने में वे सकल हो सके हैं और इसकी बहुत कुछ जिसमें-दारी आपसकालीन स्थिति की रही है। मैं यिल्ली बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता जब विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने हड्डतालों और आन्दोलन के यात्र्यम से देश में उत्तराधिकारी व्यती को देख दिया था और तब उनका क्रायदा उठाकर जनता

को गुनराह करना चूँद किय था कि देश में जल्दी जल्दी जो जीवनी है और इस के लिए जास्तन जिम्मेदार है। संतार के किसी भी देश में यह नहीं पाया गया है कि विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को पुलिस और सेना को अड़काने की इजाजत दी जाये। यहाँ पर भी जब उत्तराधिकारी का अतिकरण हो जाता तब जाता रन को कड़े कदम उठाने पड़े। स्वर्यं-द नेता (सेलक स्टाइल लॉईंप) को जाही भगवान बनाकर रख दिया गया, उनको बेहत ठीक होने लगी तो देश में शांति कायदा लो गई और उत्तराधिकारी बड़ने लगा और सभी क्षेत्रों में अत्युत्तम को भाव ग पैदा हुई। जिस देश में अंतरिक शांति और धरावस्था कायदा नहीं रहती है उस देश को सुरक्षा और जनरे में पड़ सकती है, उस देश को विदेश नीति भी कमज़ोर पड़ सकती है और संतार के दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में उस देश के आदिवासियों को इज़ज़ा नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय का इसमें बड़ा नहर्दार्य योगदान रहा है जिससे हनरे देश को विदेश और रक्षा नीति भी प्रभावित हुए जिता नहीं रह सकती है।

उत्तराधिकारी महोदय, इमर्जेंसी की उपलब्धियाँ बहुत कुछ हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा था उसके विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता। इमर्जेंसी से पहले जो स्थिति था वह यीसे हुए जाने की बात हो गई है। बदाहराम के लिए जी प्राप्त सिवेदन कर्त्ता किए गए गृह मंत्रालय

की जो रिपोर्ट ब्रिटिश को नहीं है उसके अनुदार 1974 में 248 कम्पूनल इस्ट-डॉन्सेज हुए और 1975 में 205। किन्तु ये भी अधिकारियों से अपनी जानकारी के लिए जानना चाहुआ कि इससे रिपोर्ट को आपने लेख को है उस में आपने लिया है कि 1974 में 284 कम्पूनल गम्टन हुए। यह इस जानकारी के लिए है और जो लिखने मान को रिपोर्ट है उसमें 1974 में आपने 243 को लिखा है। ऐसी स्थिति में भी किम किंगर को नहीं माना। ये सन्दर्भ हैं यह आकड़े जो गले हैं किन्तु जरा से आकड़े भी बड़े गड़बड़ कर देते हैं।

यह मैं गृह मन्त्रालय का ध्यान हुए बातों को और अधिकारियों करना। चाहाँ हूँ कि आपने तालीम निवासि के बाबत इस बाज विरोधी तत्व और कुछ दिग्गिरे गार्जनों की नेता जो अड्डराइन्ड हैं या पा। नहीं कहा है, उनकी गतिविधियों भी भी देख में आवारिक बारे कामन रखे हुए हैं। हरिजनों और अदिवासियों पर छुट्टुपुट भास्याचार की घटनायें हो रही हैं जो कि इन बात को सावित करता है कि उनको मनोवृत्त भ्रमी तक बदलो नहीं है। पटेन साहब ने यहां पर एक तरह से परस्पर विरोधी बातें कहीं हैं। उन्होंने आकड़े भी देख किए ग्रामगांधी के 1974 और उनसे पहले के लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि 1975 में आपने तालीम न स्थिति में अपराधों की क्या स्थिति थी। उन्होंने आनन्दकालिन निवासि का आलाचना की और कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि कोई गुनहगार पकड़ा जाये और हाथकड़े पड़वे के बाद वह फूटे कि क्या करा कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जाइंग जो :

वे प्रभारी भी सकते हैं, उन्हें ये देख की किसी भी समय बाटे में जान सकते हैं।

पिछली कठवरी में मुरादाबाद जिले के एक गाँव की बाबर घड़वारी में लड़ी थी। वहां पर बोन सूबी कर्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अमिय आवटन का काम होना था, वहां के सर्जन जंगों ने दो जीवित हरिजन बद्दों को जला दिया, हरिजनों के 80 महालों को भम्म कर दिया। उपर्युक्त घटना है, यह केवल मुरादाबाद की ही घटना नहीं है, बाद में ऐसा हुआ है, इन्हरी जनहो एक हुआ है और अन्यथा यह है कि एवरजेन्सी में ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। इससे लाक जाहिर होता है कि स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

मोहम्मिन साहब को एक बहुत सूत कर तकनीक होगी। एवरजेन्सी का सबसे बड़ा इन्वेंट यदि कही हुआ है तो पुलिस पर दुष्प्राप्त है। जबा पहले 100 रु. रिक्विर की, अब 200 रु. डो गई है। मालबाद, आज एवरजेन्सी में सब से बड़ी आवासकता इस बात को है कि पुलिस का इन-बाज करे। आप बतनाइये पुलिस जनत की सेवा के लिए है या जोता पर अस्याचार और दमन करने के लिए है, हरिजनों और अदिवासियों पर अस्याचार करने के लिए है? आज होता यह है-अधिकार केसेज में उन कोई हरिजन या अदिवासी स्पेशल दर्ज करने जाना है तो उन की रिपोर्ट ही दर्ज नहीं की जाती जित का नहीं करा वह हो रहा है कि संविधान वर से उनकी आस्था हटती जा रही है और वे तंग था कर इस दश के समाज विरोधी तत्वों जैसे नालंदाजी नवलालूक्ष्य के लोगों गमराह ही कर जा रहे हैं।

[श्री परिपूर्णा नन्द पैन्यूरी]

यू० पी० माइनारिटीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पिछले दिनों आई थीं। उस में लिखा था कि उन के पास 280 कम्प्लैन्ट्स आईं, जिन में से अधिकांश हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों की थीं। उपायक भूमोदय में उन कमीशन को सिफारिशों से सहमत हैं। उन्होंने कहा है—हरिजनों के साथ जो इस तरह से अत्याचार होते हैं उनका फैसला करने के लिए जो जज हो, वह हरिजन होना चाहिए और जो सजा मिले, सजा के मामले में और वातों के अतावा एक बात जरूर होनी चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति को अस्पृश्यता अपराध कानून के अन्तर्गत सजा मिलती है, वह 6 बर्ष तक ग्राम प्रधान के चुनाव से लेकर संसद के चुनाव तक से वंचित हो जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है।

मान्यवर, केवल कानून बना देने मात्र से या थोड़ी कड़ाई करने से ही हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं होगा। इस के लिये स्वैच्छित संस्थायें (वालंट्री आर्ग-निजशन्ज) को आगे आने को जरूरत है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अब तक जो मान्यतायें वालंट्री आर्ग-निजशन्ज के सम्बन्ध में थीं वे अब समाप्त हो गई हैं। दर्जनों संस्थायें थीं—जैसे आदिम जाति सेवा संघ, हरिजन सेवा संघ, आदि, ये सब प्रतिक्रियावादी कार्यक्रमों पर चल रही हैं और इन पर जो कुछ खर्च हो रहा है, वह एक तरह से इन को पेशन मिल रही है, वरना हरिजनों के साथ आज इस तरह का अत्याचार नहीं होता, आदिवासियों के साथ इस तरह का अत्याचार नहीं होता और वे कुछ राजनीतिज्ञों के हाथों का खिलौना न बनती। आज सभी आ गया है कि इन सब संस्थाओं का एकीकरण करके कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि भारत सरकार जो धन देती है उस का सदृश्योग हो, वह धन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बेहतरी के लिये खर्च हो।

आज आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के उत्थान के लिये बोस सूबों कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बहुत चर्चा है। मेरो दृष्टि में तांत्र बातें बहुत आवश्यक हैं—सब से पहले तो शोषक वर्ग को समाप्त करना चाहिए। आज भी वहां पर भारतवाड़ी बनियों को तरह से बहुत से तबके उन के बीच में रख कर उन का शोषण कर रहे हैं। दूसरे उन के लिये जो नियोजन हो, उस का एक इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान—हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये—बनना चाहिए। आज होता यह है कि भारत सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को पैसा दे देती है, उस के बाद वह पैसा जिला स्तर पर, ग्राम स्तर पर होता हआ ग्राम-रूट तक पहुंचता है, लेकिन ग्राम रूट तक पहुंचने में उस का स्वरूप बदल जाता है, उस में से कितना अपव्यय होता है, इस का जानकारी किसी को नहीं है। यहां तक कि भारत सरकार को भी नहीं है। मैं आप का ध्यान एस्टोमेट्स कमेटी की 69 वीं रिपोर्ट की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं:

"It was pointed out to the representatives of the Planning Commission that there were too many important snags in the development activities in the tribal area. (1) In some area it was found that development expenditure was less than that of the administrative expenditure. (2) Whenever funds for development are likely to elapse, these were diverted to some other projects."

तो यह एस्टोमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्टमें कहा गया है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप एक इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान ग्राम स्तर से लेकर बलाह स्तर और जिला स्तर पर बनायेंगे तब वैसे के लैप्स होने की गुजायश जायगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि बड़ां किंतु प्रकार के कर्म दारियों को आप नियुक्त करना चाहते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि इन प्रकार के भी कर्म दारियों आदिवासी इलाकों में रखे गये हैं जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोगों से बिल कर उन का और अधिक शोषण करते हैं।

एस्टोबेट्स कमेटी को 69 वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The committee consider that one of the main reasons why there has been no marked development in backward areas has been that posting of personnel to these areas is generally considered as a penal measure and officers who are not considered up to the mark are ordinarily posted in these areas"

इसलिये आगे चल कर उन्होंने सिकारिज की है कि सुदोम्य अवक्तियों की उन इलाकों में नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये ।

आदिवासी एरियाज के बारे में विवाद की जो गति ली गई है और वह जो समस्याये एक के बाट दूसरी बड़ी हो रही है, मैं गूढ़ यती जी से कहूँगा और मानवीय अवक्तियां नेतृत्व में भी कई बार कहा कि आप निहांड़ ज़ेल में चलिये, जी० बी० बी० गोड़ पर चलिये और देखिये कि गरीब हरिजन लड़कियां वहा रहनी हैं । अगर 20 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया है, बोन्डेड लेवर को खात्म किया है, तो किर कर्पों यह गरीब हरिजन लड़कियां इन वैश्यालयों में आ जी तक हैं । इसलिये अगर आप को 20 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम का पालन करना है तो ग्राम रुट पर उम के इमप्लीमेंटेशन के लिये कदम उठाना पड़ेगा ।

एक बात हिन्दी के बारे में हो० एम० के० के लोगों ने कहीं । दुर्भाग्य की बात है हिन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा है जिस को संविधान में भी स्थान दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक हम उस को वह दर्ज नहीं दे सके हैं । आने वाली पीढ़ी हम से पूछती कि हम ने राष्ट्रभाषा की रक्का के लिये क्या किया । अब राष्ट्रभाषा से वह राष्ट्रभाषा हो गई, किर सम्पर्क भाषा की बात करते हैं । अब कि बस्तु स्विति यह है कि हिन्दी किसी पर बोधी नहीं जा रही है, बल्कि संज्ञाजी बाले जो 2 प्रतिशत हैं, वह हिन्दी के स्वाम पर धंसेजी के गुलाम बने रहना चाहते

है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी के साथ आज स्थाय नहीं हो रहा है ।

एक बाक्य में अपने लेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । होम बिनिस्ट्री का एक पैरा बिलटरी फोर्स चकराना में रहता है, मैं उम का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, आप उम को वहाँ से हटा दीजिये । वह बहा मुन्दर स्थान है इन्हा बिडिया कि मारे भारतवर्ष में उतना मुन्दर स्थान नहीं है । आप उम स्थान को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रुप में विकसित होने दीजिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे पर्वतों लेत्र के आदिवासी को पैरा बिलिटरे या नाजेशन्म मैं, सी० आर० पी०, बी० एम० एक० आदि मैं, ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिये । यह साग मैं केवल अपने लिये नहीं कह रक्खा हूँ बल्कि देश को अचार्द के लिये कह रक्खा हूँ क्यों कि पहाड़ की आवादी बड़ी रही है और जगत कट रहे हैं जिस के कारण धू-स्खलन हो रहा है, इसलिये उन आदिवासी को ऐसे सगड़नों में आप ले आइये । इस से वहा का विकास होगा ।

अन्तिम बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिस तरह जोनपारी को आप ने जनजाति घोषित किया है उसी तरह से उन से सलान बहुमति प्रधा वाले जोनपुर गवाई इसके का भी आप जन जाति घोषित करें ।

इन गढ़ों के साथ मैं इन आनुदानों का समर्वन करता हूँ ।

बी राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) मान्यवर गृह म शालम की मालो पर जो बोलने का योक्ता आप ने दिया है उस के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ । मैं यह भी कोणिश करता कि दो दिनों के भीतर जो महान मैं बर्बादू ईम माल पर और जिन्होंने बाने सामने आईं उन्हें दोहराना न पड़े । तो सब से पहले मैं अपने देश में जो धूज राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । आज हमारे देश में दो दर्जन से

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

उदाय याज्ञवीतिक पाठियां हैं। यहीं हालत एक समय थी काँस के सामने। फैन्च रिपब्लिक को वहां की दो दर्जन पाठियों ने खा डाला; खेल कर डाला, औहे दिनों पहले विनोद जी ने कहा था हमारे देश की जो इल्ल हैं, बीमारी है, आगे का इतिहास बतायेगा कि वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं। ठीक है हर एक आमदारी को पोली-टिकल पार्टी संगठित करने का हक है। लेकिन यहां तक हक नहीं होना चाहिये कि अ.ज अगर हम ऐसी पार्टी बनाना चाहे जिस से अपने देश को अमरीका की दुम में बांध दें, तो कोई प्रीबीजन नहीं है हमारे विद्वान का जो हमें रोक सके। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि बहुत सी पाठियां इन देश में बन गई हैं जोकि प्रजानंत्र के लिए एक बड़ा गम्भीर खतरा है। यह मानी हई बान त्रै कि जब अपने विद्वान के माध्यम से देश में हम ने सोरेनिजम, मेकूलरइजम और डेमो-क्रेस्टी कबूल किया है तो उन नमाम पाठियों को जो इन्हे कबूल नहीं करती हैं आइयो-लोजी-कसी, कहने के लिए वे इन को मानती हैं लेकिन बाहर वे विद्वान को जलाती हैं और इस हाउस में आ कर विद्वान की शपथ लेती हैं, ऐसी पाठियों को डेमोक्रेमी में एलाऊ नहीं करना चाहिए। ये डबल फैस बानी पाठियों हैं। बाहर कुछ कहती हैं और यहां कुछ कहती हैं। इसनिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन पाठियों को, जो कि आइडियोलोजीकली सोरेनिजम को नहीं मानती हैं, मेकूलरइजम को नहीं मानती हैं और डेमोक्रेमी में एलाऊ नहीं करना चाहिए, नहीं तो ये देश का अट्टा बंडा देंगी।

इसी संदर्भ में दूसरी बात जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, वह ला-एण्ड आर्डर मणीनरी के बारे में है। लोगों ने इस सदन में चर्चा की कि ला-एण्ड आर्डर मणीनरी बड़ी अच्छी है लेकिन हमें वह अच्छी नहीं मालूम होती है। जिस तरह की देश में ला-एण्ड आर्डर की मणीनरी होनी चाहिए और जिस तरह की उस की इटेनीजेंस की सर्विस होनी चाहिए, वह आज बैंसी नहीं है और इस

बात का राष्ट्र यह है कि आज भी बहुत से लोग, पालीटीकल इक्सकोर्डर विल्सन में हैं, बधई में हैं और इसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में हैं और पुलिस उन को अच्छी तरह से पहचानती है। वहे बड़े एकोनिमिक आर्फेंस रीकड़ों की संख्या में अभी तक पकड़े नहीं गये हैं। यह जाहिर करता है कि हमारी ना-एण्ड आर्डर की मणीनरी को, हमारी इटेनीजेंस को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। देश को जिस तरह की ना-एण्ड आर्डर की मणीनरी की ज़रूरत है, उस तरह की मणीनरी आज हमारे देश में नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बोडा भा यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी आनंदारी में यह है कि ला-एण्ड आर्डर मणीनरी में और सर्विसेज में भी आज आर०२० एम०० एम०० और ला-मन मणीनरी नीम काफी मध्या में थमे हुए हैं और अबने की और कोशिश कर रहे हैं इलग इलग जबलें बना कर। इसकी तरफ सरकार को खास तौर से लायन देना चाहिए।

ला-एण्ड आर्डर की मणीनरी अगर तो होती तो बड़ीदा में जो डाइन-माइट पकड़ा गया, केरल में एकड़ा गया वह पहने ही मालूम हो जाता। वहा दूर जो काश्मीर पकड़े गये हैं उन का कोनेशन हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहरों मालूम होता है। और एक आल इडियो-रेसी मालूम होता है। अगर यह न मूल होता तो उस कोर्सेसी का पता भी न चलता। यह कैसे पकड़ा गया, इटेनीजेंस की बजाए से पकड़ा गया या किसी की बेकफी की बजाए से पकड़ा गया, कहा नहा जा सकता। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस देश में इस तरह की ला-एण्ड आर्डर की मणीनरी होनी चाहिए, बैंसी नहा है और जितना मजबूत टेलीजेंस को होना चाहिए वह भी अभी तक उतनी मजबूत नहीं है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में हमें गोष्ठी जी की हाया की बाद आती है जो 30 अक्टूबर, 1948 को दुर्वी थी। 20 तारीख को ब्रेकर अधिकार में बम फैका गया था और जो आक्षयों पकड़ो गया था, उसे वे दो दिन बाद सब कम्फीट कर लिया था

और पूरी कांस्पीरेसी का पता चल गया था लेकिन बजाई और पूजा से पुणिस कोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकी और जो कांस्पीरेटर्स थे उन को नहीं पकड़ सकी। बड़े बड़े पुलिस अफसर यहीं सोचते रहे कि अब सब ठीक है लेकिन उस के बाद आप ने देखा कि मांझी जी की हत्या कर दी गई। इस से साफ़ जाहिर है कि हमारी इंटीलीजेंस के लोगों के सोचने का ढंग कैसा है और वे ठीक ढंग से इस के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं।

अब थोड़ा सा मैं पर्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ। पर्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में यह एक प्रथा चली आ रही है कि जिस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए सर्विस कमीशन होता है, उस में पर्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के साथ उस डिपार्टमेंट का मेकेटरी बैठता है। उस प्रेक्टिस को छोड़ देने के लिए कि मेकेटरी वहाँ न बढ़े और उन को इन्क्रियुशन न करे, इस्टीमेट कमेटी ने बड़ी बर्पे तरने वाला स्ट्रोंग आवजेशन किया था। ग्रिपोर्ट में कुछ माल पहले यह कहा गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमस्वा ध्यान रखें और यू० पी० एस० मो० जो सिलेंशन बने वह अनहिंड द्वारा चाहिये, वहाँ किसी प्रकार के इनफ्लूएंस की गुजाराश नहीं होनी चाहिये, वहाँ डिपार्टमेंट का ट्रैक्टरी जा कर बैठें यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

एड हाक एप्लाइटमेंट्स जो होती है उस में फेब्रिनिटिम होता है तथा दूसरी प्रेक्टिसिस को एनकरेजेंट मिलता है। इस बास्ते मू० पी० एस० मो० को एक बोर्डिंग निस्ट मेंटेन करनी चाहिये और हर डिपार्टमेंट के पास वह जानी चाहिये और उसको उसे मेंटेन करना चाहिये और उसी में से लोग भगती होने चाहिये। एड हाक एप्लाइटमेंट्स कांस्पीरेटर्स पर से एकाएक आवकी से कर भरती रही कर लेनी चाहियें। इससे कुरजाव बढ़ता है।

हरिजनों आदि को आपने सर्विसिस में प्रोटेक्शन दिया है, उनके लिए परमेंटेज फिल दिया है। हमारे देश में माइनोरिटी कम्पूनिटीज भी हैं मुख्लमान है, क्रिस्टियन हैं। लेकिन उनके लिए कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि वे लोग सर्विसिस में बहुत कम आ रहे हैं। आप सोचें कि उनको भी प्रोटेक्शन मिले।

गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के सर्विस में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी जो लिस्ट है वह मैटर बुद मैटेन करे और उस लिस्ट को ड्रग मैटेन मानें। हमारे यहा उत्तर प्रदेश में धोबी कपड़ा धोने वाला वाश्वरमेन जो वह गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लिस्ट में है लेकिन वह आदर्मी अगर माइग्रेट करने वाली जाता जाता है तो महाराष्ट्र गवर्नरेंट उसको गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं मानती है। यह जो अलग अलग स्टेट्स अलग अलग लिस्ट्स में तैयारी हैं, कुछ जातियों को शामिल करनी है और कुछ को नहीं करनी है यह गलत है। लिस्ट मैटर की होनी चाहिये और उसको हर स्टेट को मानता चाहिये। हमारे यहा के पांच हजार धोबी बम्बई में रहते हैं। वहाँ उनकी बड़ी ग्राम्पी आर्गनाइजेशन है। ऐसे उन में बात की है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मैटर की लिस्ट हो। जिस को एक जगह गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना गया है मारे हिन्दुनान में सभी स्टेट्स में उसको गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना जाना चाहिये।

रिजनल फॉलिग्ज जो उठती है उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अच्छी जिव मेना की बात कही गई है। हमारे देश में चार मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज हैं दिल्ली, बजाई, कलकता और मद्रास। विल्सों तो यूनियन ट्रैफिल्डी है लेकिन वाकी की तीन जिस स्टेट

[बो राजदेव सिंह]

मैं सिवुएटिड है उस स्टेट की हैं। हमारा कहना है कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास को अंतिम महाराष्ट्र या बंगाल या मद्रास के लोगों ने नहीं बनाया है। पूरे भारत के लोगों ने उनको बनाया है। आज पूरे भारत के लोगों को वहा प्रापर्टीज है बिजर्म है। इस तरह की बव रिजिल कोलिंग को उभारा जाता है। वो ला एड मार्डर की जो मरीनरी है पुलिन है लूकि वह एक ही स्टेट को होते हैं मैट्रोपोलिटन कारेक्टर उमका नहीं होता है। इनके बाब लोगों का बचाव वहा नहीं हो पाता है। अबो टोडे दिन पहले गिर सेना जैसी फोर्सेस उमरी थी और मात्र लाखों पर बहुत हमने हुए थे। कल मात्र बाला पर हुए हैं तो परवो नार्थ बाला पर भी हा मकान है। इनमें से एक कहना है कि मैट्रो-पोलिटन मोटीज जो है उनके बारे में आपका सोचना चाहिये। सज आफ दी सायल की ब्यूरी आ चल रही है जगह जगह। बद-किस्मती में हमारे हो एक चाल बिनिटर कही पही इनकी हिमायत कर रहे हैं कलकत्ता बर्मेरह में जो बड़ी गम्भीर चोड़ है। इन चोड़ का एनकरेज किया गया जो देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हा जाएंगे। हमारे देश का बेजूएट अगर बम्बई में जा कर नीबरी क़स्ता चाहाना है तो उसे इन बास्ते वहा नीकरी न मिले को बम्बई में वह चार पाच साल से नहीं रह रहा है या वहा का निवासी नहीं है ता यह गलव चोड़ है। मैग कहता यह है कि तमाम मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज की जो पुलिम हैं जो ला एण्ड मार्डर मरीनरी है वह मैट्रो-पोलिटन कारेक्टर की होनी चाहिये। यह इस बास्ते जहरी है कि वहा की मैट्रोपोलिटन कारेक्टर की है। ऐसा आपने किया नहीं उनकी वहा हिकाजत हा सकती है। उनको आप यूनियन टैरिटरीज हिक्सेयर करे।

15 hrs.

बव मैं एमरजेंसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इनको बजह से आज यूनियनिटोज

तथा कॉलेजों आदि में शान्ति है इन्हों पर जल्द नहीं पूँछी जा रही है। आज ऐना टिकट के कम लोग सकर कर रहे हैं। ऐने की भी आमदानी बड़ी है और कल अकालीन में भी उत्पादन बढ़ा है। स त ई भी आ रही है मीर पहंगाई नीचे गिर रही है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बोज है। लोगों में डीपिलन भी आया है और नेशनल कैरेक्टर बन रहा है स्वराज्य के 28 सालों में हमारे देश में नेशनल कैरेक्टर नहीं बना और आज आप देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में चले गाइये हरेक यहो कहा है—“माई कट्टो फल्ट एण्ड एवरी बिंग आफटरबर्डंज”। इस तरह के लोग पहले बहुत कम थे।

आज दश में जा नेगरन टर्मिन्टर बिनिटग का कार्म चल रहा है च है वह पर्कटर निलो भी शक्ल में जान रहा है उसका बाब में न राका जाय। जब नव बह पाम पूरा न हा जाय तब नव एमरजेंसी बनी रहे।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan):—Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. I would therefore like to speak only on the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Yesterday Shri K. Suryanarayana, while speaking on the Demands, stated that the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been receiving the special attention of the Government. My point is that the Government is not paying attention, what to talk of special attention, to this problem.

Take, for example, the scheme of reclamation of waste land and resettlement of the poor people. Land is a State subject. But, with a view to supplement the State Government programme in respect of the reclama-

tion of culturable waste land and re-settlement of the poor people, a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Reclamation of Waste Land and Resettlement of Landless agricultural Labour was introduced during the Third Plan. Under this scheme, at the end of 1968, about 1.1 lakh families of landless agricultural labourers were resettled on about 2 lakh hectares of land. Now this scheme stands transferred to the State sector.

Similarly, the Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme, which was started in 1956 as a Centrally-sponsored scheme, was transferred to the State sector from 1969. Central assistance is no doubt being provided to the State sector in the shape of block loans and grants. But the discretion is with the States, and the amount sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been spent, or is being spent, for other purposes.

The Government of India post-matric scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been continuing since 1944-45 and the expenditure incurred during 1968-69 was Rs. 7 crores. The Government thought that the amount of expenditure is mounting up year after year for post-matric scholarships. So, even though the States opposed it, the Central Government throw this burden of Rs. 7 crores on the shoulders of the States. I will read just one sentence from the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1972-73 under the heading "Welfare of Backward Classes":

"To enable the State Governments to give the scholarships to all the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student, the additional expenditure incurred by them, over and above their committed share at 1968-69 level, is met by the Government of India."

Naturally this burden of Rs. 7 crores is being borne by the State Governments.

Before 1975 all the children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families were eligible for post-matric scholarships, but according to the present scheme, only two children are allowed. In the same way, full scholarship was given to the students who were employed and the total income of whose families including their earnings did not exceed Rs. 360 per month. Now Government have left that scheme also and if a student belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is employed, he is not entitled to have any scholarship for college education. But I would like to remind Government that according to the 1971 census, the percentages of literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were 14.71 and 11.29 compared to the general literacy of 29.3. So, I would like to know how Government is going to bring them on a par with the rest of the population if they curtail or stop the privileges and facilities given to the students belonging to the down-trodden classes.

The last Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was discussed in the House, if I mistake not, was for the year 1969-70. After that there has been no discussion and no presentation of a Report in this House, and still it is said that special attention has been paid to the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Even the promises given on the floor of the House have not been implemented by the Government. In 1967 it was promised by the Minister holding the portfolio of Social Welfare that every year the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be presented during the Budget session. We are not receiving any reports. It was further promised then that discussion of the Reports would also take place every year. And the third promise given was that the action taken on the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

Tribes would be placed on the Table of the House every year. I do not know what the Assurances Committee of Parliament is doing, but none of the three assurances has been implemented, and still Government is saying that the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been receiving special attention.

It has been said in the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1975-76 in Chapter V:

"The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified by the Presidential Orders issued under the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The question of amending the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been engaging the attention of the Government of India."

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill was introduced in this very House in 1968 and discussion took place in 1970, but the Bill was not passed as the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. But up till now the Bill has not been placed before the House again.

In the same way, another paragraph of the Report says:

"The endeavour of the Government has been to implement these safeguards in the best possible manner."

The Untouchability Offences Bill, 1972, as emerged from the Joint Committee was presented in this House in February, 1974 and was half-discussed in May, 1974. There was a demand from the Opposition side, including myself—I walked out as a protest—that the Bill should be passed without any discussion. But it was not done. This was a very important Bill. It is still pending. During the Emergent session in July, 1975 they passed a Bill for increasing the allowances of the

Members of Parliament and giving some more facilities to them. They also passed some other ordinary Bill at that time. But this very important Bill for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was not passed. It is still pending before the House. When we ask about the Anti-Defections Bill, they say, it is lying before the Joint Committee. But when it emerges from the Joint Committee, then also it is not passed immediately. The Untouchability Offences Bill was presented to the House two years back. It has not yet been passed. This is the position.

A lot of things are said by them. But I am sorry to say, it is only lip-sympathy. Nothing has been done about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, after 1966. What ever schemes are there for the amelioration of these people these are not being implemented. Scheduled Castes are not only poor people but, over and above that, the stigma of untouchability is attached to them. Nothing has been done to remove that stigma. On several occasions, on the floor of the House, we have discussed about the atrocities committed on Harijans. The hon. Minister also has several times replied the questions on the floor of the House. But no action has been taken. For example, the Home Minister made a statement on 22nd August, 1973 in reply to a Question put in the House. It says:

"According to information received from the Government of Bihar, on July 6 1973, some persons of village Madhoban (and no Barai) under P.S. Madeopura, district Saharsa were alleged to have entered the house of one Shri Nanak Keishwar Paswan, forcibly carried away four women of the house and branded them with hot iron rods."

in different parts of their bodies...." Further, it says:

"The matter has been referred by the Speaker to the Question Committee of the House. The report of the Committee is awaited."

We know nothing about it up till now as to whether any action has been taken.

Similarly, regarding the heinous assault on Harijan women in village, Gahlaur in Bihar the report says:

"The all-party committee constituted by the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha to inquire into the alleged police outrage on Harijans and members of backward classes at Gahlaur village has indicated the police for the most heinous collective assault on Harijan women and for having beaten up old men."

It says:

"The Committee regretted the fact that the administration and the officials as a whole had tried to conceal the facts relating to the outrage and kept the people in the dark."

The facts are:

A 16-year old girl said. "The police broke open the doors, dragged my mother outside and then three of them criminally assaulted me one by one."

A 25-year old woman said: "Two policemen pounced upon me, ignored my plea that I had given birth to a baby just 26 days ago and criminally assaulted me."

Another 14-year old girl said: "Two policemen had criminally assaulted me one by one."

In the same way, 15 girls and women were raped. Though it was brought to the notice of this honourable House, nothing has been done up till now.

We read in the newspapers that Harijans in several places are burnt alive, murdered and women are raped. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether any anti-social elements engaged in these cases have been arrested under MISA. Up till now, we knew nothing. Patriots like Shri Morarji Desai and other leaders of our country are put behind bars under MISA, but the anti-social elements are not put behind bars under MISA.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I am really shocked and pained to hear what the hon. Member Shri Chavda has said in this House that nothing is being done to check the atrocities against Harijans. No doubt I am a political worker and a Congress Party worker, but I am more devoted to constructive work for the uplift of the Harijans and Adivasis and I have been doing this on behalf of the Harijan Unnati Mandal of the Thana District for the last 25 years. I cannot say that some ghastly and shameful incidents against Harijans have not taken place in the country of which everybody should be ashamed but it is not correct to say that nothing has been done and that no Government is coming forward to check all these incidents. Only last week, there was a calling Attention Motion in Maharashtra Assembly, relating to an incident where two Harijan women's hair was cut off and they were forced to work, although they were not willing to work with a certain contractor. The Government of Maharashtra took drastic steps and brought the culprits to book.

In the last two or three months you must have read that any time there was a ghastly or shameful incident, the Government was prompt enough and took drastic action to check the incidents. My friend Shri Chavda says that nothing has been done and that the expenditure for uplift of S.C. and S.T. is also gradually decreasing. If I may quote the facts from the report, in 1951

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to 1959 the expenditure for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 30 crores and in 1974 to 1979 it has gone up to Rs. 455 crores. In addition to the above investment, the State Governments have also been spending sizable amounts on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes from their own non-Plan budgets. All the schemes which have been envisaged are being implemented in various States. I don't claim that everything has been done; there are still a lot of things to be done. But the protection of Harijans is also a problem in most of the States because the Harijans—poor people—stay outside the village, where they can easily be bullied by the others. All the State Governments are doing their best to check the incidents. During the Emergency and after the beginning of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme we find that the programme of distributing land to the landless labour, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has been undertaken by various Governments and different legislations have been passed.

In Maharashtra, in the Thana District where I come from, one-third of the population is Adivasi. Land was forcibly taken away by the Sawakars illegally, and the Government of Maharashtra passed legislation whereby all these dealings have been declared invalid, and the land is being returned to the Adivasis and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, national Legal Aid Committees are also working in our district to help the Adivasis because the Adivasis are not in a position to know the laws or to take advantage of the laws as they are not in a position to pay the fees of the lawyers. Our Prime Minister has given a clarion call to all the lawyers to go to the villages and help the Adivasis. All over the country, national Legal Aid Committees are being formed, where the social-minded advocates are helping the villagers and giving them free legal aid. In the months of

October and November, in my district, at least 10,000 cases were detected where the lands were forcibly taken away from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Most of the land was returned. Government officers and social workers hand in hand are trying to implement the 20-Point Programme. When I hear Shri Chavda say that nothing is being done, I would say, that he is distorting the facts. I know that enough is not being done, but Government means to do a lot to change the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country.

During the Emergency, while all the departments are working very well, I do not know why police is immune to Emergency. Mal-practices are going on, wrong persons are being arrested and sent to jail under MISA for so many months. This is only because the police are not getting instalments from them. I have brought certain instances to the notice of the State Government, but I find that these people are still rotting in jail. On the contrary, those goondas who were arrested and who fled away from the Police custody and who surrendered later, were hardly kept in jail for a month and were let off. The Police Department I feel is making wrong use of MISA and are harassing people. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and see that no injustice is done and the rights of the people are protected.

The practice of carrying night soil on heads by Harijans is still prevalent in some districts in some Municipalities. The Central Government is giving ample grant to the States to eradicate this evil, but some Municipalities are not taking action in this respect. The Government must take drastic steps to see that this practice is eradicated from all over the country and no night soil is carried on heads by them.

Government is giving grant for construction of houses for scavengers. The Municipal Committees are sanctioned this grant for building houses, but the houses can be used by scavengers so

long as they are in the municipal service. The day their services are terminated or they leave the service, they have to vacate the quarter and go somewhere else outside the town etc. I feel that this grant should be given to the States on specific understanding that this would be utilised for cooperative housing of the Harijans and scavengers, who even after leaving the municipal service or on retirement will be entitled to live there and would not be required to leave the quarters. This will go a long way in helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to house themselves, especially the scavenger class.

I would like to mention one fact about the police administration. In Delhi itself in the Defence Colony, there is a branch of Indian Bank, where three years ago, there was a theft. The safe deposit locker was broken open and the ornaments etc. were stolen. No investigation was made and the culprits were not brought to book. Recently in January, 1976 again there was theft. Two lockers were broken open and the poor people who had hired the lockers had to lose all their savings. The persons affected were military personnel and they find that nothing is being done. The culprits are not being brought to book. This has to be looked into.

The border disputes between Karnataka and Maharashtra about Belgaum and between Karnataka and Kerala about Kasargode have been hanging over for the last so many years. I feel that this is the right time and right atmosphere when all these problems can be solved in a spirit of give and take. If all the concerned Chief Ministers sit together and our Home Minister takes the lead, I think, these problems can be solved. These problems must be solved once for all and the people must feel that there is no boundary dispute. This was done in the case of border dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana when Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit intervened and the arbitration was made and that was accepted by U.P. and Haryana.

The border disputes between Karnataka and Maharashtra about Belgaum and between Karnataka and Kerala about Kasargode should be decided once for all and certain formulas of broad-based principle should be worked out which should be made applicable to all such disputes. I think if that is done there will be no dispute and I feel this is the proper atmosphere and time when this problem should be decided once and for all.

There are very many schemes for helping freedom fighters. I must really compliment the Home Ministry, especially, our Deputy Home Minister, Mr. Mohsin, who has done a lot for the freedom fighters. Nearly three fourths of them who are eligible got the pension. But there is one class of underground workers who have been left out. Now the Government say that unless there is some Government evidence or proclamation nothing can be done. I feel we are doing injustice to them. Those MPs and MLAs who were working underground have certified that these are the people who worked with them underground. Now, if I certify that you were with me in the jail, that is acceptable, but, in the case of underground worker, if an MP or MLA certifies that this person worked with me underground, that you do not accept. I feel such a case should be considered sympathetically and he should be considered eligible for getting freedom fighter's pension.

There are certain points which I would like to mention here if you please permit me two minutes more. Regarding Tamra Patras given to the freedom fighters, we who are in Parliament and who have suffered imprisonment in jail in the freedom movement are asked to submit an application to the Collector. This is simply humiliating us. If you want to give us Tamra Patras, give us honourably. Why do you want us to write to the Collector, 'I am a freedom fighter. Give me Tamra Patra'? It is humiliating a person when they find that I am certifying so many people as having worked in the freedom struggle and on the basis of

[Shri Dhamankar]

that, they are given pension, they are asking me to apply to the Collector and only then they will give me a Tamra Patra. This very idea needs to be corrected.

About Andamans and other backward areas, officers are recruited and they are not transferred back as per schedule. When we had been to the Andamans, we found there very competent IAS officers working there for more than 7 years. But when they come back they are posted to distant places on the ground that they are not well up with the present development and conditions in the metropolitan cities. They have to work in backward areas and when they come back they are shunted to some far away places. I think the assurances given to these Government officers will be implemented and once they come back from backward areas, they should be posted in good places and suitable assignments given to them.

With these words, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am thankful to the Members who have participated in the debate. Yesterday my senior colleague, Mr. Om Mehta, has replied to some of the points which were already made before he spoke.

I would like to meet some of the points made by certain Members later and leave the other points to the Home Minister who will be replying either today or tomorrow.

I have heard with attention the speech made by Mr. Patel. Now, it seems that he has reconciled with the fruits of Emergency and he admitted that the situation has come to normal or near normal and he made a plea that Emergency be withdrawn. At that time perhaps he was not aware that Emergency was needed and he did not approve of it, but, today, I am glad that he realised that the declaration of Emergency had a good effect in bringing law and order in the whole country. It may be better for me to mention that it had a good impact in

the industrial output. The mandays lost are very few. The industrial output has gone very much high. There are less strikes and lay offs. In the academic field i.e., in the universities the situation has improved very much. The colleges and schools are running peacefully. All this is noticeable. In every field there is discipline now. Within the House and outside it is conspicuous.

Now, he makes it a ground to withdraw this Emergency. In the report it has been mentioned that even now some acts of sabotage are going on here or there. In the Railways we have found some acts of sabotage. The very fact that dynamites have been found in Baroda, even in Kerala and elsewhere, goes to show that those who are absconding, the absconding activists of the banned organisations are still working underground. Nation requires to be vigilant. The former administration of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu provided shelter to such elements. Every effort will be made to unearth these elements and bring them to book. As Mr. Painuli and others have stated, though it looks as normal, some underground activities are still going on. Some elements are lying low. Discipline should be the way of life of all the people including the leaders who were hitherto engaged in such undesirable activities or encouraging such activities. They should realise that it was not in the nation's interest. Then only the situation could be reviewed.

I might now state that there is no ban on holding meetings by the political parties for legitimate activities. Mr. Saroj Mukherjee says that we cannot hold meetings.

15.32 hrs.

[Shri C. M. STEPHEN in the Chair]

No, that is not the position. Holding meetings for legitimate, constitutional, peaceful activities is not banned at all. No robust, fundamental rights under Article 19 are suspended during the Emergency, but it does not curb the legitimate political activities of the political parties. Perhaps, his difficulty

is there is no audience to hear him. Nobody comes to their meetings if they hold a meeting. He can complain about that.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura-East): It was in 1945 we set up an organisation called the Janshiksha Samiti to promote literacy in Tripura State. Every year we hold a meeting. This time I applied for permission for holding a meeting, but permission was not given. Give me permission and you will see how many thousands of people attend that. This is a legitimate activity and not a political activity.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course, the local authorities are the best judges to see whether the law and order situation would arise. Where such a situation arises; at that time if some provocative speeches are likely to be made ..

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: It is an educational meeting.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The local authorities would be judging the situation. They can give permission to hold a meeting. But we would not bar any legitimate political activities by any political party.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Are the officers the only persons who have got all this knowledge? Can no other person decide it?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That depends upon the situation there.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: That means you are developing bureaucracy, strengthening the hands of bureaucracy as they have to decide it. This is not democracy.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Home Minister would be replying to that. I would only say while sitting in Delhi we cannot know the situation prevailing in Tripura. The local officers would know the local conditions whether to allow such a meeting to be

held and whether that would create a law and order situation over there. So, it is the local officers who are the best judges in such cases.

There was another point made by Shri Dhandapani and he was making an allegation that when Mr. Maran was arrested he was not given the proper class. I have found out the facts of the case from the Tamil Nadu Government. He was admitted in the Government General Hospital, Madras, on 22nd February 1976. His complaint was that he got intermittent fever, leg pain, headache etc., and the doctor diagnosed it as gallstone and he was given necessary treatment. He was discharged from hospital on 23rd March 1976 and put back into custody, while in hospital he was kept in B class ward to which any Member of Parliament detained under MISA is entitled.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): It is not a correct statement. He was not given B class. He was given ordinary class.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This is the information given to me and I am passing it on to the House

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: MLAs and MPs are entitled to certain class. It is the duty of the House to see that certain honour to which they are entitled is given to the MLAs and MPs.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As soon as the point was made, we immediately contacted the Tamil Nadu administration. The point was made an hour back and this information was immediately got.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Let not any wrong impression be created. That information is not at all correct.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Various points were made regarding pension to the freedom fighters. Mr. Subodh Hansda said that there are certain bogus people who have got freedom-fighters' pension. It would not be cor-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

rect to say that there are large numbers of such persons. We have suspended the pension in case of 2604 persons. In respect of 21 cases this has been cancelled. So far we have come to know that in respect of 21 cases they were in receipt of freedom-fighters' pension although they were not really freedom-fighters. There are vast numbers of freedom-fighters of the order of 1,09,200 getting such pensions throughout the country. 21 cases are not such big as to say that their number is large. One of the criteria for awarding pension is that he must produce a certificate that he was in jail for 6 months in the cause of freedom struggle. As is well-known, in certain cases, records were not available. Mr Nawal Kishore Sinha made a point to which Mr. Jharkhande Rai also agreed saying that there were so many instances where records were not available. Mr. Dhamankar said that a right decision has been taken in asking MPs, MLAs, ex-MPs, etc., to verify that such and such persons were with them in jail.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): Why don't you give that facility to those who were underground especially in Kerala—in the Travancore part of Kerala; I think You Mr. Chairman will agree with me that when Sir C. P. was there, no record for that was kept.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I shall come to that later.

I was saying why a certificate from an M.P. or M.L.A. came to be accepted for having been imprisoned along with the freedom fighter. Even if a certificate is given by a sitting legislator or ex-legislator including M.Ps, that could also be accepted for the purpose in the case of "he was a co-prisoner." Many ex-MLAs, MLCs and MP's certificate have also been accepted. It would be very difficult for them to recall every detail of it because it is

all a matter which happened thirty years back—when 1942 movement was there in India or even earlier than that when people had gone to the jail in the khilafat movement in 1920s.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: They were not such persons who had suffered in jails. So, what will the MLAs or MPs do for them if they did not become an MLA or an MP?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Please have some patience. I shall explain that. That is why I said that I did not want to take so much time of the House while intervening. Otherwise, many might have forgotten the scheme itself if I did not intervene now. This is the second category of persons for whom we accepted the jail certificate. That is one thing. Secondly, if such a jail certificate is not available, then any co-prisoner's certificate from an ex-MLA, MLC or MP would be accepted.

There might be cases as Shri Dasaratha Deb was saying just now. It is possible that a co-prisoner might not have become an MLA or MP or the records might not be available. About those cases, if a person says that he was in jail for six months but no record was available or if a co-prisoner had not become an MLA or an MP and if he could not get a certificate from him, in such a case we refer it to the State Governments. The State Government have got some committees at the State levels as well as at the district levels who will make local enquiries from the well-known freedom fighters of that area and then the Committee makes a recommendation which is forwarded by the State Governments. In that case we accept the recommendations and grant pensions.

So, this is the third category of the cases. In such a vast country like ours, there might be some people who might bring false certificates. They are referred to the State Government and they may also make some recommendations about it.

Every care is taken to see that the false claimants do not get the pension. But, whenever a complaint is received either from the M.L.As or M.P.s or from the public if there is a *prima facie* case, we usually believe an MLA or an M.P. when he makes such a complaint, then the pension is suspended. We send that to the State Government for the verification and report. This is what we do usually. When a certain M. P writes to us that this man is not a freedom fighter and that he is taking pension—if it is a complaint from the MP or any important person or a Minister of a State or an M.L.A.—then we immediately suspend the pension and we send the case to the State Government and ask them to make an enquiry and report to us. Their report is usually accepted.

For example. Shri Subodh Hansda made a complaint yesterday.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): In some of the States they have also shown some favour. I can give two or three instances. Yesterday it was said that we should not reveal the names of the people. Suppose some MLAs give bogus certificates. They may say later on that they have not given the certificates at all. What are the State Governments doing? Here also the Central Government should have their own enquiry and, if necessary, they should do that by their C.B.I.

SHRI F H MOHSIN: Mr. Hansda made a complaint yesterday that his name had been revealed. I want to make it clear that if there is a complaint about certain cases, we send that complaint to the State Government to make an enquiry and then to report. Recently he complained of some cases. On receipt of that complaint the pension was suspended. That was after the State Government made an enquiry and their report was made and we never revealed his name to the person who had taken pension. If any hon. Member wants that his name should not be revealed

even to the State Government and expresses the same in his letter we will take it upon ourselves to keep his name in confidence and not reveal to the State Government. But there is another case of the hon. Member, Shri Paswan from Bihar who complained about a case that that person was not eligible as his income was more than Rs. 5,000. We sent the complaint to the State Government. The State Government made the enquiries and said that he was a genuine freedom fighter and his income was Rs. 5,000. Mr. Paswan wanted himself to be associated with the enquiry and wanted the enquiry to be held in his presence. So, there are members who want their names to be revealed and want to be associated with the enquiry while there are others who do not want their names to be revealed to the State Government.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): Sir, yesterday I said that my name had been revealed. I made that complaint on the basis of the complaint made by the public of that area and that letter was sent to you and, perhaps, that letter has been sent to the West Bengal Government. The Additional Secretary, West Bengal Government, Mr. Pandey, told this gentleman that Mr. Subodh Hansda had made this complaint and, as such, his pension had been suspended. Now, Sir, this does a lot of political damage.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I understand that. If any complainant mentions in his letter to keep his name as confidential and not be revealed to the State Government, we will do that. We have to take into confidence the State Government and tell them that a Member of Parliament has made the complaint so that it should get the importance. Out of enmity we are receiving complaints from persons who are of no consequence and we do not usually take any action on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: You just mention that a Member of Parliament has complained.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If the complainant makes a mention that his name be not revealed we will not reveal his name.

Now, I come to Mr. Chandrappan's point. Persons are eligible for pension even if they had gone underground provided some documentary evidence is forthcoming. In the Quit India Movement of 1942 crores of people had gone underground and worked voluntarily. It was not for fear of arrest that they had gone underground. They worked voluntarily. It was a mass movement. Could we give pension to all those people who had gone underground and worked? All the finances of the Central Government would not be sufficient if we go on giving to all such persons. So we have confined ourselves to those persons who had gone underground to evade arrest. So the first thing to see is whether there was an arrest warrant against him. In those days, I know there used to be an arrest warrant against political workers, they absconded, went underground and worked. There they must prove by producing documentary evidence. If they have no documentary evidence in their possession, we ask the State Government to find out from police records or from the magistrate's records or from court records whether he had gone underground. If a court judgment says that a person had gone underground, had absconded and was not apprehended, if in the court judgment there is a mention of it that such absconding was for six months, we will accept that document also. If nothing is available, we ask State Governments to verify from their records and if they certify that he was underground for six months on the basis of the records, that also we accept.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Records are destroyed; they are not there. I suggest that the certificate of an MP/MLA who was underground and worked with him should be accepted.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We cannot accept that, because it will be hazardous. All the finances of the Central Government may not be sufficient for that. It is very difficult to distinguish between a genuine underground worker and a non-genuine one. We cannot accept that position.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are not saying that all those who have gone underground should be given pension. You have said correctly that the whole finances may be eroded in that process. We are only speaking of those genuine cases where people have gone underground because there was an arrest warrant against them, but the documents have been destroyed. In such cases, there is no evidence. In my State of Travancore-Cochin under princely rule with Shri C P. Ramaswami Iyer as the Dewan, most of the records were destroyed. Hardly anything is available. I think in Kerala you will find in the files that thousands of cases of that kind are pending without getting disposed of. So you have to find a way out. You allow the MPs to look into it or ask the State Committee to look into it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is not peculiar to Kerala alone. Such cases are there everywhere, throughout the country. You may be knowing about Kerala. I know of Karnataka. He knows about Maharashtra.

SHRI K. C. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not denying that it is general. It is an important matter.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am sorry we cannot agree to this proposal of yours (Interruptions). We have considered it and we cannot agree to this.

Some members proposed that widows also should be given Rs. 200

each. Now if a freedom fighter dies, his widow gets Rs. 100. If there are unmarried daughters, they will get Rs. 50 each till the date of marriage. Unfortunately, sons are not eligible for this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is the scheme. I cannot say why. The daughters, till the date of marriage, not lifetime, are given pension. Widows cannot be kept on par with freedom fighters. Anyway some arrangement has been made for them and they would be given Rs. 100 till their death as pension.

There are some cases pending. There is the case of the Punnapia-Vayalar struggle and others, to which Shri Chandrappan has made a reference in his cut motions. There are the cases of the Telengana uprising and the Arya Samaj movement in the former Hyderabad State. In North India also, there were some movements in Punjab. A decision has to be taken on these. Very soon we will take a decision about these. As regards the Mopla rebellion, of course once we had rejected it as a freedom struggle, but we are considering reviewing it; Shri Chandrappan and others had given a memorandum to reconsider it.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Tana Bhagat also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is also under consideration. The decision on the Mopla rebellion is under review. Then the Mutiny of the Central Indian Horse Personnel of 1940 is also under consideration.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Under examination.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Then the Mutiny of MT Drivers in Egypt in 1940, Mutiny of 20th Construction Battery, Hongkong, in 1941, the Tana

Bhagat movement in Bihar, the Munigaon movement in Andhra Pradesh—these are yet under examination and consideration of the Home Ministry.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: There are so many cases still to be disposed of. In some cases sanction had been given but because of a spelling mistake in the name or in the name of the village or taluk, things had not moved. I had written to the hon. Minister about such cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may meet the hon. Minister; the floor of the House should not be used like this.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The position as on 29-2-1976 is like this. Total number of applications received before the due date, namely, 31-3-1974, was 1,94,272, after that date, 43,610; it makes a total of 2,37,882. Of this, 1,09,230 had been sanctioned and 70,908 had been rejected. 48,677 had been filed and only 67 are pending.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is meant by filing?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: An applicant is required to produce a certificate, a jail certificate or a co-prisoner certificate. If he is not able to produce such a certificate, we refer to the State governments and if the State-government does not recommend the case, it is rejected. Suppose, on the other hand, a person is asked to produce a certificate and he does not produce it how long can we keep it pending? He goes on saying that it is not available. The case is filed. If he produces documents later on, the case will be re-opened. Rejected cases are those, where he has not suffered 6 months imprisonment.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Before filing cases, do you refer them to State governments?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We refer to the State governments also and the State governments also do not recommend. If he goes on taking time,

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]
without producing the records, instead of long waiting for years together we file the case.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-CHARYYIA: What about those cases where the reports of the central jail where those political prisoners were lodged were removed, torn away from the record book and given to the political prisoners on consideration? These are the difficulties, the political prisoners are up against. In such cases I humbly urge that the recommendations of Members of Parliament should be accepted. Records might have been destroyed; there are political prisoners who are dying or in the last days and they are unable to produce those records.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The certificates of Members of Parliament are accepted in the case of co-prisoners, and we grant pension on that basis.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhopura): What about those cases where the records are not available but the State governments say that it is a genuine case?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already explained the position; perhaps he was not present at that time. The first thing is the jail certificate, a copy thereof. Or co-prisoner certificate. If both those things are not available, we send it to the State government to make enquiries and report about the imprisonment, not about underground.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: What about underground?....(Interruptions)

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: No. It must be substantiated by documents. Voluntarily going underground is not jail going.

MR CHAIRMAN: Let there be no cross-examination of the Minister.

16 hrs.

SHRI F. MOHSIN: This year the provision for this purpose is Rs. 22.6 crores. We are spending a large sum,

but it does not matter. But it should go to the genuine freedom fighters. I request the MPs, MLAs and social workers to inform us about persons who are not genuine freedom fighters and are getting this pension. It is our intention to give wide publicity. For some time it was given wide publicity by the State governments but now perhaps because of paper shortage, they may be finding some difficulty. It is our intention to send the lists to the District Magistrates, Treasury Officers and other important officers so that they may be vigilant and if there are complaints of anyone falsely getting this pension, it may be stopped. I seek the cooperation of MPs and others in this.

With these words I thank the hon. members who have participated in the discussion.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): It happened that in 1942 some dacoits were in jail. They were co-prisoners. Some of them later on joined political parties. In my constituency some people have got pension like that. If they say, it was political dacoity, what will the Government do? How will you distinguish such cases,

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If my hon. friend gives some concrete information, we will investigate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When would the Home Minister like to be called?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMA-LAHAH): There are a number of speakers on this side. The debate may go on and he may be called at 2 minutes to 6.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry. I congratulate the Minister on the effective measures taken to enforce law and order in the country. It is now evident that because of the measures taken by the Government, there is

peace and harmony in the country. The prices of essential commodities have fallen. Blackmarteers and hoarders have been pulled out and action has been taken against them.

I want to say a few words about the atrocities committed on Harijans in some places not only by the landlords but even by the police. I have a number of paper clippings about this. Government must take effective steps to see that atrocities are not committed on Harijans by the landlords or the police.

दुर्दलता का राज

For the poor people and weaker sections, the Government must give more protection: It is stated in the report that the interest of the weaker sections are being protected by the Government. But there are many cases of atrocities committed on Harijans.

Harijans and Girijans from bulk of the society—about one-fifth of the total population—but the appointments reserve for them are not proportionate to their number. In all the western democracies there is a genuine effort on the part of their Governments to give proper representation and see that there should be a representative bureaucracy. But how far it is to be implemented in our country is to be seen. Of course, there are reservations for IAS/IPS at the time of recruitment but at the time of promotion there is no reservation at all. I have come across a number of persons of IAS/IPS cadre whose cases have been ignored simply on the ground that they are not upto the mark and they are not coming on the merit. Here I want to say one thing. In our own country, we started the razor blade industry. We have given encouragement to this industry for producing razor blades. Though the blades were not upto the standard, we have not stopped this industry. It is still continuing. So, the time given to us is not sufficient. Still more time is required to be given. Opportunities must be given to Harijans and then only you can see whether there are merited candidates or not. Grey has said:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,

Full many a flower is born to blush and seen,
And waste its fragrance on a desert air."

There are so many people who are in obscurity. You must try to bring them out and fill the vacancies.

The Report of 1974-75 tells the actual story about reservations. For IAS, the percentage for SC is 21, ST 12; for IFS, SC 4, ST 3 for IPS, SC 15 and ST 7. There is another important service where there is no reservation at all. In this service there is representation for Short Service Emergency Commissioned Officers but there is no representation for SC & ST. Again in the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service, Classes I, II, III and IV there is no representation for the Scheduled Castes. The column is blank. For Class I the percentage of SC is 2.29 in 1969, 2.36 in 1970, 2.58 in 1971 and 2.36 in 1973. Class III, it is from 9 to 10 per cent and Class IV it is 18 per cent. I want to request the Government that they must see that the reservation quota is strictly filled up.

I have come across a number of cases where people are recruited on ad hoc basis and later on their services are regularised. But there is no provision for appointing Harijans in ad hoc appointments. Whenever they make ad hoc appointments, they do not appoint Harijans because there is no provision as such.

Regarding social backwardness and upliftment, I want to make this point clear. 85 per cent of our people are very poor and economically backward. If we go on giving benefits on economic basis it will be a never-ending struggle. I submit that social and economic factors should be taken into

[SHRI T. Balakrishniah]

account. Harijans suffer from social stigma. They were exploited and neglected for many years. For instance, in a well-developed country like America, the judges are appointed on the basis of social backwardness and not of economic backwardness. They are chosen from Catholics, Jews and other social minorities. Harijans should be given more preference. Only if the Government reserves 50 per cent of the appointments, can we say that the reservation given to them is adequate? Most of the Harijans are landless; they have no other means of livelihood. We thank Mahatma Gandhi, our Prime Minister and all the great leaders of our country who had fought for the cause of the Harijans. They had recognized the position of the Harijans in the Indian society; that is why they gave them guarantees in the Constitution. These constitutional guarantees must be implemented. The parliamentary committee on the SCs and STs tours the entire country every year and give its reports and recommendations to the Government. But Government does not study as to how far they are implemented. There is no separate body to look into this. The problem of Harijans is a very huge one. If Harijans are well-off, the whole country will be well-off. If they are socially backward, the whole country will be considered as backward. Therefore, Government must pay special attention to their problems. There is a saying in Sanskrit, "Durbalasya balam Raja". It is so, because "Raja" is the supporter for the poor people. The British gave patronage to the Christians for 200 years. Under the Muslim rule, patronage was given to all those who had converted themselves to Islam. But they still plead that they are backward. The period of 25 years is hardly sufficient for us to say that what has been given to the Harijans is sufficient. In the report for 1975-76, mention has been made about the many amenities given. Under the 20-point economic pro-

gramme, the cause of Harijans has been taken up by all the State Governments; many Harijans are provided with house sites; landless poor people are given land; and financial assistance is also given. It is all right. But they are going to start separate hostels for the girls. At least in the International Women's Year, there should not be separate hostels for girls. They should mix up with the mainstream of Indian society. Harijans and others feel backward in the absence of proper educational and cultural environment. If such an environment is given, they will become all right. They will not have any inferiority complex. The hostel is the only place where Harijans can mix up with other people and learn the latter's culture and civilization. I submit that there should be a common hostel. If necessary, Government can undertake to pay for the Harijan boys and girls when they live along with the other people who can afford to pay. There should not be a separate hostel. Government is doing so many things for Harijans. But sufficient publicity is not given by the I&B Ministry in regard to this. Why can't that Ministry give publicity to what the Government is doing for the Harijans, to the extent that they do in regard to planning activities? What is the achievement of that? It is also said in this Report that they have appointed cells in each State to supervise the implementation of the Harijan uplift measures. But who is to supervise that? Is the Central Government getting any information from the State Governments as to what they have achieved? I would suggest that there should be a separate Ministry dealing with Harijan Welfare, which Ministry can get all the necessary particulars from all the States in a co-ordinated manner and thereby ensure effective supervision. I do not know why this has not been seriously thought of by the Central Government all these years, even though a lot of money is being spent on this subject. Instead of being

only a wing or department of the Home Ministry or the Ministry of Social Welfare, it should be a separate Ministry which is charged with this responsibility of exclusively looking after the welfare of the down-trodden people.

श्री नृस्की राज सेनी (देहरादून) : सभापति मंहोदय में आपका आवारी है कि आपने मृगे गृह मवालय की भाँगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

मैं सब से पहले मैं गृह मन्त्री जो को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के अन्दर सुरक्षा की आवाना देंदा की । खाम तौर से जिम तरह का बातावरण यूनियन ट्रेस्टिरीज में देखने को भिलना है उम्में पता चलता है कि बहुत ही एकिंगटनी संस्थानों के साथ एमरजेंसी डिवलेयर होने के बाद कानून और व्यवस्था को सुधारा गया है । एमरजेंसी से पहले जो हालत थी उम्मे में जाने की जरूरत में नहीं संभवता है । क्यों यह आई, इसमें भी मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । एमरजेंसी पे बाद मैंने एक नाट निष्ठा हिन्दुस्तान के सम्पादक का भेजा था और वह उस में लगा था । उस में मैंने निवेदन किया था कि इस एमरजेंसी को हमें राज से पहला चरण भानना चाहिये । देखा यह गया है कि उच्च स्तर पर कार्रवाई हुई है, बड़े बड़े अक्षमरों को छठनों हुई है उनसी स्कॉनिंग को गड़ी है । पचास माल से ऊपर का आयु वे कुछ लागा कि निकाना गया है । इसका एक हम्पेंट हुआ है असँ हुआ है । ऊपर का स्नॉ पर काफी सुधार हुआ है । लेकिन मने कहा था कि दूसरा चरण इसका यह हाता चाहिये कि जिले के लेवेल से नीचे आया, तहसील के लेवेल पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये । जनता के सम्पर्क में आने वाले वहा जो कारबिल्य है, जिन के साथ लोगों का सोचा सम्पर्क पहाना है, वहा भी इसी तरह से छठनी होनी चाहिये, जो गलत किस्म के

लोग हैं, उनको दृढ़ भिलना चाहिये, जो ईमानदार और एफिरेंट कर्मचारी हैं उनकी उम्मति होनी चाहिये, उनको इनाम भिलना चाहिये । यह कम देश भर में चालू रहना चाहिये, सेटर के लेवेल पर और राज्य स्तर के लेवेल पर भी तथा उससे नीचे के लेवेल पर भी । जो कुरट लोग हैं जो रक्तकनेस हैं, जो कर्तव्य के प्रति विमुखता की आवाना है, अराप्लायता की आवाना है, ससे उस वे फर्क पड़ सकता है । अबी वस्तु स्थिति यह है कि जिला लेवेल से नीचे भी राज्य सरकारों को डॉ तरह के आवेदन जाने चाहिये कि अगर किसी कर्मचारी अथवा अधिकारी ने बैंझानी करके गलत तरीकों से अपनी सम्पत्ति बनाई है, चल और अचल उसको दृढ़ भिलना चाहिये । साथ साथ वह सम्पत्ति भी जब्त होनी चाहिये । मैं आपने राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूँ, सहारनपुर की बात करता हूँ । एक भी वहा केस इस तरह का नहीं पकड़ा गया है जबकि खुले आम दफतरों के कल्की नक्का ने कोटिया बना रखी है, पुलिम के दारोंगे जो हैं, उन्होंने नई बड़ी कोटिया बना रखी है । उनके बारे में खुले आम कला जाना है लेकिन कोई तहकी-कान नहीं होती है । एक केस मैंने दिया था । एक पटवारी के पाम अचल सम्पत्ति है । पका नहीं डॉ० एम० साहब ने कोई बारंदाई क्यों नहीं की है ।

उमों तरह से जो शहरों में एटो सोशल एन्ड मेंट है एमरजेंसी का असर उन पर भी पड़ा है बस्ता पर पड़ा है, डॉकर मार्किंट करने वालों पर पड़ा है, चोर वाजारों करने वालों पर पड़ा है, स्मगलर्जे पर पड़ा है, गुड़ी पर भी पड़ा है । गुड़े भी बड़े बड़े शहरों में पकड़े गए हैं । लेकिन गावा के अन्दर मौजाठ नम्बर दस सम्बार के गुड़े हैं, गुड़ा किस्म को एटो सोशल एन्ड मेंट है उनको उस लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इमोलिए राहजनिया हो

[बी भूस्की राज सीनी]

रही हैं, देने लूटी जा रही हैं, कातिलाना हमने ही रख दी हैं। ऐसा निवेदन है कि हमल मिनिस्टर को वहाँ भी और राज्य को सरकारों को भी इस तरह के पत्र लिखने चाहिये कि उनके यहाँ देहाँड़ों में रहने वाले जो मुंहे किस्म के एंटी-सोल्यूशन एंबेट हैं, उन पर भी भीता और डी० प्र० और डी० आर० का इस्तेमाल कर के जेल में बन्द ५०८े।

यहाँ 10, 15 दिन में एक बात हुई कि 150 आदमी दिल्ली में चाकू भारने वाले, एंटी-सोल्यूशन एंबेट के गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। जिस तरह से रेलों में छापे भारकर बिना टिकट याकार करने वालों को रोका गया है, उसी तरह के छापे शहरों और देहाँड़ों में भी गुड़ा एंबेट को रोकने के लिये पढ़ने चाहिये।

एंटीनेशनल एक्टिविटीज के बारे में भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह धर्म और पाखंड के नाम पर हमारे देश में चल रही हैं और देखने में आ रही है। साम्राज्यिक किस्म के लोग कहीं पर भगवती-जागरण कर रहे हैं, कहीं पर अचल पाठ कर रहे हैं। अगर उनके व्यक्तित्व और इंटेंशनी को देखा जाये तो वे शराब पीकर बैठते हैं, कहाँ से उनमें धर्म और चरित्र आ गया है? यह देखना चाहिये कि कौन ऐसा करा रहा है और धर्म की आड़ में पाखंड फैला कर कहीं एटो नेशनल एक्टिविटीज तो नहीं चल रही है।

सामान्य बजट पर बोलते हुए हरिजनों के बारे में मैंने एक स्पैसेफिक नेस बताया था और कहा था कि किस तरह से प्राम समाज की चूमि आवटन करने में एक प्रधान के खिलाफ मुकदमेवाली से उसे फंपाया गया और उसने बाद जब उसका लड़का भर पर आ रहा था तो वह से उत्तर दिया है 8, 10 लोगों ने उस पर कातिलाना हमला किया,

हूँडे और बलब जैसे भारा। अस्पताल में भी पूरी तरह से उसको नहीं रखा जाया। बहाँ से उसको निशाल बिला जाया। तो मैंने यह स्टैसेफिक्ट केस नूह भाँड़ी को बताया और जगह-जगह टाप-नीचल पर तब उत्तर-प्रदेश के नूबय भज्जी को भी बताया। वहाँ यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह स्टेट का सबैबेट है, लेकिन क्या ऐसा नहीं होता है कि जब स्टेट की शालि-व्यवस्था बिनाई है, और वहाँ पर यह स्थान बलत होते हैं तो सेटर गवर्नरेट को उसमें इंटरवीन करना पड़ता है? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे चुनाव सेत्र के इस स्पैसेफिक्ट केस की शालि-व्यवस्था की जांच कराई जायेगी, क्योंकि ऐसा कहना यह है कि एस० पी०, क्लैक्टर, सी० और० और एस और० प्राप्ति प्रशासन के लोगों का मनोबल पोलिटिकिल प्रैशर की बजह से टूटा हुआ है। इसका सरकार को नोट लिया चाहिये।

हम दोज भज्जारों में पढ़ने हैं कि देश में करपान है, जिसमें हमारे देश का खानाखाली होता है, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की प्राइवेट जेडी में पसा जाता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा रोग है, जिससे पक्षपान पैदा होता है और रीजनलिज्म होता है। इसलिये प्रशासन में जो दोष आया हुआ है, उसको दूर करने का सबसे अचल महकमा हमारी हांग मिनिस्टरों ही हैं जो अपने काम को भी ठीक कर के चलती है और दूसरे विषयों की जांच दर्शा। करने का भी अधिकार इन्हीं के पास है मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारी सर्वेज में अचले और बुरे, दोनों तरह के आदमी हैं, हम अचले कर्मचारियों की टीम बूड़ निकालें, उनको तरकी व इनाम दे और साथ ही साथ जो दूसरी तरफ गलत किस्म के लोग हैं, उनकी छंटनी होनी चाहिये और स्कोरिंग होनी चाहिये। जो आदेश राज्य सरकारों ने दे रखे हैं कि प्रचल सम्पत्ति जप्त कर ली जायेगी, उस कानून को लागू

करता चाहिये। कानून साथ नहीं हो पाते हैं, और बारें पढ़े रहते हैं। उनका इस्तीमें-टेक्न नहीं होता है तो इसका उस्ता भवर बहता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह वंशालय की मांगों का समर्वन करता हूँ।

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR (Panjim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Since the presentation of our Budget, I have been hearing and reading the views from different sources and all those views have praised the Budget. The reason for that, they have given, is the Emergency and the 20-point Programme of the Prime Minister. According to the same views, such a Budget was not possible in the past because of the situation prevailing in the country during the period preceding the Emergency. The situation before the Emergency was all unstable and uncertain. The industry faced strikes after strikes, day in and day out, for reasons or for no reasons. In that situation, they paralysed the industry and affected production which encouraged rise in prices of the commodities concerned. The students, instead of devoting their time and mind to their studies, were busy with getting schools closed, colleges closed, universities closed, gheraoing Headmasters, Principals and Vice-Chancellors and indulging in all such activities. Again, such students and some other young people tried to get legislatures paralysed and to compel the legislators, the elected representatives of the people, to sign their resignations. And to ill-treat them. Then, again, some people were busy with planning to kill leaders. Mr. L. N. Mishra was murdered. An attempt was made to kill the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. If the Emergency was not proclaimed, it is very difficult to say what would have happened to the people and to this country.

Now, after the Emergency, there is a great change. There are no strikes; the factories are running; the production is going up and the prices are coming down. The students are dedicating their mind and time to their studies and the situation in the educational institutions is peaceful. The most happy are the parents who confidently know where their children go, what they do during the day and at what time they will be back home.

Then, there is the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. This programme gives an idea of the vision of the Prime Minister. In the past, she said that some people said, Indira hatao but, she said, Garibi hatao. At present, she says, the question is not whether Indira Gandhi is important or not, but the question is that the country is important. The 20-point programme is based on that outlook.

Acharya Vinobha Bhave who does not belong to any political party, neither the Congress nor any other party, while expressing himself called the present situation and the 20-point programme as *Anushasan Parva*. The undesirable situation which prevailed during the period earlier than the Emergency should, under no circumstances, be allowed to return. This *Anushasan* should be a habit and, as the hon. Deputy Minister said, a way of life in the country and should not invite any such emergency again.

But, Sir, the situation would have improved further if the implementation of this 20-point programme had been proper everywhere. Unfortunately, it is not so everywhere. I think it is on account of some of those who are in charge of the implementation and I would like not only the Home Ministry but the Ministers themselves to have their close eye on the implementation of the 20-point programme. There is fear of some of those who are in charge of the implementation. I shall not go into all the details; I only want that this fear should be removed. We are not happy about the Emergen-

[Shri Purushottam Kakodkar]
 cy and, in my opinion, the Prime Minister is also most unhappy about the Emergency. But the situation was such that Emergency had perforce to be proclaimed. And again in my opinion the Prime Minister will feel most happy to see the day when there will be no need of such emergency.

Now, I am drawing the kind attention of the House, and particularly of the hon. Minister, to the situation prevailing in Goa. Goa is a Union Territory and the Budget of that Union Territory is met with the funds mostly provided by the Centre. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that (i) funds are used properly and not misused and that they are not used in the interest of one gentleman and another lady but in the interest of the Territory itself and in the interest of the people of that Territory; (ii) administration is run properly; (iii) law and order is maintained; (iv) the process of development is accelerated; (v) people are served as they should be. But may I ask whether all this is being done? I am sorry to see there is only a negative answer.

Only the other day there was an answer in this House to a question from one of my colleagues, the colleagues from Goa that the memorandum dated 21st April 1975 submitted by the Lt. Governor containing allegations against the Chief Minister was being processed in accordance with the settled procedure, that the comments of the Chief Minister were called for and, after going through the comments of the Chief Minister, it was considered necessary to seek further clarification in respect of some of the allegations, that these have also been since received and the matter was being processed further. It was said that some other memoranda containing allegations was received subsequently, and that these are also being processed in accordance with the settled procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't refer to allegations against anybody who is not in the House, unless you have taken prior permission.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: All right.

Regarding law and order, the Hon. Minister is aware of the position. He was in Goa some months ago and, during his stay in Goa, he came across a situation. There is a temple in Mandol—the Mahalasa Temple—where all sorts of things are being done. The other day, a couple from Bombay went to that temple in Goa, and I have received a copy of the telegram which the Home Minister must have received, which says:

"....attacked me and wife with slaps, stones, kicks etc. resulting serious injuries. Police though present were onlookers and inactive. Suspect Chief Minister's instigation since incident occurred when she left temple after discussing with same elements..."

This is going on. What happened a few months ago, when the hon. Home Minister was there, was the beginning and now this is the development, and the police is not doing anything. Regarding administration, many orders and instructions go from the Centre particularly from the Home Ministry. The Department Commissioner was transferred to Mizoram because there was need of some officer in Mizoram but he did not go there and even now he is in Goa. He accepted demotion from the post of Development Commissioner to the post of Secretary, Labour and Industry. He said in Goa in the presence of many people that if Government of India is not looking after him—he used some other language. I am, using better language—he also knew, how to teach a lesson to the Government of India. This is how things are going on in Goa. The Home Ministry must look into such matters.

Goa is a Union Territory and I know there is a Legislative Assembly and the Government is an elected Government, but they should follow some law, some rules and regulations. I have brought many illegal and unlaw-

ful things to the notice of the Home Ministry, but no action has been taken. Everywhere in Goa, the law and order situation is very precarious.

I have received telegrams and telegrams regarding the pelletisation plant, I am not against this plant, I have favoured it and have further demanded a steel plant. We are not against it, but at the same time the agricultural production is also our national policy. The police were hired by the private parties in collusion with the Government and the poor people Poor tenants who were evicted were put in jail on the day of inauguration of the pelletisation plant. This is what has been going on in Goa.

I would request the Home Minister to look into these matters and see that such things do not continue to happen in Goa and a new situation is created for the people of Goa.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have gone through the 102-page report of the Home Ministry for the year 1975-76 and I must say that in many ways, it is an unconvincing document. Much has been said about the proclamation of emergency since June 25 last year and I do not want to repeat my opposition on several grounds and arguments I have already expressed during the two previous sessions. I must be quite honest with this House and say that I have not yet found any convincing argument in favour of suppressing and silencing dissent and opposition. Much is being done in the name of emergency. If there are some gains of emergency, one would be foolish in saying that there are no gains. But the only pertinent question to be asked is: could these gains not accrue without having the emergency, and without silencing dissent and opposition from various quarters? This is the pertinent question.

Many of my hon. friends from the Congress benches—I consider them as my esteemed friends—are again and

again arguing that the opposition was misbehaving and acting arbitrarily and there was a kind of conspiracy. Conspiracy is, of course, not proved, and if arbitrary behaviour was there, as it is alleged to be there, I want to ask; is it now the turn of the Government to be arbitrary?

Is it now the turn of the Government to be permissive? And, are the Government to do *manmani*, to do exactly what they like, in the name of Emergency? This is the point of inquiry which I would like to address to the esteemed Home Minister. After all you do not create discipline by silencing dissent. You create discipline by persuading the people. If you cannot persuade people to your point of view and if you still think that your point of view is the right point of view, then, you must better your methods and measures of persuasion. But, instead of bettering your methods and measures of persuasion, if you silence legitimate dissent and legitimate opposition, in the name of emergency, I submit that is not discipline, that certainly is not self-discipline, that is not *Atma shasan*, it is not even *Anushasan*, it is merely *shasan* at the behest of bayonet! I do not think, that kind of *Anushasan* or that kind of *shasan* is really in tune with the democratic spirit and practice of this country, of our great country and of the Constitution to which we have taken oath when we all joined this House at one time or the other.

Now, it is very interesting that on page IV in the introduction, the Home Ministry's report says:

"The vast majority of the people have welcomed the proclamation of emergency and given overwhelming support to the steps taken by the Government."

Well, I ask one simple question. How do you know that the vast majority of the Indian people have accepted it? Because the people have no op-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

portunity of expressing this way or that way. There is censorship on the public and the press. Meetings are banned. Radio is giving only one way traffic all the time. In the absence of legitimate dissent being freely expressed, where is the question of knowing whether they have acclaimed or not acclaimed? If there is freedom of speech and then if only some people dissent but the majority accept, then I will be with you that at least you are honest in saying that the majority have accepted your point of view. But when you silence the vast majority and suppress them under the censorship laws and then you bring in this wonderful sentence that the vast majority of the people have acclaimed, it is very ridiculous and absurd.

Now, this censorship has created many evils. It has created fright and fear. Gandhiji and many other people like Gandhiji, even people like Tilak before him, Lala Lajpat Rai from the Punjab, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das from Bengal—what did they all teach us? Ultimately, why did we want to become free? We wanted to become free so that we became fearless. Now, after 28 years of freedom, if we are becoming fearful of even legitimate expression of opinion, then I say this is a step backward, not one step, but one thousand steps backward instead of one step forward. If it is done out of conviction, it is all right, but if it is not done out of conviction, but under fear, and if the people then fearfully support this programme or that programme of Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister and of the Government it would not be right and convincing. So, let them not support it out of a feeling of conformism. If you do it out of conviction, one can understand

Therefore, this censorship has brought about all kinds of evils. It has also produced an atmosphere of ugly and vulgar rumours because people just do not know! I would re-

quest the Home Minister to inform the people of whatever is happening in the country. There are certain areas where you can legitimately keep some information to yourself saying that it is not in the public interest to disclose. But surely everything cannot be in the public interest not to be disclosed. Therefore, I feel that censorship has created havoc. It has created a fear psychosis. It is not conducive to the health and growth of a brave and fearless and democracy-loving country of ours. We must look to our younger generation. Sir, as a professor I can tell you. As an academician I can tell you, apart from being an independent Member of Parliament now, it is no good to see a young generation born after Independence living and growing in an atmosphere of fear psychosis. This is not conducive to any sensible and healthy development. My friend, the Deputy Home Minister is an esteemed gentleman. But when he says, 'Who stops you from expressing legitimate dissent?' I ask him: 'But who allows us to express our legitimate dissent?' That is my counter question to him. Meetings are banned. Even meetings which are meant for discussion of amendments to the constitution are not allowed. Again and again, the Prime Minister and the Government say, 'Let there be a national debate on constitutional changes'. If that is so, should only the ruling party have their conferences and seminars, unless, of course, you feel that you have nothing to learn from the Opposition, you have nothing to learn from the intelligentsia, you have nothing to learn from the general mass of the people, intelligent as they are, uneducated though they may be. They have got a sense of values, they have got a sense of understanding of the problems of the country. Therefore, I feel that in an atmosphere of dissent and opposition being silenced and suppressed, the danger is that the opposite view is not suppressed, is not silenced but it goes underground. And if it goes underground, then ob-

viously you create extremists and extremities of all kinds. If all avenues are closed then you drive extremists to violence. I request the Government and appeal to them, do not do it, because the ways of democracy and persuasion are better than those of dictatorship. Dictatorship denies dissent and kills the spirit of the individual whereas democracy, as a matter of right, allows ventilation of different points of view. If you allow a person to express differently from your point of view, he will not be extremist, but if you try to silence him, suppress him by all kinds of laws, gag him and close all the avenues, and doors, you create a climate of violence which is harmful to democracy. As a convinced democrat, socialist and secular person myself, I have been all along in my public life, wedded to the values, ideals and methods of democracy, socialism and secularism. I would say in all humility, with the greatest sincerity at my command, if you do this, suppression and censorship and all that, then you are really creating a climate of violence. We all believe in non-violence, in peaceful and constitutional methods and measures of change. But if constitutional and peaceful methods and measures are not allowed to remain legitimate and free on the surface, what happens? You allow dangerous tactics and dangerous gimmicks to grow, and some of the extreme fanatics to have an upper hand. Please consider it. Do not have this kind of emergency for long which will have adverse and unhealthy effects on the growing and rising generation i.e. the boys and girls, talented as they are in our country.

In the remaining few minutes at my disposal, I want to deal with one or two other aspects of the matter. One is MISA and DIR arrests. I want to know how many people have been arrested, the total number and where they are and in what kinds of jails. The Home Ministry's report is silent on all this. Perhaps, the Min-

ister will say it is not in the interest of the nation to know the number. If he cannot tell us the number, will he not at least give us an assurance that detainees—political dissenters and satyagrahis will be treated with the utmost care and respect and will be given good treatment. Reports are coming to us that the unarmed detainees and satyagrahis are being beaten. We do not know whether those reports are right or wrong. It is for the Minister to contradict them on the basis of truth. Since there is censorship, we do not know anything. Satyagrahis and unarmed people are being beaten in jails. Persons like Mrs. Mrinal Gore, a Socialist M.L.A. from Maharashtra, were put behind the bars under MISA and taken to different Jails and Mrs. Gore was treated badly and in an inhuman manner, and Dr. Arun Limaye, a youth from Poona, was similarly detained under MISA, in Nasik jail, where soon he developed serious ailment, and it is now detected and reported that he is suffering from blood cancer, which means he is facing death! He is a wonderful man. He is not worried about his health and imminent death. But he is worried about the health of the country, and about its growing generation, younger generation which has been deprived of freedom of speech and expression. I hope the Minister will at least assure us that the political dissenters will not be treated in a bad and inhuman manner. Even the British did not do it. We should not have that blot; let it not be said that the independent democratic Indians are doing it to the brothers and sisters because they are having this point of view or that point of view which is different from the one held by the ruling party.

"I want to say one or two words about the harijans and adivasis. I hope Government will do something more concrete and active in regard to elimination, if not complete elimination, at least significant reduction

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

in the colossal number of atrocities on them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Last week I had an opportunity to go to the Andamans. Travelling from Ahmedabad to Andamans via Delhi was indeed a romantic journey, which was mainly in the nature of pilgrimage. I spent four days i.e. from 22nd to 26th March in Andamans and its capital town Port Blair. Andamans were notorious and famous during the British days. It was called 'kala pani'. I can say, after independence, this is not 'kala pani', it is 'neela pani'—blue water. The Home Minister himself has gone there. The President and the Vice-President had also gone there. I would like the Members to go there. This was not only a pilgrimage but also a fascinating journey, by way of exploration into the distant islands of the mainland. Separated physically by the Bay of Bengal, 700 miles from Calcutta, 700 miles from Madras (equally distant) stands Port Blair—the capital town of Andamans. We have been saying that India means Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. But the new geography tells us that it is really Pahelaon in Kashmir to point Pygmallion in the southern most part of Nicobar Islands. Point Pygmallion is only 90 miles from Sumatra, i.e. Indonesia. These Andaman & Nicobar Islands are about 330 and odd in number, out of which only 28 to 30 are having human beings. I saw many things in those four days, among which was also the hallowed memory of the cellular jail. Many of our patriots of outstanding quality and ability were kept there in the thick iron bar cells. Those were the patriots of undaunted spirit for whom any country in the world would be proud of patriots from Punjab, from Bengal, from U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and many other places. They were detained there during the period of the British Imperial Regime. There

we saw cell No. 123 wherein Veer Savarkar was detained for ten long years, from 1911 to 1921. It is a moving experience, I must say. When I saw that, I at once felt, what kind of a situation we have today in our own country! I cannot finish my speech before I refer to the real national integration that is there which I saw in Andaman islands. I spent 4 days in South Andamans. I did not have time to go elsewhere. But in those 4 days I saw how those people in the former old convicts' colony converted themselves into a real mini-India! We saw this tremendous change in respect of national integration, lingua franca, etc. They speak Hindustani, not Hindi. Even a Kerlite when he goes there—Mr. Chairman, you will be interested to know this—he does not speak in Malayalam, but he speaks in Hindustani. A Tamilian, a Gujarati, a Bengali, a Maharashtrian, all speak Hindustani. There is no caste barrier; there is no language barrier; there is no religious barrier. As a matter of fact, John's son Ismail is marrying Lakshmi! That is the type of national integration which you see there. We met officials. We met non-officials. This is a place where there is no casteism, no linguism, no regionalism, no provincialism. There is no untouchability. There is no harijan. There is hardly any unemployment. There are no beggars. I must say they are real Indians there although they have been separated from us by sea. These islanders of Andamans and Nicobar are a living example to us, the mainlanders, in this country. My friend Mr. Lakkappa was complaining about growth of regionalism. I would say, let him go to the Andamans and find out the position there. But let us not carry our own projections and prejudices there. Before I finish, I would like to ask this question to Shri Brahmananda Reddy, because he has been there once. There is the Advisory Committee for the Home Ministry which is there in this regard. I want to know how many lo-

cal persons are employed in Andamans at the moment, how many locally-born persons are there on the all-India cadres, IAS, IPS, IFS etc., and how many of them are in Class I, II and III. The information which I received was that perhaps only one officer is in Class I, because the persons to man these Class I posts are sent from the mainland, from here. This is what happens even when the people there are qualified, and are competent to do the job. Therefore, my request to him is this. Although he has given more money, it is now Rs. 6.75 crores for next year.—I hope that it will be increased in terms of the development of tourism, forestry, fishing, etc and in the context of the strategic importance of these islands.

Before concluding I wish to salute our great and brave young men and officers of the three units, Army, Navy and Air Forces, who are stationed there in those strategic parts of our country, who are doing a wonderful job. When I saw the new wharf at Port Blair, built by the Garrison Engineer and many others stationed there. I felt happy, as I saw vividly the wonderful achievement which they have brought about. I hope the Minister will remember his visit to this new wharf at Port Blair. It is certainly a wonderful achievement of our young men and officers and ratings. With these words of appreciation and salute, I trust that on coming back, as I must, to mainland, I hope, we will be able to live in the atmosphere of national integration, democracy and freedom and with the right climate of dissent and opposition so that we all march on to our goals of democracy, socialism and secularism with tremendous success.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (यमनीपुर) :
चेयरमैन साहब, इस आपानकालीन स्थिति को महामना, मनोरी और विश्व के बड़े विद्वान विद्वान जी ने सारे देश के लिए अनुशासन पर्व कहा है और अभी जो प्रो० मार्कलंकर

साहब ने बताया है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहना हूँ कि वे भी आप ही जैसे विद्वान हैं और उन्होंने भी हमको बड़े विश्वविद्यालय के ठंग से देखा है। उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया कि किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश को अगर कार उठाना है तो उनका चरित्र उच्चा होना चाहिये। उच्चमंडल मैं अगर आप देश को बड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं, मध्यम में स्वतन्त्रता के मंठे फल यहाँ के लोगों को देना चाहते हैं तो जनता में चरित्र बल होना चाहिये, उनका चरित्र उच्चा उठाना चाहिये। आप तो जानते हों हैं कि एक द्वा युजरात से उठी थी और विहार तक वहों थों। यह महीं है कि हमारी मन्त्री प्रधान मन्त्री ने थोड़ी देर की लेकिन आखिर में देश का रुक्द देख कर उन्होंने 26 जून को देश को एक दरदान दिया ताकि देश का चरित्र उच्चा उठ सके। अगर आपको दृष्टि में फर्क नहीं है तो आप हमका अपराध जगह देख सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आपको आदत ही बन गई है कोई धन्ती बात न देखने की तो बात दूसरी है। विनोदा जी की लाइन पर, देश नया विदेशों के अधिकारों को देख कर आप चले तो आपको पता चलेगा कि फिस तरह मैं उन्होंने देश को बचाया है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि एमरर्जेंसी के पहले पुरुषों को, विद्यार्थियों को बरगलाया जाता था। उनसे छुटकारा मिला है। 26 जून का दिन इस दृष्टि में एक ऐतिहासिक दिन माना जाएगा।

उसके बाद पहली जुलाई 1965 को प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह घोषित किया कि हम लोग बीस सदी का पर्याप्त कर्म को सफली बत करेंगे। प्रधान मन्त्री के साथ माथ उसके सहयोगी हीम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे लोगों ने भी देश को आग बढ़ाने में अपना भरपूर योग दिया और देश के चरित्र को ऊंचा उठाने में अपना हर किसी ने अपना सहयोग देना शुरू कर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपात-

[मों बदूना भ्राता बंडल]

कानूनी विवरि ने अनुसासन का जातावरण देश में पैदा किया है, सोनों के चरित्र को छंचा उठाने में सहायता की है और इस दृष्टि से नव नियमित का दूष आरम्भ किया है। आप तो श्रीक्रेस्टर साहब तो वे यात्री होकर गए थे। आपने यहां देखा कि किस तरह देश पर कुछांग होने वाले सोनों के यज्ञ को आप भूल करता चाहते थे। आपने दो बरस तक बराबर उत्तरात बचाया। लेकिन आप सोनों की जो मंजा यी बहु यूर्दी नहीं हो सकी। सबसे कम होने की बजाह से भी एक छोटी सी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता है। तीन भ्रातार हैं, ए वीं सी यात्री एडवांसमेंट आफ़ बैकवर्ड क्लासिस। इनके बारे में तथा बोंकर तैकांग्ल के बारे में पहले बैटर की सबसे पहली लाइन इन तरह से है :

"Special problems of the weaker sections of society, particularly members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, continued to receive close attention of the Ministry."

अभी जावला साहब कह रहे थे फ्रांडज के विषय में। मैं आपका आदान रिपोर्ट के पेज 69 की ओर दिलाना चाहूँगा। पहले प्लान में 30.4 करोड़ रुखा गया था जो कि 10.4 बड़े प्लान में बढ़ कर 45.5 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सही अद्यों में अगर बींन सूक्ती कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाना है तो यह काफ़ी नहीं है। इमको और भी बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। और भी देश का इन इम काम के लिए लगाना चाहिये। देश का एडवांसमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा जब 80 परसेंट बैकवर्ड क्लासिस का बींन सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के द्वारा एडवांसमेंट होगा, उनकी उत्तरि होगी। इसके बिना देश काफ़ी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। देश में बहुत ने सोनल ईवन आये हैं। 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोगों ने स्टेट्स में डाउरी सम्बन्धी बहुत सी और चीज़ों को मिटाने की कोशिश की है। उसी के सम्बन्ध

में बुल पंजियां बड़ा बाहुल्य है जिन्हें आपका बाहेव कालेजकर ने 1955 में रिपोर्ट बाहुल्य को देश किया था। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 7 के पैराग्राफ 31 में लिखा है —

17.00 hrs.

"Extreme poverty leads to social backwardness. A secular State that does not concern itself with religious differences and have no preference for one religion, etc. etc."

एकसटीव पालर्टी के साथ ही काथ ब्लारी यह सब भी जूँही हुई है। उसी रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने और-धूर बातें कही हैं जिसमें सबसे बड़ी चीज़ पैराग्राफ 59 में यह है —

"We cannot be oblivious to the dangers of solidarity of the country. Communalism and casteism are bound to destroy the unity of the nation and narrow-down the aspirations of our people."

इन भद्र बातों के साथ नाथ कम्प्युनलिज्म और कान्टिजन जिल हिसाब से कम हमा है और देश में जो अनुसासन-वर्द्धन चल रहा है, जिसे हम योग आपातकालीन विवरि कहते हैं, उसमें हम लोग चाहेंगे तो ए वीं सी अद्यानि एडवांसमेंट आफ़ बैकवर्ड क्लासिस को भी हम कह सकते हैं

can advance only if we banish in some parts of the country casteism. In some parts of the country it is doing a very great harm to the society.

लैंड प्रावलम के बारे में भी काका साहब कालेजकर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है और रेम्डोज के तोर पर सब बारे बताई हैं। आखिर मैं एक यूनीनियम रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दिया हूँ और इनीनियम रिकमेंडेशन की है कि ए-वी-सी अद्यानि एडवांसमेंट आफ़ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की एक यिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये और अद्यान बैकवर्ड क्लासेज भी उसके साथ हों। प्रबोन

मर्यादा में जावे तो लोकतंत्र वैधतेशर कह कर होम विनिस्ट्री के साथ जोड़ दिया है।

मार्गदर्शक द्वाइव्ह की एकूकेशन के बारे में कही होम विनिस्ट्री कहती है कि यह एकूकेशन विनिस्ट्री का काम है और एकूकेशन विनिस्ट्री कहती है कि होम विनिस्ट्री का काम है। इस भावसे में मार्गदर्शक द्वाइव्ह के वर्षों की लंबाई हर साल नीचे चली जा रही है। ये लम्बाता हूँ कि होम विनिस्ट्रीव्ह के सोशल विल कर वह तय करेंगे कि इस भावसे में क्या करना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बगल में हमारा एक भित्र देश नेपाल है। वहाँ हमारा 700 किलो मीटर का इंटरनेशनल बांध है, इंटरनेशनल लाइन है। वहाँ से हजारे भित्र देश के कुछ ऐसे लोग आते हैं, जो काफी गरीब तो नहीं हैं बगर हमारे उन लोगों को तंग करते हैं जहाँ कि पुलिम की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसी जगहों पर पुलिम की काफी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये तभीं भित्र देश के जो कुछ बुरे लोग यहाँ आने हैं या किर इवर के लोग श्रीयन बाउडी होने के बजाए से उधर जाते हैं, उनका आना-जाना थोड़ा कम हो सकेगा।

इस टिपोट की बातों पर जो कुछ इम्पीणटेशन हमारा है, वह तो हुआ है लेकिन जो अद्व वै रुद्ध बलांसेज़ है, उनके साथ ए-वी-सी की भी जोड़ा जायें, यहीं मेरी प्रारंभना है।

फ्रीडम फ़िल्टर्स के बारे में हमारे मोहसिन सहब ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है बगर अड्डरप्राउण्ड रहने वाले जो फ्रीडम फ़िल्टर्स थे उनके बारे में भी एक बार फ़िल्टर सोचें। दबा दाढ़ के बारे में आपने कहा है कि स्टेट बबरेंमेंट को लिखो। आप उन लोगों को जाहूँ चेज़न न दें बगर दबा दाढ़ का प्रबन्ध

तो उन देशवासित लोगों के लिये बहुत करें जिन्होंने देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये सब कुछ किया है।

इन लोगों के साथ में आहता हूँ कि उनका पूरा ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ जाये।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to have this opportunity to rise in support of the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. We are discussing these Demands in the context of an emergency and in the context of our PM's forward-looking 20-point programme.

I need not labour on the extent of the menace and threat which was posed to India during the last 36 months by the association of those persons of desperate political views, from left extremists to right reactionaries. Shri Mavalankar is not here. We are treated to a lecture by him about the need for democracy and secularism and freedom of expression. I wish he had put his foot down when Shri Morarji Desai threatened dharma on the floor of the Lok Sabha, when there were bandhs, when there was force majeure when MPs and MLAs were forced to resign by these elements. That was none of the democratic rights nor part of representative government as we knew them. Now conditions have changed, thanks to the firm action of our Prime Minister and follow-up action by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

That this internal trouble, disturbances, strikes, bandhs and shut-downs of university campuses were linked up with foreign efforts at destabilisation is a matter which could be probed into, and I leave it to the Ministry of Home Affairs to evolve sufficiently sophisticated counter-intelligence to look into this aspect of the thing, because this is a process which may gather momentum. Foreign powers are concerned with preventing our future development.

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya] meant, whatever may be our difficulties at present. We have a huge load to carry—an exploding population, shortfall in foodgrains, legs and all these components of the situation. For years to come, the question of agricultural production, population explosion, the ever-growing youth population in the total population and rising expectations will pose tremendous problems for the administration.

17.07 hrs.

[Shri P. PARKASARATHY in the Chair]

The difficulty so far has been that youth in universities would not read, workers would not work and some of the directing officers would not give that dedicated service that was expected of them. That position has changed. We have contained that inflation which has destabilised many governments abroad during the last 36 months and we have created the necessary conditions of a forward stride, a meaningful forward stride in our economy and towards discipline and growth. Price escalation has been arrested and the process of academic life is on a smoother keel. But those problems would remain. We are now concentrating on 12 points out of 20 in the rural areas. In our area,—because that part of our area includes adivasis as well as Harijans.—there is one-crop economy. The operation of forest laws, offences and illegal extractions, etc. force them to go to mahajans; there was usury; there was land alienation. All that erupted into a confrontation between adivasis and others in 1973-74, in Tundi, Pirtand and Gandey blocks in Giridih and Dhanbad districts and in that process the Nawalis were hovering on the margin from Chandrapura to Gomia. Those were sensitive areas. I particularly welcome the fact that the government has now come forward with a sub-plan for tribal development; it says here:

"The new programme of tribal development has been extended to all the areas with more than fifty per cent tribal population and the various state governments and union

territories are preparing a sub-plan for the areas which would be finalised this year."

There are micro, meso and macro areas. Those micro areas are anchals. I suggest that gram panchayats with more than 50 per cent of tribal population should be included in micro-plan; that is my concrete suggestion. Otherwise fifty per cent of the total tribal population would be left out because they do not form 51 per cent majority in anchals. That way we will spread out wider and you can earmark 10, 15 or 20 per cent of the total budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should appreciate that the hon. Minister will start his reply at 2 minutes to 8 x; he should try to conclude.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: I have taken only five minutes while others have taken twenty minutes. Anyway, I was referring to the adivasis. They live in forest areas which are rich mineral-bearing strata. But how many adivasis are actually working in those minerals as operators? The mineral concession rules and the metalliferous mines regulations stand in the way. If we want to bring them up, we have to make basic changes in both these rules so that the adivasis can become real owners and entrepreneurs in mining industry. Some of the adivasis, for instance Bholas, are homegrown geologists; they can smell mica; they know other techniques by which they can locate not only water resources but mineral resources but our legislative envelope has prevented them from working effectively.

I should now come to metropolitan centres. We are thinking of a second Bombay. Calcutta is ever expanding. But urban renewal is not there. The hearts of the cities are slowly dying out. In the context of population explosion, we should not only live from year to year, day to day on an ad hoc basis but we must also have projections: what would be the population of metropolitan centres, 10 or 20 years

hence and we should project the nature of law and order problems with its various complexities, pavement dwellers and floating population nature of crime likely to confront India then, should be worked out. All these should be done now. Only then we can prepare for the future. But that has not been done. Secondly, the regional variations and imbalances which have emerged through macro-planning must be remedied. Otherwise, the poor areas will go on remaining poor and the rich areas will go farther ahead. It is not a question of allowing things as they are. The point is, can we effectively integrate India, can India reach its destiny unless there is a fundamental transformation and change of the weaker sections of the people of all the regions? I come from that region which extends from Bankura to almost Bombay across Madhya Pradesh

Regarding the spendings by the Home Ministry, it should be examined to what extent some of this expenditure is cost effective. The police and other persons should be given necessary technical support and apparatus, so that they become more effective. I suggest that the CBI must be deployed for looking over the functioning of public sector corporations. We have invested a huge amount of money in these and the CBI report shows the nature of the leakages and actions taken. They could monitor before things go out of hand and public sector corporations could be enabled to take a right line.

As regards recruitment and promotion policies, the UPSC has said something about the data bank I have been pressing from 1971 that data bank is necessary not only for scientists but Anchal-wise data banks and time series are necessary on many aspects like population growth, migration, agricultural and industrial production and productivity, fallow land, etc. On all these items, we must have data. But nothing much has been done in this re-

gard and we are left really without any statistical tool to judge the regional variation over the years and the coming decades, anchal by anchal.

About recruitment and promotion, I suggest the guidelines set by the UPSC and also by the Estimates Committee for public sector undertakings should be given effect to and the Home Ministry should see to it that they are quite effectively implemented. A dozen out of turn promotions due to favouritism or influence can break the morale of any public sector plant, which will not be good for our economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude now.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA Sir, I am a disciplined member and if you ask me to conclude I will conclude.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Sir, I fully share the views expressed by my colleague, Shri Bhogendra Jha. I agree that it was very necessary to bring in emergency and we did support it. Those people who say that there is no anushasan, my reply is, some Dusshasan were trying to bring in kushasan and this was stopped by bringing in the emergency. That is why we supported the emergency. But at present the powers you have derived from the declaration of emergency are being misused at many places. My colleague, Shri Jha has cited many examples to show how the police and the authorities at many places go and threaten people that unless they pay a certain sum of money, they would be put behind the bars under MISA. I want that you use your emergency powers in order to stop such practices otherwise people in this country will say that you are purposely using this emergency to encourage and strengthen big business and particularly monopoly group in this country instead of using it against their malpractices. I wish the Home Minister takes note of this thing.

[Smt. Rosa Deshpande]

Secondly, there was a mention by some of my friends from the Congress Party about the issue of Belgaon and Karwar. I want to request you to solve this problem. You are creating many other problems to keep them hanging. At least solve those problems which have been hanging for so many years. You could call all the Ministers concerned and settle this issue. If this issue is not solved, I would warn you that there are some elements who will take up the opportunity and try to spread communal feelings inside Maharashtra and Karnataka. As you know, I interrupted yesterday when Mr. Om Mehta was speaking. I asked him: "What is happening to Shiv Sena? Why don't you ban that organisation?" His reply was: "Unless we have the reports about the activities of this Organisation, we cannot do anything." I was really surprised to hear this reply. Don't you know what they have done? You do not know that they have murdered a labour leader? Don't you know that their leader gave an assurance to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan that the moment he would start the Movement against Indira Government, his organisation would join it. They are disrupting the working class and helping big business and employers. After all that, if Mr. Om Mehta says that they do not have any reports, it is really surprising. If you are wooing them to win the next elections, I wish you all success. But people in Bombay will not support all these things.

In Karnataka, there is one factory where a dispute was taken to the Labour Minister. As the factory was shifted from Bombay to Bangalore, some of the workers were also shifted there. When the labour representatives met the Labour Minister, he asked them: "You are from Karnataka and you are from Maharashtra. Why are you creating trouble in Karnataka. You can go beyond Poona and create trouble there. I will see that you are packed off to Bombay." Is this the way a Labour Minister is supposed to speak? You cannot win people simply

by giving sermons on secularism to them, but you have to check your own Ministers, your own officials otherwise such elements will come up again and again and disrupt our unity which we are trying our best to achieve. I hope, your Ministry will take note of these things and will do something about it.

की स्वामी बाबां-दस्ती (इम्पीरियुर) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह मन्त्रालय के दस्ते तीनों मन्त्रियों को बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि जिस समय देश में बिरोधी लोगों ने सारे देश के नेताओं की हत्या का घड़यल रखा, तब आपातकालीन स्थिति ला कर हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय ने हमारी रक्ता की। यह हो सकता है—अब बानर फौज ने संका पर विजय पाई तो वहाँ से आकर सुशील का बरीचा उजाह दिया, लेकिन उस फौज ने विजय पाई थी। यहाँ यदि हमारी फौज, हमारे नीजबान बगावत कर जाते तो सबसे पहले गृह मन्त्रालय के नेताओं का बब होता और बाद में हमारा होता। इसलिये मैं बधाई देता हूँ। अब ठीक है। क्या करना चाहिये? मैंने कई बार बताया है कि अब जानित है इसलिये समितिया बनानी चाहिये। यह हमारे एम० पी० लोग बेकार बैठे रहते हैं, इन को कोई काम नहीं है। इसलिये इन को अधिकार देना चाहिये और समितियां बना कर 20 सूखी प्रोप्रायम के बारे में अधिकारियों को देखे कि क्या यह बढ़वह कर रहे हैं। आपने विजय प्राप्त की तो अब घर में लट करों भचाने हो, क्यों गिरफतारों करने हो? इसके लिये समितिया बनानी चाहिए।

रहा सम्प्रदाय वा मामला। सम्प्रदाय क्या है? कविंग ने कहा है कि कोई जाति पाति नहीं है, मानव एक मानव है। एक जाति पाति के लिये साम्प्रदायिकता को खटम करना चाहिये। मुझे यह भी पसन्द नहीं है कि धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य में अगर कोई हुक्मत के आदेश के बारे में यह कहे कि मेरे धर्म में यह नहीं लिखा। यह गलत बात है। आदे हिन्दू, हो, सिख हो, मसलमान हो, ईसाई हो, परिवार नियोजन सब पर लागू होना चाहिये। कोई

बी हकारे यहाँ आति थाति का सदास नहीं है। मैं नेहरू जी की बात बताता हूँ मैंने कभी नहीं बोला कि नेहरू जी मिश्रेट पीते हैं। यह सुनकर पीते हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे अन्दर सोन चुलब चुलब बाजार पीते हैं, सिंचरेट को तो कोई बात नहीं नहीं। तो आज हम को इन समाज वीजों की तरफ देखना चाहिये।

हम एक बार बच चुके हैं, अब हम को चुनाव पढ़ति बदलनी चाहिये। अभी चुनाव पढ़ति में किसी के ऊपर पेटीशन हा सकती है। आपने राष्ट्रपति को पेटीशन से बचाया, प्रधान मन्त्री को बचाया, लेकिन पीर जो अस्थीण तथा सदस्यगण हैं उनके खिलाफ पेटीशन होणी। इसलिए पेटीशन की क्या जरूरत है। मेरी राय में पेटीशन नहीं होना चाहिए। इस बारे में मेरा बहना है कि चुनाव भी आदर्मी के नाम पर नहीं होना चाहिए। अल्प निशान के नाम पर चुनाव हो। और निशान उम पार्टी का माना जाए जिसके कम में कम सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हों। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि नीन नदस्य और उमको भी निशान दिया जाए। 50 मेस्टर्जों की पार्टी का निशान हो, उसमें चुनाव लड़ा जाए। जो निशान बार्नी पार्टी जैसे उम पार्टी के बेस्टर उसको चुन बर भेज दे। इस तरीके से पेटीशन नहीं होंगी। लोग टिकटों के लिए नेताओं के लिए यहाँ लाइन नहीं लगायेंगे। इसलिए चुनाव पढ़नि भी बदलनी चाहिए।

मैंने कई बार कहा है कि यह अदालते क्या है। बकील 4-4 हजार 40 लेते हैं। कोई बकील नहीं होना चाहिए। कोई अदालतें नहीं ज्ञानी चाहिए, आपको पंचायतों को अधिकार देना चाहिये, जिला परिषदों को अधिकार देना चाहिये, विधान सभाओं को अधिकार देना चाहिये। जिला परिषदें बनाते हैं, उनके पास कोई कानून नहीं है। इसलिये आप जिला परिषदों

को, पंचायतों को और विधान सभाओं को अधिकार दीजिये। और ऐसी नाय में राष्ट्रपति तथा प्रधान मन्त्री, यह दो, अलग-अलग पद नहीं होने चाहिये। एक राष्ट्रपति होना चाहिये और वह राष्ट्रपति जनता से चुन कर आए। राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ एक साल नक अविष्याम का प्रस्ताव न हो और अगर हो तो पालियामेंट के दो हिस्सा मेस्टर्जों द्वारा पास होना चाहिये। और भरकार यहाँ बने उसके 10 कैबिनेट के मेस्टर्जों को पूरा हाउस चुने आए। 11 लोगों को राष्ट्रपति मनार्वात करें। इस तरह से 21 आदायियों की कैबिनेट देश का शासन चलाएं।

मैं 82 वर्ष वाहू, मैंने डेढ़ दो साल पहले कहा था कि इस बेलगाम घोड़े को पकड़ा, तो दीक्षित जी ने कहा कि इन्हें डेढ़ आदमी को कैमे पकड़े। मैंने कहा कितना बड़ा है? क्या 100 हाथ था है जिसके लिये अलग में जेल बनानी पड़ेगी। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे नाम गणी यह मन्त्री ने जयप्रकाश को पकड़ा और जेल में बन्द किया। यह बहादुरी का काम था।

मैं स्वयं कई बार जेल गया हूँ लेकिन पेशन नहीं देता हूँ। मेरी नां एम० पी० की भी जो तनस्वाह है उमको कालिजों में देना हूँ और मैं भक्तों के यहा खाना हूँ। परन्तु मैं जानता हूँ कि मोहमिन माहब के हाथ में जब पेशनों का सामना आया ना बड़ी हमर्दी के साथ इन्होंने काम किया है। मोहमिन माहब के परिवार के नाम भी स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के मेनारी हैं, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी भी जेल गये हुए आदमी हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि गुडागीरी बड़ी है। क्यों नहीं बड़ी जब लोग बेकार रहेंगे और वे क्या करें, खुशाकाल करेंगे। बार डाकू बार बन्दूक से डाका डालते हैं, और अगर आप साथों बन्दूकों से देस को बुलाम बनाये रखेंगे, बन्दूक के बल पर राज्य करोगे, तो लोग

[स्वामी अहानन्दजी]

अध्ययन उसका बिरोध करेंगे, हम उस को प्रभावात्मक नहीं कह सकते। वरीबों को भोजन, बस्त, दवा, शिक्षा और न्याय न दे सके, तो वह वहाँ प्रभावात्मकीय सरकार हो या राजा की सरकार हो, अच्छी नहीं है। लड़कों के बल पर अगर सरकार हक्मत करती है, तो वह सबसे बड़ी डाकू है। इसलिए हमें यह इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि हरेक लड़के को जिका भिले, हरेक को दबाई भिले और हरेक को न्याय भिले। ये काले कोट वाले बकील खत्म कर दीजिए। ये बैंझानों सिखाते हैं। आज सुश्रीम कोटं या हाइकोटं किस गरीब का मामला करती है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस बातावरण में पुलिस को भी देखा जाए और परिवार नियोजन के लिए आप यह कर दे कि जिस के एक लड़का होगा और एक लड़की होगी, उसी को कलबटर बनाया जाएगा, उसी को चिनिस्टर बनाया जाएगा और ज्यादा बच्चों वालों को ये जगह नहीं दी जाएगी। आप उन्हीं को ऊचे पद पर लीजिए जिसके कम बच्चे हों। इस तरह का आप इन्तजाम करें तो सब ठीक हो जाएगा। यह धीरे धीरे का मबाल नहीं है। हम को ताज्जब होता है जब कई सोग हम से कहते हैं कि स्वामी जी, आप तो अभी राज्य करना सीख रहे हैं क्योंकि हवारों वर्ष तक यह देश गुलाम रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि दो दिन में सब ढूँढ़ हो सकता है और धीरे धीरे काम करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इन्तजाम करना और साधन जुटाना, यह दो दिन का काम है।

हमारी इन्दिरा जी मन् 1966 में देश की प्रधान मन्त्री बनी। वे एक और देवी हैं और उन्होंने कितने ही बलिदान किये हैं। यिरी साहब के चुनाव में अगर 12 एम० पी० दूसरी तरफ चले जाने, तो इन्दिरा जी निहाड़ जेल में होती। वही बहादुरी के साथ उन्होंने काम किया और तभाम पूजीपतियों को हटाया। इन्दिरा जी ने देश के लिए बड़ा काम

किया है और बाब बीब कहते हैं कि इनका लड़का भी बैसा ही निकला जैसा कि होला चाहिए था। संजय गांधी एक बीर लड़का निकला और आज वह दैव बन्द करा रखा है और प्रतिज्ञाएं ले रहा है और लोगों से शराब लुड़ा रहा है। येरा कहना भी बह है कि आप सब भी बीड़ी न पीजिए, सिवरेट न पीजिए, शराब न पीजिए और बहेज न लीजिए और अपने लड़कों को भी कहिये कि वे इन को बन्द करने के लिए निकल पहें। अगर ऐसा होगा तो आप देखेंगे कि दो महीने के अन्दर ही सारा देश सम्प्रभ ही जाएगा। आप सिवरेट यहा बैठ कर पीते हैं, इसको बन्द करिये और अब ज्यादा पैदा करवाइए। नमाम एम० पी० ज को भिन्नरेट पीना बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ। यह रोता रोया जाता है कि इतना जबर्दी है और इतना पैसा कहाँ से आए। आप के पर में धन पड़ा हुआ है, लोगों के पास काफी सोना पड़ा हुआ है, उन को आप निकलवाइए। आज किसी का पेट तो इतना भरा हुआ है कि उस को अर्जीं हड्डा है और बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं कि जिन की हड्डियाँ निकली हुई हैं। आप उन लोगों में से भून निकाल कर उन हड्डियों वाले लोगों में डालिये। आप के पास इतना धन पड़ा हुआ है, इतना भोला पड़ा हुआ है कि अगर उस को आप निकालें, तो अमेरिका के पास नहीं जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं और क्या हूँ। मैं तो 82 वर्ष का साथ हूँ। कई बार जेल गया हूँ। मैंने कोई पेंगव नहीं ली है और मेरी सम्पत्ति भी कालेज को जानी है और मैं तो बच्चों के यहाँ आ सेता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि हमारे सब एम० पी० ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि वह उन को बोटर दे ताकि वे हर जिले में चुनें। वे ऐसा नहीं जा सकते हैं। जिले में चुन

कर दे अधिकारियों का कान देखे और 20-सूती कार्यक्रम को कामयाब बनावें। आप विज्ञामर्कों पर एक दबाव लगा दीजिए कि कोई शराब नहीं पियेगा। शराब पीने से बुढ़ि छाप्ट होती है। जीत में अकोप बन्द हो गई, तो उन्होंने कितनी उम्मति की। हमारे यहां भी अबर शराब बन्द हो जाएगी, तो बहुत उम्मति हो जाएगी। जीते कि कहाबत है न रहेगा बास, न बजेगी बासुदी। आप सारे पूजितियों को खस्त कर दीजिए और उन का खुन निकाल कर गरीबों की हड्डियों में डालिये, सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए। ऐसा करेंगे तो दो दिन में सब ठीक हो जाएगा। आप जमीन का सीलिंग करते हैं तो जमीदार बैठे बैठ ग़इब़ड़ करते हैं। मुझमें राजस्व मंत्री जी (पू.पी.०) ने कहा कि स्वामी जी जब जमीन का भासला आया तो कम्यूनिस्ट या देवारे हरिजन चाहते हैं कि सीलिंग हो। दूसरे लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि सीलिंग हो। कुछ कामें भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि ऐसा ही क्योंकि उन के पास जो जमीन है वह जाता है। इसलिए यह बात उन को कहुकी लगती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप किसी की भी परवाह न कीजिए, और इस को आप को करना चाहिए।

इंदिरा गांधी के परिवार ने जिस दरह के त्याग और नपस्या देश के लिए की है उसी तरह मे हम सब भी करें तो सारे मालाले हल हो जाएं। जमीन कहाँ से आई? यह भगवान की बनाई हुई है। बिनोबा जी ने भी कहा है जमीन सब की है। सम्पत्ति भी सब की है। ये दब भगवान की बनाई हुई बोजें हैं। मादमी ने ऐसे बताई। इस जिन ने ऐसे बताई क्या उसका उपयोग उसका कुटुम्ब ही करता है, वही उस में बैठता है। सारी दुनिया ऐसों में बैठती है। मनुष्य की बुढ़ि इस के लिए है। जितनी जीवे इस भूती पर है वे सब के लिए हैं। न

कोई हिन्दू है न भूसलमान। परखात्मा अल्ला, खुदा गाड़ नव का एक ही ला है। उदू में खुदा या अल्ला कहते हैं, अंदेजी में गाड़ कहते हैं, हिन्दी में भगवान या परखात्मा कहते हैं। भगवान एक ही है। नाम अलग अलग हैं। अबर एक न हो और अलग अलग हो तब तो किर चुनाव कराना पड़ेगा और पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि कौन भगवान है। भगवान एक है, नाम उसके अनेक हैं।

समाजि महोदय, बोलते को तो मैं बहुत बोलता हूँ। चार चार घंटे बोलता हूँ। लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं समाजि करता हूँ। मैं यूह मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्री को जो प्रशंसनीय कार्य उन्होंने किए हैं, उसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura-East): I will deal only with the tribal problem.

The policy pursued by the Government of India so far in regard to the tribal problem has not been satisfactory. I do not deny that the Government is giving some relief here and there, but that will not give a real solution of the tribal problem because it is part and parcel of a national problem, and a national problem should not be dealt with in a haphazard way.

There are directive principles in the Constitution couched in good language but up till now we find that they have remained more or less a campaign slogan and not a slogan for execution to give relief to the tribals.

Whenever we ask the Government, they say that they are having some tribal development blocs and projects here and there, and that they are spending money, but these blocs cannot give protection to the tribals so far as their land is concerned. As soon as the area is developed the land is transferred to other people. I can give you

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

hundreds of examples in Tripura where in the tribal areas which have been developed, not even 20 per cent of the land has remained with the tribals. That is why the only way by which we can give protection to the tribals is by declaring compact tribal areas to be scheduled areas and by giving them regional autonomy.

For example, you are aware that so far as Assam is concerned, the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution has been applicable to it since the adoption of the Constitution. Under that, transfer of land is strictly prohibited from tribal to non-tribal hands. That is why at least some land is still with the tribals in that part of the country. Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have emerged as States. That would not have happened if the land had not been protected, if the area had not been declared a scheduled area and if regional autonomy had not been given.

In Tripura, the tribals have been practically wiped out. In 1941 the Maharaja passed what is the called the Maharaja's Tribal Reservation Order, under which 1950 square miles of area was reserved for the tribals. Then, to accommodate East Pakistan refugees, 300 sq. miles were released in 1949. But the entire tribal belt has been exposed illegally to the non-tribal people. Whatever compact tribal area was there, it was in 1975 that the Maharaja's order was repealed and the reserved tribal area, scheduled area, abolished. The entire area has now been made available to non-tribal people. That is why even now about 3000 tribal families have already lost their land illegally to the non-tribal people. They applied to the Government to get their land back. But that was not restored to them. That is why I ask the hon. Minister to apply his mind to that. All the compact tribal areas must be declared as scheduled areas. Wherever there is a preponderance of tribal population, that area should be de-

clared as a compact tribal area, as a scheduled area, and the regional council on the pattern of Sixth Schedule must be given to that area. If necessary, let us amend the Constitution. The Sixth Schedule must be made applicable to all the compact tribal areas.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, within the short time allotted to me, it is very difficult to make an impressive speech. Anyhow, within the short time at my disposal, I would like to highlight some of the problems which are uppermost in my mind.

Last February, I had an occasion to make a visit to *Kalapani*, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. What I saw there was a saga of untold suffering of the tribals who are living there, the Andamanese, the Ongees, the Jarwas, the Sentinels and the Sampanes. It is called an Andaman Island. But there are only 23 Andamanese in Andaman Island. They are completely isolated, uncared for, without proper food, without any medical treatment, without dress, half-naked and unfed. I think, they are there as museum pieces. Let us not play with the tribals in this fashion. What about Ongees? Not more than 123 Ongees are there. Here, in the Government's answer, it is stated:

"The Ongees till very recently have been living in complete isolation."

In 1976, after 29 years of freedom, it is a pity if we say that we do not know how the tribals are living there. They are living in complete isolation. No one knows how they are living. They are being called carnivorous, inhuman and all that and we brand them saying that they do not want to have any contact with others. What will the civilised world think about it? The result is that they have be-

come allergic to human-beings. They do not want to see our faces. What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is that a positive attitude be adopted by the Government. As to how to tackle the tribal people by a positive attitude, I mean, they may send officers who are dedicated to the cause of social welfare of the tribal people, who are dedicated soldiers, humanitarians, social workers, who will stay there for the welfare of tribes and who will not feel that they are merely living in Kalapani.

The second point that I want to highlight is about the condition of minority linguistic communities in different States. I am talking about the minority Oriya-speaking community. If we go through the S.R.C. Report, we will know that in Madhya Pradesh, from Phuljan in Raipur area to Chandrapur in Bilaspur area, quite a large number of Oriya-speaking people are there. Particularly in Bihar, in Singhbhum area, there are more than 2 lakh Oriya-speaking people. In West Bengal, on the border of Midnapore, more than 1 lakh Oriya-speaking people are there. In Calcutta alone, more than 6 lakh Oriya-speaking people are there. There are also Oriya-speaking people in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh. What is the Government going to do to preserve their language, their culture and their tradition? We cannot have language imperialism in 1976. This is what the Government had decided in various meetings:

"The medium of instruction and examination at the junior basic stage must be the mother-tongue and for the child, whether the mother-tongue is different from the regional or State language, arrangements be made by appointing at least one teacher provided there are not less than 40 pupils."

Only in Singhbhum district, there are more than two lakh Oriya-speaking people out of a total population of 14,80,816. Only in one pocket of

Baharagore-Chakulia-Ghatsila excluding Mohubhandar-Mushaboni, out of a total population of 2,57,751, Oriya-speaking people are 99,000 or about a lakh, and there is no adequate provision for them to be taught in Oriya. I am not speaking anything about the people of Bihar or the Government of Bihar, but we have to frame an attitude to this that let us not crush the minority linguistic people in different States.

Let me now come to the freedom fighters. I must say on the floor of this House that Shri Mohsin has done a good deal of job for the freedom fighters in Orissa by accelerating the process of disposing of their cases, so that they get their pensions. I must appreciate his endeavour.

I have another pertinent point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. I must appreciate the budget earmarked for the police administration in our country. The police is doing a good job, no doubt, in this period of crisis when the reactionary forces are out to create subversion in our country. But let us not forget one thing as our Home Minister has said. He has suggested that Superintendents of Police and other supervisory staff must be clearly told that complaints from the public against the police excesses should be dealt with firmly. There are reports with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that there have been police excesses in many parts of the country. This is precisely why it came out in the papers also:

"Mrs. Gandhi wanted this misplaced zeal of the police to be curtailed."

The Prime Minister is concerned about the police excesses, and as I said, the Home Minister has suggested that complaints from the public against police excesses should be dealt with firmly and exemplary punishment should be meted out promptly.

[Shri Shayam Sunder Mahapatra]

There are cases, in every State, of police excesses not only on the junior level, but at the level of Superintendent of Police. There are perverted police officers and there are also officers who want to indulge in factional politics and they want to unpopularise the 20-Point Programme and the policy of our Prime Minister, because they feel that once the bureaucracy becomes unpopular, and the police becomes unpopular, the Government would also become unpopular.

I want to impress upon the Home Minister, as he is the custodian of public morality, he is the eyes and ears of the Government, and eyes and ears of the people of the country, that the cases of police excesses should be dealt with severely and whatever reports he has got of police excesses, these should be dealt with and the people concerned should be given exemplary punishment.

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चड़ागढ़) : सम्प्राप्ति भ्रष्टोदय, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूट्सी, चंडीगढ़, के बारे में मैं सिफ़र होम मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों के समय ही कह सकता हूँ। चूंकि समय कम है, इस लिए बाकी बातों को बाद के लिए रखते हुए मैं चंडीगढ़ के भागों पर आशाह हूँ। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री का, और विशेष रूप से श्री श्रीम भेहता का, विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं ने वहां इकलौतन नदा था, उस बचत वहां के लोगों का खास-खास मार्गें थीं, उन में से बहुत सी मांगों को बहुत हद तक उन्होंने पूरा करने का यत्न किया, और उस में उन्होंने काफ़ी उम्मति की है।

चंडीगढ़ की समस्यायें क्या हैं ? चंडीगढ़ एक नया शहर है। जैसा कि आज-कल की सोसायटी का तरीका है, वहें वहें जहरों में जहां वहें वहें भवन बनते हैं, वहां उन के साथ साथ स्लम्ज़ भी बनते जाते हैं।

वहां की समस्या यह थी कि 30 साल के करीब आवासी बैरिंगर बरेवर के थे। बहुत सारे बजहूर थे। उन के लिए योजना में कुछ प्रोबाइड नहीं था। मिसाल के तौर पर छोटे तुकानदार, कांस्ट्रक्शन लेवर, फ़ैक्ट्रियों के लेवर, नाई घोबी और साइकिल मरम्मत करने वाले इन के लिए कोई स्थान योजना में नहीं था। और ये सरकारी जीवन पर कम्बा कर के बैठे थे या जगह जगह लोपकियां बना कर बैठे थे। इन की बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी। कभी सरकार आ कर एकदम हमला बोल कर भगा देती थी लेकिन वे फ़िर आ जाते थे और वह समस्या बनी रह जाती थी। देहांतों की समस्या बनी हुई थी। जब फ़ैसला किया कि उन को लेना है तो एकदम बुलडोजर चलाया और उन को सब को खत्म कर दिया। ये सारी प्रावलम्ब थीं जिन के बारे में लोगों को शिकायतें थीं। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि गृह मंत्री ने इन समस्याओं को हल किया। लेवर कालोनीज के लिए योजना में स्थान रखा कि उन के लिए मकान बनाए जायं और उन्होंने यह आदेश किया कि जिस को हटाना हो उस को पहले दूसरे जगह दे कर तब हटाया जाय। इसी प्रकार जो छोटे लोग हैं छोटे तुकानदार, रेहड़ी वाले और दूसरे इस तरह के लोग उन के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किया। जो देहात उजाड़े जा रहे थे उन के लिए यह फ़ैसला किया कि वे उजाड़े नहीं जाएंगे बल्कि वहां पर ही उन को अबैन विलेज और मार्डेन विलेज बना दिया जायगा। इस बात के लिए उन को इत्यनान दिलाया। इसके लिए मैं वहां की जनता की ओर से गृह मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

जो कुछ समस्याएं हमारी प्रभावी बनी हुई हैं उन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय और

वे यह है कि वहां पर तोन तोन बबन्मेंट्स हैं, उन के बहुत सारे सरकारी मुद्राधिग्रह हैं। उन के लिए मकान बहुत बाड़े हैं और प्राइवेट मकानों की काफी समस्या है कि उन के रेल बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। हमें कुछ है कि रेल कटाल एंटर्ट उन्होंने लागू किया। उस के अन्दर कुछ सुधार की आवश्यकता है जिसे वह करें लेकिन कुछ मकान और बनने चाहिए सरकारों कर्मचारियों के लिए। उस बे: लिए कुछ न कुछ प्रथल होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार जिन देहानों को अर्बन विलेज बनाने का फैसला किया गया उन के डेवलपमेंट और तरक्की के लिए कुछ न कुछ प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। वहां जो छोटे छोटे देहात हैं उन के अन्दर उन से लैंड रेवेन्यू व्युल करते हैं लेकिन उस से जो रुपया इकट्ठा होता है करोब करोब उतना ही उस को इकट्ठा करने से ज्यादा हो जाता है। तो क्या कायदा उस को इकट्ठा करने से जब उस पर इतना रुपया ज्यादा होता है और प्राप्ति कम होती है। उन की छोटी छोटी जमीनें हैं। मेरा क्याल है कि उस के ऊपर से लैंड रेवेन्यू हटा कर कुछ और तरीका अपनाना चाहिए जिस से कि पैसा उन से लिया जाय और जो पैसा लिया जाय वह उन को तरक्की पर लगाया जा सके। मनो माजरा एक बड़ा टाउन है। उस बे: लिए एक योजना बनो लेकिन वह काफी समय में पड़ो हुई है। उस को लागू करना चाहिए और उन को तरक्की को काम किए जाने चाहिए। उस बे: लिए जो नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी बनाने का फैसला किया गया है उस में मैंने सुना है कि लिंक दो घारदमी परिस्क के होंगे और वाकी सब आफिलियल होंगे। मैं गृह अंतर्राज्य से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो कमेटी आप बनाते हैं ही चाहूँ वहां को एडवाइजरी कमेटी हो या नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी हो उस के अन्दर जनता के नुमाइरे रखने चाहिए। चडीगढ़ ऐसी जगह है जहा पहुँचे और एन्काइटेन्ड लोग रहते हैं। उन के अन्दर यह आवश्यक होती है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से उन को कुछ

हिस्सा मिले, उसके अन्दर उन से पूछा जाय, उन से सलाह लो जाय और उन की सहायता से काम हो। वे सहायता देना चाहते हैं लेकिन व्यूरोफिसी का एक रवैया होता है कि वह सहायता किसी का प्रभाव नहीं करते। मेरा निवेदन है कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी हो या नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी मनी जारी की जो बनो है या और इस तरह की कमेटिया और काम हो उन के अन्दर जनता का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लेना चाहिए।

पब्लिसिटी के सबध मे तीन लाख रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन चडीगढ़ के अन्दर पब्लिसिटी का कोई साधन नहीं है। उस के लिए कुछ प्रैम्फसेट इत्यादि होने चाहिए जिस के अन्दर वहा जो तरक्की के काम होते हैं उन को जानकारी रखी जाय। बहुत सारे ट्रॉफिस्ट चडीगढ़ जाते हैं लेकिन किसी को पता नहीं होता कि चडीगढ़ क्या है।

ला बेसेज के लिए 2 लाख 72 हजार रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन आप को देखना चाहिए कि कितने क्षेत्र कोर्ट्स में जाते हैं और उन में से कितने सफल होते हैं। वहा पर लाइर्स का चुनाव ठीक नहीं है। उस मे इस बात की परवाह नहीं की जाती कि कौन योग्य है कौन अयोग्य है। उस के लिए मी प्रथल होना चाहिए कि योग्य लाइर्स रखे जाय।

टाउन प्लानिंग को कुछ इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है। जैसे मैंने कहा कुछ एलो-मेंट्स ऐसे हैं जिन को उस से शामिल करना चाहिए वा और टाउन प्लानिंग को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए कुछ सोचना चाहिए। यह नहीं की जो 20 साल पहले बोजना कराई गई उस को बैसे का बैसे हा बलाया जाय। मिलाल के तौर पर सड़के पहले संकरी वी

[बी अमरलाल विशालकार]

अब उन को बौद्धा किया जा रहा है तो उस पर रुपया खर्च होता है। पहले से ऐसी प्लानिंग हो जिस में इस की आवश्यकता बाद में न पड़े। चण्डीगढ़ नया शहर है। उस के अदर हम पहले से अन्वाजा करे कि कितनी पारु-सेवन बढ़ने वाली है और उस के हिसाब से काम करे।

रुरल रेड्स के लिए रुपया रखा गया है। जो काम रह गए हैं, जहा पर सड़के नहीं बनी हैं वहा पर सड़के बनाई जाये, जैसे मलोया कायमबाला है, वहा पर सड़के बनानी चाहिए।

चण्डीगढ़ के लिए एक आवश्यकता यह है कि वहा पर म्यूनिसिपेलिटी बनाई जाये, बेशक आप हाउस टैक्स बसूल करे। जब गवर्नर्मेंट इनना रुपया तरसकी थी तिन देनी हैं तो जो अभी आदमी है, जो कि मकान बनाने हैं वे हाउस टैक्स बयो न दे? तो इसके लिए भी प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। आप उनसे रुपया इकट्ठा करो; वहा पर खर्च करो। वहा पर म्यूनिसिपेलिटी भी होनी चाहिए ताकि वहा ५ लोग, जोकि पड़ेलिखे हैं, इस बात को महमूल करे कि हम भेल्क गवर्नर्मेंट के काबिल हैं। तो इस और प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

इसके माथ साथ मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि अरोक्ती का जो एटीट्यूड है उमको बदलना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ होम मिनिस्टर इस बात पर काफी जोर देने हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि जनता का ज्यादा महयोग लिया जाये लेकिन इसके लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है। चण्डीगढ़ एक मिसाटाउन है कि वहां पर जो भी अफसर एक बार आ जाने हैं वे हमेशा के लिए वहीं पर बैठना चाहते हैं। ये किसी तरह वहा से जाने ही नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहा पर जो पुराने पुराने लोग बैठे हैं उनको आप बदले और आधिस्ता आधिस्ता दूसरे लोगों को वहा पर लायें ताकि लोग वहां

पर अपने सेल न बना से बिलते कि करप्यान बढ़े। मैं इस बात को तो नहीं जानता कि सरकारी काम काज से करप्यान बिल्कुल हट जायेगा। जो जोग इस बात को कहते हैं कि करप्यान को बिल्कुल हटा दें मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सम्भव नहीं है पुराने जमाने में कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र में कारप्यान के ऊपर काको चर्चा हुई है। उसमें लिखा है—

मस्या : यथान् मनिषः प्रविष्टाः
ज्ञातुं न शक्याः सतिल विवरः
भृत्यास्त्वा कार्यं विद्धी नियुक्ता ।
ज्ञातुं न शक्याः धनमाददाना : ॥

जिस तरह मेर मछली पानी मेर रुक्कर कब पानी पीती है, कब नहीं पीती है—इस बात को कोई नहीं जान सकता इसी तरह मेर सरकारी अफसर जो काम करने हैं उनके सम्बन्ध मेरी इस बात का पता नहीं लगता कि कब धन ले लेने हैं। कौटिल्य ने इस समस्या का कुछ हल बताया है कि जो लोग ज्यादा धन कमाकर अपनी कैपेसिटी से अधिक खर्च करने हैं, अफसर हाने के बाद ही जल्दी से अपना मकान बना लेने हैं उनको आप पकड़े और पता लगाये। अगर आप यह तरीका अपनायेंगे तो आपको पुरा पना लग जायेगा और वे पकड़े जायेंगे।

जो इमज़ैनी लगी उमको मवी लोगों ने पसंद किया। चण्डीगढ़ की तरफ से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहा को जनता ने इसको बहुत पसंद किया है और इसमें तरकी भी हुई है। लेकिन जो शिक्षा मस्याएं हैं उनमें आर एम और दूसरी संस्थाओं के सेल बन गए हैं। और वह मेल अभी भी अन्दर अन्दर काम कर रहे हैं। उनको वहा से इडूइडू कर जिकालना हमारा और सरकार का काम है। जहा पर विनिस्टर्म रहते हैं वहा पर तो काम चल जाता है लेकिन जहा पर अरोक्ती ही

होती है वहां पर उतना प्रयत्न नहीं होता है। तो इन सेल्स को सोडने का यत्न होना चाहिए। यदि इनको आप तोड़ने नहीं तो जरता है वह बना रहेगा। जो कांट इन्टर्नल विल्डर हुए हैं, विरोधी दलों के लोग जो नांटे बिल्डर गए हैं वह कांटे बुसे हुए हैं उनको बबतक आप निकालने नहीं तब तक इस देश का राज्य बिल्कुल सुरक्षित नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आस तौर पर चाहता हूँ इस विषय में विशेष प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I support the demands of the Home Ministry for the year 1976-77 for some of its major achievements in the year 1975-76. One must congratulate the Home Ministry and in fact the Government of India as a whole for the formation of the fulfilled State of Sikkim, for the accord reached with Sheikh Abdullah in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, for the agreement with the Nagaland rebels and for the creation of a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers in Arunachal Pradesh. I am sure under the present leadership it will not be difficult for the Government to come to an agreement with the rebels of Mizoram and bring peace in that region of our country. Though the Central Government is trying its best to solve the problem of boundary disputes between States it is regrettable that the Mahajan Commission's Report is not yet implemented by the Government. The people of Kasargode are agitating in a very peaceful and persuasive manner for the inclusion of Kasargode taluk north of Chandragiri river in Karnataka State. Government should appreciate the feelings of the people of Kasargode and see that this problem is solved. Even many leaders in Kerala concede that at least a part of what we have claimed should go to Karnataka. Therefore, I request the Government of India to solve the boundary disputes not only between Karnataka and Kerala but also between Maharashtra and Karnataka as early as possible.

18 hrs.

References were made in the report of the Home Ministry that zonal meetings were taking place. But, it is unfortunate that no zonal meeting of the South Zone Council has taken place during the last year. There are many topics of common interest in the South Zone States and the Government should see that the South Zone Council meeting takes place very often.

The achievements under the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister in relation to the declaration of emergency are many. I need not refer to them in detail. In my State especially the way in which distribution of land to tiller is taking place, the way in which distribution of house-sites to landless labourers after declaration of emergency is taking place, is something to be appreciated. But, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that the representatives of the people are not actively involved in the implementation of the 20-point programme which involves many difficult problems. Especially, the Members of Parliament have no place at all in the matter of implementation of 20-point programme in the Karnataka State. Even the Consultative Committee meetings of M.P.s have not taken place after Emergency. Therefore, what I request is this. The Government should see that Members of Parliament are involved in the implementation of these programmes so that these schemes may be more successful and purposeful.

Regarding the implementation of the land reforms Act I wish to say this. What we find is that the landowners go to the high court and file writ petitions there under Art. 226. They obtain stay orders, injunctions etc. In fact this Article 226 has stalled the progress in our country. Even when CBI makes investigations

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

and when there is trial by the CBI, these investigations and trials are stayed by various High Courts by issue of stay orders under petitions filed under Article 226. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to amend Article 226 to restrict the power of high courts to issue orders under Article 226 or to issue stay or any other orders under this Article. We should not wait for the other proposed amendments of the constitution to take place because it will be too late. Land reforms have to be implemented quickly. Without waiting for other amendments, the Government should come forward to amend Article 226 of the Constitution immediately. Article 227 also requires similar amendment.

Sir, many Members have referred to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But, I must say here that much has been done by Government for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. Much more has to be done, especially, in the matter of employment not only for the scheduled castes and tribes but also to other weaker sections of the society. Reservations are generally made only in the ministries of Government. But, what about the public sector enterprises? It appears as if Government is forming Corporations only to avoid giving lucrative employment to scheduled castes and tribes and other backward classes. There is no reservation at all for these people in many of the public sector enterprises for the employment of scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes, especially, in Banks. There is no rule though we have passed legislation for the appointment of a Commission which is yet to come into existence. The appointments are still being made arbitrarily. I know that the people belonging to advanced castes and who are only ordinary matriculates are preferred to graduates who come from the Harijan community or from

the backward classes. If you question them, they say that the candidates are not 'suitable.' No doubt Harijan candidates and backward class candidates are not suitable to the managements of the banks and only their kith and kin are suitable! For them also some Act should be passed by this House for reservation of seats for Harijans as also other backward class people in the public sector enterprises.

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI (Amroha): And also in private sector.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: And also in the private sector enterprises. Government can insist that a certain percentage of jobs should be given to the backward class people and scheduled castes and tribes people. Sir, the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes requires to be amended because many tribes have not been included in the list. In my district, there are people called 'Kudibis' who live by the side of the western ghats; they are tribal people. They were in the list of scheduled tribes when our district was part of Madras State. But, when our district was merged with the Karnataka, the then Mysore State, these Kudibis had been excluded from the list apparently for no reason. Therefore, the Government should see that these Kudibis who are really backward people and who are really ignorant and very poor people should be included in the list of scheduled tribes. There is a provision for grievances committee for the public in the Centre as well as the States. What happens is that when we make some complaints—leave aside the complaints made by the public—even when the Members of Parliament make complaints, those complaints are referred to the people who are accused. If we say that there is police atrocity in a certain region, the Home Ministry will refer the matter to the police of that region and will come with a report saying that there is no police atrocity at all. If we make some complaints against the bank management alleg-

[Smt. P. R. Shanoy]

ing favouritism and discrimination, the matter will be referred to the bank management. There is a reply from them stating that there is no favouritism or discrimination at all. Therefore, I say that Government should form an independent Committee to go into the grievances made by the public and by the Members of Parliament.

As there is no time, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sambhali. Please take only two or three minutes

श्री इष्टाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री को हमके लिये मुख्यरक्ताद दी जा सकती है जो उन्होंने हमरेंसो डिक्टेपर होने के बाद यहां जिस तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सुधार किया। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, और शायद मुझे यह कहने को कोई जरूरत पैदा न आती, लेकिन इसलिये कहना पड़ रहा है कि चूंकि सरकार की तरफ से बार बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि अब इसमें नरमी बरती जाएगी, मैं शायप को बताना चाहता हूं, औने पहले जो कहा था, और अब किर कहता हूं कि कम्युनल आर्गेनाइजेशन जो कि हमारे

मूल्क को बरबाद करने पर तुल चूकी थीं, और जिन्होंने ललित बाबू को शहीद किया, जैसा विद्यालंकार जी ने कहा, अब वे ऐसी आर्गेनाइजेशन, ऐसी फासिस्ट ताकतें, खामोश नहीं बैठी हैं। महीं है कि वह दब गई है, लेकिन खामोश नहीं हैं।

मैं जहां का रहने वाला हूं, सम्मल टाउन, वहां पर 28/29 की मिडनाईट में एक हंगामा किया गया। जामा मस्जिद के इमाम को क़त्ल कर दिया गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ मैं इसकी डिटेल में नहीं जाकरा। मैं आपके पास लिख कर भेज चुका हूं लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जामा मस्जिद के इमाम को क्यों क़त्ल किया गया? अगर मुसलमानों से नफरत थी तो मुसलमान क़त्ल किये जा सकते थे लेकिन मस्जिद को क्यों जलाया गया? यह प्रोबोकेशन का एक तरीका था कि किसी तरह से प्रोबोकेशन हो और ला-एण्ड-आर्डर डिस्ट्रिब हो। इसी लिए यह किया गया था और उसको बजह यह थी कि बदलिस्तों से मुरादादाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इमर्जेंसी के बाद आर० एस० एस० के लंगटों को गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई। वहां के टाप लीड्स उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बैठे रहे और चन्द दिन तक तो 'बाल्टेड' रहे लेकिन उसके बाद आजादाना चूमते रहे। इसकी बजह यह थी कि वहां जो उत्त सवय डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट थे, उनकी हमवर्दी आर० एस० एस० वालों से थी और यहां तक कहा जाता है कि वे श्री पहले आर० एस० एस० से कनेक्टेड रहे हैं। शायप सुन कर ताजबूब करेंगे कि न लिंक आर० एस० एस० के लोगों को वहां पर गिरफ्तार ही नहीं किया था। मस्क

[श्री इस्हाक समी]

आर० एस० एस० वालों की जिले के अन्दर दो, दो दुकानें आम्स० एण्ड एम्बुलीशन्स की बालती रहीं और वहां पर आम्स० एण्ड एम्बुलीशन्स विकते रहे। मैंने बड़ुगुणा जी से शिकायत की और शिकायत के बाद भी उनकी दुकानों को कॉसिल नहीं किया गया और उनके लाइसेंस जल्म नहीं किए गए। दुकानों को सिर्फ मीन कर दिया गया और इसका नतीजा यह दृश्या कि आर० एस० एस० के एक बड़े लैंडर, द्वारा, जिनका सम्प्रभु के बास एक गांव में ईटों का अट्टा है, आज से तीन महीने पहले एक मस्जिद के बारे में ज्ञगड़ा करा दिया जाता है। उस गांव में जमीन छोड़ी गई है मन्दिर और मस्जिद बनाने के लिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि वहां पर मन्दिर बन जाए। हिन्दू-मुस्लिमों सबने पैदा देकर वहां पर मन्दिर बनवाया, लेकिन जब मस्जिद के बनाने की बात आई तो उसको रोक दिया गया। इन्ता ही नहीं, जो मस्जिद के मुतब्ल्ली थे कबीरहसन, उनको बत्त कर दिया गया और लाग गायब कर दी। उभी गांव के रहने वालों द्वारा जाल्म-मस्जिद के इमाम साहब का कल्प होता है और जाल्म-मस्जिद में उसे रंगे हाथों पहुँचा जाना है और जब पुलिस ने पूछ-नाश की तो उसी गांव के रहने वालों के नाम बाजार गए। इस भौके पर मैं वहां को श्रीयोरिटीज को मुवारकाद दूगा० वहां के कलेक्टर, वहां के एस० एस० पी०, वहां के कमिशनर और वहां के डी० आई० जी० को मुवारकाद दूगा० कि उन्होंने वहन जन्मी निवारि पर काबू पाया और ज्ञगड़ा होने से रोक दिया, लेकिन जेयरमेन आहब, मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह आग कहीं भी किसी भी बदल लगाई जा सकती है।

आप को भालूम होता कि बेरठ के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी की स्टेचू को बेरठ यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई और जायद उसको तोड़ा भी गया। इसमें आर० एस० एस० का हाथ ही सकता है। आर० एस० एस० वालों की शाखाएं वहां सपनी हैं।

इसके बाद आप देखिये कि बदला गांव की मस्जिद के मुतब्ल्ली का कल्प होता है है। इसी तरह से बेरेली सराय की मस्जिद को जलाया जाता है। बार मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां तोड़ी जाती हैं और जेयरमेन आहब, ऐसे मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां तोड़ी गई जहां नान-हिन्दू के जाने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ऐसी जगहों की मूर्तियां टूटी हुई पाई गई हैं। इन गव का भत्तलक क्या था? इमका भंशा यह था कि किसी तरह से प्रोबोकेजन फैनाई जाए और वहां के ना-एण्ड-आइंडर को डिस्टर्ब किया जाए। भुजे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां पर आर० एस० एस० के लोधों को अभी तक गिरफतार नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक आर० एस० एस० के लोग आजाद पूर्ण यहे हैं। इस पूरी कांपीरेसो का पता लगाइए जिससे सम्प्रभु को ने रुकामी पर कनक का जो टीका लगा है वह दूर हो।

मैं एक बात और गहरा चाहना हूँ कि मुरादावाद डिन्हूकट हैडवार्ट्स है और सम्प्रभु नाल्तुहा हैड क्वार्टर्स है। मुरादावाद की मनि-जर में सुधर का गोबा, गोक फैना गया जिससे लोग प्रोबोक हों लेकिन मैं वहां की श्रीयोरिटीज की नारीक कहंगा कि उन्होंने उसको रिमूव करवा दिया और लोगों को प्रोबोक नहीं होने दिया। मैं वहां के मुतब्ल्लीजों

की तारीक कहंगा इवलिये कि वे श्रोक नहीं हुए। आर एवं और दूसरी कम्युनिस्ट आइनोरिटोज को इन तरह की हरकतों को आप कब तक बरदाश्त करेंगे।

हमारे भाई चले गए हैं। उन्होंने सर्विसिस में रिजेंशन को बात कही है। एक बात की तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्ज्ञ दिलाना चाहूंगा। मैंने इस बातको कैमलटेटिव कमेटी में कहा थार कहा है। हाउस में पहला बार आज मैं कहना चाहना हूं कि दफ्तरों में और खास तौर पर नीचे की जगहों—ऊंची जगहों पर भी होना होगा—योइयून्ड कास्ट और ट्राइलब के लोगों के साथ तो डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरता ही जाना है लेकिन माइनोरिटोज के साथ और खास तौर से मुस्लिम गाइनोरिटोज के साथ बड़ा माइनोरिटोज डिमक्रिपनेशन बरता जाता है। दफ्तरों के दफ्तरों में आप जाए उनसे वह आपको खाली पड़े हुए भिजें। कह दिया जाना है कि काविल लाग उनमें नहीं आते हैं। मैं जानना चाहना हूं कि क्या पुलिम, फ्रीज, और तांबरी और चौथी क्षताम के लिए भी वे काविल नहीं रहे हैं। हमारे रुद्धमा कामरेड राजेश्वर राव ने आपको एक पत्र में मांग को है कि मुस्लिम माइनोरिटोज के लिए भी कोटा फ़िक्स किया जाना चाहिये। मैं मांग करता हूं कि अकेली सरकारी नौकरियों में ही कोटा फ़िक्स करने से काम नहीं चलेगा,

पवित्रक सैक्टर सरकारी को नौकरियों जो हैं उनमें—और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के जो कारबाने हैं और जो आपकी मदद को बदौलत लड़े हुए हैं उनमें भी कोटा आप फ़िक्स करें। वहां मुस्लिम नाम को कोई चोख नहीं है। दो० से० एक० का जो फ़टिलाइज़र यूनिट कोटा का है और जिस पर करोड़ों रुपया लगा है उसमें मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी, रिलिजन माइनोरिटाज के किनते आदमी हैं। एक भी नहीं होगा।

महाराष्ट्र वाले भ्रमी जो कह रहे थे उनको स्पोट करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके मुस्लिम माइनोरिटाज के साथ जा 28 मान से डिमक्रिमिनेशन किया गया है उनको बन्द किया जाए और जैसा कामरेड राजेश्वर राव ने सर्वेस्ट किया है उनके लिए कोटा फ़िक्स किया जाए। सरकारी नौकरियों में भी, पवित्र और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारबानों में भी। माइनोरिटो लूबूल जा हैं उन तक मे दूसरी कम्युनिटी के आदमी रख लिए जाते हैं। क्या उनके लिए आपको उम कम्योनिटी के आदमी नहीं मिलने हैं?

मैं सरकार का शुक्रमुजार हूं कि उसने कोमर्ते गिराने को कोशिश की है। कुछ चीजों की कोमर्ते यिरी भी हैं। बजट में आपने हैवी रूटरीय इंडस्ट्रिय लिस्ट्स को बिए है। लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल गुद्दस की कोमर्ते नहीं गिर रही हैं। यह कहा गया था कि साबुन की कोमर्ते

[پڑی ہلالہک سماں کیوں]

کیوں ہے । لیکن ہاتھ کا بھاگ ہے کہ نہیں لیکن
ہے । جوڑ بھی کافی ہے جسٹے بھلے بھر جائے ہے کیونکہ
کیا مرتے نہیں پیر رہتے ہیں । میں سماں کا ہے
کہ بھریں سے سے پے نہیں گیرتے ہیں । پاہلے بھی بھریں سے
سے نہیں بلکہ پاک دل بکار سے پیر رہتے ہیں ।
پاپکو یہ ہے جوڑ بھر جائیں چاہیں ।
تھی کیا مرتے پیر سماں کیوں ।

[پڑی اسحق سالمی (امروہ):

چھوٹے ہوں صاحب ۔ ہوں ملستوں کو
اُس کے لئے مہارک پادھی جا سکتی ہے
جو انہوں نے ایم جنلسی ڈکلوف ہولے کے
بعد پہاڑ جس طرح سے ایڈم لستوں کے
میں سدھا رکھا ۔ لیکن مسجد کو دکھ
کے ساتھ کھدا پوتا ہے ۔ اور ہلید مسجد
بے کھلے کی کوئی ضرورت ہوئی نہ
اتوڑ لیکن اُس کے لئے کھلا ہے
وہا ہے کہ چونکہ سوکار کی طرف
سے سار بار یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ اب
اس میں نویں پوتی جاتی ہیں ۔ میں نے
اپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں ۔ میں نے
بھی کہا تھا اور اب یہ کہتا
ہوں کہ کمپونل ارکلائی ڈیھلر جو کہ
ہمارے ملک کو برباد کرنے پر تل چکی
تھیں اور جنہوں نے لات بابو کو شہید
کہا ۔ جیسا وہیں ارکلائی ڈیھلر ایسی
ڈیھست طالقیں خاموش ہیں
بھی ہوں ۔ صحیح ہے کہ وہ دب
نکی ہیں لیکن خاموش نہیں ہیں ۔
میں چہاں کا وہیں ہوں
وہیں پو 29/28 کی مذکوٰت میں
ایک ہیگاہہ کہا گوا ۔ جامع مسجد

کے نام کو قتل کیا گیا ۔ ایسے کہوں
جوں میں لسکی لندھی میں تھیں
چلیں گا ۔ میں آنکے پیس لکھ کو
بھوچ جکا ہوں لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ
جامع مسجد کے امام کو قتل کیوں
کہا گیا ۔ اگر مسلمانوں سے نفرت
تھی تو مسلمان قتل ائمہ جا سکتے
تھے لیکن مسجد کو کہا جائیا گھر ۔
یہ ہوا وو کھشیں ڈیک طور پر تھا ۔
کہ کسی طرح سے ہوا وو کھشیں ہو اور
وہ ایک اور قسیم تھا ۔ اسی لئے یہ کہا
کہا تھا ۔ اور اسکی وجہ یہ تھی کہ
بدقستی سے مواد آباد قدرستکت ہو
ایم جنلسی کے بعد آؤ ایس لیوس کے
لہدوں کی ڈاکتاڑی نہیں ہوتی ۔ وہاں
کے تاب لیکرس اس تستیرکت میں
بیٹھتے دیں ۔ اور چلددن تک تو وہ
دو اونٹھتے دیں ۔ اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ
وہاں جو اس وقت تستیرکت مسجد تھی
تھے اسکی ہمدردی آؤ لیوس ایس والوں
سے تھی اور یہاں تک کہا جاتا
ہے کہ وہ بھی بھلے آؤ ایس ایس
سے کلکٹریٹو دیں ۔ اسی سی
کو تصحیب کریں گے کہ یہ صرف آؤ
ایس ۔ ایس کے لوگوں کو وہاں پر
گرفتار ہی ہیں کہا گیا بلکہ آؤ ایس
ایس والوں کی فلیٹ کے اندر دو دو
دکھنیں آؤ ۔ ایک ایمونیوں کی چلتی
ہیں ۔ اور وہاں پر آرمز لہلات ایمونیوں
بکھرے دیں ۔ میں نے اپنکا جی سے

شکریت کی لوو شکریت کے بعد ہوں
لن کی دکانوں کو کھاصل نہیں کہا
کہا اور لئے لاسپاس ختم نہیں
کیجئے کئی - دکانوں کو صرف سدل کو
دیا گھا لوں لس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ
آر - ایس - ایس کے لیک ہوئے لیقو
کے ذریعے جملک سدل کے ہلک ایک
کاؤں میں اپنے دکانوں کا بہت ہے ایک
ہے تھاں میں جو گلوا کرا دیا جانا ہے -
اس کوں ۰۴۰ زمرو ۰۴۰ تو کئی
ہے ملکر اور مسجد بلانے کے لئے -
یہ خوشی کو بات ہے کہ وہاں ہو ملکر
بلوپا - لہان جب مسجد کے بلانے
کی بات آئی تو اس کے دوک دیا کوئا
اندا ہی نہیں - جو مسجد کے
متوكی تھے کہیر حسن بان کو قتل
کر دیا کوئا اور لہن خالیہ کوئی -
اسی کوں کے دلخواہ والوں دواڑا جامع
مسجد کے نامم صاحب کا قتل ہوڑا
ہے - جامع مسجد مدن بیج دنکے
ہاتھوں پکوا جادا ہے ایو جب یوہ اس
نے یوچھ تاجھ کی تو اسے کاؤں کے
دلمہ دالوں کے ذم بنائے کیا - اس موتیہ
یو مدن وہاں کی آنہوں گذار کو مبارکہ ان
دونکا وہاں کے کیا کہا وہاں کے ایس
ایس - بیو - وہاں کے کھلڑو اور
وہاں کے قی آئی جو کو مبارک دوں
کے انہوں نے بہت جذبی حالت پر
کاہو پا لیا ایو جھلکا ہولے ہے ووک

دیا - لیکنی - چھو میں صاحب میں
یہ کھونکا کہ یہ اگ کھوں بھی کسی
بھی وقت لکالو جا سکتی ہے -

آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ موقتوں کے اندر
مہاتما کنڈھی کی سیڑھی کو مورتیہ
بیونیووستی کے اندر توزن کی کوشش
کی کئی اور شاید اس کو توزا بھی
کوئا - اس میں آر - ایس - ایس ۳
ہانہ ہو سکتا ہے - آر - ایس -
والوں کی شاکرانہن وہاں لکھی ہوں -

اس کے بعد آپ دیکھئے کہ ہسٹا
گلوں کو مسجد کے مولو ڈا قاتل
ہوڑا ہے - اسی طرح سے ہولی سوڑا
کی مسجد کو جالیا جانا ہے - چار
ملکوں کی موٹیاں تزوی کئیں دھاں بان
لوو چھو مون صاحب ایسے ملکوں
کی موٹیاں تزوی کئیں دھاں بان
ہلکو کے جانے کی ہمت نہیں ہے -
ایسی چنگوں کی موٹیاں تزوی
ہوئی ہیاتی کئیں - اسی مطلب
کیا تھا ؟ نہ کہا یہ تھا کہ
کسی طرح سے ہڈا ڈشن یوہلائی جانے
ایو وہاں کے ڈا بلڈ آرڈر کو قستوب
کیا جائے - مجھے ذکر کے ساتھ کہدا یو تا
ہے کہ وہاں پر آر (ایس - ایس) کے
لگوں کو ابھی تک گرفتار نہیں کیا
گھا ہے - ابھو تک آر - ایس - ایس
کے لوگ ایک گوم دھے ہوں - اس
بیوی کانسپریس کا پلاٹ لکھا جس
سے سدل کی نیک نامی پر ملک
کا جو قہکا لگا ہے وہ دیو ہے -

[شیعی اسمجاق سلمانی]
 میں ایک بات لو کہا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ مزاداً بlad دستبرکت ہبکو اتر
 ہے اور سابل تعلقہ ہبکو اتر ہے -
 مزاداً بlad کی مسجد میں سوٹ کا
 گوشہ پورک، پھلکا گہا جس سے لوگ
 پراووک ہوں لیکن میں ودان کی
 انہاریت کی تعریف کوون کا کہ انہوں نے
 اس کو ہتھا دیا اور لیکوں کو پراووک
 نہیں ہونے دیا - میں وہاں کہ
 مسلمانوں کی تعریف کوون کا لس لئے کہ
 وہ پراووک نہیں ہوئے - آ - لیس -
 ایس - اور دوسروں کمہونل آرکلائیٹھ کی
 اس طرح کی حکومتوں کو اپنے کہ
 نگ بہداشت کوینیگی?
 ہدایت ہدایت چلے ڈئے ہیں - انہوں
 نے سروسوں میں (بیزرویشن کی
 بات ہوئی ہے - ایک بات کی طرف
 میں اپنی کوچہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں -
 میں لے اس بات کو کلسلیتھ کھٹکی
 میں کائی بڑا آہا ہے - ہاؤس میں
 پہلی بار میں کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 دفتروں میں اور خاص طور پر نوچی
 کی جگہوں - اونچی جگہوں پر بھی
 ہوتا ہوگا — شیدیولڈ کاست بارہ ترائیز
 کے لوگوں کے ساتھ تے تکمیراہش
 (ائندہاڑ) برتا ہے جانا ہے - لیکن
 اقلیتوں کے ساتھ اور خاص طور سے
 مسلمان مائدویٹھ کے ساتھ بوا تکمیراہش
 برتا جاتا ہے - دفتروں کے دفتروں
 میں اپنے جانش آن سے وہ اپنے کو
 خالی پرے ہونے ملیں گے - کہہ دیا

چلنا ہے کہ تاہل لوگ میں سے
 نہیں آئے ہیں میں جاننا چاہتا
 ہوں کہا چوں فوج اور تھہری اور
 چونوی کاٹر کے لئے ہیں وہ تاہل نہیں
 ہے ہیں - ہمارے دھنما کامروق، امروش
 اور لے آپکو ایک بڑے میں مانگ کی
 ہے کہ مسلم مائدویٹھ کے لئے بھی کوتا
 فکس کہا جانا چاہئے - میں مانگ
 کوتا ہوں کہ اکیاں سوکریوں میں
 ہی کوتا فکس آرٹے سے کام نہیں چلے
 کاپہلکسینکٹو کی نوکریاں جو میں انہیں
 اور پرائیویتیسینکٹو کے جو کارخانے ہیں
 اور جو نپ کی مدد کو دوامی دے
 ہوئے ہیں ان میں ہو کوتا آپ فکس
 کبھی - وہن مسام نام کو کوئی جھن
 نہیں ہے - قی سی ایم کا جو فریتاں
 ہوئے کوئے کا ہے اور جس پر کوڑاں
 دویڈ لگا ہے اس میں میں آپ سے
 جائز ہا چاہتا ہوں کہ مسلم مائدویٹھ
 دیلوچس مائدویٹھ کے کالے آدمی
 ہوں - ایک بھو نہیں ہوگا -
 مہاوشتر دالہ بھی جو کہہ دے
 نہ ان دو پیورت کوئے ہونے میں، کہا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ مہربانی کوئے مسلم
 مائدویٹھ کے ساتھ جو 28 سال سے
 تکمیراہش کہا گیا ہے اس کو بلد
 کہا جائے اور جھن ماسوڈ دامشورو داؤ
 نے مسروہ دیا ہے ان کے لئے کوتا فکس
 ہا جائے سوکاں سوکریوں میں بھی
 پہلک لور پرالہیت میکٹو کے کارخانوں
 میں ہیں - مائدویٹھ سکولو جو میں ان

نک میں دوسرو کھوئتی کے آنسی
لکھ جاتے ہیں کہا ان کے لئے آپ
کو لس کھوئتی کے آنسی نہیں ملتے

میں سوکار کا شکر گذلو ہوں گے
لہس نے قیمتیں کرانے کی کوشش
کی ہے ۔ کچھ چھڑاں کی قیمتیں ٹھیک
ہیں ہیں بھیت میں آئیں ہوں
کلسویش فرمانڈستریپلٹس کو دیئے ہیں ۔
لیکن اندھرہ قل مکڑ کی قیمتیں نہیں
کو روپی ہیں سہ کہا گیا تھا ۔ کہ
سابق کی قیمتیں [گیریں گئیں ۔ مہری
اطلقع یہ ہے کہ نہیں کوں ہیں ۔
لور ہیں کئی انڈسٹریل مکڑ ہیں ! جس
کی قیمتیں نہیں کو روپی ہیں ۔
میں سمجھو جتا ہوں کہ اورپولو یہ یہ
نہیں کوہن گئیں ۔ بھلے ہیں ایکووو سے
نہیں بلکہ پکو ہفتکو سے کوئی قیمتیں ۔
آئکو اپنے جد و جہد جاری رکھلو
چاہئے ۔ تیری ۔ قیمتیں گئے مکملیں گئیں ۔

ज्यो नानेश्वर द्विवेही (मठनीश्वर) :
मैं गृह यंत्रालय की बजट मायो का समर्थन
करता हूँ।

विठ्ठले लिंगों आपातकालीन स्विति की श्रेष्ठता की नहीं थी। उसका देव की स्विति पर अमृत अच्छा ब्रह्माद पड़ा है। इस शोवका के पहले जिस तरह की स्विति पूरा हो गई वही उसकी अमृत के साधिदों ने चर्चा की है और अमृत सी बत्तें कही हैं। इस शोवका के बारे हम विवेदित शारित का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। कल-भारतवालों में ठीक कोरा हो रहा है। स्वरूप कर्मिक शास्त्रियोंके बत रहे हैं। उत्पादन

बढ़ रहा है। बहुत सी वस्तुओं के बारे कम हुए हैं। कम से कम यह विवरित तो हो जिस तरह वाम कम हो कर पहले विर अव उठ जाते तो वह जीव भव नहीं रही है। जिकिन बहुत सी जीव हैं जिन के बारे कम होने चाहिए जिकिन नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्नामार्गिक तत्वों द्वारा बहुत से जो अनैतिक काम किए जाते हैं उन में कमी पाई है लेकिन अब योड़े दिनों से देखने में ज्ञा रहा है कि डॉक्टरिया जगह जगह बड़े रही हैं, खाल तीर से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में। यह डॉक्टरिया दो स्थानों पर ज्यादा हो रही हैं। रात को जो बस और ट्रक चलते हैं और रात को जो रेल-गाड़िया चलते हैं उनपर इन प्रकार के मारकमण हो रहे हैं। इस तरक्क स्तरातर का व्यापार जाना चाहिए कि इस पर फिल्म तरह से विवरण किया जा सकेगा।

जहां तक प्रान्तीय सरकार के काम है, केन्द्रीय स्तर के विभागों पर तो अच्छा अमर पड़ रहा है लेकिन प्रान्तीय स्तर के विभागों पर डलना असर नहीं पड़ रहा है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार ने 1 लाख से अधिक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पैशान देने की व्यवस्था की है, यह बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। वास्तव में जिन लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया था, उस समय की लड़ाई में वे लोग बर्बाद हुए थे, उनकी सम्पत्ति नीलाम हुई थी, वह कुछ ऐसा काम नहीं कर सकते जो कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़ती। स्वराज्य के बाद उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं और उनकी हालत दयनीय हो गई थी। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरक़ि गम्भीर भाव 1 लाख से ज्यादा इस प्रकार के आदित्यों को कम जैसे कम 200 रुपये मद्दहार पैकड़ लेने की और उनके आक्रियों को सहायता देने की

[बी नारेवर द्विवेदी]

बी न्यूस्ला की गई है, उससे उनके बीच आ गया है और उन्होंने महसूस किया है कि स्वतन्त्रता वंशाम में जो उन्होंने हिस्ता लिया था, अब उनकी बड़ाई और उनका अन्तिम जीवन सुख से बीतेगा।

सरकार ने जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि 5 हजार रुपये से ऊपर जिनकी आमदनी है उनको पैशन नहीं मिलेगी। उनमें से बहुत से विद्यान-सभा और सोक-सभा के सदस्य भी हैं, जाहे उनकी संख्या बड़ी ही होती है लेकिन उन पर भी यह विद्या लगा दी गई है, सरकार को इस मामले पर विवार करना चाहिए। 8 हजार रुपये से नीचे को आमदनी वालों को जो कर की छूट दी गई है, उसी प्रकार से इनमें भी जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति 8 हजार से नीचे की हो, उनको भी पैशन देने की सुविधा कर दें तो अच्छा होगा।

राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को बहुत पहले संविधान में स्वीकार किया गया था, लेकिन आज भी उसी अंदेजी का बोलबाला है, जिसको कभी का हट जाना चाहिये था। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो अंदेजी के बातावरण में उस समय पले और वे आज भी अंदेजी का पल लेकर उसको हाथी बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। वे हिन्दी के आने में बड़ी रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में काफी प्रयास हुआ है, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे विभाग हैं, और बहुत सी ऐसी रिपोर्टें हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो केवल अंदेजी में ही आती हैं। उनके हिन्दी में आने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

व्यवस्था तो आज यह है कि हिन्दी के जो पल आये, उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में और अंदेजी के पलों का उत्तर अंदेजी में आये, मगर बहुत अंती लोग अभी भी

हिन्दी में ऐसे यहे पहाँ का उत्तर अंदेजी में ही देते हैं। इस 'तरफ' सरकार को ज्ञान देना चाहिये।

बी दुना उराव (जलपाईगुड़ी) : सभापति महोदय, गृह-विभागीय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे द्वाइबल की गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन के कई कारण हैं। हमारे द्वाइबल अचल में शराब की बिक्री होती है और वहाँ हड्डि द्वारा बोकी की जमीन से ही जीविका का अंजन होता है। इसी बात है कि जिका की कमी और प्रशासन में बहुत दिनों तक न रहना।

जितने भी द्वाइबल भेज्वे बोक चुके हैं, उन्होंने हमारे द्वाइबल अचल में शराब की बिक्री के बारे में काफ़ी कहा है इस सिलसिल में मैं बगास के उत्तरी अचल के चाय बागान और असम के चाय बागान का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ चाय बागान में जो तलब होता है, उसका कम-से-कम 50 प्रतिशत तो शराब में ही चला जाता है और बागानों के लेवर लाइन में शराब की बिक्री होता है। इस तरह से उन लोगों की काफ़ी हानि हो रही है।

इसी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला है, वहा देखने में यह आया है कि आदिवासियों का जो पर्व होता है, उस दिन वहाँ आदिवासियों के यहाँ 50 हा या कट्टेकर 100 रुपये की शराब रख देते हैं, कोई जाहे वीये या न वीये। इसलिये हम लोगों को, जो कट्टेकर द्वारा शराब की बिक्री की जाती है, उसे बहुत तकलीफ होती है। हमारे सोक सभा या राष्ट्र-सभा के बेमदरों के मन में बड़ी तकलीफ है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह द्वाइबल अचल प्राकृतिक पालिका को असी से जल्दी लाये। यदि होम निमिटर राज्यों

पर प्राहिविकान शिक्षियों को जल्दी से जल्दी लाए करने के लिए दबाव डालें, तो हमारा काल्पना हो सकता है।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, कल एक अक्सराई बवेश्वन के उत्तर में श्री मोहसिन ने खाली कि 1973-74 में द्राइवल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी। उन के अनुसार, क्लास 1 से 5 तक में 28,85,000 क्लास 6 से 7 तक में 4,09,000 और क्लास 9 से 11 तक में 1,80,000 विद्यार्थी थे। इसका अतलब यह है कि हम लोगों को जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, उस में कुछ बुटि है। जब तक प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं किया जावेगा, तब तक हम लोगों की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। विधिश प्रदेशों में रहने वाले द्राइवल्ज की अपनी अपनी भाषाएँ हैं। जैसे, बंगाल में हम लोग बंगाल पढ़ते हैं, नार्थ बंगाल के अंचल में हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं और उडीसा में उडिया पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन हम लोगों की ओर की भाषा अलग है और हमारा एक्सेट अलग होता है।

अगर सरकार प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे, नवी द्राइवल लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रसार हो सकता है। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन एक्ट के अनुसार, हर जातीस विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक टीचर होना चाहिए। लेकिन द्राइवल विद्यार्थी अधिक होते हैं और उन में हिमाचल से टीचर कम होते हैं, इसलिए टीचर उन को अछड़ते; न रह नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं। उन का एक्सेट भी नियम होता है। अपर स्टेज में हमारे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़नी जा रही है। इसलिए प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर क्लास 1 से क्लास 10 तक अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाये और भाषा का अच्छा ज्ञान दिया जाये, तो हमारे विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

कल श्री श्रीम बेहता ने कहा कि द्राइवल्ज का कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है। इस का कारण

है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा ठीक ढंग से नहीं दी जा रही है जब नीचे के हमारी शिक्षा अच्छी होनी और विद्यार्थियों को भाषा का अच्छा ज्ञान होना तभी वे अच्छे नम्बर से सकेंगे। अगर कोई विद्यार्थी बड़े हिंदौजन में मेट्रोकूलेजन परीक्षा पास करता है तो वह कालेज कैसे जा पायेगा? इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि नीचे के स्तर की शिक्षा में सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, आप बार-बार अंटी बजाते हैं इस सेवाओं मुश्किल हो जाती है। अगर हमारा कोई विद्यार्थी मामूली बी० ए० पास करता है तो वह प्राई० ए० एम० या प्राई० पी० एम० में कैसे आ सकता है, जब उसकी भाषा तगड़ी न हो? इस लिए नीचे की शिक्षा में सुधार करना चाहिए। कम से कम जहाँ द्राइवल्ज हैं वहाँ 20 विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक टीचर होना चाहिए ताकि वह उन को ठीक बरह में पढ़ा सके। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में एक द्राइवल विद्यार्थी एम० ए०मे काट्टे क्लास प्राइस्ट आया है, क्याकि अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ने के कारण उस की फ़ाउडेशन अच्छी थी।

इतने कम समय में मैं कैसे बोल सकता हूँ? इसलिए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrang-Pur): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry for 1976-77. I cannot but say a few words about the emergency because maintenance of law and order is the main responsibility of the Home Ministry. I do not want to repeat the effects brought about by the emergency. I support the emergency, which has given good results to the country.

Now a word about pensions in tribal areas. I come from a predominantly tribal area where about 150 to 200 persons are getting freedom fighters' pension. I am also very fortunate to get that pension. But again,

[Shri K. Pradhan]

we are very sorry to say that most of the deserving persons could not get this pension. One late Shri Lakhan Leyak who was sentenced to death, could not be given pension because he had neither wife nor daughter and his son is not eligible for pension. I am grateful to the Hon. Home Minister for sanctioning Rs. 2500 to him. In some special circumstances, even a son should be given pension. I wrote to the Home Minister about this. I would again request the Minister to consider his case and give him pension.

A number of persons were killed in firing by the Britishers during 1942. Their applications are still pending in the Secretariat because there is no documentary evidence about those killings. Some people with bullet injuries are still alive but they are not getting any pension because of lack of documentary evidence.

There is exploitation in the matter of tribal development. According to the latest policy of the Government, it has been decided that the exploitation should be put an end to and social and economic development should be geared up as early as possible. The long term policy of the Government is to narrow the gap between the tribal development and development in other areas. Here we have given topmost priority to exploitation. There are two types of exploitations. One is money-lending by private parties and the other is excise policy of the Government. About money-lending the State Governments have passed a legislation to the effect and the money-lenders have been restricted to lend money. But the difficulty is that in the absence of credit institutions, these tribal people who are very poor, go personally and approach the money-lenders and take loans from them. So, there is no end to this trouble. That is why, as reported by the Bhaktha Committee, I suggest to the hon. Minister to spend more money immediately on credit cum marketing societies and start these

institutions as early as possible so that credit can be given to the people and their produce can be marketed profitably.

About this liquor policy, the Dhebar Committee has described it as a source of exploitation in the tribal areas. This should be put an end to. These two things should be stopped fully. This was supported by the Force appointed by the Planning Commission in the year 1973, and admitted by the Central Prohibition Committee on 26-3-1974. It was also accepted by the Conference of the ministers in charge of scheduled castes and backward classes in the States. The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has mentioned these things in his report for the years 1971-73. I am quoting three sentences, occurring separately, in that report:

"One of the most important single factors for the economic ruination of the tribal people has been the sale of liquor from the distilleries and their branches located conveniently near the villages. The distillery-owners have appointed agents in almost all the villages away from the distilleries, to sell on cash or exchange liquor with agricultural and minor forest produce."

Again:

"The point to be noted in this regard is that for every rupee the State earns as revenue from excise, the actual burden on the tribal is 4 to 5 times."

Lastly,

"Some recent studies tend to show that higher State revenues of excise are positively correlated to higher incidence of indebtedness and land alienation."

In conclusion, I would say that if the Government gives more money for economic development without troubling the pockets of the tribals, it will be of no use. No economic development will take place. It will leak; it is just like pouring water on a container having a big hole. It will strike no balance at the end. So I request the hon. Minister to give priority to stopping this exploitation; and then to give money for development.

बी औकार लालोबेला (कोटा) : मैं दो नीच सुनाव लेकर ही आपना चालच ममाप्त कर दगा। पहली बात तो मह है कि 1965 में किसावा कार्पूला लैपार किया गया था और हर दसवां को रिरोट लेकर ही गई थी। लेकिन कई राज्यों ने उसको माना और कई राज्यों ने उसको नहीं माना। वह मन्त्रालय ने हिन्दी के लिए 165 केन्द्र लोगों हैं लेकिन 60 करोड़ जनता के लिए वह कुछ भी नहीं है। इसलिए इन केन्द्रों को प्रशिक्षण संस्था में लेकर आया जाना चाहिए। अभी जिन राज्यों ने काम कर नहीं किया है उनको यहां से काम करते की हितायत दी जाये। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्रश्न तो हिन्दी में होने हैं लेकिन जो गिरोट है वह प्रश्नेको में आती है। और कल तो प्रश्न पत्र भी आयेगी मैं ही मिला, हिन्दी में नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जेड्यूल काम्ट के हास्टलों के अंदर 20 साल पहले से जो रेट चला था रहा है उसको को जो 60-70-80-80 कपय दिया जा रहा था वही रेट आज भी चल रहा है। इस में उत का लाल लाला नहीं है। इसलिए इस रकम को महसूला बदलें।

जेड्यूल काम्ट हास्टलों में जो सुपरिंटेंट हों वे भी जेड्यूल काम्ट होने चाहए। जो जेड्यूल काम्ट के प्रोफेसर हों उन को ही जेड्यूल काम्ट हास्टल में सुपरिंटेंट रखना चाहिए।

जेड्यूल काम्ट के लिए जो आप मकान बनाते हैं उनके लिए जो बस्तियां बनाते हैं वह बीच शहर में बनाई जानी चाहिए। यह न हो कि दूर बालग उन की बस्ती बना दी जाए लोग कहे कि यह हरिजनों की बस्ती है। इसी प्रकार जो जेड्यूल काम्ट और आदिवासीओं के होस्टल्स अलग-अलग होने हैं वह अलग न हो कर सम्मिलित होने चाहिए। आप उन की बस्तियां बीच शहर में बसायें और सम्मिलित होस्टल बनाएं।

जो आप कदम उठा रहे हैं जैसे कि एक कदम बंधक मजदूरी को समाप्त करने के लिए उदाया इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि एक महीने के बाद ग्राम्यान में लालों मजदूर बेकार हो जाएंगे। उन के लिए रोजी रोटी क, कोई रास्ता नहीं है क्योंकि आप के कानून के हिन्दाव से ममी लोग उन को अलग कर देंगे। नर्सिंजा यह होगा कि वे भूखों मरेंगे। वे हट तो जाएंगे लेकिन उन के लिए मजदूरी कहां है? इसी तरह से जित छोटे किसानों को आपने जड़ीने दी है उन के पास लेनी करने के कोई साधन नहीं है। तो वे लोटकर फिर उन्हीं के हालों लग जाएंगे। तो उन को साधन सम्पर्क करना चाहिए।

एक जात में और कहना चहता हूँ— आप ने तब राज्यों को हरिजन [कृष्णाज के लिए

[बी औकार नाम लेरका]

इष्या दिया है, पहले से ज्वादा दिया है, लेकिन राजस्वान को 1973-74, 1974-75 में जितना रुपया दिया था, उस से इस बर्ष कम दिया है। मैं आप के सामने आंकड़े रख कर बतलाता हूँ -

राज्य का नाम	1974-75	1975-76
	में	में
दिया गया	दिया जायगा।	
(लाख रु० में)		(लाख रु० में)
1. आंध्रप्रदेश	231.00	225.00
2. असाम	115.00	100.00
3. बिहार	210.00	275.00
4. कर्णाटक	200.00	225.00
5. केरल	75.00	80.00
6. मध्यप्रदेश	260.00	275.00
7. महाराष्ट्र	265.00	275.00
8. मणिपुर	25.00	30.00
9. उडीसा	60.00	100.00
10. पंजाब	297.00	422.00
11. राजस्थान	61.00	60.00

आप देखिये राजस्थान का 61 लाख से 60 लाख कर दिया। क्या राजस्थान में हिं-जन और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग नहीं रहते। अगर आप हरिजन कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो इस पैमे को बढ़ाइये।

सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये आपने 40 लाख रुपया दिया है— इसमें कम नहीं होगा। हरिजनों के पास जो मैला ढोने की द्रालिया है, वे ठीक नहीं हैं, उन से मैला गिरता हुआ जाता है। अगर आप इस प्रथा को देख से समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो

उन को मैला ढोने के लिये अच्छी दूसिया दीजिये। दूसरी बात आप यह कीजिये कि फैला सिस्टम कम्पलेटरी कर दीजिये। जब तक फैला सिस्टम की लैट्रीन नहीं होती, नद्दा पास नहीं होगा। अगर आप ऐड्मूल कास्ट्स का उत्थान चाहते हैं तो खुले दिल से उन की भवद करें, बर्ना यह सब कामज पर ही रह जायगा।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I want to speak only on one or two points, for want of time.

A word about emergency. The impact of emergency is very good. But I would like to submit that the security measures have to be tightened. Because, only very recently dynamite was discovered in Ahmedabad. This shows that the anti-social elements are still active throughout India. Therefore, still stronger measures have to be taken by Government; otherwise, something untoward may happen.

Then I would come to pension for freedom fighters. Only this morning, the Deputy Minister, Shri Mohsin, was referring to the difficulties and complications in the matter of granting pension to freedom fighters in some cases. I wanted to discuss this matter in greater detail but I am not able to do so for want of time. I come from Manipur, which is one of the far-flung States of the country. Manipur is one of the States where the freedom struggle by the INA took place, the INA which was founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Now a memorial has been erected at a place called Moirang. During that struggle there was firing in Kohima and Moirang nearby areas. The sacrifice made by the people at that time in the struggle for independence should not be forgotten today. The whole of Manipur was involved in this struggle. But I am

not suggesting that every Manipuri should have the right to claim political pension. That is not so. Only a few of them, who were actually involved in the struggle, who received bullet injuries and have marks of bullet injuries on their bodies, only they are entitled to political pension. Though this was announced by the Prime Minister four years ago, still all the cases of Manipur have not been looked into. Of course, when I try to look at the overall situation in the country, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister and the Ministry for the pains they have taken in the matter of granting pensions to the freedom fighters. In Manipur some of them have received this benefit, but the majority have not. I do not know what has happened to their applications and whether they are pending. It takes four or five days from the interior of our State for an application to submit and to reach its destination. This difficulty must also be realised. I do not know whether these applications, whose whereabouts are not known, were received by the Ministry or are lying somewhere else. I wanted to bring this aspect of the matter to the notice of the hon. Minister.

On going through the Report, I find that the schemes for the welfare of the children of the freedom fighters have not yet been formulated in some States, and where they have been formulated, have not been executed. So, if the Ministry takes more interest in this problem, our freedom fighters will be adequately honoured.

In the field of the propagation of Hindi also the progress has not been very satisfactory. The orders of the Home Ministry have not been carried out very satisfactorily at the State levels. Hindi which is the national language has got to be made more popular. Its importance is so great that one is tempted to say that it should be imposed. A voluntary organisation has

been set up in my State of Manipur too called the Tribal Hindi Prachar Sabha. It has been in existence for nine years now. This organisation has been demanding aid and assistance from the Ministry concerned. Though it has been given some help, it is not adequate. If such voluntary organisations which exist today in the different parts of the country are helped, I think the time will be shortened in spreading Hindi throughout the length and breadth of the country.

I do not want to say anything on the problems of the tribals and scheduled castes, but I must take this opportunity of thanking the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for the policy that she has adopted for the betterment of the lot of the tribals and the skill with which the Governments have been implementing them. In the Constitution there is a provision that after 10 years the reservation for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in Parliament and the legislatures should be dispensed with provided they are raised to the level of the other communities. It has been extended for the third time now and, for this, I congratulate the Prime Minister.

So far as the tribal welfare is concerned, the policy that has been continued till today is the same policy that was contained in the heart of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He laid down five principles. Firstly, the tribal people should be allowed to develop according to their own genius. Nothing should be imposed on them. They should be encouraged to develop their own tradition and cultural institutions. Secondly, the tribals' right in land and forests should be respected. Thirdly, we should not judge the result by statistics or the amount of money spent on the tribals. Fourthly, we should not over-administer these areas with multiplicity of schemes, and rather work through, not in rivalry to, their social and cultural institutions.

(Shri Pachai Maran):

We should judge them by the human character that is evolved. Fifthly, we should train and build up a team of tribal people so that they can become the administrators themselves in their own field of interest. Of course, in the beginning, some technical persons may be sent there. That may be necessary. But the number of technical persons should not be introduced to tribal territories. The tribal people themselves should be encouraged to take their due place in the administration of the nation in their own field of interest.

Today, we talk about the welfare of tribal people and other backward communities. But we should not forget one thing. The most important thing is this. I must say, without the development of these communities, we cannot claim an overall development of the country. Simply making schemes and spending money on them will not do. What I personally feel is that towards the development of the tribal community, we

have to attend to some of the important aspects of their life—psychological, social, cultural, economical and political. Without the development of all these aspects of their existence, the development of the tribal people will be lop-sided.

In conclusion, once again, I congratulate the hon. Minister and thank him for the schemes and the amounts that have been allotted for the welfare of the tribal community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

16.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 2, 1976/Chaitra 13, 1986 (Saka).