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Agrahayana 12, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 12, Wednesday, December 3, 1980 Agrahayana 12, 1992 (Sat.)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 229 to 233, 239 and 242	1—37
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 234, 237 and 240.	37—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2193 to 2202, 2204 to 2240, 2242 to 2356 , 2358 to 2361, 2363 to 2377 and 2379 to 2392.	41—257
<i>Re. Adjournment Motions</i>	257—263
Papers laid on the Table	263—265
Statements of Public Accounts Committee	265—266
Messages from Rajya Sabha	266—267
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions :	
Eleventh Report	267
Business Advisory Committee :	
Ninth Report	267—268
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81—Statement Presented	268
Matters under rule 377 :	
(i) Suspension of certain train services in some areas of Gujarat due to shortage of coal. <i>Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhari</i>	268—269
(ii) Railway services in Lakhimpur District of U.P. <i>Shrimati Usha Verma</i>	269—270
(iii) Supply of essential raw materials to Southern Zone <i>Shri K. Arjunan</i>	270—271
(iv) Deplorable condition of the employees of Messrs. Giovanala-Binny, Ltd., Cochin due to lock-out <i>Shri Xavier Arakal</i>	271

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

(v) Need for declaring Urdu as a second official language in Uttar Pradesh	271-272
<i>Shri Zainul Basher</i>	
(vi) Late-running of trains	272-273
<i>Shri Ramavtar Shastri</i>	
(vii) <i>Re. Job and other reservations for Backward Classes</i>	273
<i>Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap</i>	

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill -

Motion to Consider -

Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	274-276
Shri T. R. Shamanna	276-282
Shri H. K. L. Bhagat	283-287
Shri Surya Narayan Singh	287-288

Resignation by Member -

(<i>Shri Jagannath Pahadia</i>)	289
-----------------------------------	-----

Motion *Re. Situation arising out of recent Communal Riots* -

Shri B. V. Desai	289-302
Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan	302-311
Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia	311-320
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	320-331
Shri Malik M. M. A. Khan	330-339
Shri Jagjivan Ram	331-351
Shri H. K. L. Bhagat	351-359
Shri Era Mohan	359-362
Shri P. Namgyal	362-369
Shri Ram Jethmalani	369-375
Shri Arif Mohammad Khan	375-387
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	387-393
Shri Indrajit Gupta	393-404
Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai	405-412
Shri Ashfaq Hussain	412-417
Shri Ram Nagina Misra	417-421
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	422-425
Shri R. S. Sparrow	425-428
Shri Abdul Samad	428-431
Shri Tariq Anwar	431-434

	COLUMNS
Shri Chitta Basu	434—436
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	438—442
Shri Zainul Basher	442—448
Shri Muzaffar Hussain	448—45
Dr. A.U. Azmi	455—459
Dr. Golam Yazdani	459—461
Shri Jalil Abbasi	461—464
Shri Saminuddin	464—467
Shri Zail Singh	467—478

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 3, 1980/Agra-
hayana 12, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order on the question of the Business of the House. The questions relating to the Ministry of Industry have been shifted to next week. When the Parliament Session is on, the Minister goes away. No doubt, a corrigendum has been issued, but all the questions relating to the Ministry of Industry have been shifted to next week, because it is inconvenient to the Minister. Is the Parliament subordinate to the Minister of Industry?

MR. SPEAKER: I did it with the...
(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did he not authorise the other Minister to answer them?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is a very pertinent question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very humiliating.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of humiliation. This was done on the request and with the consent of the member concerned who had put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the practice? The practice is that the Minister who has to reply a question can authorise the other Minister to reply on his behalf. A whole lot has been shifted.

MR. SPEAKER: Without the consent of the member I did not do it. I took the consent of the member concerned whether he would like that it can also be replied by some other Minister. Then I did it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who is the concerned member?

MR. SPEAKER: The member concerned is who has put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Once a question is tabled, it becomes the property of the House. Let us set it right. Once a question is tabled, it has become the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, but it is coming on the 10th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why wholesale shifting? Why should not the other Minister reply? (Interruptions). This is too much. (Interruptions). Then what happens today is that there is a void. On 10th, there will be over-crowding.

MR. SPEAKER: There was no question of over-crowding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think (Interruptions). Let us go with the business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not allow these things; do not make the Parliament subservient to the Prime Minister's Secretariat. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, this is improper. (Interruptions). This is most improper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is most unfortunate. It is a surrender to bureaucracy.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of surrender, whatsoever. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying I have never seen it—the wholesale questions have been shifted (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that you have not seen it. I am presiding. I am doing it with my due conscience.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are setting a new precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a new precedent. You kindly ask your Secretariat to produce one example.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have; I think so. Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma.

Special drive against unlicensed arms

***229. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the State Governments to launch a special drive against the unlicensed arms and their illegal manufacturer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments with regard thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The State Governments were asked in September-October, 1980 to launch a special drive to unearth unlicensed arms. A statement listing the important suggestions conveyed to the State Governments in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. The replies received so far indicate that the State Governments have reacted positively to these suggestions.

Statement

Important suggestions conveyed to State Governments regarding unearthing of illicit arms and ammunition

(i) A small cell may be created in the Police Headquarters exclusively for tackling the problem of unlicensed manufacture, sale and possession of arms, ammunition and explosives;

(ii) All Sub-Divisional Police Officers and all officers incharge of Police Stations may be directed to make special efforts to unearth unlicensed manufacture and sale of fire arms and ammunition;

(iii) Suitable rewards may be given to police officers for commendable work done by them in this behalf. Suitable cash rewards may also be given to individuals giving information leading to the recovery of unlicensed arms and explosives, the identity of such persons being kept secret; and

(iv) The question of giving amnesty to those who voluntarily surrender unlicensed weapons within a reasonable period of time to be fixed by the State Governments may be considered.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : ग्राम्यक महोदय, सारे देश में हथियार बहुत जोरों से बनने शुरू हो गये हैं और इवर-उधर क्रिमिनल उन को खारीद कर उन का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, विदेशों से भी हथियार आ रहे हैं, और उस पर भी कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है। यभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को यह खबर गई है कि इस मामले में सतर्कतापूर्वक काम लें और इस को समाप्त करने के लिये या घर पकड़ करने के लिये इत्तजाम किये जायें। सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि इस के लिए सैल्स स्थापित किए गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों ने इस पर क.न सी

कार्यवाही की है ? जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, कोई कार्यवाही अब तक नहीं हो सकी है और घट्टले में यह काम जारी है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कार्यवाही तो हुई है और इसी लिए इल्लीगल आमंज़ पकड़े गये हैं और इल्लीगल आमंज़ बनाने वाली फैक्टरियां भी यू० पी० और बिहार में पकड़ी गई हैं ।

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण रखा है, उस में कहा गया है कि मध्य धानों और सब-डिवीजनल पुलिस आफिर्स को इस बारे में सतर्क किया गया है । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि धर-पकड़ में कुछ हथियार निकले हैं । क्या सरकार बना सकती है कि वे हथियार कहाँ-कहाँ निकले हैं—कहाँ पर बम, कहाँ पर बारूद और कहाँ पर रिवाल्वर पकड़े गये हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अक्टूबर, 1980 में 216 पिस्टल्ज 1 रिवाल्वर्ज, 7 राइफल्ज, 6 एम. बी. बी एल. गन्ज, 5 डी बी बी एल गन्ज और 276 कार्टरिज भिले हैं, खासकर यू० पी० बिहार और पंजाब में ।

MR. SPEAKER: Before the Hon. Member puts the next supplementary I may inform the august House that yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee, we were of the consensus that no Question should be given more than 8 minutes. So, please confine yourselves particularly to this time-limit, so that we can have more of Questions.

Now, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : बगैर नाइसेन्स के हथियारों के खिलाफ जो अभियान चलाया गया है, क्या इस के अतिरिक्त इस प्रकार की भी जिकायतें हैं कि एक ही नाइसेन्स पर कई बगैर नाइसेन्स के लास्ट लोगों के पास हैं, और क्या इस प्रकार की भी जिकायतें हैं कि पिछले तीन बजे में ऐसे अवांछनीय

और असामाजिक तत्वों को नाइसेन्स दिये गये थे, जिन का पिछला क्रिमिनल रिकार्ड है ? उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में तत्कालीन उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने यह जवाब दिया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में जिन अवांछनीय और असामाजिक तत्वों को उनके क्रिमिनल रिकार्ड के बावजूद नाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं, खास तौर से कार्बाइड के, क्या सरकार उन के नाइसेन्स रद्द कराने की कार्यवाही करेगी । . . .

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने पहले बताया है कि हम ने इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है । हम सारी पालिसी को रिव्यू कर रहे हैं । हम आमंज़ एक्ट में भी कुछ एमेंटमेंट्स ना रहे हैं ।

मैंने श्री वर्मा के क्वेश्चयन के जवाब में जो बताया है, उस में थोड़ी गलती है । मेरे पास यह इन्कार्मेंशन आ गई है । : :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिटेल में न जाइये ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : ये आमंज़ पकड़े गये हैं :—

Andhra Pradesh, Arms seized: 43.

Haryana: Guns—12.

Pistols—176.

Revolver—1.

Knives—11.

Barchas—17.

Swords—3.

During October 1980, 236 cases were registered or action taken under the Arms Act.

Himachal Pradesh: Total number of arms seized: 69. During 1980, 236 cases were taken up.

Punjab: Pistols/Revolver (Desi) 140; Pistols/Revolver (Foreign made) 76....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a routine thing....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Cartridges—276. Then, regarding Tri-Pura Arms 254. Upto 10-10-80. Then regarding U.P. arms seized: 1,812. We have Bombs 9, Grenades 14, Cartridges 4757. Sir, regarding Delhi, Pistol/Revolver—50, knives daggers—766. Cartridges 197....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, Mr. Makwana, you need not read the whole of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the mischief is done mainly through two items. One is explosives, for which you require potassium chloride and certain barium chemicals—I could not tell you because I do not know science much—and the other is steel, for the manufacture of fire arms both single shaft and multiple shaft. Will the hon. Minister please tell us whether they are trying to catch the root cause? Potassium chloride cannot be produced in the roadside factories. How are these people getting explosives, potassium chloride and things like that? One truck-load of potassium chloride was caught red-handed in Calcutta. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special effort is being made to draw up an exhaustive list of sources of raw materials and the manufacturing units which have the equipment for production of fire arms and fire guns?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said that all efforts are being made to seize illegal arms and the sources from which they come, including the raw materials.

Loss of life to police in communal riots

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*231. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) the number of police officials and constables injured or who lost their lives during the communal riots from August, 1980 onwards in some parts of the country;

(b) the steps Government have taken to protect their lives; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to create confidence in their minds and boost up their morale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement giving information received so far from the State Governments, Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. Information in respect of the remaining States/UTs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) According to the normal practice policemen are deployed in sufficient numbers and are provided with necessary protective equipment while dealing with riots.

(c) Working conditions and welfare measures, which have a direct bearing on the efficiency and morale of the police forces, are being constantly reviewed.

Statement

Number of police officials and constables injured or who lost their lives in communal riots since August, 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. injured	No. killed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 (minor Injuries)	Nil
2.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	40 (CRPF Personnel)	Nil
5.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1 D.S.P. 6 Constables	Nil
7.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
8.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
9.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
10.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
11.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
12.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
15.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	Nil	Nil
16.	Jaipur and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
17.	Delhi	59	Nil
18.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
19.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
20.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
21.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: May I know from the hon Minister, while answering paragraph No. 3 it was stated that the working conditions and welfare measures which have a direct bearing on the efficiency and morale of the police forces, are

being constantly reviewed—so far, as far as I know most of the Police personnel are unable to get accommodation to live in while they are required to take shelter or accommodation in slum areas in Bombay, whether the Government has any plan to construct

suitable accommodation for the Police-men in employment, and if so what measures they have taken so far.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Law and order is a State subject and the State Government is taking necessary action for housing of policemen. Under the Central Government there was a Police Housing scheme. It was in existence up to 1976-77. But during the Janata Party regime they have scrapped it. Now again, for the revival of the same scheme we are discussing with the Planning Commission and it will be considered.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Sir, the Police are required to be on duty for 24 hours and hence they are unable to look after their families. May I know what plans the Government has to educate the children of the Policemen and also to get them employed in service when they are eligible for that?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, all these aspects were discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers and as I stated, the State Governments have agreed to look after all these. So far as the Central Forces are concerned, the Central Government has taken action for providing medical facilities and other amenities to the Forces. It is a long list and I would not like to read that.

श्री बालासाहिब चिंचे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में अगस्त तक का दिया गया है लेकिन कौन सी तारीख से मुश्किल होगा, इस का पता नहीं लगता है। कितने महीने का स्टेटमेंट है यह तो समझ सकते हैं। अगस्त तक की फीरस भी यही है लेकिन सितम्बर और अक्टूबर की फीरस उस में नहीं दी हुई है। इस के अलावा जो बड़े राज्य हैं उन के नाम भी नहीं दिये हैं, कि वहाँ कुछ हुआ या नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि बहुराष्ट्र है, उसके प्रदेश है, कर्नाटक है। मैं बहुत जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेस्ट्रे में

स्टेटमेंट से भरने पर 50 हजार लाए कम्पेलेक्शन दिए जाते हैं, तब पुलिस जो इयटी पर होती है उनकी ओर्डर में, लड़ते हुए अग्रर मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उन के आश्रितों को भी उतना ही पैसा देने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोई आन्दोलन या मोर्चा निकालने वाले लोग पुलिस से बातचीत करने पर तो कहते हैं कि हम जांति बनाए रखेंगे लेकिन बाद में उस बात को भूल जाते हैं और बायलेन्स पर उतर आते हैं जिस का पुलिस को मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। अबसर अखबार देखने से पता चलता है कि पुलिस ने सेल्फ प्रोटैक्शन के लिए फायरिंग की लेकिन स्टेटमेंट कहता है कि कोई इंजरी ही नहीं है। जब पुलिस को इंजरी होती है तभी फायरिंग या लाठी चार्ज होता है लेकिन स्टेटमेंट कहता है कुछ हुआ ही नहीं तो ऐसी हालत में जो असली बात है वह समझ में आती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप क्या कह रहे ? आप का सवाल क्या है ?

श्री बालासाहिब चिंचे पाटिल : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ। हमारे अहमदनगर में एक केस हुआ है जिस में पुलिस वाला स्टेटमेंट हो गया। उस में जांच के बाद डिपार्टमेंट ने बयान निकाला कि कोट में संरक्षण न दें। वह केस बाद में सुधीर कोट में आ गया। पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर इत्तम नगा दिया गया। तो इन बातों को देखते हुए इस बारे में सरकार क्या सुधार करना चाहती है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have laid the statement on the Table of the House which contains the information supplied by different States. The information has not been given by some of the States. States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra have not sup-

supplied the information. Some other States have also not supplied. Some States have supplied the information which I have laid on the Table of the House. If hon. Member wants, I shall lay that information on the Table of the House as and when information from those States is received.

So far as compensation to the police personnel killed while on duty and while not on duty, the life cannot be valued in terms of money. But even then the Government has laid down certain criteria. I would like to inform the House that in B.S.F. if death is on duty Rs. 2500 is given in shape of FDR from B.S.F. Benevolent Fund and monthly family allowance of Rs. 150 is given for ten years. If there is death in normal course of duties then Rs. 2,500 is given in the shape of FDR from B.S.F. Benevolent Fund and monthly family allowance of Rs. 150 for ten years is given.

MR. SPEAKER: You can supply this information.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Then I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री धर्मिक लाल मध्दल : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी सदन को बताया कि पुलिस हाउसिंग स्कीम 1976 तक तब रही थी लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी सरकार में आई तो इस स्कीम को बन्द कर दिया गया। महोदय, यह इस सदन को मिसलीड करना है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस स्कीम को बन्द नहीं किया गया बल्कि राज्यों के द्वारा यह मांग की गई थी, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्सिल में, कि यह जो सेन्ट्रल और सेन्ट्रली स्पोर्सड स्कीम हैं इनका आकार बहुत बड़ा हो गया हैं यह बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है, इससे राज्यों के पेसे में कटौती हो जाती है इस बजह से इसको कम किया जाए? नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्सिल में राज्यों द्वारा मांग की गई कि सेन्ट्रल

और सेन्ट्रली स्पोर्सड स्कीम को छोटी किया जाये और राज्यों को वह दे दी जायें, राज्य जैसे चाहे बच्चे करें—या बात सही है या नहीं?

श्री धर्मिक लाल मध्दल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी राज्य उस बीज की मांग कर रहे हैं और हर राज्य से मांग है कि सेन्टर उसमें कुछ प्रोवाइड करें। कैसे बन्द हुआ, यह तो अलग बात है, लेकिन बन्द जहर हुआ . . . (अव्वलान) . . .

I have given factual information. It was stopped after 1977 and we tried to revive it.

Wages for building construction workers

*232. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the wage rates in the employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations in the Central sphere as well as the State sphere; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase them and cover those engaged in stone-breaking, stone-crushing, maintenance of buildings and the construction and maintenance of runways in the Central sphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) A statement showing the rates of minimum wages prescribed by the appropriate Government in respect of the employment in construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Proposals to revise the minimum wages in respect of the stone-breaking, stone-crushing, maintenance of buildings and the construction and maintenance of runways have been notified vide Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 3 (II) dated 3rd September, 1980.

Statement

Daily rates of minimum wages in the employment in the construction or main tenance of roads or in building operations

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	Clerical	Date of revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Sphere	Rs. 4.45 to 6.50	Rs. 5.56 to 8.12	Rs. 7.12 to 10.40	Rs. 8.90 to 13.00	Rs. 7.12 to 10.40	16-12-78
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5.15 per day or per day or per day Rs. 155.00 per month	Rs. 7.35 per day or per day or per day Rs. 219/-	Rs. 10.30 per day or per day or per day Rs. 310/- p.m.	..	Rs. 8.00 per day or Rs. 241/- p.m.	20-8-76
3.	Assam	Rs. 6.00 per day or Rs. 180/- p.m.	..	Rs. 8.00 per day or Rs. 210/- p.m.	..	..	3-10-74
4.	Bihar*	Rs. 3.90 to 4.85	Rs. 4.65 to 5.80	Rs. 6.20 to 7.45	Rs. 19.75 to 8.50	Rs. 5.60 to 8.00	June, '78
5.	Gujarat*	Rs. 5.50 to 6.38	Rs. 5.75 to 6.38	Rs. 7.65 to 8.50	Rs. 8.50 to 9.35	Rs. 175 to 200/- p.m.	1-9-76
6.	Haryana	..	Lowest Rs. 9.25 and highest Rs. 30.00 (Not classified accor. to skills)	..	..	..	2-1-80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 6.25 per day or Rs. 187.50 to 195/- p.m.	..	Rs. 6.25 to 11.00 per day or Rs. 187.50 to 330/- p.m.	..	..	1-5-79
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	-----Not yet fixed-----	..	..	..	..
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 3.00 to 4.75	Rs. 6.00 to 8.00	Rs. 7.00 to 9.00	Rs. 10.00 to 14.00	..	21-11-74
10.	Kerala*	Rs. 4.00 to 4.95	Other cate gories not specified wage rates vary	Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6.95 per day.	..	..	15-5-77
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 to 2.75	Rs. 3.15 to 4.30	Rs. 4.30 to 5.50	..	Rs. 72.00 to 116/- p.m.	1-2-74
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 3.75 to 7.00	Rs. 7.00 to 11.00	Rs. 9.00 to 13.00	..	..	2-10-77
13.	Manipur	..	Not classified according to skills wage rates vary from Rs. 3.00 to 3.50 per day	..	..	..	24-9-70
14.	Meghalaya	..	Rs. 8.00	..	Rs. 10.00	..	1-3-80

*Linked with CPI number

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly skilled	Clerical	Date of revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Nagaland	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 13.00 to 15.00	..	..	31-1-80
16.	Orissa	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 8.00	—	1-5-76
17.	Punjab*	Rs. 9.50	Other categories not specified	highest rate is Rs. 25.90			1-1-80
18.	Rajasthan	Rs. 7.00 per day	Rs. 208 to or Rs. 182 to	Rs. 240.50 to 337 p.m.	..	..	1-1-80
19.	Tamil Nadu*	Not classified according to skills—wage rates vary from Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 15.00 per day.	Rs. 10/- to 12/-	to 12/-			
20.	Tripura	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 5.50	Rs. 7.00	..	Rs. 7.00	31-12-73
21.	Sikkim @	(Not classified according to skills. The lowest rate is Rs. 8.00 and the highest rate is Rs. 17.00—covers workers borne on muster roll, in the State) Not under Minimum Wages Act.					6-9-80
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 6.00 per day or Rs. 156/- p.m.	(Rates not fixed according to categories).				20-1-78
23.	West Bengal*	Rs. 131.00 (including D.A. according to zones)	to 206.85 per month.				5-6-73
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	Rs. 5.50	Rs. 6.65	Rs. 8.05	Rs. 9.65	Rs. 6.65 to 8.05	1-6-75
25.	Arunachal Pradesh			Not yet fixed			
26.	Chandigarh	Rs. 6.25	(Rest of the employees not classified Highest rate is Rs. 10.75)				15-7-75
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 5.00	..	..	..	..	15-9-76
28.	Delhi	Rs. 9.25 per day or Rs. 240/- p.m.	Rs. 10.40 per day or Rs. 320 p.m.	Rs. 12.30 per day or Rs. 320 p.m.	..	Rs. 275 to Rs. 383 p.m. according to qualifications	1-1-1980

*Linked with CPI number.

@Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended to Sikkim.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly skilled	Clerical	Date of revision
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50	Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 9.00	Rs. 10/- to Rs. 11/-	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 14/-	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 10.00	20-2-75
30.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 5.25		(Rest of the employees not classified Maximum rate is Rs. 8.00)			1-8-77
31.	Mizoram			Not yet fixed			
32.	Pondicherry			Not yet fixed			

Note.—Range of wage rate is according to zones.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: As per the answer given by the hon. Minister, I have gone through the Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India Section 3, where under unskilled labour, I find that the age limit for boys is above 12 years. Regarding "Girls, child", no age limit is prescribed. May I know from the Minister whether children and girls of any age are allowed to work in building and construction works and if so, how the wage is determined?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: For boys and girls who are below 18 years, they are being given 80 per cent of the wage that is fixed for the adults. Children cannot be employed for stone-crushing, stone-breaking, etc.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In the last para of this notification, it is mentioned, "Notice is hereby given that the said proposals will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of 2 months from the date on which the Gazette containing this notification is made available to the public". It was published on 3rd September, 1980. But it is not known when it was made available to the public. May I know whether the time is over and the notification has been implemented?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: It was published on 3rd September. 2 months time is given for receiving objections and suggestions. That period is over. Now, a meeting of the minimum wages advisory board is going to take place today, i.e. 3rd December. After they have considered it the necessary notification will be issued.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो श्रिंक महिलायें काम करती हैं उन को मजदूरी मर्दों की अपेक्षा कम मिलती है, तो इस डिसपरिटी को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: There is no discrimination between males and females.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, वक्तव्य से यह पता चलता है कि इन्होंने राज्यों के लिए अलग अलग मजदूरी का रेट तय किया है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत सरकार एक है और इनके कर्मचारी भी एक हैं तो अलग-अलग कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग-अलग मजदूरी का रेट

कर्मी तथ किया जाता है, समान कर्मी नहीं निया जाता ? दूसरी बात मे यह जानना चाहता हूं, कि लिंकमध मे न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून तक तक लागू नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: With regard to Sikkim, in consultation with the Sikkim Government, the Central Government is taking necessary steps for extending this labour legislation.

बी रामबत्तर शास्त्री : एक तरह का बेब स्ट्रक्चर पूरे देश के लिए आपने क्यों नहीं किया है, अलग-अलग बनाया है, ऐसा क्यों ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: At per the Act the appropriate Governments are the State Governments as well as the Central Government. Where it comes within the purview of the State Governments, the State Governments are empowered to revise the minimum wages.

बी विलोच सिंह भूरिका : ग्राम्यक महोदय, मे याननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो रेट्स आप ने अलग-अलग फिल्स किये हैं, वे जासून के काम करने वाली लेवर को दिये जायेंगे, लेकिन भगवर प्राइवेट कार्टनेकर्ट कम मजदूरी दे तो उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Sir, it is extended to all private and public sector and all the industries and there is no discrimination. Minimum wages are fixed for all. There is no discrimination.

Plan for uses of Atomic Energy in various Fields

*233. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to India's capacity and practi-

cal plans for the present and immediate future with regard to the multifarious uses of Atomic Energy in various fields of national life;

(b) the further requirements of resources and efforts on our own and from abroad necessary for research on development and practical utilisation of atomic energy; and

(c) the factors or forces hindering fullest possible development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Plans for fuller exploitation of the country's capacity to develop and use atomic energy in various areas like generation of power and industry, agriculture and medicine during 1980-85 are being finalized.

(b) and (c). Besides finance, adequate industrial capacity, especially to fabricate large and sophisticated equipment, and trained technical manpower are essential for this purpose. International cooperation in technology and supply of material and equipment not available in the country is also an important requirement and where this is not forthcoming we have to develop our own capacity. Inadequacies in these matters hinder fullest possible development and efforts are continually made to overcome these difficulties.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, what I like to know and the country also likes to know is whether and when we are proposing to become self-sufficient in the matter of know-how, the resources etc, with regard to development of nuclear energy for our multifarious needs. For example, Sir, we have just recently been seeing how our efforts are being hampered due to the delay in supply of

enriched uranium from USA and in future also that can be apprehended. So, in such a situation, I want to know the exact position with regard to our technical know-how, the resources and the Government's determination to become self-sufficient in this regard?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, this is a field which is very very advanced, in the advanced countries, and we are doing our best. In fact, Sir, we have to take into consideration the existence of hindering factors such as restrictions placed on exports of certain equipment and materials by some supplier countries and changing international situations. With all that, the country is fortunate in having scientists and engineers who have, to a great extent, managed to overcome various difficulties and the indigenisation programme is at a pace which is very heartening.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the answer in Part (a) is vague and to me, it appears evasive. I like to know whether the Government feels the necessity of applying nuclear energy particularly in view of the fact that with regard to thermal power we are facing trouble all around, with regard to development of hydel also we are lagging behind. In such a situation, Sir, to meet our power requirements, industrial requirements and to apply nuclear energy in the face of changing the conditions for the better in particular areas, baron areas etc., in such a situation, whether we have got any time-bound programme. 1980-85 years is mentioned, that is being stated. Whether we will go on applying nuclear energy in the matter of industrial development, even agricultural development and changing the topography of the country also.

With regard to para (2), Sir, whether it is a fact that some of our nuclear scientists are not getting encouragement to work hard, to work effectively and so much more incentive is required for those who are working here. For those who have gone abroad and to attract them inside?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: With regard to the hon. member's question of Part (1), I would like to inform the member that we have taken lengthy strides as far as overcoming our electricity needs go. In the field of industry, atomic energy is being utilised to a great extent, and I would like to just say a few things in order not to take too much time of the House. In industry it is used to determine silt movement to enable dredging in harbours and prevention of erosion; locating blockages and leaks in buried pipelines; water seepage in dams and locating defects in castings, forgings and fabricated components.

In the field of medicine, it is applied in diagnosis to evaluate functioning of the thyroid, blood circulation, digestion, presence of lesions in lungs, liver, kidneys, brain; treatment of dreaded diseases like cancer and sterilisation of medical products like dressings, ointments.

In the field of agriculture, it is used for developing high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, ground-nut; disinfection of wheat; studies on extending shelf life of potatoes, onions, fruits and fish.

As far as the encouragement to scientists of Indian origin who have settled abroad is concerned, we have to a great extent given a lot of incentives. There are various fields of a sensitive nature and unfortunately, we do not have that advanced technology. But the Government of India has always and at present is also taking steps to get these scientists who are working in these advanced fields so that we can take advantage of their expertise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that wherever atomic energy is harnessed for peaceful purposes it is being utilised not only for dredging the ports and harbours but also for diverting the direction of the rivers and to that extent, even controlling

the floods. I would like to know whether any concrete research work is going on in this direction to see that the atomic energy is harnessed for this purpose?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has given a very good suggestion and we will definitely look into it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: In the development of atomic technology in this country, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay (BARC) has played a critical role and yet we watch with surprise that after Dr. Ramana was transferred to Delhi, for a long time, the BARC remained without a full-time Director. In a critical establishment like that which has got a key role to play, would the Government be kind enough to tell us: whether a full time Director has been appointed for BARC? If not, why this inordinate delay? When will the appointment be made?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I agree with the hon. Member that it should have a full-time Director. But at the moment, Dr. Sethna who is a very capable and prominent scientist, is looking after the centre. There are certain difficulties but we think that these will be soon solved.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact that certain atomic projects which were scheduled to be completed 7, 8 or 10 years back, are lagging behind for completion. If so, what are they? When will they be completed? Can we manufacture an atomic gun of our own without importing equipment from outside? How far self-sufficiency we have achieved in this respect? What are the equipment on which a ban has been put by the outside countries?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Regarding the hon. Member's question about delays, I am sure the hon. Member is

aware that in the past few years because of various power break-downs some of the construction in heavy water plants has taken more time than scheduled. For instance, the heavy water plant at Baroda which was to be commissioned in 1977, could not become truly operative. It is only now that it has started working. Similar is the case with the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. So, wherever we had these difficulties, the present Government is giving maximum thrust so that unavoidable delays in the commissioning of projects, will not be repeated.

News Item Captioned "Step to bring back Scientists from Abroad"

*239. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the Free Press Journal, Bombay dated 15 August, 1980 under the caption "step to bring back scientists from abroad";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme have signed a project on "Transfer of know-how through Expatriate Specialists of Indian Origin" under which outstanding scientists/

engineers/technologists etc. of Indian origin residing abroad will be invited to spend some time with Indian Institutions to provide specific technical inputs for development in priority areas. A sum of \$ 1,00,000 has been initially allotted from the UNDP IPF allocation for this year. There will be no direct counterpart contribution of the Government of India. The cost of International travel of the Scientists/Engineers etc. invited, as well as their per diem at UN rates, during their stay in India, will be met out of UNDP funds allocated for the Project.

(c) The particulars of about 300 expatriate volunteers have been examined by a Working Sub-Committee constituted for the purpose. Suitable cases were referred to appropriate organisations for possible utilisation in the light of national priorities. Eight cases have so far been finalised. Five of them are expected to come to India before the end of the year.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It is good that our scientists and experts abroad are invited to spend some time in Indian institutions. It is also an extremely good thing that there is a satisfactory response to the invitation. May I know the composition of the working of the sub-committee which is to summon the applicants of the outstanding specialities, of Indian origin abroad? What are the guidelines for the selection? What is the procedure being adopted for the selection and areas of priority?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: A working committee consisting of representatives of the CSIR, concerned Government institutions, public and private sector industries and the resident representative of the UNDP has been constituted to get the formulation of criteria for application of the scheme. In the sub-committee, there are a number of members. I do not think, I should waste the time of the House in naming these 17 members.

As far as the choice of experts as to who would be invited is concerned, I would like to state that the following areas have been given priority:

High technology areas; developing areas; skills techniques and expertise of a type not readily available in the country.

The other question was regarding the choice of experts. There I would like to state that the person selected should normally be one who has become an expatriate either through a change of citizenship or through becoming a permanent resident abroad. He must be a person whose qualifications and previous experience are of a type which would enable him to make a significant contribution in the proposed area. A suitable proforma which has been designed, is to be used to get the necessary background information specially about the specific contribution in the areas concerned. The experts of the type available in the country are not to be invited as far as possible.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in reply to (c) that about 300 experts have been examined by the working committee so far and out of them 8 have been selected. May I know from which countries these 300 persons of Indian origin have volunteered themselves for the selection? What are the names of the 8 persons who have been selected? Who are those five persons who are expected to come by the end of this month?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: These 300 applicants were from Indians in various parts of the world where these technologies are very advanced. The names of the five persons who have been selected and who are coming very soon are:

Dr. S. M. Deshpande;
Shri Mahendra P. Garg;
Shri Satyajit Dutta;
Shri Yash Pal;
Dr. Sushil Bhatia;

The other three are:

Dr. S. Bhattacharya;

Dr. H. P. Didwania;

Shri K. Thangamuthu.

Some of them will be here for a month and some for two or three months as is convenient to the scientists who are coming.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I would like to ask how many scientists have committed suicide or died unnatural deaths during the last ten years...

MR. SPEAKER: Is that covered by this Question? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Secondly, what steps are being taken by the Government to prevent our scientists from going out of this world?

MR. SPEAKER: The first part does not arise out of this.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: This is about scientists. So many scientists have committed suicide.

MR. SPEAKER: To the second part, he can reply. Please repeat your second part.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent our scientists from going out of this world?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: This Question is regarding bringing back our scientists from abroad and not from the other world.

Manufacture of helicopters

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*242. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry are examining new proposals to meet the

needs of the three services and the civilian sector for manufacture of a helicopter;

(b) if so, what are the proposals under examination; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). No new proposals as such are under consideration. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are designing an Advanced Light Helicopter for meeting the future needs of the three Services.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the proposal has been under consideration for designing a helicopter by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is already manufacturing helicopters and whether the new helicopter is being designed by them independently or in collaboration with any foreign country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a question relating to the new design of helicopter. The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is trying to develop a new design and in consultation with foreign firms.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is always alleged that the quality and efficiency of our manufacturers are always in question. May I know whether Government has undertaken any cost study of the helicopter and whether the quality and efficiency of the new helicopter proposed to be manufactured have been ensured?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Attempt is being made to develop a new kind of helicopter which will meet the needs of all the three Forces; and the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is trying to see that the helicopter is a good helicopter, a strong helicopter, a helicopter which goes with great speed, a helicopter which meets all the needs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know from him as to what is the number of helicopters of the new design, which he has said just now, that will be required for the three Services—Army, Navy and Air Force—and whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. will be able to manufacture and meet all their needs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are at the stage of preparing a design and after we have a design...

MR. SPEAKER: Explain fully well so that the Member is satisfied.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: ... the Hindustan Aeronautics Company Ltd. will manufacture the helicopters. This company would be able to meet all the needs, would be able to manufacture the helicopters required by all our forces.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. HALDER: How many...?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The hon. Member wants to know whether we will be able to produce enough number of helicopters. The answer is: "Yes". The second part of the question of the hon. Member is: whether the helicopters will meet all the needs of our forces or not? We are trying to design a helicopter which will be capable to cater to the demands of Air Force, Navy and the Army. It would be able to meet the demands of these forces.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The Government is going to manufacture a newly designed helicopter in collaboration with the foreign countries. The Hindustan Aeronautics are going to put up new units in different parts of the country, in order to meet the demands of the forces. The hon. Member has also mentioned that the demand is so great. I want to know whether the newly designed helicopter units will be manufactured in the existing units or in the new units that are to be set up. If a new unit is to be set up for this purpose, I want to know whether it will be in Kerala.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are at a preliminary stage now. We are going to have a design and after that we are going to see whether a new unit is to be established and all these things. It is not possible to say anything as to where we would have them at this stage.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The second part of the question No. 242, clause (a) is whether the Government is examining new proposals to meet the needs of the civilian sector for manufacture of helicopters? In this context I would like to know whether any new plans are under consideration for the manufacture of helicopters for civilian needs. If so what are those?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we are already producing the helicopters required for the civilian purposes. Now, we are thinking of having a helicopter which will meet the needs of our three services. We are already producing the helicopters for the civilian purposes. We are concentrating upon a new design for the military purposes. Of course, as the time passes if modifications in the helicopters required for civilian purposes also, we may do that. But we are not concentrating on that. We are at the moment concentrating on the helicopters which are required by our armed forces.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question No. 243 may be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been transferred to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. I will now call the questions again. Question No. 230, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain—absent. Question No. 234, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi—absent. Question No. 237, Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda, Shri K. P. Singh Deo—absent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The BAC wanted the allocation of 8 minutes per question. But what will

happen when we go through the entire question list before time?

MR. SPEAKER: Here the question is absenteeism on the part of members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question No. 230 may be taken up. It is important.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

प्रत्येक वर्ष जब नों और अधिकारियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति

* 230. श्री बृद्धि चंद्र जैन : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सशस्त्र सेनाओं के 32 वर्ष से 41 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में 70 प्रतिशत जवान और 900 अधिकारी प्रति वर्ष सेवा-निवृत्ति होते हैं;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय इन सेवा निवृत्ति होने वाले कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गये उपायों से मनुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अन्य केन्द्रीय विभागों तथा राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से मंत्रालय द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्योग क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Approximately 70 per cent of the Junior Commissioned officers, Non-Commissioned officers and Sepoys in the Indian Army retire from service in the age group of 32 to 49 years. Personnel, other than officers, in the Air Force retire at the age of 39 to 41 years. However, they are eligible for extension of 6 years to be followed by extensions of 3 years at a time till they attain the age of 55 years. Only those Airmen who do not attain the rank of Corporal are retired after 15 years' service. The sailors in the Navy retire at the age of 50 years.

The majority of officers in the Armed Forces retire at the age of 48—50 years.

2. The Government is fully alive to the problem of resettlement and welfare of the retired Armed Forces personnel. Several measures have been taken by both the Central and the State Governments in this regard. Some of the important measures already taken by the Government and some others which are under consideration, are given below:—

(a) Employment

A number of concessions such as reservation of posts and relaxation in age and educational qualifications have been given by the Centre and State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. The reservation made for ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are as under:—

Posts	Central Govt.	Public Sector Undertaking
Assistance Commandants in Para Military	10%	—
Group 'C'	10%	14½
Group 'D'	20%	24½

Besides, the State Governments have also made reservations of posts for ex-servicemen, which vary from State to State.

The ex-servicemen disabled in action are accorded the highest priority for civil employment. The dependents of ex-servicemen killed or severely disabled in action are given priority over other candidates in the matter of employment.

(b) Self Employment

Ex-servicemen are encouraged to engage themselves in self-employment ventures. The following kinds of assistance is provided to the ex-servicemen in this field.

(i) Assistance in securing Agencies of various Public and Private Sector Undertakings.

(ii) Resettlement on land.

(iii) Assistance for setting up Small Scale Industries.

(c) *Vocational Training*

In order to suitably equip ex-servicemen for various civil jobs, vocational training is organised for them by the Government.

(d) *On the Job Training*

The Government have approved a scheme for providing 'On The Job Training' to service personnel during the last year of their service.

Schemes under consideration of the Government

(1) *Restoration of Eco-System*

It is proposed to utilise the services of ex-servicemen in the task of ecological restoration. Schemes for constituting task forces of ex-servicemen for taking up programmes of afforestation, soil conservation and watershed management in the hill areas are at present under consideration.

(2) *Peace Keeping Forces*

It is also proposed to recruit suitable ex-servicemen in the Peace Keeping Forces which the Central Government and the various State Governments are proposing to raise.

(3) *Lateral Induction in para-Military Forces*

The Government is also considering a proposal to absorb retiring service personnel in the various Para-Military Forces.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister that about 70 per cent of the personnel retire from service when they are in the age group of 32 to 49 years, is the Government

considering the question of enhancing the retiring age in all the three services by five years and, if so, when are they going to announce it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The army, navy and air force require young persons, able-bodied persons, who would be able to stand the stress and strain of the services. Keeping that in view, young people go there and retire at a young age. At present there is no question under consideration for enhancing the age of retirement for soldiers, sailors and airmen.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, you have allowed me to ask the first question. I am entitled to two supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I uphold his right.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is mentioned in the statement:

"However, they are eligible for extension of 6 years to be followed by extensions of 3 years at a time till they attain the age of 55 years."

Why not in the case of jawans?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is already there. If we think that certain officers and persons working in the Army, Navy or Air Force are having good health and would be useful to the services, then extension can be given. That is why we have mentioned it. But we are not considering giving extension to all persons. That is a different thing.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई इस का रेकाउट है कि सेवा से रिटायर हुए जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं उन में कितने लोगों को रोजगार या धन्दा मिला है?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Statistics have already been collected and are available, but it will not be possible for me to give it now.

MR. SPEAKER: They will give it to you. He will lay it on the Table.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: After their retirement, thousands of these young people are searching for jobs and are not getting them. They have also no means of decent living after having served the Army, Navy or Air Force. Therefore, I would like to know whether any special efforts are being made by the Ministry to organise employment for them so that they can secure a decent living and also render useful service?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): My colleague has already replied to this question. We have been deeply concerned about this matter, and from the beginning we have been taking special interest. We have taken up this matter with the Planning Commission. We have met the representatives of ex-servicemen's associations and others and many steps have been taken—I think these steps have been made public—to help them get employment. We have taken up the matter with the State Governments, with industry, with public sector units. We are planning to take them in the Special Peace Keeping Force which is being set up and also in special programmes for environment etc. Many of them live in the hilly areas where such work is important. So, we are going into this in great detail. If any hon. Member has any other suggestions, we shall be willing to look into it.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deputation of IAS Officers to Public Sector Undertakings

*234. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total strength of IAS Officers in the country;

(b) the number of IAS Officers who are on deputation with the Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) the number of IAS Officers in the Board of Directors in various Industrial Sectors; and

(d) what steps are being taken to minimise the number of deputationists from amongst the IAS Officers to various Public Sector Undertakings by replacing them with technically qualified persons for better management of the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The total strength of IAS Officers in the country is 3898 (as on 1-1-1980). Of these 661 officers are at present on deputation to the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The number of IAS Officers who are on deputation with commercial and industrial public enterprises of the Central Government is 33.

18 out of these are holding posts of Chief Executive and Functional Directors.

(d) Under the existing policy, no officers is generally allowed to be on deputation to a public enterprise for a total period of more than 2-3 years (2 years in the case of those holding posts in the scale of Rs. 2500—3000 or above and 3 years in the case of those holding lower posts). During this period he has to exercise an option between the two alternatives of (i) resignation from Government service and permanent absorption in the concerned public enterprise and (ii) reversion back to the parent cadre. Only in a few cases, officers are given extension of deputation beyond the prescribed period on consideration of public interest.

**Not recorded.

Solar Huts

*237. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Central Electronics Limited has found out a new technique to make solar huts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether such type of huts can be provided with sufficient energy generated by direct conversion of the sun light into electricity;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether solar electricity so generated will be cheaper as compared to electricity generated by water and coal; and

(d) if so, when and where such solar huts are likely to be constructed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Under the solar energy programme of the Department of Science and Technology, the Central Electronics Limited (a public sector undertaking under the Department) has developed photovoltaic cells, and panels consisting of such cells, for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity. Such panels may be placed on roofs of buildings and the electricity generated used to operate certain appliances such as fans and TV sets and for lighting. Such applications were shown for demonstration purposes on two huts, one in the CEL premises and another at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi; these were referred to popularly as "Solar huts."

The cost of solar energy based electricity, so generated by photovoltaic panels, is at present not generally cheaper than electricity generated by water and coal; however, in certain areas remote from the normal conventional sources of power and where electricity is needed in small unit sizes, photovoltaic sources are nearing economic competitiveness with conventional sources.

Solar photovoltaic modules developed at Central Electronics Limited under the Department of Science and Technology's demonstration programme are currently being used in the lighthouse beacon at Dwaraka Port for A.P. navigation, for pumping water in the solar distillation plant at Avania Village in Gujarat, for drinking water supply at Tejara village in Rajasthan, for lighting in Choglamsar village in Ladakh and in a few demonstration pumping systems. The programme envisages scaling up the fabrication techniques for silicon solar cells and panels developing modules for applications such as pumping of drinking water, minor irrigation, community lighting, for educational radio and TV sets, cathodic protection of oil pipelines and for use in communication equipment in the remote areas. The principal efforts relate to reduction of costs and improved reliability. A major project costing about Rs. 12 crores over 5 years, including application of photovoltaic systems in rural areas for a variety of purposes (with emphasis on water pumping for drinking and minor irrigation), has been drawn up.

In the meantime, a short-term programme to be completed by 1981, for fabrication and field demonstration of Solar photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 KW aggregated capacity and other units of 5 KW capacity is underway.

चीन द्वारा प्रशिक्षित नागा लेंगे

* 240. श्री नेशद राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में चीन से प्रशिक्षित होकर आये हुये व्यक्तियों के बारे में 23 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था 5358 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद विद्रोही नागा अभी भी बर्मा सीमा के रास्ते से होकर भारत में आ रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से देश उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं; और

(ग) इन विद्रोही नागाओं को भारत में आने से रोकने में सरकार कहां तक सफल हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मुक्ताना) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कुछ भूमिगत नागों जो 1976 और 1977 में हवियाओं का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद चीन में लौटे थे, हमारी सीमाओं के पार वर्षा में छहरे हुए हैं। उन के द्वारा भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर पुस्पैट की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर कड़ी सतर्कता रखी जा रही है ताकि गुप्त रूप से सीमा पार करने को रोका जाए।

पाकिस्तान में चीनी सैनिकों की उपस्थिति

2193. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पाकिस्तान में चीनी सैनिकों की उपस्थिति सम्बन्धी समाचारपत्रों की खबरों में कितनी सच्चाई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये चीनी सैनिक पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों को पंजाब की सीमा के पास "फांच एयरक्राफ्ट" उड़ाने का प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बांधु पाटिल) : (क) इन रिपोर्टों की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है। पाकिस्तान में बड़ी संख्या में चीनी सेना की उपस्थिति की पुष्टि करने वाली कोई प्रमाणित रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि चीनी पाकिस्तानी विमान चालकों को फांसी विमान उड़ाने का प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं।

(ग) सरकार अपनी सुरक्षा के बारे में गतिविधियों की लगातार समीक्षा करती रहती है और स्थिति का जायजा लेती रहती है जिसमें हमारी सुरक्षा और क्षेत्रीय अखंडता पर जिन देशों से खतरा आकर्षण हो सकता है उनके बीच सैनिक महांगों के सम्भावना भी जामिल है।

Special Assistance for Farmers of Undeveloped Districts of Orissa

2194. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allocate special assistance for the farmers of the undeveloped districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether the farmers of Keonjher district are also proposed to be provided with such grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI (SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no scheme under which the Government of India gives special assistance to the farmers of under-developed districts in any State.

Allegations by All India Coir Board Staff Union

2195. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious allegations have been made by All India Coir Board Staff Union during the financial years 1978-79 and 1979-80 regarding embezzlement and misuse of Government funds under the heads "Exhibitions, Publicity, Establishment and other Charges" of the Coir Board has occurred;

(b) whether action has been taken to inquire into this and bring to book the persons responsible; and

(c) whether it has affected the reputation of this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Allegations regarding misuse of funds for publicity, participation in exhibition etc. made by the All India Coir Board Staff Union have been looked into and action on the preliminary findings has been initiated.

(c) No, Sir.

Formation of Central Cadre of Translators/Hindi Officers

2196. **SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for eligibility to appear in the Hindi Assistant Examination conducted by the UPSC in 1958, the minimum educational qualification was B.A. with Hindi as one of the subjects;

(b) whether Government are forming a Central Cadre of Translators, Hindi Officers and Hindi Assistants/ Junior and Senior Hindi Translators of the various Ministries who are likely to be inducted in the Central Cadre;

(c) whether it is proposed to prescribe a higher qualification for induction in the Central Cadre if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to take appropriate steps to safeguard the interests of those Hindi Assistants/ Hindi Translators, who are only graduates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. No such examination was conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1958. In 1959 a special examination was conducted by the U.P.S.C. for the Departmental Clerks, in which Departmental candidates with one year or more service could be selected for appointment to the post of Hindi Assistants. The minimum qualification for the Departmental candidates to appear in the examination was prescribed as B.A. with Hindi as a subject.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Draft rules for the Central Cadre which include the question of qualifications also are still under consideration, and in view of this the question does not arise.

(i) At the time of initial formation of the proposed service, the cases of all the officers/employees working against the posts likely to be included in the Service will be considered.

Supply of Essential Food Articles to Central Police Personnel

2197. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Governments of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are giving essential food articles at concessional rates to the Police Department Personnel; and

(b) whether the Central Government are considering the proposal of giving similar facilities to the Central Police Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Central Police Personnel are already allowed Government contribution towards their ration expenses on a different pattern.

Flow of Foreign Money

2198. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Jamaat getting funds from West Asia; Sheikh' appearing in the Tribune dated the 2nd September, 1980;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by Government into the flow of this foreign money into India and it reaching the J&K State Jammat-e-Islami and such other bodies, whose activities are not conducive to internal peace and harmony; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps which Government propose to take to check this clandestine flow of foreign money into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). The Government have seen a reported statement of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on misuse of foreign funds received by the State Jammat-e-Islami. The Jammat-e-Islami Central Relief Committee, Jammu and Kashmir have reported that they received Rs. 86,592.00 as foreign donations during the period from 6th July, 1979 to 26th February, 1980 for providing relief to the fire victims of April 1979 disturbances in J & K Valley. The donations were received through banking channels by the JEI Central Relief Committee from the people of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE in response to

their appeal for help for the rehabilitation of the victims of April, 1979 disturbances in J & K Valley.

As regards flow of foreign money into India, under section 6 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, organisations with a definite cultural, economic, educational religious or social programme are sending half yearly returns showing the amount of foreign contribution received and the source and purposes for which such foreign contribution was received and utilised.

Setting up of New Cement Plants

2199. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up more cement plants in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the demand of cement of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the new plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Additional capacities have been sanctioned for installation during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached herewith.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1.	Cement Corporation of India Limited.	Neemuch (M.P.)	4.00
2.	Do.	Akaltara (M.P.)	4.00
3.	Do.	Yerraguntla (A.P.)	4.00
4.	U. P. State Cement Corporation Limited	Dalla/Chunar (U.P.)	16.80
5.	J&K Minerals Ltd.,	Khrew (J&K)	2.00
6.	M/s. Century Cements	Malhar (M.P.)	8.00
7.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	Madhu Kunda (W.B.)	2.60

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
8.	Manglam Cement Ltd.	Morak (Raj.)	4.00
9.	Narmada Cements Ltd.	Jafrajabd/Magdalla Ratnagiri (Guj./Mah.)	10.00
10.	Kerala Ind. Dev. Corp.	Palaghat (Kerala)	4.20
11.	Rassi Cements Ltd.	Vadapalli (A.P.)	3.00
12.	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	Adilabad Dt. (A.P.)	9.00
13.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Narsingarh (M.P.)	4.00
14.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Gagal (H.P.)	5.60
15.	Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla (A.P.)	4.00
16.	Raymond Woollen Mills Limited	Janjgir (M.P.)	4.00
17.	Cement Corporation of India Limited	Adilabad (A.P.)	4.00
18.	Do.	Tandur (A.P.)	10.00
19.	Panyam Cements	Yadiki (A.P.)	4.00
20.	Kesoram Cements Ltd.	Ankireddipalli (A.P.)	4.00
21.	Andhra Cements	Nadi Kudi (A.P.)	2.50
22.	Larsen & Toubre Ltd.	Chandrapur (Mah.)	11.09
23.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Limited	Do. (Mah.)	10.00
24.	Karnataka State I. D. C.	Chittapur (Kar.)	4.00
25.	Shree Cement Limited	Beawar (Rajasthan)	12.00
26.	Modi Rubber Limited	Bhatapura (M.P.)	9.00
27.	Goromandal Ferts.	Kalamalla (A.P.)	10.00
28.	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	Malkhed (Kar.)	5.40
29.	Steel Authority of India Limited	Chilhati/Rourkela (M.P./Orissa)	21.40

विलिनी में दो बोरो सीमेंट की सप्लाई

2200. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मरम्मत कार्य के लिए आवेदन देने पर बिना सत्यापन के दो बोरी सीमेंट देने के बारे में कोई घोषणा की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) क्या इस घोषणा को क्रियान्वित किया गया है, और

(ग) आवेदन देने पर मरम्मत के लिए दो बोरी सीमेंट देने में कितने दिन लगते हैं।

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) सीमेंट की उपलब्धता होने पर तीन दिन के भीतर।

Editorial regarding approach to MRTP Companies

2201. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial 'Approach to MRTP Cost' appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated the 5th November, 80;

(b) if so, how far Government have softened its approach to the larger private sector undertakings to allow an automatic annual increase of 5 per cent in the manufacturing capacity of 34 selected industries and to exclude the export performance of an MRTP Co. from the MRTP Act's criteria of market dominance; and

(c) which are these 34 industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not softened its approach to larger private sector undertakings. Government's objective, however, continues to be the optimum utilisation of capacity, and the maximisation of production, within the framework of Government's socio-economic policies.

Towards this objective, Government have announced that a list of 34 industries (among which are included industries which are of core, basic and strategic importance to the national economy or are linked therewith or are export-oriented) would be permitted automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum limited to 25 per cent in a five year period. Dominant companies would not, however, automatically be able to avail of this facility. Their cases will be considered under a streamlined procedure, under the applicable legislations, i.e., MRTP Act and I (D&R) Act.

As part of maximising export-oriented production, exports would be excluded while computing "dominance" under the MRTP Act.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Schedule of Industries in whose case the facility of automatic growth is allowed

PART—A:

1 Metallurgical Industries:

- (1) Ferro Alloys
- (2) Steel Castings and forgings
- (3) Special steels
- (4) Non-ferrous metals and their alloys

2. Boilers and steam generating plants.

3. Prime movers (other than electrical generators):

- (1) Industrial turbines
- (2) Internal combustion engines.

4. Electrical equipment:

- (1) Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity.
- (2) Electrical motors
- (3) Electrical furnaces
- (4) X-ray equipment
- (5) Electronic components and equipment.

5. Transportation:

- (1) Mechanised sailing vessels upto 1000 DWT
- (2) Ship ancillaries
- (3) Commercial vehicles.

6. Industrial Machinery.

7. Machine Tools, Jigs, Fixtures, Tools and Dies of Specialised Types.

8. Agricultural machinery/Tractors and power tillers.

9. Earthmoving machinery.

10. Industrial instruments: indicating, recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, rate of flow, weights, levels and the like.

11. Scientific instruments.

121 Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilisers falling under Inorganic fertilisers under '18 Fertilisers' in the First Schedule to the IDR Act, 1951.

13. Chemicals (other than Fertilisers):

- (1) Inorganic heavy chemicals
- (2) Organic heavy chemicals
- (3) Fine Chemicals, including photographic chemicals
- (4) Synthetic resins and plastics
- (5) Synthetic rubbers
- (6) Man-made fibres
- (7) Industrial explosives
- (8) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.
- (9) Synthetic detergents
- (10) Miscellaneous chemicals (for industrial use only).

14. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals:

(a) Drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs; and

(b) High technology bulk drugs from basic stage and formulation based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) to formulation from all sources of 1:5.

15. Paper and pulp including paper products.

16. Automobile Tyres and Tubes.

17. Plate Glass

18. Ceramics:

- (1) Refractories
- (2) Furnace lining bricks-acidic, basic neutral.

19. Cement Products:

- (1) Portland cement
- (2) Asbestos cement.

PART—B:

In addition to industries listed in Part A above, the following industries to the extent they are not already included in Part A above:—

1. Automobile ancillaries
2. Castings and closed die forgings
3. Tractors
4. Commercial vehicles
5. Conveying equipment
6. Diesel engines, pumps
7. Cranes
8. Earthmoving, mining and metallurgical equipment
9. Hydraulic equipment
10. Industrial machinery, including chemical plant and machinery
11. Machine tools
12. Textile machines
13. Power transmission and distribution equipment (other than cables and wires)
14. Power transformers
15. Switchgears.

[NOTE: The Schedule of industries follows generally the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Items of manufacture reserved for the public sector under Schedule 'A' to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 are excluded for the facility of automatic growth.]

Setting up of Industries in U.P. and Bihar

2202. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any application for setting up industries in the backward districts of U.P. and Bihar during 1979-80;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the names of the industries proposed to be set up;

(c) whether licences and the letters of intent have been issued to the applicants in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). During the year 1979-80, nine applications for grant of industrial licences were received for setting up industries in the backward districts of U.P. and Bihar. These applications were for the manufacture of Electronic Watches, Pulp, Writing & Printing Paper, ERW Steel Tables, Hydrogenated Oils and Vanaspati.

(c) and (d). All the nine applications have since been disposed of. Five applications have been approved and Letters of Intent issued. The remaining four applications have been either rejected or closed.

Take over of Indian Paper Pulp Co., West Bengal

2204. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert appointed by Government to examine the question of "Take over of Indian Paper Pulp Co., West Bengal" has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the salient points of the recommendations;

(c) action taken by Government on the recommendations;

(d) if answer to part (a) is in the negative, how long it will taken for the expert committee to submit its recommendations;

(e) whether pending submission of the recommendation, Government

are taking steps to release adequate funds for payment of wages, bonus etc. to the workers of Indian Paper Pulp; and

(f) if so, the nature of steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (e) The report of the expert group has just been received, and is being studied.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Arrangements have been made for payment of lay-off compensation to the employees of Indian Paper Pulp Company.

Guidlines to States Re. Promulgation of Ordinances on Detention

2205. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States to promulgate ordinances providing for detention for a definite period; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. However, a Central Ordinance, viz. the National Security Ordinance, 1980, providing for preventive detention in certain cases, is already in force in all States (except J & K).

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment to Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

2206. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received from West Bengal Tea Employees' Association, Jalpaiguri dated the 27th July, 1980 for amendment of Payment of Gratuity Act,

1972 in order to cover those employees under the Act whose income is beyond Rs. 1000/- in view of the reduction of purchasing power of the rupee; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government on this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various proposals for amendment of the Gratuity Act, 1972 including amendment of the salary limit are under consideration. The suggestion of the Association will be given consideration while taking decisions on the proposals.

Occupational Diseases

2207. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

What are the research on occupational diseases made by the Ministry of Labour during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): A statement listing the studies on work environment and occupational diseases carried out by the Central Labour Institute, Bombay and Regional Labour Institutes under the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes is attached.

Statement

Studies on Work Environment and occupational diseases carried out b) the Central Labour Institute, Bombay and Regional Labour Institute, under the Directorate General, Factory and Service and Labour Institute, Bombay

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Name of the Plant	Title of the Study		Remarks.
			1	2	
1	CHEMICAL		1. Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghaziapur (Uttar Pradesh).	Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health.	Based on the findings control measures recommended to the Management.
			2. AMCO Batteries Ltd., Bangalore.	Assessment of Occupational exposure to Lead.	Findings in progress.
			3. Mysore Electro Chemical Limited, Bangalore.	Assessment of Occupational exposure to lead of storage Battery workers.	Do.
2	LEAD ACID STORAGE BATTERY		1. Standard Batteries Ltd., Oldham Division, Madras.	Chronic Exposure to Lead.	Control measures based on the findings suggested.
			2. Chloride India Ltd., Poona.	An Assessment of Occupational Exposure to Lead.	Collection of data in progress.
			3. Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta.	An Assessment of Occupational Exposure to Lead.	Improvement and modification of the mode of work and general housekeeping in addition to the existing control measures to be carried out by the management suggested.

4. Mysore Electro Chemicals Limited, Bangalore. An Assessment of Clinical Occupational exposure to Lead. Collection of data in progress.

3 ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS 1. Asbestos Cements Products Limited (Haryana). Report on the Occupational Health Investigation. 58 cases with restricted pulmonary functions to be subjected to full size chest X-ray, and these cases to be removed to non exposure are is suggested.

4 DYESSTUFF 1. Sudarshan Chemicals Industries, Rohta. Environmental and Occupational Health Studies in Dichloro Benzidine Chloride Plant. Control measures recommended.

5 FOREIGN INDUSTRY 1. Bombay Forging Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. Investigation into the Safety and Environmental conditions of work in Iron Forging Industry.

2. H.J. Forging Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. Bharat Forge Pvt. Ltd. Pune.

6 NUCLEAR FUEL 1. Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad. Evaluation of certain specific jobs. Collection of data in progress.

7 PORTS AND DOCKS 1. Bombay Docks (Clinical Investigation on loaders. Radiological aspects) in the Bombay Docks. 50 kg. load recommended.

श्री राम केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, कोटा दर
भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य
बीमा योजना को बहाया राशि

2205. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री राम केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, कोटा के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि अब तक जमा कराई गई है और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री मंत्रलय म उप-मंत्री (श्री पो० वैकट रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारीयों में सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स श्रीराम केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज कोटा ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदानों (नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों दोनों का हिस्सा) की ओर सितम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक 1.67,23.633.54 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है। इस राशि में ऐसे सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में जिन्होंने प्रतिष्ठान की नौकरी छोड़ दी है, भविष्य निधि नेतृत्वों के अंतिम निपटान के लिए क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा की गई अदायगियां शामिल नहीं हैं। यह सूचित किया गया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान की ओर कोई बकाया राशि नहीं है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदानों की ओर अगस्त, 1980 तक 61.57,742.61 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है। तथापि इस प्रतिष्ठान की ओर 4,42,436 रुपये की राशि बकाया है। निगम द्वारा इन देय राशियों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में यह सूचित किया गया है कि नियोजक ने इन देय राशियों के भुगतान को तुँनौती देते हुए कर्मचारी बीमा न्यायालय में एक मामला दायर किया है और यह मामला अभी तक न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़ा है।

**Rotation of Officers of C.S.S. Grade I
working in Ministry of Health and
its attached Offices**

2209. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I who have been working in the Ministry of Health and its Attached Offices for more than 24 years; and

(b) the reasons for not rotating them not only for their proper career development but also to ensure healthier administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Please see the statement attached.

(b) The question regarding rotation of such C.S.S. Officers is under consideration.

Housing scheme for police personnel
Statement

Particulars of Officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I who have been working in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its attached offices, for more than 24 years.

S. No.	Name of the Officer (with date of birth)	Date from which working in the Ministry
S/Shri		
1.	S. L. Kuthiala (b. 1-12-1924)	1-11-1941
2.	O. P. Bali (b. 2-5-1924)	4-7-1944
3.	Shiv Dayal (b. 2-11-1929)	20-7-1951
4.	N. N. Ghosh (b. 1-3-1923)	6-7-1955
5.	A. N. Gopalakrishnan (b. 9-10-1923) *	6-12-1943
6.	A. S. Sikund (b. 8-9-1924)	1-5-1945
7.	S. D. Lal (b. 5-7-1925)	30-11-1945
8.	J. S. Sandhu (b. 4-9-1924)	25-5-1945

2210. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a housing scheme for the police personnel;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided during the current financial year to each State under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) The Government of India introduced a Police Housing Scheme with effect from 1956-57 to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for the construction of accommodation for their Police personnel. The Scheme was intended to provide 100 per cent family accommodation to upper subordinates (non-gazetted) and 14 per cent family accommodation and 86 per cent barrack accommodation to lower subordinates. The Central assistance under the scheme was by way of loan. The period of repayment of loan which was 15 years till 1973-74 was made 25 years from 1974-75. The Police Housing Scheme, which was a non-plan scheme till 1973-74, was made a plan scheme thereafter. In pursuance of the decision taken by the National Development Council to transfer some of the Centrally-sponsored schemes to the State plans, the Police Housing Scheme administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs was transferred to the State Plan sector during 1979-80. Hence at present there is no Central Housing Scheme for Police personnel.

(c) Does not arise.

Communal Incidents in Tamil Nadu

2211. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many communal incidents have taken place in Tamil Nadu from January 1979 to October 1980, District-wise details thereof;

(b) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lost their lives and property in the above incidents, the amount of loss of property etc. District-wise; and what remedial action has been taken to compensate the loss; and

(c) the details of the action Government have taken against the culprits who are responsible for loss of lives and properties of the Scheduled Castes, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). The information is called from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt thereof.

बलकों के लिये टाइप-परीक्षा पास करना

2212. श्री जयदास शिंह बड़य
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग की स्थापना से पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में नियुक्त कलकों के लिये टाइप-परीक्षा पास करना अनिवार्य था।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अब भी यह टाइप-परीक्षा पास करना अनिवार्य है,

(ग) क्या टाइप-परीक्षा या तो हिन्दी में अथवा अंग्रेजी में पास की जा सकती है; और

(घ) ग्राम नस्मन्धी आदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

गृह अधिनियम में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वैकट मुख्या) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। कर्मचारी चयन आयोग की स्थापना से पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में नियुक्त कलकों को टाइप परीक्षा पास करना अनिवार्य था।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ग) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। टाइप परीक्षा हिन्दी में अथवा अंग्रेजी में पास की जा सकती है।

(घ) संगत आदेशों की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी गयी हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखी गयी देखिये संख्या । — 1503/LT 80]

Minimum Wages in Mines

2213. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have notified proposal for revision of wage rate for workers employed in manganese mines and mines other than coal mines;

- (b) if so, the rates thereof;
- (c) what rate is payable to the unskilled workers in coal mines;
- (d) whether a demand has been made by manganese workers to bring their wages at par with coal mines workers; and
- (e) if so, what steps are being taken in the light of the aforesaid demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) The Government have recently revised (in September, 1980) the minimum rates of wages for the workers employed in various mining employments including Manganese mines.

(b) The rates of wages are as under:—

1. Unskilled	—Rs. 6.65 per day
2. Semi-skilled	—Rs. 8.36 per day
3. Skilled and Clerical	—Rs. 10.00 per day

(c) The total emoluments of an unskilled worker employed in coal mines as on 1-1-1980 was Rs. 550.80 per month.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Further revision of minimum wages in the employment in Manganese mines as well as in other mines is under consideration of the Government.

Report of the working Group on Tribal Development

2214. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the Report of Working Group on Tribal Development for Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Group regarding the flow of funds for Tribal Sub-plan areas from different sources;

(c) whether his Ministry has accepted all the recommendations of the working Group and worked out the plan, schemes, programmes and earmarking of funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations made in the Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Implementation of Government orders on Reservation in BHEL, Trichy

2215. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India orders providing reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the time of initial appointments, promotions and in confirmation stage have not been implemented in BHEL, Trichy, Tamil Nadu from the date of issue of these orders; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if implemented, the cadre-wise details from the date of issue of these orders;

(c) how many employees from last grade to officers grade are employed in BHEL, Trichy, Tamil Nadu from the commencement of the concern; and

(d) cadre-wise and the year-wise details with the particulars of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the general?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. A. SANGNA) (a) The Government directives in this respect are being followed by the Trichy Unit of BHEL from the date of issue of these directives.

(b) For purposes of implementing the reservation orders, the posts have been classified into Groups A, B, C and D. The details in respect of initial recruitment under these Groups are given in Statement-I. In respect of promotions, the information is given in Statement-II.

(c) Total number of employees Group-wise employed in BHEL, Trichy as on 31-10-80 is as given in Statement-III.

(d) The group-wise details of the number of employees giving the figures belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 31-10-80 are given in Statement-III. Compilation of year-wise information will take time.

Statement I

No. of Employees recruited in various groups in BHFL Trichy

	Group A			Group B			Group C			Group D		
	No. recruited	SG	ST	No. recruited	SG	ST	No. recruited	SG	ST	No. recruited	SG	ST
Posts carrying a pay or Scale of Pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1300/-												
1971	59	5	Nil	54	3	Nil	189	1	Nil	246	51	1
1972	32	5	Nil	25	1	Nil	134	5	Nil	326	84	1
1973	51	7	1	47	9	Nil	470	77	2	279	89	7
1974	41	5	2	49	7	Nil	432	65	2	214	98	1
1975	76	6	Nil	72	..	..	684	129	2	480	57	Nil
1976	232	38	4	21	1	..	304	84	2	201	40	..
1977	164	11	1	29	..	..	684	194	..	134	23	1
1978	51	5	Nil	74	7	1	797	145	5	152	24	42
1979	75	12	1	46	9	Nil	611	153	1	102	47	12

Posts carrying a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1300/- but less than Rs. 200/-

Posts carrying a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 200/- but less than Rs. 300/-

Posts carrying pay or scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 300/- but less than Rs. 400/-

Posts carrying pay or scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 400/- but less than Rs. 500/-

Statement-II

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PROMOTED IN SC/ST/OTHERS GROUP-WISE

Year	Group B			Group C			Group D		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
1973	1	1	118	56	2	776	29	—	92
1974	—	—	90	39	3	953	78	—	171
1975	1	—	203	25	—	717	78	1	184
1976	3	—	180	111	1	1011	35	—	78
1977	1	—	126	72	24	545	39	—	65
1978	3	—	280	107	—	1100	48	—	200
1979	—	—	72	192	4	1106	25	—	82
1980	—	—	239	198	1	1043	28	1	68

NOTE : The number of employees promoted belonging to SC/ST depends upon the number within the consideration/eligibility zone. Such employees are, however, assessed by the Departmental Promotion Committee with relaxed standard.

Statement-III

Total No. of employees group-wise as on 1-10-1980 in BHEL Tiruchy

Group	Total No. of employee	SC	ST
A	1,29	86	7
B	1,031	25	1
C	8,280	1,057	8
D	2,419	767	34
TOTAL	13,023	1,935	50

Setting up of a Newsprint Unit at Pugaluar, Karur

2216. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newsprint manufacturing unit in the joint sector is to be started at Pugaluar in Karur constituency in Tamil Nadu with a cost of Rs. 184 crores;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of shares held by Financing Institutions;

(c) the names of the promoters; and

(d) whether the Project is to be taken up during this current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd. for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of newsprint and writing & printing paper in Salem District, Tamil Nadu. Exact location is yet to be decided.

(b) The percentage of shares to be held by the financial institutions has not yet been decided.

(c) The Government of Tamil Nadu is the promoter of the project.

(d) The implementation of the project will be taken up as soon as the total finances required for the project are mobilised.

Industries in North Bengal

2217. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) number of industries, big, medium and small in North Bengal, total capital invested and the number of men working there, with names and location in details;
- (b) any industry lying closed, facts in details;
- (c) whether there is any scope of agro-based industries in North Bengal like paddy husk based cement factory; and
- (d) if so, steps taken on that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Information regarding closed units in North Bengal is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The scope of a commercially viable paddy husk based

cement plant in North Bengal appears to be limited. A list of agro-based small scale industries suggested in the Industrial Potential Surveys for establishment in the districts of North Bengal is attached.

Statement

The number of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) units registered with the West Bengal Directorate of Industries in the five North Bengal districts as on 31-12-1979 was as follows:

Cooch Behar	..	822
Darjeeling	..	1608
West Dijnajpur	..	1330
Jaiparguri	..	1635
Malda	..	1408

Unit-wise details of investment and employment are not received regularly. The district-wise and industry-wise position about the registered SSI units and details of employment as revealed by the 1972 SSI census are given in the annexure.

ANNEXURE
Information on Small Scale Industrial Units in Respect of West Bengal (1972)

INDUSTRY	DARJEELING			JALPAIGURI			COOCH BEHAR			WEST DINAJPUR			MALDA		
	No. of Employ- ment units	No. of units													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Food Products	.	.	29	190	45	219	87	161	41	174	21	102	.	.	
Beverages	.	.	3	23	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery & Garments	.	.	6	30	8	54	8	39	..	..	..	..	.	.
Wood Products	.	.	59	391	46	500	32	283	25	82	30	160	.	.	
Paper Products & Printing	.	.	30	124	15	78	12	52	19	86	12	38	.	.	
Leather Products	.	.	39	100	1	2	6	21	4	19	8	15	.	.	
Rubber & Plastic Products	.	.	14	97	13	60	5	26	7	34	1	4	.	.	
Chemicals & Products	.	.	32	270	35	172	14	72	4	11	4	24	.	.	
Non-metallic Mineral Products	.	.	7	73	11	59	9	95	14	196	36	784	.	.	
Basic Metal Industries	.	.	9	20	6	96	..	..	1	4	14	34	.	.
Metal Products	.	.	67	351	24	85	23	101	74	167	25	151	.	.	
Machinery & Parts except Electrical	.	.	21	140	6	197	3	6	..	..	3	17	.	.
Electrical Machinery & App.	.	.	6	26	5	14	3	8	2	7	..	..	.	.
Transport Equipment	.	.	1	1	1	2	12	43	..	..	4	23	.	.
Misc. Mfg. Industry	.	.	23	56	5	68	6	20	14	28	2	4	.	.	
Repairing & Servicing	.	.	120	364	66	298	43	156	27	76	29	122	.	.	
Total	.	.	466	2256	288	1847	203	1083	232	884	189	1478	.	.	

List of prospective agro-based industries identified in the Industrial Potential Survey

I. COOCH BEHAR

1. Industries based on tobacco.
2. Rope from jute waste.
3. Tannery.
4. Rice Mill.
5. Saw Mill.

II. DARJEELING

1. Canning & Preservation—fruits & vegetables,
2. Corn flakes.
3. Fruit juice powder.
4. Dehydrated potato chips.
5. Ginger & ginger products.
6. Papain & pectin from raw papain.
7. Caffeine from tea wastes.
8. Photo-chemical industries.
9. Bristles dressing & brush making.
10. Splints & veneers.
11. Hardboard from saw dust.
12. Wood wool.
13. Saw Mill & packing cases.

III. JALPAIGURI

1. Straw boards.
2. Ginger products.
3. Rope & twine
4. Oxelic acid from saw dust.
5. Tannery.
6. Garlic powder.

IV. MALDA

1. Mango processing.
2. Corn flakes.
3. Mini rice mill.
4. Modernisation of hullers.

V. WEST DINAJPUR

1. Rice bran oil.
2. Card-board from jute sticks.
3. Poultry & dairy industry.

Setting up of cigarette industry in North Bengal

2218 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to establish a cigarette industry at Cooch-Behar of North Bengal District;

(b) what will be the total cost of the project and by what time it will be completed; and

(c) location of the project and the avenue of employment to the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is no proposal before the Government of India for the establishment of a cigarette industry in Cooch-Behar of North Bengal District.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरियां

2219. श्री चिन्तामणि जैना : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1979-80 में चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरियों के लिए रोजगार दफ्तरों में बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शेष रहे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

अम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट रेडी) : (क) जी, हां।

(स) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, विभिन्न राज्यों के विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण के लिए कार्यक्रम आदि की तरह की कई योजनायें कार्यान्वयन की जा रही हैं जो या तो नए रोजगार अवसर संचित करने में सहायता देंगी या वे रोजगारों को स्व-रोजगार प्राप्त कराने में सहायता देंगी। ये योजनायें श्रेणी 41 शूप 'ध' के कर्मचारियों का भी ध्यान रखेंगी।

Payment of Minimum Wages by Private Companies

2220. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that employers are not paying full wages to their employees as per Government orders and in pursuance of the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure payment of minimum wages to the employees by various employers and particularly the limited and private limited companies in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the complaints about non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. Whenever specific complaints are received they are investigated by the Inspecting Officers and if found correct appropriate action under the Law is taken against the defaulting employers. It has also been decided to strengthen the enforcement machinery with a view to ensure more effective implementation of the Act.

Price Rise of Paper

2221. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the price of paper;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in price allowed; and

(c) the steps to ensure availability of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). It has been decided to revise the price of white printing paper to Rs. 3500/- per tonne having regard to increase in the cost of production.

(c) Adequate capacity is being set up to meet the country's requirement of paper and with the expected improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation leading to increased production. Government are also importing Writing and Printing Paper to meet the requirements of consumers.

Review of Working of ESIS

2222. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint a high level panel to review the working of ESI Scheme; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and terms of the Committee are being finalised.

Robbery in Rampura, Delhi

2223. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the robbery which took place on the 22nd July, 1980 in Rampura, Delhi;

(b) whether all the culprits involved in the robbery have since been arrested;

(c) if so, the details of the recovery made in the case and who is the head of the investigating team; and

(d) the efforts made to trace out the robbery by the area police and the Crime Branch of the Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 23,910/- in cash, 3 wrist watches, 4 gold rings and a gold chain have been recovered. The case has been investigated by an Inspector of the Crime Branch.

(d) The Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Additional Commissioner of Police visited the spot immediately after the commission of the crime. The dog squad was pressed into service and the crime team was summoned. The photographs of known-criminal were shown to the complainant and the witnesses. A large number of suspects having similar *modus operandi* were interrogated. Messages were flashed to different parts of the country to trace the criminals.

Jobs to one person in each SC/ST Family

2224. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide jobs to at least one person in each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe family; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). A proposal to provide employment to one person in each family is under consideration in the context of the formulation of the 1980-85 Plan. The proposal which relates to all sections of the society, will naturally cover

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families also.

पंजाबी नाटकों (इमा) में इस्लामता पर प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में सनातार

2225. श्रीमूलाकृष्णदास : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 1980 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "दर्शकों में गरमाहट" — हाउस फुल गिरावट शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह मत्त है कि ऐसे नाटकों का आयोजन करने में पंजाबी निदेशक अस्तीनता की सीमा को पार कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा मनोरंजन हमारे सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक जीवन को किस हद तक खराब करेगा और सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को सम्बन्धित लेख की जानकारी है जिसमें पंजाबी नाटकों में शालीनता की सीमा पार करने की प्रवृत्ति का उल्लेख है। किन्तु इस लेख से यह प्रकट नहीं होता कि कोई विनिर्दिष्ट संज्ञेय अपराध किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). बताया जाता है कि कुछ पंजाबी नाटकों की प्रवृत्ति कामूकता पर जोर देने की है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को ऐसे व्यक्ति पर मुकदमे चलाने के अधिकार हैं, जो दूसरों को चिढ़ाने के लिए अश्लील शब्द बोलता है, मुनाता है अथवा इशारा करता है अथवा किसी सार्वजनिक स्थान में अथवा उसके निकट ऐसा गाता है इस संबंध में उसके द्वारा शावश्यक सतर्कता बरती जा रही है।

Diesel Generating Sets from East European Countries

2226. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of the indigenous power generating sets have complained to the Ministry that East European Countries had been dumping diesel generating sets in India and have been selling them at a very high price which has no relevance to the cost of manufacture;

(b) If so, whether Government have examined the matter in detail;

(c) if so, what percentage of profit has now been made by the foreign suppliers vis-a-vis cost of the same set being produced in India; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to help Indian manufacturers to have their proper share for supply of their product to the Nation's industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. The indigenous manufacturers of alternators required for fitment in diesel generating sets had represented that import of diesel generating sets should not be allowed, but it is incorrect to say that in their representation they had stated that the East European countries had been dumping them in India and selling them at a very high prices.

(d) The indigenous manufacturers are being given due assistance, such as permission of import of raw materials, components, machinery and also foreign collaboration.

Tribal Conferences and Meetings held

2227. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Tribal Conferences, State meetings, meetings of Standing

Committees have been held by him and his State Minister; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table the proceedings of the meetings and seminars held since the advent of new Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) (i) Tribal Conferences — 3

(ii) State meeting — 1

(iii) Meetings of the Standing Committees — 2

In addition to the above, matters of Tribal Development were also discussed in the meetings of the Southern Zonal Council held at Trivandrum on 27th September, 1980, Western Zonal Council held at Bombay on 10th November, 1980 and in the Regional Conference of Ministers of Southern States held at Trivandrum on 3rd and 4th November, 1980.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Guidelines followed in finalisation of Sixth Plan of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2228. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria and guidelines of the Planning Commission for finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other Union Territories;

(b) whether these guidelines were followed while finalising the Sixth Five Year Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) whether it is a fact that a blanket cut of 25 per cent has been imposed on the plans of Andaman and Nicobar Island by the Planning Commission;

(d) whether Government have received any representation for sympathetic consideration of the plan pro-

grammes for overall development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands considering its backwardness and remoteness; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In the guidelines issued to States/Union Territories including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Planning Commission has laid emphasis on giving priority to the key sectors of development (including agriculture, irrigation and power generation), programmes of employment in rural areas, programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and Minimum Needs Programme.

In case of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, because of its geographical location and peculiar problems its needs and priorities which are somewhat different from other Union Territories, have been kept in view while discussing the Draft Plan proposals of the Union Territories for the Sixth Plan—1980—85.

(c) Plan outlays are not being subjected to blanket cuts. Needs are assessed against available resources and possibility of implementation.

(d) and (e). A representation from the hon. Member was received and a reply has been sent. The Plans are not final till the National Development Council has accorded its approval.

हिंदिया अभिक संघ को मान्यता

2229. श्री दीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदोगिक शान्ति बनाए रखने के लिए शीघ्र ही हिंदिया अभिक संघ (एच. ई. सी. रांची) को जिसके सदस्यों की संख्या सत्यापन करने पर कहीं अधिक पाई गई, मान्यता देने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं?

अम नंत्रासय में उप मंत्री (अ.पी. बैकर रही) : (क) यह मामला राज्य क्षेत्र में आता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में काम कर रही यूनियनों की सदस्यों की संख्या का हाल ही में सत्यापन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) यह मालूम हुआ है कि भारी उद्योग विभाग ने इस मामले को राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया है तथा उनमें अनुग्रह किया है कि एच. ई. सी. से काम कर रहीं सभी यूनियनों की नुस्खानामक संख्या का सूत्यांकन करें।

Extending Provident Fund Act to Private Schools and Brick Kiln Industries

2230. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several industries have yet to be brought within the ambit of Schedule 1 and Appendix A of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act; and

(b) whether Government propose to make an advance planning for covering up slowly the uncovered industries like Brick Kiln, private schools and colleges or even Government educational institutions (which are not properly managed) under the above Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 was extended to the Brick industry with effect from the 30th November, 1980. A proposal for extension of this Act to teaching and non-teaching staff of educational institutions is also under examination. The intention of the Government is to progressively cover as many of the other industries/classes of establishments under the Act as are considered feasible.

Import Licence to Small Scale Match Industry

2231. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of changed circumstances in which Government are sanctioning an import licence to small scale match industry in Sivakasi for bringing in an atomic card-board match box making machine in violation of the assurance given on the Floor of Lok Sabha to Starred Question No. 658 on 23rd July, 1980 regarding import of machines for manufacture of card-board match boxes; and

(b) whether it has been ensured that such a machine, though smaller in size, is not being manufactured within the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The question of grant of import licence to M/s. Pioneer Press Pvt. Ltd., Sivakasi, for the import of four-colour automatic off-set printing machine for making card-board match boxes (outers) is under consideration of Government.

ओद्योगिक विवाद

2232. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्बेदी : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओद्योगिक विवाद को दायर करने में, इसे मुलझाने के लिए कारबाई करने में, इसे ओद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण को सौंपने में और न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा इसके अन्तिम निपटारे में अनावश्यक देरी हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की देरी से असंतोष उत्पन्न होता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार की देरी न्यूनतम करने के लिए सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

अम मंत्रालय में उम मंत्री (श्री पी० बृ०ट रेहू०) : (क) से (ग) : ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में संराधन, विवाचन और न्याय-निर्णयन की अवस्थाओं के माध्यम से किसी ओद्योगिक विवाद पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया की व्यवस्था है। मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए अधिनियम में संराधन अधिकारी द्वारा सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए संराधन कार्य के प्रारंभ होने से 14 दिनों की विशेष समय-सीमा की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस अवधि बो उम सीमा तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जिसके बारे में विवाद के पक्षकार सहमत हो जाए।

अम न्यायालयों/अधिकरणों द्वारा विवादों के न्याय निर्णयन में देरी के बारे में असंतोष रहा है, क्योंकि मामलों के निपटान के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में संशोधन करने के अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ समय सीमा निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा

Insurance Fund for Workers

2233. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the phenomenon of industrial sickness both in large and small industry has

been on the increase during the last few years to the detriment of workers; and

(b) whether Government propose to create an Insurance Fund with a view to safeguarding the interests of workers thrown out of job in case of lay off, closure or liquidation of the Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) the number of Units enjoying cash credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above reported as sick by the Reserve Bank of India went up from 306 in March, 1978 to 345 in June, 1979. Information regarding the incidence of sickness among other industrial Units is not available.

(b) There was an item for discussion in the National Labour Conference which was scheduled to be held on 23rd and 24th October, 1980 to consider the constitution of a fund for assistance to workers in the event of the closure of an undertaking on account of sickness, which if necessary may be utilised for keeping the industrial unit running. The item could not be discussed due to postponement of the Conference.

Statement by Chief Minister of J&K on Communal Violence

2234. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on October 20, 1980 criticising the Union Government for its ability to curb communal riots in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the information released by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had said that the country could never move ahead unless the cancer of communalism was nipped in the bud and a life of honour and protection assured to minorities. He had added that the Central Government had a special responsibility in this regard and they should act to curb communalism with heavy hand.

(b) Government are conscious of the need for the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, and adequate guidelines on the subject have already been given to the State Governments from time to time. The Government have made known their determination to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with any situation that will create a law and order problem anywhere.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के आर्द्धोगिक विकास के लिये योजना

2235. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के आर्द्धोगिक विकास के लिए कौन सी विशेष योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने पर विचार किया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बो० पाटिल): (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के संवर्धन के लिए, इस समय रियायती वित्त की स्कीम तथा निवेश सहायता और परिवहन सहायता की दो केन्द्रीय स्कीमें चल रही हैं।

अल्मोड़ा, चमोली, गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, खिंचौरागढ़ और उत्तर काशी के पहाड़ी जिले रियायती वित्त के लिए पात्र हैं। अल्मोड़ा जिला निवेश महायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के लिए भी पात्र हैं।

योजना आयोग ने नवम्बर, 1978 में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों महित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के समग्र प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए और उसके समाधान के लिए प्रभावी कार्यनीति का सुझाव देने के लिए, योजना आयोग के भूत-पूर्व मदस्य श्री बी० शिवरामन की अध्यक्षता में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित एक राष्ट्रीय समिति स्थापित की थी। समिति ने अक्टूबर, 1980 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में 'आद्योगिक प्रक्रीणन' के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इस रिपोर्ट की इस समय जांच की जा रही है। इस समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच कर लिए जाने और उस पर मरकार द्वारा अन्तिम राय कायम कर लिए जाने के बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आद्योगिक विकास के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय महायता की स्कीमों के मौजूदा स्वरूप में कोई परिवर्तन किए जा सकते हैं।

Lock-Out in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Asansol

2236. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received memoranda dated the 3rd June, 1980 and the 11th July, 1980 sent by the CITU, AITUC and INTUC unions jointly protesting against the lock-out in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. at Asansol rendering 1800 employees jobless; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal which being the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is principally concerned with the subject matter. The State Government, who had requested the Union Ministry of Industry to take over the Unit have now been informed by the Ministry of Industry that the circumstances do not justify the take over of the Unit under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act and that the Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal may be advised to resolve the Labour-management dispute so that lockout is lifted and normalcy is restored in the factory.

Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act

2237. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether any steps have been taken to assess the working of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act; and

(b) if so, what are the main conclusions that have emerged from the assessment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act and the Central Rules framed thereunder, came into force with effect from 2nd October, 1980. It is, therefore, too early to attempt any assessment, of the Act/Rules, at this stage.

सेन्ट्रल ऐम्बुनिटर डिपो, पूर्वगांव कैम्प

द्वारा पीतल के बर्नों का बेचा जाना

2233. श्री संदर नारायण भाटिया :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल ऐम्बुनिटर डीपो, पूर्वगांव कैम्प ने 30 अगस्त, 1980 को सूर्य इण्डस्ट्री, इंडस्ट्रियल ऐस्टेट आगरा रोड, उज्जैन के नाम में प्लाट संख्या 1932 से 1952 तक के प्लाट को बेचा था; यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्य और मात्रा कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित "लाटो" पीतल की कतरनों के नहीं बल्कि लोहे के हैं। यदि हां, तो इन "लाटो" में लोहा कितने प्रतिशत था;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित संस्थान ने वस्तुओं को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि चूकि नीलामी सूची में दिखाई गई पीतल कतरनों की मात्रा वास्तव में उतनी न होने के कारण वस्तुओं को अधिकार में नहीं लिया गया; और

(इ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित पीतल की किस्म के न होने की जिम्मेदारी किस व्यक्ति पर है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां। बेची गई मात्रा 4200 किलोग्राम थी और इससे 69,300 रुपये बसूल हुए।

(ख) डेर (लॉट) मुख्यतः पीतल के कतरनों के थे। इन डेरों में कुछ लोहे की मात्रा भी थी किन्तु उसका प्रतिशत मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) उस फर्म ने इन डेरों को इस आधार पर नहीं लिया कि उनमें लोहे का प्रतिशत अधिक था।

(इ) नीलाम द्वारा विक्री की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत मामान को जैसा है और जहां है के आधार पर बेचा जाता है और बोली लगाने वालों को स्वयं अपनी संतुष्टि करनी होती है कि वे किस चीज़ के लिए बोली दे रहे हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी पर नहीं है।

Six Hours Shifts

2239. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers working in all the industries (Private and Public Sectors) which run three shifts and two shifts;

(b) whether Government propose to have shift of six hours work instead of eight hours so that about 33 per cent or more people can be employed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) The latest available figures of average daily number of workers in factories was 63,58,000 for the year 1978. Figures for factories which run three shifts and two shifts are not maintained by the Government separately.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present in view of the current requirements of the economy.

Insurance Facilities to Farm/Plantation Labour

2240. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) what steps Government are taking to give some insurance facil-

ties to the farm labour/agricultural labour in the States like Kerala and Karnataka especially working in plantations; and

(b) whether any concrete steps are under way to create an incentive oriented labour in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Presumably, the thrust of the Question is on health insurance facilities being provided to plantation labour. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 administered through State Govtrnments provides for health and medical facilities to plantation workers and their families. In addition some of the various Commodity Boards concerned with the Plantation Industry, have provided funds for the construction of hospitals.

(b) Existing incentive Schemes include payment on piece rates, bonus linked to production/productivity, etc.

Per Capita Income of Each State

2242. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of each State as on 31st March, 1970 and 31st March, 1980, separately; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to raise the income of people of the States having comparatively lower per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The estimates of per capita income of different States prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation on a comparable basis for the year 1970-71 are given in the enclosed statement. Similar estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1980 are not available.

(b) In the development plans, certain special programmes are provided according to the conditions in

each State. These programmes include the Hill Areas and Tribal Areas Development Programmes, the Drought Prone Area Programme, the Desert Area Development Programme and schemes for concessional finance and investment subsidy for Industrially Backward Areas. Certain other schemes of rural development directed towards improving the conditions of target groups like Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers also tend to benefit backward areas. For special programmes of development for the backward areas, special Central Assistance is being provided to augment the State's own effort in these directions.

The resource transfers, as a device, to correct regional imbalances at the State level have been built into the formula for the distribution of Central assistance for the State Plans. In the Gadgil Formula, 10 per cent of Central assistance was set apart for distribution of States whose per capita was below the national average. It is now proposed to raise the percentage of Central assistance so distributed to 20 per cent of the total. In allocating the 10 per cent of the assistance for special problem, under the Gadgil Formula, special weightage is given to the backward States. It is also proposed to provide additional market borrowing during Sixth Plan period to such States whose per capita income is below the national average.

Statement

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost (per Capita), 1970-71
(at current prices)

State	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	586
2. Assam	570
3. Bihar	418
4. Gujarat	845

State	Rs.
5. Haryana	932
6. Himachal Pradesh	676
7. Jammu & Kashmir	557
8. Karnataka	675
9. Kerala	636
10. Madhya Pradesh	489
11. Maharashtra	811
12. Manipur	408
13. Meghalaya	644
14. Nagaland	508
15. Orissa	541
16. Punjab	1,007
17. Rajasthan	629
18. Tamil Nadu	616
19. Tripura	563
20. Uttar Pradesh	493
21. West Bengal	729

(c) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh is allotted quota of cement less than the quota thereof allotted to a smaller State like Kerala whereas the area of Kerala is less than the area of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to consider allotting cement quota in accordance with the requirement of each State; and

(e) whether the Central Government will consider allotting additional quota of cement to those backward States where works are in progress under the Adivasi sub-plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The States are given allocations every quarter on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Allocation of cement to the State is made on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement and not on the basis of the area of any particular State. The basic allocation of cement to Madhya Pradesh is 1,58,400 tonnes as against 1,69,300 tonnes for Kerala.

(d) Since the overall availability of cement in the country is less than the demand, it is not possible as yet to meet the requirements of the States in full. Enhanced allocations to the States will be possible as soon as availability position improves for which every effort is being made.

(e) Requests from State Government's for additional allocations to meet urgent requirements are considered sympathetically and additional allocations are made to the extent possible.

Cement Allotment to Madhya Pradesh vis-a-vis Kerala

2243. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which quarterly quota of cement is prescribed by the Central Government for each State;

(b) State-wise quarterly quota of cement allotted by the Central Government in 1980;

Statement

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	Region/State	Allocation of Cement during 1980.		
		Gr. I Jan.—March	Gr. II April—June	Gr. III July—Sep.
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	Haryana	159.1	144.6	150.1
2.	Rajasthan	153.1	128.0	130.2
3.	Uttar Pradesh	437.6	437.6	459.7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	26.7	26.4	37.2
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.6	49.6	48.6
6.	Punjab	238.9	222.0	223.0
7.	Chandigarh	17.6	22.0	22.0
8.	Delhi	117.2	123.2	147.4
SOUTHERN REGION				
9.	Andhra Pradesh	336.6	404.6	447.8
10.	Tamil Nadu	360.5	417.1	373.9
11.	Karnataka	264.2	26.0	229.5
12.	Kerala	200.9	329.2	214.3
13.	Pondicherry	11.0	11.0	11.0
14.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.3	5.0	5.0
15.	Laccadives	1.9	1.9	1.9
WESTERN REGION				
16.	Gujarat	391.0	367.0	376.5
17.	Madhya Pradesh	168.4	186.9	186.4
18.	Maharashtra	500.6	522.6	522.9
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	26.4	26.4	37.7
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.8	2.8	3.0
EASTERN REGION				
21.	Assam	54.0	49.0	46.2
22.	Bihar	222.6	222.6	235.7
23.	Orissa	133.4	94.2	81.4
24.	West Bengal	288.0	298.0	300.3
25.	Manipur	11.0	11.0	13.5
26.	Nagaland	11.0	11.0	13.5
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	13.0	13.0
28.	Tripura	11.0	11.0	11.0
29.	Meghalaya	16.5	16.5	16.5
30.	Sikkim	11.0	11.0	11.3
31.	Mizoram	6.6	6.6	6.6

Educated Unemployed

2244. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed at the different stages of education, State-wise, according to the latest available data from the Employment Exchanges all over the country; and

(b) the total number of unemployed persons registered in Employment Exchanges, State-wise, as on the same date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Information is contained in the statement I enclosed.

(b) Information is contained in the Statement II enclosed.

Statement I**Educated Job-seekers on live register as on 30-6-1980 (Provisional)**

States/Union Territories	Matric	Higher Secondary/ Under Graduates	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total	
					1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	335848	151736	103527	10476	601587	
2. Assam	85041	30257	20474	282	136054	
3. Bihar	462146	132480	112605	4388	711619	
4. Gujarat	194569	22351	41997	274	239191	
5. Haryana	105817	24180	32658	3552	166207	
6. Himachal Pradesh	50107	10043	7334	1133	63617	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7286	5171	5798	1571	19826	
8. Karnataka	248656	38554	70684	5394	363288	
9. Kerala	568751	70319	66839	4947	710856	
10. Madhya Pradesh	32228	289359	66535	13516	351638	
11. Maharashtra	439348	53884	91699	9314	594245	
12. Manipur.	29990	9524	7970	658	48142	
13. Meghalaya	2562	1006	695	83	4346	
14. Nagaland	446	65	30	6	547	
15. Orissa	100866	22898	46741	1188	171693	
16. Punjab	120180	39274	52803	3796	216053	
17. Rajasthan	56541	57490	44093	4983	163047	
18. Sikkim*	*	*	*	*	*	*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Tamilnadu	299357	76627	93128	8365	477477	
20. Tripura	19155	9843	4210	178	33386	
21. Uttar Pradesh	271303	326031	159438	22963	779735	
22. West Bengal	441332	470389	187840	5193	1104754	
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1685	1111	525	37	3338	
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3. Chandigarh	12589	6645	7011	1797	2804	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Delhi	59391	100324	72767	7225	239707	
6. Goa	11133	1931	2505	140	15709	
7. Lakshadweep	1090	60	68	15	1233	
8. Mizoram	360	6420	370	58	7208	
9. Pondicherry	12764	3466	2870	305	19405	
ALL INDIA TOTAL	3970541	1911438	1303154	111837	7296970	

Note : 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed and registration being voluntary all unemployed persons may not register with the Employment Exchanges.

3. Excluded figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra.

STATEMENT II

States/Union Territories	Number of job-seekers on Live Register as on 30-6-1980.	10. Madhya Pradesh	8.0
		11. Maharashtra	11.3
		12. Manipur	1.0
		13. Meghalaya	0.1
		14. Nagaland	0.05
		15. Orissa	4.3
		16. Punjab	4.3
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.2	17. Rajasthan	3.3
2. Assam	3.3	18. Sikkim*	*
3. Bihar	22.2	19. Tamilnadu	10.2
4. Gujarat	4.5	20. Tripura	0.7
5. Haryana	3.4	21. Uttar Pradesh	13.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.3	22. West Bengal	22.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	<i>Union Territories</i>	
8. Karnataka	5.7	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.09
9. Kerala	13.7	2. Arunachal Pradesh	*

1	2
3. Chandigarh	0.6
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	*
5. Delhi	2.9
6. Goa	0.3
7. Lakshadweep	0.04
8. Mizoram	0.2
9. Pondicherry.	0.4
All India Total:	151.7

Note: 1. ~~L~~ No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed and registration being voluntary all unemployed persons may not register with the Employment Exchanges.
3. Exclude figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra.

साइकिलों का मूल्य

2245. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साइकिलों और उनके निर्माण में काम आने वाले पुर्जों पर उत्पादन शुल्क हटा लिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप साइकिलों की कीमत में कहां तक कमी आई है; और

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिल सके इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) भारत में थोक मूल्यों के सरकारी सूचकांकों के अनुसार (आधार 1970-71=100) साइकिलों का सूचकांक, जो 14-6-1980 को 186.6 था, 15-11-1980 को घटा कर 182.4 (अनन्तिम) हो गया है।

(ख) सरकार ने साइकिल तथा साइकिल के पुर्जों के निर्माताओं से उत्पादन शुल्क में मिलने वाली छूट के फलस्वरूप साइकिल तथा साइकिल के पुर्जों के खुदरा मूल्य में उसके अनुरूप कमी करने को कहा है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को उसका पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

Raising of SC/ST above poverty line

2246. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to raise 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Plan frame for the Sixth Five Year Plan recognises the necessity for finding an effective solution to the problem of poverty. The poorest sections are the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and social and economically Backward Classes.

The Plan frame lays emphasis on the special development programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. For the scheduled tribes and tribal areas, the area-based approach adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan will continue. For scheduled castes, emphasis will be laid on formulation of Special Component Plans. The approach to the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections and Backward Classes will be to intensify the existing efforts. Keeping in view their basic needs, family and household oriented programmes will be evolved to ensure benefits from plan investments directly for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Prime Minister in her letter No. 281/PMO/80, dated March 12, 1980 addressed to various State Governments has directed that, the objective of the various development programmes for the Special Component Plans should be to enable the scheduled caste families in the States to "cross the poverty line within a short and a specific period, if possible, at least half of them in this Plan period itself."

Suspension of power generation at Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant second unit

2247. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial power generation which began at the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant near Kota has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what further action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):
(a) and (b). No Sir. The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is expected to commence commercial operation only by the end of March 1981.

Setting up of Joint Paper and Paper Pulp Projects by India and Kuwait

2248. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion has taken place between India and Kuwait to discuss the possibilities of setting up joint projects in India in paper and paper pulp;

(b) if so, whether any delegation from Kuwait has also visited India recently; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). General discussions had taken place during the visit of a Kuwaiti delegation to India in September, 1980 on possibilities of collaboration and co-operation in industrial fields. However, these are at a preliminary stage and no concrete proposal for setting

up a joint pulp and paper project in India has emerged yet.

Schemes under special component plan for Harijan welfare

2249. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a series of schemes have been prepared by Government under the special component plan for the welfare of the Harijan Communities;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes prepared under this programme and proposed to be implemented in Orissa during 1980-81; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). It is a fact that the State Governments with substantial Scheduled Castes populations are formulating Special Component Plans. This Special Component Plan of each State includes a large number of schemes and programmes drawn out from the State Plan itself. The Special Component Plan envisages that in each sector schemes relevant to the development of the Scheduled Castes should be identified and formulated, funds earmarked and the flows of benefits quantified. Like other States the Government of Orissa have also formulated a Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes for 1980-81. In this are included programmes from all sectors: Integrated Rural Development Programme, schemes for agricultural production like mini-kits, demonstration plots, schemes for handloom weavers and other artisans and craftsmen, cottage and village industries, schemes for social and civic amenities for the Scheduled Castes including drinking water and housing etc., and programmes for education.

The Government of India have also introduced a Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans

for the Scheduled Castes prepared by the States. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan and programmes for the Scheduled Castes and does not follow a schematic pattern for specific schemes. It is for the totality of the State's effort in the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes.

Pension to freedom fighters

2250. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, during the period of Janata Party Government many freedom fighters were deprived of their pension on the ground that they have not produced jail certificate to prove their sufferings;

(b) whether such of the freedom fighters who could not get the jail certificates (as records have been destroyed during British regime), could produce certificates from Legislators or ex-Legislators to the effect that they suffered jail along with them for the period of six months;

(c) in how many cases, pension was stopped or cancelled by the then Government and whether they have been restored now;

(d) whether sufficient publicity has been given for enhancement of pension and removal of income limit, etc.;

(e) the number of freedom fighters getting the pension at present and the number of cases still pending; and

(f) the estimated expenditure per year on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) The title to Central pension is determined on the basis of the criterion prescribed and the documents furnished by the applicants and in consultation with the concerned State Government. The claims of only those applicants have been rejected who had not furnished the full and requisite

information or on review of their cases or otherwise not found conclusively eligible under the rules governing the grant of pension.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Freedom Fighters Pension provisionally sanctioned are suspended/ cancelled when a strong doubt arises about admissibility of pension on one or more of the following grounds:—

(a) Applicant is not a genuine freedom fighter.

(b) Suffering is less than six months.

(c) Sufferings not in connection with freedom movement.

(d) Submission of false documentary evidence.

(e) Internment/externment/abscondence is not supported by documentary evidence.

(f) Annual gross income from all sources was more than Rs. 4999 which was the prescribed income ceiling until 1-8-1980 from which date the income ceiling has been removed under liberalised pension.

As on 1-11-1980 pension was suspended in 5,934 cases and cancelled in 1055 cases. Pension has been restored in 1235 cases.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Out of 2,49,768 applications received from the freedom fighters as on 1-11-1980, pension has been sanctioned in 1,18,965 cases. No application for the grant of pension is pending initial scrutiny. 37,343 cases stood as "filed" for want of documentary evidence from freedom fighters and/or reports from the concerned State Governments. As soon as the required information is received, the cases are finalised and pension sanctioned when the claim is adequately established.

(f) About Rs. 42.5 crores.

Setting up of a Public Sector Industry in Bijapur, Karnataka

2251. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a major central public sector undertaking in Bijapur district, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Decisions in regard to the locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. However, the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is under formulation and as such the details of the industrial development programme in the country, including those in the State of Karnataka, during this Five Year Plan period have not as yet been finalised.

Central approval to 'The Compulsory Screening of West Bengal Films Bill, 1979'

2252. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bill called "The Compulsory Screening of West Bengal Films Bills, 1979" is awaiting clearance from several Ministries of the Central Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the clearance of the above Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Compulsory Screening of West Bengal Films Bill, 1979 was received as a draft Bill for previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution before its introduction in the State Legislature. The Bill proposes to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce or inter-

courses within the State and various constitutional and legal issues are involved. These are being considered.

Patents obtained by Defence Research Organization

2253. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the past 30 years only 6 patents have been obtained by 35,000 scientists working in Defence Research and Development Organisation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the research effort in the Defence Research Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The primary role of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is to design and develop weapons and equipment required by the Services for which it is not a practice to obtain patents. However, some items which have civil application also, have been patented. 101 patents have so far been obtained by DRDO of such items.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary disputes

2254. SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take for early solution of the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this and the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to the State Governments.

Applications for issue of licences to manufacture colour TV

2255. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several applications from various firms in India and abroad have been received by Government for issue of licences to manufacture coloured TV in the country;

(b) if so, the names of all such firms whose letter of intent are now being processed for grant of licence to manufacture coloured TV;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government will allow the import of coloured TV know-how and liberal import of electronic components in the first stage of manufacture; and

(d) whether any licences have already been given, if so, the details thereof, the capacity and the phased Indianisation of indigenous manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Applications for the issue of industrial licences to manufacture colour TV sets have been received from the following two firms:—

1. M/s. Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.

2. M/s. Indo National Ltd., Madras.

(c) Government has not decided to launch the manufacture of colour TV sets and so the question does not arise.

(d) No industrial licences have been given for manufacturing colour TV sets.

Plan to develop Coir Industry

2256. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved any plan for the development of coir industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The plan outlays for the 1980-85 period for the coir industry are under finalisation.

Representation from East-India Photographic Traders Association Ltd.

2257. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 31st October, 1980 from East India Photographic Traders Association Ltd., 43, Lenin Sarani, Calcutta-13 regarding supply of photographic materials by HPF to this Association; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken on this representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was examined and it was found that it is not possible for HPF to supply photographic material directly to this Association.

Earning of money by Indian Space Department

2258. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Department apart from having several purely scientific and technological achievements of its space programme to its credit has now started earning money as well; and

(b) if so, the details regarding technologies and materials developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation and how far it has entered the export market to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) While.

the Department does not undertake any production activities in order to earn funds, it has attempted to transfer technologies and materials developed in the course of its own programmes to other appropriate agencies. Details of these are contained in the Annual Report of the Department. The Department has not entered the export market to earn foreign exchange.

**डालमियां दादरी सीमेंट फैक्ट्री में हानि
और उस का अधिग्रहण**

2259. श्री अरोक्त महात्मा : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह वताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को डालमिया दादरी सीमेंट फैक्टरी निं० भिवानी, हरियाणा की वर्तमान जालावदी की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस फैक्टरी का अधिग्रहण करने का है ;

(ग) इस फैक्टरी की दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और फैक्टरी के बन्द हो जाने में लेकर अब तक देश को सीमेंट के उत्पादन की कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस फैक्टरी में पुनः कब काम शुरू हो जाएगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) (क) इस कंपनी के प्रबंधकों द्वारा यह कारखाना मार्च 1980 से बन्द कर दिया गया था और तभी से यह बन्द पड़ा हुआ है ।

(ख) से (ङ) : इस सीमेंट कारखाने के पुनः चालू करने के संदर्भ में उसकी आर्थिक जीव्यता की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति की स्थापना की गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है । रिपोर्ट पर आगे

कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर जांच की जा रही है । संयंत्र की लाइसेंसीकृत वायिक क्षमता 2.39 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट है तथा विगत कुछ महीनों से जब से यह कारखाना बन्द पड़ा है, इसमें कुछ भी उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोली कांड में भरे घटित

2260. श्री अशक्त हसेन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह वताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों में 13 अगस्त, 1980 को, नगर-वार पुनिम, प्रादेशिक सणस्त्र सेना, सीमा सुरक्षा बल, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुनिम अध्यवा सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के कारण कितने घटित मरे ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई मुआवजा दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि का मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और अन्य मंत्रालय प्राधिकारियों से मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Separate Scheme for setting up of Small and Ancillary Industries

2261. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate separate schemes to set up small and ancillary industries in the industrially backward districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy statement of 23rd July, 1980 it has been stated that "it is proposed to promote the concept of economic federalism with setting up of a few nucleus plants in each district identified as industrially backward". A nucleus plant would generate both backward as well as forward linkages in the shape of ancillaries and also assemble the products of ancillary units which will be made by a large number of small units.

The ancillarisation effect of the scheme would promote a spread effect in the shape of higher employment, dispersed investment and higher per capita income of the people in the area. It will also help to upgrade the technology of small scale units so as enable the economic growth of the region to be accelerated. For the purpose, the Government of India is in touch with the various State Governments to formulate complete proposals for each State separately. No formal schemes have, however, so far been finalised.

Third Naga Guerrilla Force

2262. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a third Naga Guerrilla force trained in China is now regrouping and emerging in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. These, however, refer to factional fights among the China-returned Naga hostile gangs which have been camping in Burma across our borders.

Government are keeping close watch and have issued instructions

for intensifying vigilance and strengthening the security along the international border.

Setting up of a small car factory in Punjab

2263. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have approached the Central Government for letter of intent for setting up a factory for manufacture of small car with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, whether Punjab Government has been granted permission for this;

(c) the cost of this small car; and

(d) the consumption of petrol and diesel in this small car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, a State Government Undertaking, has applied for an industrial licence for the manufacture of passenger cars with foreign collaboration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The applicant has stated that the ex-factory value of the passenger car would be Rs. 30,000/- per vehicle.

(d) These details have not been indicated.

Demand to revise price of cement

2264. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement industry has demanded a further revision of cement prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The retention prices were revised and re-fixed with effect from 3rd May, 1980. The Cement Manufacturers Association have represented that the increase allowed is inadequate and does not fully cover the cost escalations which have taken place. This representation is being examined.

Reports on Communal Riots

2265. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports on the recent Communal riots; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not ordered any inquiry into the recent communal riots. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by a District Judge, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to investigate into the incidents which took place in Moradabad on the 13th August, 1980. It will be only after the receipt of the report of the Commission of Inquiry that the Central and State Governments will be able to take any decision thereon.

Tribal sub-Plans for Tribal Welfare

2266. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have launched Tribal Sub-Plans for the welfare of tribals under the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of such Sub-Plans for each State and the total outlay thereof; and

(c) the number of tribal population in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tribal sub-plans cover both protective and developmental measures. The outlays for the tribal sub-plan flow from State Plans. Special Central Assistance sectoral outlays from the Central Ministries and institutional finance. The total outlays for the tribal sub-plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan will be known only after the current Plan discussions are finalised in the Planning Commission.

(c) A statement showing total tribal population in the sub-plan States/UTs is attached.

Statement

Tribal Population in sub-plan State/UTs.

S.No.	State/UTs	Tribal Population according to 1971 Census (in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.58
2	Assam . .	16.07
3	Bihar . .	49.33
4	Gujarat . . .	37.34
5	Himachal Pradesh	1.42
6	Karnataka .	2.31
7	Kerala . .	2.69
8	Madha Pradesh	83.87
9	Maharashtra .	29.54
10	Manipur .	3.34
11	Orissa . .	50.72
12	Rajasthan . .	31.26
13	Tamil Nadu . .	3.12

S.No.	States/UTs	Tribal Population according to 1971 Census (in lakhs)
14	Tripura	4.51
15	Uttar Pradesh	1.99
16	West Bengal	25.33
17	Sikkim	**
18	A&N Islands	0.18
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.07
	TOTAL	359.67

**The Scheduled Tribes were specified only in 1973. The estimated populations is 0.52 lakhs.

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का बारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

2267. प्र० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावतः क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के दक्षिणी भाग में खूना पत्थर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह राजस्थान के किस क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाएगा;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक विकास एवं निवेश निगम लिमिटेड जो राजस्थान सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, को कठपुतली (जिला जयपुर), अलीरोद आज्जरा, (जिला सिरोही) विलारा (जिला

जोधपुर), नीमका-थाना (जिला सीकर) तथा जयनरन (जिला पाली) में 5 लघु (मिनी) सीमेंट मंयंवों तथा गोनान (जिला नागौर) में सफेद सीमेंट के एक संयंव की स्थापना के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

Turnover of E.T.T.D.C.

2268. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the turnover of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation in the past three years compared to the original budgets and reasons for shortfall;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the profit for the company comes from the canalised item such as TV tubes; and

(c) the break-up of the import for canalised items and items ordered by the Department of Electronics and other items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Turnover of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation as compared to original budget is as follows:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(Rs. in crores)			
Targets	12.50	16.50	15.00
Actuals	11.54	12.19	10.65

The reasons for the shortfalls are: Loss of consignment on high seas due to accident, delayed deliveries by foreign suppliers, delayed deliveries by indigenous manufacturers against export orders due to technical problems faced and lack of production

capacity for exports, difficulties faced in meeting two-way trade obligations with East European countries. In some cases there have been delays in receipt of Letters of Credit resulting in delay in executing export orders.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The following details of the turnover of the company, the component of canalised items therein, and the net profit after tax show that all the profits of the company do not come only from canalised items.

	1977-78	1978-79 (Rs. in Crores)	1979-80*
(i) Canalised items . . .	5.94	6.41	5.37
(ii) Items ordered by Deptt. of Electronics . . .	1.27	1.75	1.15
(iii) Others . . .	4.33	4.03	4.13
TOTAL . . .	11.54	12.19	10.65
Net Profit after tax (Rs. in lakhs)	20.24	27.75	24.15*

*Figures are provisional, subject to audit.

BHEL's failure to meet its commitments

2269. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the failure of BHEL to meet its commitment, installation of the additional power generation in the country's power units have been considerably delayed and have also hampered the timely maintenance of the power units;

(b) if so, the extent to which BHEL has failed to meet its commitment towards the power sector in the country stating the present output of its various units as against the installed capacity;

(c) the reasons for constraints in the production of these units of BHEL; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to remove the constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b). It is not a fact that because of failure of BHEL to meet its commitment installation of additional

power generation in the country's power units have been considerably delayed and have also hampered timely maintenance of the power units. However, in some cases supplies have been delayed with respect to initially committed deliveries but these delays, by and large, have not affected the commissioning of the units.

(c) Major causes for the delays in the past have been non-availability of wagons, delays at the Port, power cuts affecting production in BHEL and its sub-contractors' delays in obtaining imported components/materials.

(d) By and large, BHEL has adequate capacity to meet the requirements of the power sector. However, where expansion or creation of capacity for new items is necessary BHEL/Government have been taking necessary action.

Quantum of Central Investment for setting up Projects

2270. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central investment made in the different States

since 1975—year-wise and State-wise—for setting up of projects to be run by the Central Government or Central Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) whether any schemes are being considered or approved for such investment during the next 5 years and if so, the nature thereof and the amount of proposed Central investment of funds—State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The attached statement indicates the value of property (Gross Block) of Central Public Sector Undertakings (excluding Departmental Undertakings) since 1975.

(b) Investment decisions for the next five years are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Value of Property (Gross Block) of Central Public Sector Undertaking (excluding Departmental Undertaking)

	As on 31st March 1975	As on 31st March 1976	As on 31st March 1977	As on 31st March 1978	As on 31st March 1979
(Rs. crores)					
1. Andhra Pradesh	269.0	310.9	390.7	489.7	513.9
2. Assam	198.5	271.9	312.9	370.7	382.7
3. Bihar	1671.8	1882.9	2509.1	2815.3	2877.0
4. Delhi	222.8	274.9	400.7	356.3	427.8
5. Gujarat	301.3	432.5	523.4	626.9	762.2
6. Haryana	19.4	51.6	142.7	144.7	213.9
7. Himachal Pradesh	0.9	4.2	11.8	87.5	107.6
8. Karnataka	186.8	212.0	268.2	414.4	529.8
9. Kerala	202.2	246.8	274.1	325.5	382.7
10. Madhya Pradesh	837.6	1366.3	1492.7	1793.6	1846.1
11. Maharashtra	306.4	371.5	630.3	909.2	976.6
12. Orissa	577.0	619.6	646.5	654.4	710.3
13. Punjab	77.5	163.2	197.8	225.7	344.5
14. Rajasthan	160.2	187.7	227.1	277.1	292.0
15. Tamil Nadu	384.5	493.6	466.9	563.4	615.8
16. Uttar Pradesh	256.5	305.6	376.2	486.9	638.1
17. West Bengal	753.3	566.0	768.3	1058.8	1082.9
18. Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.8	6.2
19. Goa	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.9	5.4
20. Other States & Union Territories excluding Delhi	8.8	11.8	67.9	107.5	130.2
21. Unallocated	947.6	1322.3	1734.9	1986.8	2802.2
22. TOTAL	7423.9	9112.3	11451.2	13705.3	15667.9

SOURCE: Annual Reports of the Working of Industrial & Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance).

Detentions under National Security Ordinance

2271. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases the orders of detention under the National Security Ordinance, 1980 were upheld by the Advisory Boards formed for the purpose of reviewing these orders in different States and their break-up State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) in how many cases these orders were reviewed by the concerned State and Union Territory administrations *suo-motu* and the detenus released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 24 cases of detentions under the National Security Ordinance, 1980 were upheld by the Advisory Boards as on 24-11-80 in various States/Union Territories as indicated below:

1. Manipur ..	1
2. Uttar Pradesh ..	15
3. Delhi ..	8
Total ..	<u>24</u>

(b) None of the above 24 cases were reviewed by appropriate Governments *suo moto*.

Permission to import of equipments by TISCO

2272. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) to import equipment for oxygen plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appeared in "Business Standard" dated October 3, 1980 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are appended.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The decision to allow imports was taken after taking into consideration various aspects such as funding pattern, period of delivery, guarantee on technical competence. The insinuations made in the news item are baseless.

DETAIL OF CAPITAL GOODS APPLIED FOR : MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

1	2	3	4	5
1. Description	ITC No.	Quantity	TOTAL FOB Value ((Rs.) lakhs)	Origin
	84-66	Machinery & Equipment for 2 Nos. 250 tonnes per day Oxygen Plant	1072.303 lakhs	United Kingdom ; France ; West Germany
2. Value of initial spares ..			103.608 lakhs	
3. Estimated freight ..			95.837 lakhs	

1	2	3	4	5
4. Insurance			11.759	lakhs
5. Total c.i.f. value [Total of cols. (1) to (4) above]			1315.595	lakhs
6. In foreign Exchange			DM 8,314.167 FF 4,393.316 £ 4,938,675	
Rates of Exchange			Rs. 100 = £ 5.6555 = DM 23.10 = FF 53.30	
7. Agents, Commission, if any, payable, in foreign exchange			2½% of FOB value of equipment and spares to Tata Ltd. London, vide RBI's Letter No. EC/CT/233-57-B-78 of 4-1-78.	

Maternity Benefit Act

2273. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the numerous loopholes in the working of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 taking advantage of which the employers deny the maternity relief to thousands of women workers; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering accepting the recommendation made by the Status of Women Committee and supported by the leading women's organisations that the provision of maternity relief be ensured by levying contribution from employers and the fund administered on the pattern of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) The implementation of the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 in establishments other than Mines or Circuses is by the State Governments who are the appropriate Government under the Act. No major loopholes in the working of the Act have come to notice.

(b) The recommendation is under consideration.

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

2274. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार:

क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति निरन्तर बिगड़ रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत कुछ दिनों के दौरान लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, नई दिल्ली और ऐसी ही अन्य कालोनियों में वहाँ अधिकांशतया सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं, चोरी और डकैती की कई घटनाएं हुई हैं और पुलिस अब तक इन अपराधियों का पता लगाने में असफल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पुलिस को अधिक सतर्क बनाने और नागरिकों में सुरक्षा की भावना लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह भूमत्त्व में राज्य मंत्री ! (धी बोगेन्द्र चक्रवाना) (क) चालू वर्ष में 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक भा० द० से० के 33375 मामले सूचित किये गये हैं जबकि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि में 38628 मामले थे ।

(ख) 16 अक्टूबर से 15 नवम्बर 1980 की अवधि के दौरान लक्ष्मीबाई नगर से चोरी के 4 मामले सूचित किये गये और लूटमार का कोई मामला सूचित नहीं किया गया । इस अवधि के दौरान अधिकतर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कालोनियों में लूटमार के 6 मामले और चोरी के 388 मामले सूचित किए गए ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

- (1) भोटर साईकिलों सहित वायरलैंस को लगे वाहनों की डब्बें विरोधी और लूटमार विरोधी गश्त बढ़ा दी गयी है और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर "नाकाबंदी" आयोजित की गई ।
- (2) संवेदनशील स्थानों पर पुलिस ट्रकिंग तैनात की गई है ।
- (3) सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं ।
- (4) इन अपराधियों से पूछताल करने के लिए जिनकी कार्यपद्धति समान है, अपराध रिकार्ड देखे गये हैं ।
- (5) रात दिन गश्त लगाई जाती है और उने हुए स्थानों पर अवरोधक लगाए जाते हैं जहां पर रात को वाहन का निरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

M.R.T.P. Expanding Industries

2275. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether relaxations were made in the restrictions regarding MRTP in expanding industries and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) Government has not softend its approach to larger private sector undertakings. Government's objective, however, continues to be the optimum utilisation of capacity, and the maximisation of production, within the framework of Government's socio-economic policies.

Towards this objective, Government have announced that a list of 34 industries (among which are included industries which are of core, basic and strategic importance to the national economy or are linked therewith or are export-oriented) would be permitted automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum limited to 25 per cent in a five-year period. Dominant companies would not, however, automatically be able to avail of this facility. These cases will be considered under a streamlined procedure, under the relevant provisions of the MRTP and Industries (Development and Regulation) Acts.

As part of maximising export-oriented production exports would be excluded while computing "dominance" under the MRTP Act.

Survey of Crimes against Women

2276. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANNAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to make a comprehensive survey of crimes against women;

(b) whether a project study has been undertaken by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and

(c) if so, the findings thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The BPR&D has undertaken a survey entitled "Crimes Against Women."

(c) The Work of collection of requisite statistics for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 from all States/UTs is in progress.

Economy in use of Paper

2277. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether need to save paper has been repeatedly emphasised by producers and distributors of paper;

(b) whether apart from the wastage of paper at Government and private offices paper was squandered during election recently in the Students Elections, in the capital and posters were pasted every where on walls, trees and buses; and

(c) whether to avert the predicted paper famine, Government propose giving a serious thought and enact law in this regard for the economy of the paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No particular representation has been received from producers and distributors repeatedly emphasising the need to save paper.

(b) Government are not aware about the wastage of paper in Government and private offices and also squandering of paper in Students Election held in the capital.

(c) Government have already issued the paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974, prescribing certain restrictions on the advertisement or propaganda material, calendars, diary, invitation or greeting cards. The provisions of this

order has been temporarily held in abeyance upto 31st March, 1981, keeping in view the availability of paper, and the requirements of the users.

Amendment of Disturbed Areas (Sepcial Courts) Act 1976

2278. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to arm itself with concurrent powers to declare an area as 'disturbed' and constitute special courts to facilitate speedy trial for certain offences committed in a specified area;

(b) whether Government have also decided to amend the Disturbed Areas (Sepcial Courts) Act, 1976 for conferring these powers on the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details regarding policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) The matter is under examination of Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Bidi Works Welfare Fund

2279. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the items on which expenditure was incurred from the Bidi Workers Welfare fund during 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): During the year 1980-81 upto October, 1980, the following expenditure has been reportedly incurred under various heads from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund:—

(a) Administraton	—Rs. 6,86,802.99
(b) Health	—Rs. 21,46,448.62
(c) Education	—Rs. 2,39,629.00
(d) Recreation	—Rs. 6,923.70
(e) Housing	—Rs. 31,950.00

Scheme for Tribal Development of Bastar

2280. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the trial development of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Comprehensive plans for development have been drawn up by each one of the 7 Integrated Tribal Development Projects of Bastar District, super imposed by a Bastar Tribal Development Authority

(b) The Tribal Development Authority Bastar will oversee the implementation of various development programmes in the District.

Licences issued to States

2281. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications for industrial licences from the different States for the last 2 years State-wise;

(b) the number of licences granted State-wise during the last 2 years;

(c) the total capital investment envisaged in those licences granted State-wise; and

(d) the number of licences granted so far during the current year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA)

(a) A Statement is enclosed. (Statement—I).

(b) A Statement is enclosed (Statement—II).

(c) The information regarding total capital investment envisaged in the industrial licences granted is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals of the Department of Industrial Development.

(d) A Statement is enclosed (Statement—III).

Statement - I

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1978 & 1979.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Industrial Licence Applications received during	
		1978	1979
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	100	117
2. Assam	.	17	6
3. Bihar	.	34	25
4. Gujarat	.	156	223
5. Haryana	.	57	86
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	22	22
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	13	15

Sl. No. of the State/ Union Territory		Industrial Licence Applications received during	
		1978	1979
8. Kerala	.	29	28
9. Karnataka	.	67	103
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	73	75
11. Maharashtra	.	316	304
12. Meghalaya	.	—	2
13. Nagaland	.	—	1
14. Orissa	.	32	25
15. Punjab	.	62	49
16. Rajasthan	.	62	80
17. Tamil Nadu	.	83	99
18. Tripura	.	—	1
19. Uttar Pradesh	.	93	112
20. West Bengal	.	109	87
21. Chandigarh	.	3	1
22. Andaman & Nicobar	.	1	—
23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	4	3
24. Delhi	.	29	12
25. Goa, Daman and Diu	.	7	14
26. Pondicherry	.	1	2
TOTAL		1370	1492

Statement-II

**STATE-WISE BREAK-UP OF NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES GRANTED
DURING THE YEARS 1978 AND 1979**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Industrial Licences issued during	
		1978	1979
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	17
2	Andaman & Nicobar	1	—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Industrial Licences issued during	
		1978	1979
3	Assam	1	2
4	Bihar	12	3
5	Chandigarh	1	—
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
7	Delhi	6	6
8	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	—
9	Gujarat	46	48
10	Haryana	13	16
11	Himachal Pradesh	4	1
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
13	Karnataka	26	24
14	Kerala	7	11
15	Madhya Pradesh	8	7
16	Maharashtra	101	111
17	Manipur	—	—
18	Meghalaya	—	—
19	Nagaland	—	—
20	Orissa	2	6
21	Pondicherry	1	—
22	Punjab	9	13
23	Rajasthan	10	8
24	Tamil Nadu	28	26
25	Tripura	—	—
26	Uttar Pradesh	26	33
27	West Bengal	23	29
28	State not indicated	3	2
TOTAL		348	365

Statement-III

STATE-WISE BREAK-UP OF NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES GRANTED
DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1980

SL. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Licences granted during January- October, 1980
1	Andhra Pradesh	35
2	Andaman & Nicobar	—
3	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4	Assam	4
5	Bihar	3
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
8	Delhi	5
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
10	Gujarat	79
11	Haryana	19
12	Himachal Pradesh	2
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1
14	Karnataka	35
15	Kerala	6
16	L M & A Islands	—
17	Madhya Pradesh	17
18	Maharashtra	94
19	Manipur	—
20	Meghalaya	—
21	Mizoram	—
22	Nagaland	—
23	Orissa	7
24	Pondicherry	—
25	Punjab	13
26	Rajasthan	14
27	Tamil Nadu	33
28	Tripura	—
29	Uttar Pradesh	24
30	West Bengal	18
31	State not Indicated	1
TOTAL		412

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की मांगे

2282. श्री रामबत्तर शर्मा :

क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का 31वां मत्र 26 अक्टूबर 1980 से 31 अक्टूबर 1980 तक विशायापत्तनम में दृग्ग्राम था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि श्रमिकों कर्मचारियों तथा सामान्य लोगों की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर चर्चा की गई थी और संकल्प पारित किये गये थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी अंग क्या है ! और

(घ) आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की उन मांगों अधिकार निर्णयों पर सरकार की क्या प्रत्रिया है ?

अम मंत्र.संघ में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. बोकट रेड्डी):

(क) (ख) और (ग) सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस को 31वें अधिवेशन के बारे में प्रेस में रिपोर्ट देखी है। पारित प्रस्ताव में व्यापक विषय है और विशेष रूप से ये विषय बोनस सामाजिक सुरक्षा, आद्योगिक संत्रध, रोजगार कार्य घन्टे आदि से सम्बन्धित है।

(घ) सरकार ने प्रस्ताव को नोट कर लिया है और विधान के लिए नीतियां एवं प्रस्ताव बनाते समय इन पर यथोचित विचार करेंगी।

Crimes involving Police Personnel

2283. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crimes involving police personnel both of the

State and the Central Services over the past year, and the nature of such crimes;

(b) the number of such persons sent up for trial; and the results thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint committees of experts including sociologists and psychologists for identifying the emotional problems of policemen which pervert them and suggest remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments, U. T. Administrations and the Central Police Organisations and will be placed on the Table of the House on its receipt.

(c) The Government of India had appointed a National Police Commission with an eminent Social Scientist, as one of its Members to study the functioning of the Police in its various facts. The recommendations of the National Police Commission contained in the five reports submitted by it so far are under consideration of the Government of India.

Industries set-up with the Central Assistance in West Bengal

2284. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have been established with the Central assistance in West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) During the various plan periods Central Government have set up a number of industrial undertakings in the State of West Bengal. A list of selected units operating in West Bengal

under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government is attached. In addition, the State Government are also implementing a number of industrial projects as a part of the State Plan. While the State Government receives Central assistance to implement the State Plan, the Central assistance is not earmarked specifically for establishing individual industries.

Selected List of Central Projects in the State of West Bengal

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.—Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur.
2. SAIL-Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.
3. I.I.S.C.O., Burnpur.
4. Indian Oil Corporation—Haldia Refineries.
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation—Durgapur.
6. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation—Haldia—under implementation.
7. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur.
8. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur.
9. Braithwait and Co., Calcutta.
10. Burn Standard Ltd.
11. Jessops Ltd., Calcutta.
12. Britannia Engg. Works.
13. Indo-Burma Petroleum.
14. Balmer Lawrie.
15. Biecco Lawrie.
16. Bridge and Roof Co.
17. Bharat Wagons Co.
18. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.
19. Andrew Yule and Co.
20. National Instruments Ltd., Jadavpur.
21. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
22. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works.

23. Cycle Corporation of India (Sem Raleigh Unit).

24. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Management Control).

25. Bengal Immunity Co. (Management Control).

26. National Textile Corporation.

In addition to the projects mentioned above Central investment is also made in West Bengal in various public sector undertakings like Coal India Ltd., ONGC, OIL etc.

Production of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant

2285. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of electricity being produced by the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant;

(b) whether the plant is working to its full capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to see that the plant works upto its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is generating around 4.5 million units per day. Unit II of the Station is being test run and is presently generating around 1.78 million units per day.

(b) to (d). Unit I is operating at 200 MWe against its rated capacity of 220 MWe, which is a reasonably high level of generation. Efforts would be made to ensure that a high level of generation is maintained. Unit II is still being test run and is therefore being operated at a lower power level.

**Deaths and Cases under Dowry
Prohibition Act**

**2286. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:**

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-
KARA MURTHY:**

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

(a) the State-wise break-up of the number of deaths and cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during the last three years and how many of them were decided in sentencing the accused person;

(b) the nature and extent and details of inadequacy of the existing laws to deal with the Dowry problems and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Institute of Economic and Market Research has been asked to make a study of the problem so as to evolve a programme of social and legislative action; and

(d) if so, the details and method thereof and the progress of the study being undertaken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**
(a) The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A proposal to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The study will be confined to an area where the community is sufficiently representative and covers all aspects of problems affecting the quantum and form of dowry, the awareness of law relating to dowry and role of voluntary agencies in curbing this evil. A few case studies will also be conducted among house-holds affected by dowry abuse. The data collection process, is in progress.

Reports of Police Commission

2287. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK:

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

(a) whether the Police Commission has since submitted four reports; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**

(a) The National Police Commission has submitted five Reports to the Government of India so far.

(b) In these five Reports, a large number of recommendations have been made. The salient features of these reports are that they deal with changes needed, in the opinion of the Commission, in matters relating to various branches of the police and various aspects of their functioning. The recommendations contained in the First Report suggesting rectifications of certain deficiencies in the living and working conditions of the police which presently militate against their functioning efficiently to public satisfaction and also suggesting the modalities for enquiry into complaints of police mis-conduct in a manner which will carry credibility and satisfaction to the public regarding their fairness and impartiality were discussed by the Government of India with the Chief Ministers of States at a Conference in New Delhi on 6-6-79. Necessary follow-up action is since being taken by the State Governments on the decisions taken at that Conference.

(2) The recommendations of the Commission contained in the other four Reports are under consideration of the Government of India.

Rape on Women

2288. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of rape on women reported during the period 15th January, 1980 to 15th October, 1980;

(b) the respective number of instances during this period in the years 1977, 1978 and 1979; and

(c) action taken by Government to prevent further instances of this kind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of India have introduced in the Parliament on 12-8-1980 "The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 1980", which, if passed, will help successful prosecution of persons accused of rape and would also curb the occurrence of further such cases.

Direct Recruitment of NGOs and Ammunition Discipline

2289. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Controller of Inspection (Ammunition) Kirkee (Pune-3) had issued a letter with regard to the direct recruitment of NGOs for Ammunition Discipline in the year 1979 and selected candidates for different posts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Nagpur High Court had issued a stay order with regard to the above recruitment of posts; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government counsel has been instructed to move an application for vacation of the stay order.

Concessions to Electronics Industry

2290. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent concessions to electronics industry have brought corresponding response in terms of larger capital investment in the electronic industry;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether electronic industry has demanded more concessions from Government; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):
(a) and (b) The concessions to the electronics industry have principally been of a fiscal nature and were announced in June, 1980 as part of the Union Budget for 1980-81. As such, it is too early to say whether they have been responded to in terms of larger capital investments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being studied.

Persons arrested in Communal Disturbances and Weapons seized

2291. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people arrested during the communal disturbances in the country since August, 1980;

(b) the number of weapons seized and people arrested in connection with the riots; and

(c) whether there were any foreign made weapons; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information for the period from August, 1980 to November, 1980, is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit of a Delegation of the Federation of German Industrialists

2292. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Federation of German Industrialists recently visited India;

(b) if so, the name of the leader and other members of the delegation and outcome of discussions held with Indian counterparts;

(c) whether there was an agreement reached between the Indian representatives and visiting delegation for investment by Germans in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of the Federation of German Industrialists from Federal Republic of Germany visited India in November, 1980.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached furnishing the composition of the delegation. The discussions with the

delegation were of a general nature. It was mentioned that India was currently preparing the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) wherein the tasks and priorities would be identified. India's policies in regard to private foreign investment as also transfer of technology was spelt out in the meeting. There was a general exchange of views on the possibilities of further cooperation between India and Federal Republic of Germany in industrial and related fields namely, drugs and pharmaceuticals, coal, power, metal goods industries, steel export oriented industries, joint ventures in third countries and technology transfer. The discussion led to a better understanding of each other's needs and capabilities.

Statement

List of members of the Federation of German Industrialists

1. Prof. Dr. Kurt Hansen, Leader of the delegation, Honorary Member of the Presidential Board, Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

2. Mr. Gunter Becker, Managing Partner, Vereinigte Beckersche Werkzeugfabriken Remscheid.

3. Dr. Reinhold Braun, Vice President, Siemens AG, Munchen.

4. Heins Von Have, Owner/General Manager, Heins von Have, Hamburg.

5. Dr. Arne Horn, Senior Manager, Dresdner Bank Mg. Frankfurt.

6. Gard Ludwig Lammer, Member of the Board of Directors, Maschinenfabrik Buckau R. Wolf AG.

7. Kurt Lenz, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Economics, Bonn.

8. Ekhard Freiherr von Maltzahn, Director Sales Promotion.

9. Dr. Rudolf Pauli, Managing Director (Overseas Division) Vilbeler and Boch Keramische Werke KG.

10. Herbert Pavel, Member of the Presidential Board, Federation of German Industries, Koin.

11. Gerhard Schliephake, Director International Department, AEG-Telefunken Energie-und Industrietechnik AG.

12. Dr. Paul A Stein, Member of the Board of Management, Robert Besch GMBH, Stuttgart.

13. Max Stohr, Managing Partner, DELA-Import/Export Agentur, Oberthausen.

14. Heinz Tombrink, Head of Department, 'Foreign Trade and European Integration', Federation of German Industries, Koin.

15. Baron Ernst Christian von Werthern, Member of the Supervisory Board.

16. Rainer E. Wellmann, Member of the Presidential Board, Federation of German Industries, Koin.

17. F. Stefan Winter, Department "Foreign Trade and European Integration" Asia and Pacific Desk, Federation of German Industries (BDI) Koin.

Proposal for Jail Reforms

2293. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for Jail Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the advice given to State Governments;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the Tek Chand Commission for Jail Reforms submitted to the Haryana Government recently; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction to each of them with a view to advise other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) The subject "Prisons" being in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, administration and maintenance of jails is the responsibility of State Governments. Notwithstanding this, Government of India have, from time to time, given technical advice and also some financial assistance to States to enable them to undertake suitable jail reforms. Recently a Committee on Jail Reforms has been set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (retired) to consider various matters relating to jail administration and to make necessary recommendations for effecting improvements.

(c) and (d) Government have seen a report appearing in a section of the Press stating that the Haryana Jail Reforms Commission have made some recommendations for imparting job training in jails. The report is primarily for that State Government to implement and may be considered by the Government of India, if referred to it by the State Government.

Publication of Civil List of Central Services

2294. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in publishing the Civil Lists of the various Central Services of the Central Government;

(b) the names of the Services whose civil lists have been published and the years thereof;

(c) whether Government are not in favour of publishing civil lists of all the Services; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No general criteria has been laid down for publishing the Civil Lists of the various Central Services by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Civil lists or seniority lists are published by the concerned cadre controlling authorities for their administrative purposes.

(b) There is no scheme for collecting the information in regard to the civil lists centrally in the Department of Personnel and Admisitrative Reforms. Hence, the information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) and (d) The publication of the Civil Lists is the concern of the respective cadre controlling authorities. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to publish them centrally from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

State-wise distribution and Import of Cement

2295. Shri B. R. NAHATA:
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much cement has been quarterly demanded and allotted to different States and territories during the last three years including this year and how much has been supplied to them;

(b) what are the criteria of allotment of cement to States for public sector, industrial sector and private use;

(c) how much cement has been imported in the current year and how much has been allotted to each State; and

(d) what are the main reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demands of the State Governments are not collected on quarterly basis. A Statement of quarterly allocations including *ad hoc* allocations and supplies of cement to the States|Union territories during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and upto three quarters of 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-LT-22 180]

(b) The States are given bulk allocations every quarter on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement. The States are free to sub-allocate the bulk allotment at their disposal among public sector, industrial sector and public use.

(c) A quantity of 16,67,499 tonnes of cement has been imported during the period from 1-1-1980 to 30-9-80. A statement showing Statewise despatches of imported cement during this period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 180]

(d) Main reasons for shortfall in supply are non-materialisation of anticipated production and difficulties experienced in transportation of cement.

Introduction of annual encashment of leave in Government Offices

2296. SHRI SURAJ BHAN, M. P.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in some public undertakings, the employees are entitled to get their leave encashed annually and this scheme has resulted in improvement of efficiency and more production;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider introducing the annual encashment of leave in all Government Offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Some of the Public Sector Undertakings have the scheme of encashment of annual leave for their employees. It is not possible to say whether this facility has resulted in improvement of efficiency and more production.

(b) and (c) It has not been possible to introduce scheme for encashment of annual leave for the Central Government employees in view of the substantial non-plan expenditure involved.

Production by Companies under FERA/M.R.T.P. Act

2287. SHRI DHARAM BLR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies coming under the purview of FERA/MRTP Act whose actual production falls below 10 per cent of their licensed capacity for/and during the last three years;

(b) the names of such of the above Companies which have not even installed the licensed capacities for more 5 per cent; and

(c) in view of the above stated facts, the action Government propose to take against such companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A list of the companies borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development which come under the purview of the FERA/MRTP Act and whose actual production fell below 10 per cent of their licensed capacity for/and during the last three years is attached. On the basis of the available information it does not seem possible to establish a co-relation between installation of the production capacity and under utilisation of approved capacity.

(c) All the steps that are permissible under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, are taken to meet the situation.

The list of companies coming under the purview of FERA/MRTP Act whose actual production falls below 10% of their licensed capacity for and during the last three years

ENGINEERING

S. No.	Name of the undertaking	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s. Kumuni Engg. Corp. Ltd., Bombay	Tractor mounted Road Roller
2.	M/s. Kirloskar Kissan Equipment Limited, Poona	Petrol Engine
3.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay	Petrol Engine
4.	M/s. Escorts Transmission Ltd., Faridabad	Transmission Gears
5.	M/s. Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd., Poona	Torque Convertor
6.	M/s. Simpson & Co. Ltd., Madras	1. Trailers 2. Bus Bodies
7.	M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	Bus Bodies

S.No.	Name of the undertaking	Item of manufacture
8.	M/s. Sundaram Clayton Ltd., Madras	Mopeds
9.	M/s. Premier Automobile Ltd., Bombay	Room Air-conditioners
10.	M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay	1. Cranes 2. Machine Tools accessories
11.	M/s. RECO Engg Co., Ballabhgarh	Cranes
12.	M/s. Utkal Machinery Ltd., Sundergarh	Valves
13.	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Bombay	1. Valves 2. Miscellaneous electronic devices
14.	M/s. Gramophone Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta	1. Radio Receivers 2. Stylus 3. Pre-recorded cassettes/ cartridges
15.	M/s. English Electric Co. (I) Ltd., Madras	Electronic test & measuring instruments
16.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay	Bin Level Indicators
17.	M/s. DCM Data Products, New Delhi	Data entry systems & data logging systems
18.	M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Bombay	Telemetry Equipments
19.	M/s. OEN India Ltd., Cochin	1. Reed Relays 2. Potentiometers, wirewound
20.	M/s. Forbes & Forbes Campbell, Bombay	Regulated power suppliers
21.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay	Carbon Track Potentiometers
22.	M/s. Jardine Henderson Ltd., Calcutta	1. Pumps 2. Mining Machinery
23.	M/s. Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta	Printing Machinery
24.	M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., Calcutta	Printing Machinery & Rotogravure cylinders
25.	M/s. Kosan Metal Products Ltd., Bombay	Gas cylinders
26.	M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Poona	Gears
27.	M/s. Tata Robins Fraser Ltd., Jamshedpur	Mining Machinery
28.	M/s. Chowgule Engg. Co. (Pvt), Ltd., Goa	Mining Machinery
29.	M/s. Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta	Capstan Lathes & Turret Lathes.
30.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta	Mechanical Presses
31.	M/s. Shri Ram Bearings, Delhi	Ball flashing, grinding lapping machines

S.No.	Name of the undertaking	Item of man fact re
32.	M/s. Rall. Machines Ltd., Udhana	Drilling m/c & wood working machines
33.	M/s. Jay Engg. Works, New Delhi	Die grinders High speed notching press Gang slitting m/c
34.	M/s. Holmup Climax Mfg. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Portable pneumatic tools, Pneumatic rotary grinder
35.	M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., Delhi	Tube making machine
36.	M/s. Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calc. Printing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	PVC/VIR Cables
37.	M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India, Calcutta	AAC/ACSR Condtr.
38.	M/s. Kerson Manufacturing Co., Bombay	Motor starters & switches
39.	M/s. Jardine Victor Ltd., Calcutta	Gate & boxes
40.	M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Steel files
41.	M/s. Vidyut Metallics (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Hack-saw blades
42.	M/s. Hansa Industrial Tool Co., (P) Ltd., Bombay	Tools bits
43.	M/s. G.K.W. Ltd., Calcutta	1. Press Tools, Jigs, Fixtures 2. Tungsten carbide Rock Drill inserts and coal cutters picks
44.	M/s. Greaves Cotton Co., Ltd., Bombay	Oil field diamond bits
NON-ENGINEERING		
45.	M/s. Dhargadhra Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Tetrachloroethane and related products
46.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur	Nylon Staple Fibre
47.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Ahmedabad	1. Organic Pigment, Optical Brighteners, Intermediate & Fast Colour bases 2. Sulphur drugs
48.	M/s. Colour Chem. Ltd., Bombay	Dyes for Acrylic Fibres
49.	M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Bombay	Dyes for Acrylic Fibres
50.	M/s. Atic Industries, Atul, Balsar	Ingrain Dyes
51.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., Calcutta	Tread Rubber
52.	M/s. Geat Tyres of India Ltd., Bombay	Bicycle Tubes
53.	M/s. Appollo Tyres Ltd., Chalakudi	Auto Tubes
54.	M/s. Somaiya Organics (I) Ltd., Barabanki	Acetaldehyde
55.	M/s. Indian Organic Chem. Ltd., Bombay	Benzaldehyde
56.	M/s. Cibatul Ltd., Balsar, Gujarat	Hexamine
57.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Paracetamol

Supply of Cement to Kerala

2298. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of cement sent by Kerala State for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 year-wise;

(b) the total quantity supplied during the period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for cement in Kerala State and that supply is much less than the demand; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demands of State Governments for cement are not collected. However, the Government of Kerala have indicated recently that their average requirements would be 3 lakh tonnes of cement per quarter.

(b) Year	Total Qty. supplied ('000 tonnes)
1978-79	774.6
1979-80	796.8

(c) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including the State of Kerala.

(d) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Progress position of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

2299. SHRI CHINNASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project vis-a-vis the schedule laid down;

(b) whether the project is going according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) and (b). Unit I of the Madras Atomic Power Project is expected to be completed in 1981 and Unit II in 1983; they are expected to be commissioned in 1982 and 1984 respectively. The schedules for completion laid down at the time of sanction of the project, were 1973 and 1976 for Unit I and II, respectively.

(c) The delay has been mainly due to the embargo placed by certain countries on the export of certain equipment and materials and problems and delays faced in indigenously designing and fabricating critical equipment.

Persons living below poverty line

2300. PROF. SATYAGOPAL

MISRA:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent of the total population of our country are living below the poverty line even after the 33 years of independence;

(b) what are the reasons and who is responsible for this; and

(c) what are the remedies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) On the basis of the provisional and quick tabulation of the data on household consumer expenditure collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978) 48.13 per cent of the

total population of our country is estimated to have been living below the poverty line in 1977-78. This estimate is derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month at 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(b) Shortfalls in the targetted rates of growth in real income accompanied by high rates of population growth are among the major factors responsible for the inability of planning to make a major dent on poverty.

(c) The measures for improving the lot of the poor comprise partly those oriented towards the general development of the country, viz., development of agriculture, industry, power, etc. and partly specific individual beneficiary oriented schemes such as programmes for small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, hill areas, etc. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) further emphasis will be laid on these programmes. The National Rural Employment Programme has been launched which seeks to integrate the development projects with target group oriented employment generation projects. The Government also propose to revitalise and implement the 20-Point Programme which has come as a boon to the poorer sections of society. Further, the minimum needs programme will also be accorded high priority.

Issue of service card to bidi workers

2301. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers employed in Bidi Industry do not get service cards; and

(b) whether Government are willing to meet the demand of the Bidi workers on national level and compel their employers to issue such cards and if so, details thereof with special reference to Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 under which working conditions of such workers are regulated is administered by State Governments and they appoint competent authorities for the implementation of the Act. The Act does not specifically provide for the issue of any "service cards" by employers. However, the Model Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1967 framed by the Central Government which have been adopted by some of the State Governments including Bihar provide *inter alia* that every employer shall in respect of employees employed in industrial premises, maintain a muster roll in prescribed Form XIII, and the entries therein shall be made at the commencement of the work each day. The rules also requires that the employer shall provide free of cost to each home worker, log-books in prescribed Form XIV and the home worker shall keep a record of the daily work done by him, the number of beedis and cigars manufactured by him and the wages received by him in the said book and the supply of books shall be so arranged that one book remains with the home worker at all times during the period between two successive supplies of raw materials by the employer.

The Government of Bihar have further amended Bihar Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1968 in December 1979 and made provision for issuing of service cards to Bidi Workers by their employers with 3 days of their employment.

Fall in Industrial Growth Rate

2302. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a sharp deterioration in the performance of industrial sector in 1979-80;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as against the average annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent the index for April-February of 1979-80 shows a decline of 0.8 per cent over the same period in the previous year; and

(c) if the answer to above parts be in the affirmative, what are the factors responsible for this poor performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). According to the latest figures of index of industrial production released by the CSO, the average index for 1979-80 was 1.4 per cent lower than in 1978-79; the average index for April-February 1979-80 was 1.0 per cent lower than for April-February 1978-79 while the average index for April-February 1978-79 was 7.8 per cent higher than for the same period in the previous year.

(c) The most important factors responsible for this decline in 1979-80 were shortage of power, paucity of certain critical raw materials, labour unrest and transport bottlenecks. The drought led to fall in production in agro-based industries such as sugar and tea.

Price of Vegetables

2303. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per Kg. freight charges of articles airlifted from Chandigarh to Leh;

(b) what is the per Kg. cost of fresh vegetables like Cabbage, Cauliflower, Potato, Carrot, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Spinach etc. and fruits like apple and apricot obtained through the Vegetable Marketing Societies in Leh, Kargil and Nubra etc. for consumption of Armed forces;

(c) whether Government propose considering increasing the present rates in view of high cost of cultivation and high freight charges; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Rs. 2.60 per Kg. at present.

(b) Per Kg. cost of fresh vegetables and fruits as concluded with the Leh Marketing Society for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980-81 and also with Marketing Society, Nubra for the first time from 1st June, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 are given in the statement attached. No negotiated contract has been concluded for procurement of vegetables/fruit from Kargil Cooperative Marketing Society yet.

(c) and (d). While carrying out negotiated contracts, high cost of cultivation and high freight charges have been taken into account for finalisation of rates and there has been progressive increase in the rates of negotiated contracts as would be evident from the attached statement.

Statement

Rates of vegetables/fruits contracts concluded with the Cooperative Marketing Societies, Leh and Nubra

Items	Leh				Nubra
	1 Aug. 78 to 31 Dec. 78	1 Aug. 79 to 31 Dec. 79	15 Jul. 80 to 31 Mar. 81	1 June 80 to 31 Dec. 80	
(Rates per 100 Kgs)					
VEGETABLES—FRESH					
Cabbage	98.00	100.00	120.00	150.00	
Cauliflower	160.00	175.00	200.00	250.00	
Potatoes	100.50	115.00	150.00	187.50	
Carrots	90.00	95.00	115.00	143.75	
Onions	..	..	200.00	250.00	
Radish	75.00	70.00	70.00	87.50	
Turnips	70.00	70.00	75.00	93.75	
Spinach	120.00	120.00	125.00	..	
Peas Green	150.00	130.00	225.00	281.25	
Knol Khol	70.00	70.00	80.00	100.00	
Chinese Wong Bok	..	90.00	90.00	..	
Pumpkin	..	75.00	85.00	..	
Rap Sag	..	..	100.00	125.00	
Lettuce	92.00	..	..	..
Tomatoes Green	..	270.00	300.00	375.00	
FRUITS, FRESH					
Apples Tha	181.00	175.00	180.00	225.00	
Apples Mangol	160.00	155.00	160.00	200.00	
Apricots	140.00	135.00	140.00	175.00	

Restriction to State Government Employees for securing Jobs in Foreign Countries

ment of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for securing jobs in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the particulars of Government orders in this regard?

2304. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any special restrictions specified by Government to Government servants of State Governments to register their names in the Foreign Assignment Section of Depart-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Publications banned or confiscated

2305. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publication was banned or confiscated in Delhi during the past four months;

(b) if so, the names of the publications and the languages in which these were published; and

(c) the nature of action taken and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). (I) The following publications were banned:—

(i) Urdu weekly "Hajoom" dated 26-9-80;

(ii) Urdu weekly "Dawat"; and

(iii) Untitled Urdu booklet about Moradabad incidents printed by Syed Abdullah Bukhari.

II. Copies of the August 23—29, 1980 issue of Hindi weekly "Asli Bharat" and plates containing the publishing material were seized; and the Manager and Production Manager of the R. C. Press, Jhilmil Industrial Area arrested.

III. The publications contained material prejudicial to maintenance of public peace and order.

नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियाँ

2306. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान समय में नक्सलवादी देश के किन-किन भागों में सक्रिय हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए रहे जा हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी योगेन्द्र मकवाणी): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार नक्सलवादी इस समय आनंद्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडू, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल और दिल्ली में सक्रिय हैं।

(ख) राज्य मरकारे स्थिति के प्रति सजग हैं और नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियों पर बयाबर नजर रख रही हैं अब गतिविधियों में व्यस्त पर्यंग व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है।

M.L.As gheraoed in Assam Agitation

2307. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MLAs in Assam are being gheraoed in and the agitation led by All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad is going on.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to settle the issues by talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad are continuing the agitation and have started a programme of gherao of MLAs in Assam from 28th October, 1980. The gherao is continuing at some places.

(c) Several rounds of talks have been held at various levels on the foreigners issue in Assam but no agreed understanding has emerged.

Government has kept its doors open for talks and it is hoped that saner counsels will eventually prevail amongst the agitators.

Purchase by NCC Part Time Commissioned Officers from Military Canteens

2308. SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a part time Commissioned Officer working in Senior Secondary Schools, is authorised to purchase all types of stores from Military Canteens;

(b) if so, whether he is also authorised to buy liquor, imported items and specially allocated items;

(c) whether he is issued any card for these types of purchases; and

(d) if not, whether Government are thinking to do so, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Part-time Commissioned Officers of National Cadet Corps are authorised to purchase only general stores of Indian origin ex-CSD Canteen.

(b) No, Sir. Liquor is not authorised to such officers. Nor are they authorised to purchase imported and specially allotted items.

(c) The question does not arise in the light of answer given above in part (b) of the question.

(d) No, Sir. In view of their specific duties and responsibilities, the part time Commissioned Officers of the National Cadet Corps who are pri-

marily civilian officers, cannot be treated on par with commissioned officers of the Defence Services.

हथियारों की तस्करी

2309. श्री केशव राव धारधी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हथियारों की तस्करी में दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ने वाली गतिविधियों की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से ले कर अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान पकड़े गये तस्करों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके द्वारा कितनी तस्करी की गई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में अस्त-शस्त्रों की तस्करी पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) और (ग) सरकार को देश में हथियारों की तस्करी की जानकारी है। राज्यों से अवैध शस्त्रों के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाने और इस सम्बन्ध में संतर्क रहने के लिए कहा जाता है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा भी सीमा क्षेत्रों में विशेष गति और छापे आयोजित किए गए हैं।

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि तस्करी के 260 हथियार जब्त किए गए हैं। अभी तस्करों के नामों और अन्य विवरणों को बताना जनहित में

नहीं होगा क्योंकि इस से भविष्य में जनस्वत तस्करों के विरुद्ध किये जाने वाले कार्य में बाधा पड़ सकती है।

बड़े बांधों के लिये सीमेंट की मांग

2310. श्री दिल्ली संसदेशार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिचाई और बिजली के लिए बड़े बांधों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीमेंट उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) कितने नये सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना की जाएगी और वह कहां कहां पर की जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडो (धो बरनर्जेत बानवा) : (क) योजना प्रायोग द्वारा सीमेंट उद्योग पर स्थापित किये गये कार्यकारी दल ने जो अनुमान लगाया है उसके अनुसार 1984-85 तक 372.6 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

(ख) सीमेंट के नये कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिए जारी किये गये ध्रोडोगिक लाइसेंस/आशयपत्रों को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थान	राज्य
1	2	3	4
1.	सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	अदिलाबाद	ग्रान्थ प्रदेश
2.	-उपरोक्त-	तेंदुर	-उपरोक्त-
3.	-उपरोक्त-	येरागन्तला	-उपरोक्त-
4.	-उपरोक्त-	नीमल	मध्य प्रदेश
5.	-उपरोक्त-	अकलतरा	-उपरोक्त-
6.	-उपरोक्त-	दिल्ली	दिल्ली
		भट्टिडा	पंजाब
7.	जे० एण्ड के० मिनिरल्स लि०	बशोली	जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर
8.	-उपरोक्त-	छिंड	-उपरोक्त-
9.	यू०पी० स्टेट कारपोरेशन	डेल्ला/चुनार	उत्तर प्रदेश
10.	मेघालय इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	गारो पहाड़ियां	मेघालय
11.	-उपरोक्त-	लमशांग	-उपरोक्त-
12.	केरला इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	गेंगलाघाट	केरला
13.	दामोदर सीमेंट एण्ड स्लैग लि०, कलकत्ता	मधुकुड	पश्चिम बंगाल
14.	राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि०	काटपुतली	राजस्थान

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15. राजस्थान स्टेट इंडियन एण्ड मिनिरन हेवनरेट कारपोरेशन लि०	अलगोड अखरा	राजस्थान
16. -उपरोक्त-	विनाग	-उपरोक्त-
17. -उपरोक्त-	जयनारन	-उपरोक्त-
18. -उपरोक्त-	निम-का थाना	-उपरोक्त-
19. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०	चिनहटी	मध्य प्रदेश
20. कर्नाटक स्टेट आई०टी० मी०	चिनपुर	कर्नाटक
21. आई०टी०सी०, उड़ीसा लि०	कटरा क्रिगम	उड़ीसा
22. गुजरात आई०टी०सी० लि०	वरवन्न	गुजरात
23. गढ़वाल मंडल विकास निगम लि०	रंगांव	उत्तर प्रदेश
24. राजस्थान स्टेट इंडियन एण्ड मिनिरन हेवनपरमेट कारपोरेशन लि०	गोताना	राजस्थान
25. मंगलम् भिमेट	मेडक	राजस्थान
26. श्री दिविजय मीमेट	जिला व्यावर	-उपरोक्त-
27. स्ट्रीव प्रोडक्ट्स लि०	बनास	-उपरोक्त-
28. जे० के० सन्थेटिक्स	निवाड़ेडा	-उपरोक्त-
29. श्री राम केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज	लाइपुरा	-उपरोक्त-
30. जे० के० संथेटिक्स	दिगोड	-उपरोक्त-
31. ए०सी०सी० लि०	गागन	हिमाचल प्रदेश
32. सेन्चुरी सीमेंट	जिला विनासपुर	मध्य प्रदेश
33. मैसोर सीमेंट	मेहर	मध्य प्रदेश
34. रेमान्ड बूलेन मिल्स	नरमिहगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश
35. मोदी रबर लि०	जांगीर	मध्य प्रदेश
36. नरमदा सीमेंट्स लि०	भटपड़ा	मध्य प्रदेश
37. लारसेन टुब्रो लि०	जफराबाद मंगडला	गुजरात
38. सेन्चुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मेन्युफैक्चरिंग क०	चन्द्रपुर	महाराष्ट्र
39. ओरियेन्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०	असीफाबाद	आनंद प्रदेश
40. टेक्समेको लि०	येरागुन्तला	आनंद प्रदेश
41. कोरोमंडल फिल्माइजरस	कलामला	आनंद प्रदेश
42. केसोराम सीमेंट्स	अंकोरी दिपल्ली	आनंद प्रदेश

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43. आनंदा सीमेंट्स	नदी कुडी	आनंद प्रदेश
44. श्री एम० एस० राजपुरोहित	ग्रवू गेड	राजस्थान
45. मैसर्स एग्रीमा प्रोजेक्ट इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कॉन्सल्टेन्ट्सी मेरिविसेज लि०	धरमकेत	हिमाचल प्रदेश
46. मैनर्स ए० आर० सी० सीमेंट लि०	गुनियन गांव (देहरादून)	उत्तर प्रदेश
47. श्रीमती एस० डी० पाटिल	दोनाड	गुजरात
48. श्री वी० डी० एच० मेहता	पांथीना	गुजरात
49. श्री आर० एन० खाटाऊ	दांना	गुजरात
50. श्री जी० सी० पाटिल	महूआ	गुजरात
51. डा० एच० एन० गांधी	दांना	गुजरात
52. मैमर्स हरिंगंगा सीमेंट लि०	राजूरा	महाराष्ट्र
53. मैमर्स एग्रीमा प्रोजेक्ट इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कॉन्सल्टेन्ट्सी	राजूरा	महाराष्ट्र
54. श्री नेमकुमार पेरवाल	राजूरा	महाराष्ट्र
55. मैमर्स रेवा कोल फिल्ड्स लि०	खरमिया	मध्य प्रदेश
56. मैमर्स दारजिलिंग डूआरम प्लैटेशन्स लि०	रायपुर	मध्य प्रदेश
57. राना हनुमान भिह	देनारगांव	मध्य प्रदेश
58. ताडपत्री सीमेंट्स लि०	ताडपत्री	आनंद प्रदेश
59. पेर्नीम सीमेंट्स	येदीकी	आनंद प्रदेश
60. रामी सीमेंट्स लि०	वदापल्ली	आनंद प्रदेश
61. नगर जूना सीमेंट्स लि०	नालगोंडा	आनंद प्रदेश
62. डेकाल सीमेंट्स लि०	नलगोंडा	आनंद प्रदेश
63. श्री वी० वेन्कटास्वनी	करनूल	आनंद प्रदेश
64. ककटिया सीमेंट्स	जगमयापेट	आनंद प्रदेश
65. श्री के० आई० विडेयासागर	चिकराबाद	आनंद प्रदेश
66. श्री के० एच० रेडी	कुडाप्पा	आनंद प्रदेश
67. श्री के० चेना वीताप्पा	रंगनाथाट	आनंद प्रदेश
68. तलीकेट सीमेंट्स	ग्रलमत्ती	कर्नाटक
69. डेकान अलकाली	चित्तपुर	कर्नाटक

**ગુજરાત કે આદિવાસિયોં કે લિર રોજગાર
કી યોજના**

2311. શ્રી છેત્રભાઈ ગામિત : ક્યા યોજના મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી ફૂણ કરેંને કિ :

(ક) ક્યા ગુજરાત કે આદિવાસી અંત્રોં કે આદિવાસિયોં કે પૂર્ણ રોજગાર કે નિએ કોઈ યોજના તैયાર કી ગઈ હૈ ;

(ખ) યદિ હાં, તો તન્યબંધી બ્યોરા ક્યા હૈ ; ઘોર

(ગ) ઉછ્વાસ યોજના કે નિએ કિનની રાશિ ખર્ચ કરને કા વિચાર હૈ ?

રાજા મંત્રાલય મેં રાજ્ય મંત્રી : (શ્રી શિવરાજ બો. પાર્ટિસ) : (ક) ગુજરાત કે આદિવાસી ક્ષેત્રોં મેં આદિવાસિયોં કો પૂર્ણ રોજગાર ઉપલબ્ધ કરાને કે નિએ આમી તક કોઈ વિશિષ્ટ સ્કીમ તૈયાર નહીં કી ગઈ હૈનું।

જનસંસ્ક્યા કે સભી વર્ગોં કે નિએ નાભ-કારી રોજગાર કે અવમગોં કો બદાના છાયી યોજના કે પ્રમુખ બન દિએ જાને વાલે ક્ષેત્રોં મેં સે હૈ । એકિકૃત ગ્રામીણ વિકાસ કાર્યક્રમ તથા છોટે આંદોલને કિસાનોં, ગ્રામીણ કારીગરોં, ભૂમિહીન મજદૂરોં, આદિવાસિયોં, આદિ કે બીચ રોજગાર કો બદાને કે નિએ શું કિએ જાને વાલે રાષ્ટ્રીય ગ્રામીણ રોજગાર કાર્યક્રમ જેસે વિભિન્ન કાર્યક્રમોં કે અન્તર્ગત ગુજરાત કે આદિવાસી ક્ષેત્ર ભી લાભાંવિત હોંગે । ઇન કાર્યક્રમોં કે અન્તર્ગત શું કી જાને વાલી વિસ્તૃત સ્કીમે તૈયાર કી જા રહી હૈનું ।

(ખ) પ્રશ્ન ઉપસ્થિત નહીં હોતા ।

(ગ) પ્રશ્ન ઉપસ્થિત નહીં હોતા ।

**Assessment of Property Tax by Delhi
Municipal Corporation**

2312. SHRI CHANDRA PAL
SHAILANI:
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the

reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 6963 on the 6th August, 1980 regarding rejection of review petition filed by Delhi Municipal Corporation and state:

(a) whether the framing of assessments of property tax on the basis of standard rent have been completed and notified by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed and notified;

(c) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have served bills in respect of property tax on assessees on the basis of the assessment list authenticated on the 9th July, 1980; and

(d) whether a petition has been filed in the Supreme Court by an assessee against the demand in respect of property tax for the year 1980-81 made on him by the Corporation on the basis of the assessment list authenticated on the 9th July, 1980?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**

(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the assessment of properties for Property Taxes is being made on the basis of standard rent under Section 6 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, where the cost of land and cost of construction have been correctly given by the assessees or is otherwise ascertainable by the Department itself, failing which resort is being made to Section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, for determining the annual value of the property. The pending cases under Section 6 are being decided regularly. However, keeping in view the work load and the quasi-judicial nature of these decisions, time is required for their disposal. Efforts are, however, being made to dispose of the maximum number of cases by the assessing officers. Assessment under Section 124 of the DMC Act, 1957 were duly com-

pleted before the authentication of the assessment list for the year 1980-81.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that no petition was filed by any assessee against the demand of Property Tax pertaining to year 1980-81 on the basis of the assessment list authenticated on 9-7-1980.

Promotion Avenues for Grade 'C' Stenographers

2313. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute stagnation in Central Stenographers Service and there are meagre promotional avenues for Gr. 'C' Stenographers even after putting in twenty years service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the Gr. 'B' vacancies are being filled on the basis of UPSC Examination in complete disregard to the interests of senior employees which has further aggravated the situation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There was some stagnation in Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service but the position has improved considerably because a Selection Grade has been sanctioned for this category. Apart from this, Grade 'C' Stenographers with requisite length of service have been permitted to appear in the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, for promotion as S.O./Gr. 'B' of the CSSS.

(b) No, Sir. The vacancies in Grade 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are filled 50 per cent by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to rejection of unfit and 50

per cent on the basis of results of limited departmental examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Mismanagement of Bengal Potteries Ltd, Calcutta

2314. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Potteries Ltd. Calcutta is not being managed properly even after its take-over by I.R.C.I.;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into serious allegations against the present management of inflated production and sales figures, sub-standard manufacture of insulators, nepotism in appointment of distributors, lack of ceramics know-how, and labour practices; etc., and

(c) the total amount of financial assistance rendered to the company since its take-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. The performance of the company has generally shown an improvement.

(b) I.R.C.I. have reported that the Board of Management had looked into the complaint dated 13-11-1979, of the Bengal Potteries Workers and Staff Committee making various allegations against the Management and came to the conclusion that there was no substance in these allegations.

(c) A sum of Rs. 127 lakhs has been disbursed out of Rs. 141.70 lakhs sanctioned by IRCL. In addition IRCL has provided diesel generating sets valued at Rs. 23.30 lakhs on hire purchase. Assistance for two more diesel generating sets costing Rs. 18.29 lakhs have been sanctioned by IRCL recently.

उद्घोगों की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात और
अन्य राज्यों में दो पिछड़े हुए जिलों का
चयन

2315. थोड़ी जारी आरो चौधरी
क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य के
दो पिछड़े हुए जिलों का चयनात्मक आधार
पर आंदोलनिक विकास करने के लिए
2500 करोड़ रुपये की कोई योजना नैयार
की है औंग यदि हां, तो तमंगवंधा व्यंगा
क्या है ?

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए जिलों का
चयन करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित
किये गये हैं और उसका आधार क्या है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक जिले में वर्ष-वार और
मद-वार कितना खर्च किया जाना है;
और

(घ) यदि इस प्रयोजन के लिए
जिलों का चयन कर लिया गया है तो इस
योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात के कौन-कौन
से जिले चुने गये हैं ?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
चरनजीत चानना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Report of High Powers Committee on Ecological Balance

2316. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions made
by the high powered committee on the
Ecological Balance have been accepted
by Government;

(b) if so, the suggestions on which
Government have initiated action for
implementation; and

(c) the time by which implementa-
tion of the remaining suggestions
would start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS
(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c)
The Report of the High Powered Com-
mittee to recommend legislative mea-
sures and administrative machinery
for ensuring environmental protection
was submitted to the Prime Minister on
15 September, 1980. The principal
recommendation of the Committee was
that a new Department of Environment
(DOE) should be set up at the
Centre to give due recognition to the
importance of environmental
protection in the context
of plans for national develop-
ment. This recommendation has been
accepted by the Government and the
Department of Environment (Paryavaran
Vibhag) has been set up at the
Centre vide President of India's Notifi-
cation No. Doc. CD-1016 80, dated 1
November, 1980. The remaining re-
commendations by the High Powered
Committee have been remitted to the
newly created Department of Environment,
for being put up to Govern-
ment in appropriate form for neces-
sary approval and implementation.

Use of "Stock Witness for Conviction of Persons"

2317. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to Arun Shorie's article in
'Indian Express' regarding "stock wit-
nesses" being used by police in obtain-
ing conviction of persons;

(b) main points raised therein;

(c) number of persons so convicted
in each of the last three years in
Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;
and

(d) Government's reaction to the
practice and steps taken and to be
taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main thesis of the article is that stock witnesses are produced by the police to get convictions of persons. It has been further stated that every police official, every Magistrate, and every lawyer knows that such stock witnesses are routinely produced to testify to the allegations and that in some cases the police has circulated lists of stock witnesses and has advised the officials in effect, that as those listed as stock witnesses have been produced too often in the recent past, services of others should be availed of.

(c) The information is being collected from the Union Territory of Delhi and the State Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(d) Witnesses are produced in Courts in accordance with the procedure laid down in the relevant statutes. However, the police have issued instructions that the practice of using stock witnesses, if any, should be immediately stopped and any instance of violation of these instructions would be severely dealt with.

Use of Alcohol as Energy Source

2318. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the report published in the 'Statesman', New Delhi, dated 26th September, 1980 under the caption "Brazil making use of Boheld Solar Energy";

(b) whether there is any development project in public or private sector in India to make use of Alcohol as energy source;

(c) if yes, when the scheme will be commercially launched in India; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose considering borrowing technical know-how from Brazil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some development projects have been taken up concerning the use of alcohol as an energy source by scientific and engineering institutions such as IITs (Madras and Delhi), Anna University, Madras, IIP, Dehradun and Research Wing of Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) While alcohol can be used as a fuel for transportation purposes, and sufficient work has already been done, in India also, to demonstrate this, it must be emphasised that alcohol is even more important as an input for the chemical industry the latter should be able to absorb all the alcohol produced and thereby reduce the pressure on oil based inputs. The problem is to produce sufficient alcohol. As present the main source for alcohol production is sugarcane; other possibilities as sources are tapioca, Cassava etc. However, work is also in progress to use a wider range of biomass inputs for alcohol production. When alcohol production is enhanced sufficiently, then it can be used as feedstock and if necessary also as fuel.

(d) Since the technical know-how is available indigenously, no need has been felt to borrow it from Brazil or any other country. Also there is sufficient exchange of scientists and information with various countries in this area as on other area of Science and Technology.

Complaints re. appointment of Liaison Officer, Coir Board

2319. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the appointment of Liaison Officer, Coir Board during early 1979 at Delhi;

(b) if so, what action has been taken;

(c) whether any undue favour has been shown in this appointment;

(d) whether the Coir Board meeting held on 22nd November, 1979 commented on the working of the Liaison Officer;

(e) if so, what action is taken on these comments;

(f) whether proper publicity has been given at the time of recruitment to this senior post through press etc. as prescribed in the Coir Board recruitment by-laws; and

(g) if not, what action has been taken to book the person responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints were looked into by Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No Coir Board meeting was held on 22nd November, 1979. A special meeting was held on 24th November when some Members were critical about the functioning of the Liaison Officer and the Board had resolved that the present post of Liaison Officer should be upgraded. After careful consideration the Ministry of Industry decided that such upgradation was not warranted.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) According to the recruitment rules, the post was not required to be publicised through the press and hence it was not advertised in any newspaper.

(g) Does not arise.

Inquiry made against allegation of the Coir Board Chairman

2320. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations against the Chairman, Coir Board;

(b) if so, whether any *prima facie* case has been established; and

(c) whether action has been taken to book the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). A preliminary enquiry conducted into the allegations has established *prima facie* that the Chairman had incurred unauthorised expenditure during participation in a fair and had sometimes used the staff car of the Board for unauthorised purposes. Further action on the findings has been initiated.

Simplification of procedure re. Pension to Freedom Fighters

2321. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to simplify the procedure of grant of pensions to freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the categories of freedom fighters being brought under the revised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Freedom Fighter Pension Scheme has already been liberalised and the procedure simplified with effect from 1-8-1980. Announcements to that effect were made in both the Houses of Parliament in July, 1980.

(b) The liberalised pension scheme, *inter-alia* provides for:—

(a) removal of annual income ceiling for all categories of freedom fighters, thereby eliminating the requirement of verification of income.

(b) enhancement of pension from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- p.m. in respect of lying freedom fighters and from

Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. in regard to widows with an additional provision of Rs. 50/- each for the unmarried daughters subject to overall ceiling of Rs. 300/- p.m. (all Accountants General have been asked to issue revised Pension Payment Orders at new rates to the existing pensioners);

(c) reduction of the qualifying period of suffering from six months to three months in case of women freedom fighters and those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for eligibility to Central Pension;

(d) extension of the last date for applying under revised scheme for all categories of freedom fighters upto 31-7-1981;

(e) acceptance of certificates in respect of underground freedom fighters from the personal knowledge of prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone imprisonment for a period of more than five years in the event of their inability to produce evidence from official records due to various reasons.

2. The facility of drawal of pension through Public Sector Banks has been provided with effect from 1-8-1980.

3. A new application proforma has been prescribed which *inter-alia*, seeks to ensure furnishing of full information in complete and acceptable form, so as to avoid repetitive references for clarifications.

4. To ensure speedy verification of the claims of suffering, the State Governments and U.T. Administrations have been requested to open Special Cells and appoint Special Officers. They have been further requested to give wide publicity to the new Scheme.

Paper and Paper Board Manufacturing Units

2322. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units manufacturing paper and paper board functioning in India during 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 with their annual production;

(b) the number of new licences issued for opening new units during the year 1980 with their production;

(c) whether the production of paper and paper board is on increase year by year; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for its shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The number of units manufacturing paper and paper board, and their annual production during the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 is as follows:—

Year	Number of Units	Production (lakh tonnes)
1976	75	8.80
1977	75	9.369
1978	86	10.06
1979	106	10.47

(b) Eleven industrial licences have been issued during the year 1980 (till 31-10-80) for setting up new undertakings for the manufacture of paper and paper board. None of the units have commenced production.

(c) and (d). Although there has been a steady growth of production over the last few years, the increase in production has not kept pace with the demand, and there is a marginal shortfall.

Report of Environments, Protection Committee

2323. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the environmental protection committee set up by Government has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The report was submitted to the Prime Minister on September, 15, 1980.

(b) The Committee has made 21 recommendations under the following two categories:

I. Administrative Measures for Environmental Protection; and

II. Legislative Measures for Environmental Protection.

The salient recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

I. Administrative Measures for Environmental Protection.

1. A Department of the Environment (DOE) should be created at the Centre immediately to provide explicit recognition to the pivotal role that environmental conservation must play for sustainable national development.

2. The DOE should be under the charge of Prime Minister and primarily play a 'watchdog' role, to study and bring to the attention of Government and Parliament instances, causes and consequences of environmental degradation in all sectors.

3. The functions of the DOE will include:

(a) Serving as a 'nodal' agency for environmental protection and eco-development in a Coordinating role.

(b) Carrying out environmental appraisal of development projects, and

(c) Direct administrative responsibility for Pollution Monitoring and Regulation, Conservation of Critical Ecosystems and Biosphere Reserves Management and Conservation of Marine Ecosystems.

4. The Report also outlines the roles of the various Ministries/ Departments of the Central and the State Governments, the Planning Commission, Scientific and Research Institutions and non-Government organisations in the field of environmental protection. Environmental Advisers created in the Ministries and Departments of the Govt. will have a relationship to the DOE similar to the that of Financial Advisers and the Ministry of Finance. DOE should have an environmental Monitoring Intelligence and Early Warning System, a Legal Wing to review on continuing and systematic basis environmental legislation and recommend a central Land Commission (CLC) to serve as policy planning agency for issues related to the health and scientific management of land resources, a National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP) for environmental policy matters and to provide planning and advisory input to DOE and other Central and State agencies.

5. A Cabinet Committee on Environment under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to lay down policies and review progress of environmental protection in the country has also been recommended. In State

Governments, appropriate administrative departments should be designated to look after the planning and coordinating functions related to environmental protection, and strong technical support should be provided to the concerned department. The Committee has strongly emphasised the need for identifying Biosphere reserves and appropriate management of such reserves and also recommended the training of environmental managers. The committee has also recommended measures to promote environmental education.

II. Legislative Measures for Environmental Protection.

1. A National Environmental Policy Resolution should be adopted. The Committee has recommended a Draft Policy Resolution.

2. The Committee has identified areas for review of Central and State legislation and suggested areas where new legislation is needed.

3. The Committee has recommended that a new subject "Environmental Protection" should be included in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

4. The Committee has also recommended legislative measures or executive action to curb degradation of the environment from uncontrolled commercial interests and on account of short-term profit motives and the inclusion of fuel and fodder supply in the minimum need programmes of the Central Government.

Passing Second Test by Stenographers

2324. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stenographers who have already completed/qualified the shorthand test of U.P.S.C. at the time of recruitment, are again required to pass the test after clearing the Limited Departmental Competitive Exam-

nation for Senior P.A. (Stenographer Gr. I) which is just one step above in hierarchy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion to the Section Officers/ Grade B of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service provides an avenue for junior officers to get accelerated promotion over their seniors in the normal line of promotion by seniority. To ensure that only really meritorious and professionally competent persons get the promotion, it is necessary to have the test in stenography. Since they are attached to senior officers after promotion, it is necessary to test that they continue to be technically and professionally competent.

Stenographers in AFHQ

2325. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Stenographers who have joined service as far back as 1964 as Stenographer Grade II have not been given Selection Grade in AFHQ whereas their counterparts in Ministry of Defence of the same seniority have already got the grade; and

(b) do Government propose to take remedial measure to give Selection Grade to all Stenographers Grade II who have put in 14 years service in the same grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir. The Stenographers Grade II appointed in Ministry of Defence upto 31st December, 62 have been appointed to Selection Grade against regular vacancies. Some more Stenographers Grade II appointed in Ministry of Defence during the period from

1-1-63 to February, 65 have been appointed to Selection Grade against short term vacancies.

All the Stenographers Grade II of AFHQ Stenographers' Service except 38, who have been appointed in 1964, have been given Selection Grade.

(b) No Sir. There is no such proposal at present. However, a demand of the Staff side in the Departmental Council (JCM) of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to grant selection grade automatically on completion of 14 years service, has been referred to a committee of the Departmental Council, for consideration.

Reservation of posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

2326. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Selection Commission had produced conclusions that SC and ST candidates were not coming forward in adequate number for various posts reserved for these communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to attract more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to jobs reserved for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): (a) Certain shortfall had been noticed by the Staff Selection Commission in filling up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which included unfilled reserved vacancies that existed before setting up of the Commission.

(b) The unfilled vacancies computed as on 1-1-1979 were approximately 2500 for Scheduled Castes and 2300 for Scheduled Tribes in various categories for which recruitment is made by the Staff Selection Commission.

(c) Government have set up a Special Cell in the Staff Selection Commission to carry out special recruitments of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The Cell is conducting examinations to fill vacancies which are carried forward as well as new vacancies which may have arisen.

Price of Application Forms prescribed by Recruiting Commissions

2327. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prices of application forms for employment prescribed by various recruiting commissions or boards of Central Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of the application forms to a nominal taking into consideration that those forms are to be sold to unemployed persons to whom it is very hard to pay the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH):

(a) and (b). The price of application forms prescribed by the various Recruiting Commissions of Central Government is as under:—

Union Public Service Commission:

Rs. 2/- per form. In posts filled on the basis of selection by interview the blank application form is supplied free of charge against request. In case of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examinations, there is no separate application form and the candidates are allowed to apply in the required format on blank paper. In the Civil Services (Main) Examinations, a detailed application form is supplied and no separate charge is charged from the candidates.

Staff Selection Commission:

Paise 70 per form. The candidates are also permitted to apply on plain paper.

Railway Public Service Commission:

Rs. 2/- per form (Paise 50/- for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the price of application forms as the existing price is very nominal.

Inclusion of ex-Cadre Posts of Research Officers in Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service ..

2328. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ex-cadre posts of Research Officers in the Ministries of Planning and Health which were earlier filled up by laying down certain specific qualifications from 1970-71 onwards are now being included in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service alongwith the incumbents holding them;

(b) whether the Rules framed at the initial recruitment to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service do not stipulate such preferential treatment being given to such persons; and

(c) if so, the considerations which have weighed with the Government in taking such a step which is detrimental to the feeder post-holders who are officiating against Grade IV vacancies of the Indian Statistical Service since 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) No proposal from the Ministry of Planning to encadre the posts of Research Officers in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service is pending in the Ministry. However, a proposal has been received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to encadre nine posts of Research Officer|Analyst|Statistician in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service and it

is being processed. On inclusion of these posts in the Indian Statistical Service, the incumbents will be considered for appointment to the Service as per provisions laid down in the Indian Statistical Service Rules.

(b) and (c). The Indian Statistical Service was constituted by pooling together posts, carrying statistical functions under the various Ministries/Departments, offered for encadrement at the time of initial constitution. Certain Ministries/Departments did not initially participate in the Service. A few other Ministries/Departments did not offer all such posts for encadrement in the service. Subsequently, these Ministries/Departments agreed to participate in the Service. The Ministries/Departments which had earlier offered posts for encadrement offered few more posts for inclusion in the Service. This contingency was not envisaged at the time of initial constitution. Therefore, in order to enable encadrement of such posts, the Indian Statistical Service Rules were amended in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Provisions had also to be made in the Rules to provide for inclusion of the regular incumbents of such posts in the Service after due screening. The feeder post holders who are already officiating against Grade IV vacancies of the Indian Statistical Service cannot be considered for posts referred to in reply to Part (a) above as these posts are outside the regular line of promotion for them. Even otherwise, these posts have already been filled on a regular basis by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Union Public Service Commission and are not vacant. The Indian Statistical Service Rules provide for filling of 25% of vacancies in Grade IV of the Service by promotion of feeder post holders. Any accretion to the Service by way of fresh encadrement enlarges its strength. Thus, inclusion of additional posts in Grade IV

will increase the number of posts available for promotion to the feeder post holders and thereby improving their chances of promotion. It will not, therefore, be in order to say that the inclusion of fresh posts in the Service is detrimental to the interests of feeder post holders.

Meeting for Retention Price of Cement

2329. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Cement Manufacturers' Association has recently approached him for an increase in the retention price of 'cement';
- (b) if so, the grounds advanced by them in support of this;
- (c) what is the margin of profit at present made by the Cement units in the private *vis-a-vis* public sector; and
- (d) Government's reaction to the increase in retention price of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a), (b) and (d). The retention prices were revised and re-fixed with effect from 3rd May, 1980. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have represented that the increase allowed is inadequate and does not fully cover the cost escalations which have taken place. This representation is being examined.

(c) Information on profit/loss in respect of various factories is not available. However, working results of the Cement Corporation of India for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Profit/Loss
(Rs. in lakhs)	
1977-78	(—) 98.31
197879	(—) 82.46
1979-80	(+) 109.55

Shortage of Cement in Punjab

2330. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute scarcity of cement in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to rush supplies to that State; and
- (c) the yard-stick laid down for supplying cement to the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Punjab.

(b) Every effort is being made to step up supplies of cement to Punjab State to the extent possible.

(c) No specific yard-sticks have been laid down for supplying cement to various States *vis-a-vis* allocations. Instructions exist to the effect that what ever quantity has been allocated should be supplied to the States.

Nationalisation of Gourepore Containers and Closures Limited

2331. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position in regard to the question of nationalisation of Gourepore Containers and Closures Limited of West Bengal;
- (b) whether Government have received suggestion for amalgamation of this unit with good Government owned organisation, if immediate nationalisation is not possible; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government to the proposal mentioned at (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The nationalisation of Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta is not being contemplated at

present. However, of the several options the possibility of merger/amalgamation of the company with a large public sector company having modern organisational set up for giving it an integrated management support is being explored.

Inquiry into vices in Tihar Jail, Delhi

2332. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had ordered an enquiry into the vices prevailing in the Tihar, Jail, Delhi;

(b) if so, the scope of the enquiry;

(c) whether any interim report has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The Supreme Court had passed orders on 30-4-1980 by way of its judgment on a Writ Petition filed by a convict lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar that the District and Sessions Judge Delhi will hold an open enquiry into the allegations of corruption etc., prevailing in the Tihar Jail. The relevant directions of the Supreme Court read as under:—

“(1) The District and Sessions Judge, Delhi will, within three months from today, hold an open enquiry within the jail premises, into the allegations contained in the petition of the prisoner Kaushik and in the report submitted to this Court by Advocate Shri Subodh Markandeya.

(2) He will further enquire, with specific reference to the charges, of personal assault and compulsion for collaboration in canteen swindle and other vices made by the prisoners against the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent.

(3) He will go into the question of the directives issued in the concluding portion of Sunil Batra's case (W.P. 1009/79) with a view to ascertain whether these directions have been substantially complied with and to the extent there is shortfall or default whether there is any reasonable explanation therefore.

(4) Being a visitor of the jail, it is part of his visitorial functions for the Sessions Judge to acquaint himself with the condition of tension, vice and violence and prisoners' grievances. He will take this opportunity to enquire into these aspects also with a view to suggest remedial action.

The result of this investigation will be crystallised in the shape of findings, followed by specific instructions with a view to see that the petitioner and others like him are not burdened by additional acerbities and harsher pressures than a legal sentence of rigorous imprisonment geared to reformation and intended for deterrence necessarily impiled. The Sessions Judge will also give a specific time to the jail authorities, for carrying out his directives, and after the period for compliance is over, will make a fresh visit to verify whether these mandates have been fulfilled. In the event of non-fulfilment, a report will be made to this Court before September 30, 1980 whereupon appropriate action to enforce compliance will be taken by this Court in its jurisdiction.”

2. The enquiry is still in progress. No interim report has been submitted by the District and Session Judge, Delhi.

Reconstruction of Coir Board

2333. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coir Board is functioning without a Board of Directors for the last eight months; and

(b) if so, what is the delay in the reconstitution of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The term of the Coir Board expired on 4th February, 1980. The reconstitution of the Board is under active consideration of the Government.

Amount allotted to Coir Board

2334. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount earmarked by the Government of India for the Coir Industry to be spent through Coir Board during the financial year 1980-81; and

(b) what is the total utilisation during the half year ending 30th September, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Rs. 140.75 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 20.47 lakhs.

Transfer of CSS Officers of Selection Grade and Directors

2335. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1143 on the 18th June, 1980 regarding transfer of C.S.S. officers of Selection Grade and Directors and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in the matter;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to decide the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The matter is still under consideration and the final decision is likely to be arrived at soon.

Report of Import Substitute Committee

2336. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Import Substitution Committee has since submitted its report; if so, when and the action taken or proposed to be taken on some of the major recommendations made by it;

(b) when was the Committee set up originally and how many times its life was extended and the total expenditure incurred on it in the form of salaries and allowances of Chairman and Members; their TA/DA, Secretariat; staff cars, etc.,

(c) whether the Committee's Chairman and members were given facilities like use of staff cars, Government accommodation etc. if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Committee are now functions officio or its life has been further extended; if so, the reasons and for how long?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Committee was formally submitted to Government on 16-10-80 and as such it is too early to indicate action taken on the numerous recommendation (totalling 111).

(b) The Committee was set up on 26-6-79 with an initial term of six months. Its term was extended four times during its life upto 31-10-80. It was a departmental committee which was serviced by the Department of Industrial Development and Directorate General of Technical Development. No separate budget provision for expenditure on Secretariat, staff cars, telephones etc. was made as these facilities were provided departmentally. No expenditure on TA/DA has been incurred in respect of either

Chairman or official/non-official Members of the Committee. The Chairman was granted an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 per month during his tenure.

(c) No special facilities like use of staff cars were provided to the Chairman and Members of the Committee beyond what are normally provided to Government officials. The Chairman was allowed to retain the Government accommodation which he was occupying at the time of retirement as Secretary to the Government of India.

(d) The Committee has ceased to exist with effect from 1-11-1980.

Recruitment for Police Forces in Delhi

2337. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment for Police Forces was made this year in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether no written test and medical check-up were made; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c), During the current year tests and physical/medical checking have been conducted for recruitment of candidates in Delhi Police. However, 56 persons belonging to the following categories have been recruited by giving relaxation as provided in the Standing Order, governing recruitment of constables in Delhi Police:—

1. Sportsmen	14
2. Performance of act of bravery	1
3. On compassionate grounds, as wards of Police personnel	26
4. Ex-Sepoys of Sales Tax Department	15
Total	56

They were, however got medically examined and enlisted only on being declared fit.

Verdict of Supreme Court on Super-session of N.D.M.C.

2338. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has found supersession on N.D.M.C. as illegal; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for this step and what action is proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) On an appeal filed by Shri S. L. Kapoor, erstwhile Member of NDMC, against the full Bench judgement of the Delhi High Court upholding the supersession of the NDMC, the Supreme Court pronounced that the Order dated February 27, 1980 of the Lt. Governor superseding the New Delhi Municipal Committee is vitiated by the failure to observe the principle *Audi Alteram Partem*. The Supreme Court went on to add "we neither quash the notification nor reinstate the Committee. Nor are we to be understood as having expressed any opinion on the merits of the supersession." In view of this, there does not appear to be any question of taking action against any person.

Licences issued to Top Industrial Houses

2339. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of industrial licences issued to the undertakings belonging to top fifteen Houses during 1979 and 1980 (up to September, 1980)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Adopting

the ranking of the Department of Company Affairs in regard to the fifteen top industrial houses, (as on 31-12-1978) the number of licences granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period 1-1-1979 to 30-9-1980 are as follows:—

Name of the Industrial Houses	Total number of Industrial Licences issued during 1-1-79 to 30-9-80
1. Birla	7
2. Tata	1
3. Mafatlal	1
4. J. K. Singhania	2
5. Thapar	2
6. I.C.I.	4
7. Bangur	—
8. Shri Ram	2
9. Oil India	—
10. Scindia	—
11. Larsen and Toubro	3
12. A.C.C.	1
13. Bhiwandiwala	1
14. Kirloskar	7
15. Hindustan Lever	1

The details of all Industrial Licences issued are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and Supplement to the "Monthly News Letter" published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Accidents on Pathirganj Road, Delhi

2340. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that occurred on Patparganj Road, from Geeta Colony to Shakarpur crossing in Delhi in the last three years and the loss of lives involved;

(b) the number of accidents in which DTC buses were involved and the loss of life in each accident; and

(c) whether traffic on this portion is two way or one way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) During the last three years 30 accidents were reported, involving loss of 7 lives.

(b) The DTC buses were involved in three of these accidents and there was loss of 3 lives in one such accident.

(c) It is two-way traffic.

Solving of murders of Nirankari Chief and Gautam Jaisinghani

2341. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the murders of the Nirankari Chief and of Gautam Jaisinghani have been solved by the Police;

(b) if not, the reasons for failure to solve these cases despite claiming of vital clues by the Police Authorities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to gear up the investigation machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). C. B. I. is investigating the case relating to the murder of Nirankari Chief and sustained efforts are being made to complete the investigation. The High Powered Committee constituted by Government with the Lt. Governor of Delhi as Chairman is closely monitoring the progress of investigation.

The investigation of the case relating to the murder of Gautam Jaisinghani is being done by the Delhi Police and all possible efforts are being made to trace the culprits.

Arrests for Blackmarketing in Cement

2342. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been arrested for selling cement in black-market in the country;

(b) how many, CPWD contractors have been arrested in this connection; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The cement has been declared an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments who are to take action for violation of the provisions of the Act. Statistics in regard to arrests made in this connection are not centrally maintained.

Hardships to Traditional Occupationists

2343. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships to the traditional occupationists and their gradual elimination;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering any measures in terms of financial assistance to these traditional occupationists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (d). Certain surveys and reports have, to an extent, indicated the economic hardships faced by rural artisans following traditional occupations. To alleviate their distress, a wide variety of developmental programmes and

strategies are being implemented to help them acquire skills and assets to raise their income levels. The financial assistance made available, inter alia includes providing them the necessary raw materials subsidies and institutional credit, organising marketing facilities, revitalising the Entrepreneur Development Programme (E. D. P.) and upgrading existing skills and consequently incomes through the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

Opening of Legal in E. P. F. Organisation

2344. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for want of a Legal Cell in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, there is no up-to-date references and norms in conducting the cases;

(b) whether, a high level Legal Cell is proposed to be opened and mini-Legal Cell in all Regional Offices headed by at least an Assistant Commissioner in view of the large number of cases pending all over India; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish up-to-date copy of Hand book of Legal clarifications which should not be in any case inferior to the various books published in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) & (b). One post of a Law Officer has been sanctioned for the headquarters of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for greater attention to legal matters. The question of setting up Legal Cell in the Regional offices is also receiving attention.

(c) A Handbook of Legal Clarifications as is already in use in the Organisation, is being up-to-dated by incorporating all important High Court and Supreme Court decisions from time to time.

Training in Employees Provident Fund Organisation

2345. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is immediate need to open a Training-cum-Evaluation cell under the Directorate of Training and Personnel in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for training the new ACs, PFIs and LDCs;

(b) whether Government propose to institute a rigorous training of all the new recruits included ACs, PFIs and LDCs for smooth and efficient administration; and

(c) whether there would be group discussions for explanation of the accounts, enforcement and legal sections amongst persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is already a Director of Personnel and Training in the Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner who deals with training of the staff and officers of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. A scheme for training new recruits at the level of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks has been introduced in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation recently. A scheme for imparting training to officers at higher levels has also been drawn up by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. This will be taken up after gaining some experience with respect to the induction level training scheme.

(c) The techniques of group discussions will, no doubt, be adopted in the training courses.

Action on Mathew Committee's Report

2346. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the action taken by Government on Mathew Committee's report on National Employment Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): The recommendations of the Mathew Committee were examined by the Empowered Committee of the Government consisting of the representatives of concerned Ministries and Departments. The Empowered Committee has finalised its deliberations. The entire report of the Mathew Committee along with the views and comments of the Empowered Committee on various recommendations, has now been placed before the Government for final decision.

E.S.I. Hospitals in Sivakasi

2347. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units in Sivakasi and neighbouring areas that extend ESIS and Provident Fund facilities to the employees;

(b) How many hospitals have been established under the ESI Scheme at Sivakasi; and

(c) whether fire fighting equipment and other legal requirements under the Factories Act are being observed in these factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) 220 such units are covered under the ESI Scheme while 250 are covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

(b) There is an ESI dispensary at Sivakasi as well as 19 beds reserved in the Government Hospital, Sivakasi for members of the ESI Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Improving working conditions of Child Labour in small match units, Sivakasi

2348. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the working conditions of

child labour in small match units in Sivakasi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that they have taken the following steps to improve the working conditions of child labour in small match units in Sivakasi:

(i) The enforcement machinery has been tightened up by posting two Inspectors of Factories at Sivakasi to deal with the problem of child labour.

(ii) Instructions have been issued by the State Government to improve the working conditions of child labour in the match units in Sivakasi.

(iii) An Advisory Committee has been constituted recently to ensure implementation of the welfare measures and to co-ordinate among the various agencies concerned with the problems of child labour in Ramanathapuram District.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियों का विवाद

2349. श्री मंत्री विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के ग्रौद्योगिक विवादों के न्याय निर्णय के प्रश्न पर को लगभग 20 वर्षों तक दिल्ली प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में रखने के बाद कुछ वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के श्रम विभाग को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री (पीदी चंकट रेडी) (क) और (ख) : खा-

ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली से संबंधित ग्रौद्योगिक विवाद के संबंध में दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्रम विभाग द्वारा 1975 तक कार्यवाही की जा रही थी । श्रम न्यायालय, दिल्ली ने अपने निर्णय तारीख 5-4-1975 में यह कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार खादी और ग्राम उद्योग आयोग के संबंध में संबंधित सरकार है । तत्पश्चात खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के, जो खादी और ग्राम उद्योग आयोग द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है, कर्मचारियों के विवादों पर केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Assistance to Open Breweries

2350. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide any aid/assistance, financial or other, for the opening of brewries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the brewries at present in Uttar Pradesh (with names);

(c) the nature of the aid/assistance given by the Central Government to these brewries; and

(d) the conditions on which the aid/assistance is given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Under the guidelines issued by the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) to all term lending institutions, "Beer, Wine and Alcoholic Spirit" have been included in the "Negative List" of industries, which are normally not eligible for financial assistance in view of their low priority or because adequate capacity has already been built up.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Proposal for Modification of Centurian Tanks

2351. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was put up by the General Staff of the Army to modify the Centurian Tanks in the year 1973-74;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The General Staff Branch of the Army Headquarters had submitted a proposal for modernisation of the Centurian Tank in 1972 and not in the year 1973-74.

(b) and (c). The proposal for modernisation of the Centurian Tanks was considered in 1972. But when the proposal was examined in depth, it was not accepted because Centurian Tanks were 19 years old and the cost of modernising these Tanks was much more than the cost of tanks available from East European countries. Besides, the supply of spare parts to be imported for those items which were not covered by modernisation, was not reliable.

Bonded Labour

2352. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 277 on the 26th June, 1980 regarding differences with States over question of bonded labour and state:

(a) whether, in accordance with the legal provisions, agricultural labourers lacking the freedom to work under other employers even on higher wages unless they return this loan to the employer are bonded labourers;

(b) whether many State Governments and many of their officials are confused over the very definition or

identification of bonded labour and deny their existence;

(c) whether enumeration of agricultural labourers lacking freedom of choice to work as bonded labourers will take place in 1981; and

(d) what specific steps are being taken to ensure freedom of choice to all agricultural labourers in the country and ensure their minimum wages in all States and Union Territories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 defines a bonded labour as "a Labourer who incurs, or has, or is presumed to have, incurred, a bonded debt". Bonded debt has been defined as "an advance obtained, or presumed to have been obtained, by a bonded labourer under, or in pursuance of, bonded labour system." The main elements of determining the presence of bondage have been enumerated in the definition of the bonded labour system which means "the system of forced or partly forced, labour under which a debtor enters, or has, or is presumed to have, entered, into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that:—

(i) in consideration of an advance obtained by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants (whether or not such advance is evidenced by any document) and in consideration of the interest, if any, due on such advance, or

(ii) in pursuance of any customary or social obligation; or

(iii) in pursuance of an obligation devolving on him by successions; or

(iv) for any economic consideration received by him or by any of his lineal ascendants, or

(v) by reason of his birth in any particular caste or community; he would—

(1) render, by himself or through any member of his family, or any person dependent on him, labour or service to the creditor, or for the benefit of the creditor, for a specified period or for an unspecified period, either without wages or for nominal wages; or

(2) forfeit the freedom of employment or other means of livelihood for a specified period; or

(3) forfeit the right to move freely throughout the territory of India; or

(4) forfeit the right to appropriate or sell at market value any of his property or product of his labour or the labour of a member of his family or any person dependent on him;

and includes the system of forced, or party forced, labour under which a surety for a debtor enters, or has, or is presumed to have, entered, into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that in the event of the failure of the debtor to repay the debt, he would render the bonded labour on behalf of the debtor;"

One of the specific recommendations in the report of the Sub-Committee on Bonded Labour which is under Government's consideration was that 'The Ministry of Labour may take note of any legal difficulties brought to their notice and clarify the position through a circular letter to the State Governments.' The Thirty-first Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference also recommended amendments, if considered necessary, to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. In this regard, the concerned State Governments have been requested on 26th September, 1980 to furnish information on the subject. No instance of any specific legal difficulty has been

received so far. States have been requested to take effective steps, including undertaking intensive surveys to identify and rehabilitate bonded labour wherever existing. The details of a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers are under Government's consideration, while measures are being formulated for the effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

कृषि श्रमिक

2353. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि श्रमिकों के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है तथा सरकार कृषि श्रमिकों की पहचान किस प्रकार मान्यता देगी और श्रम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उनको किस प्रकार उन्हें संरक्षण दिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों की मजूरी निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

थ्रम मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० बैंकट रेडी) (क) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये केन्द्रीय विधान के ब्योरे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरी दरों को निर्धारित करने और संशोधित करने की प्रक्रिया न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 5 में निर्दिष्ट की गई है । संविधित सरकार या तो समितियों/उप-समितियों की नियुक्ति करके मजूरी दरों को निर्धारित/संशोधित कर सकती हैं जो जांच-प्रताल करेगी और इसे परामर्श देगी या सरकारी राजपत्र में श्रिसूचना द्वारा अपने प्रस्तावों को प्रकाशित कर सकती है, आपत्तियां मांग सकती हैं और न्यूनतम मजूरी सलाहकार बोर्ड के साथ परामर्श करके उन्हें अन्तिम स्तर दें सकती हैं

Transfer of Individuals Serving an Organisation for 15 Years on Promotion

2354. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those individuals who have 15 years of service in one organisation in the Armed Forces Headquarters are transferred to other Organisation on their promotion to the rank of Assistants/Assistant Civilian Staff Officers and above;

(b) if so, total number of individuals in each category who were transferred during the period from January to June, 1980;

(c) total number of such individuals who were retained in the same Organisation even after completion of 15 years in each category;

(d) reason in detail for retaining of individuals mentioned in (c) above; and

(e) total number of such individuals who are transferred even after the recommendations of their officers in the interest of service for their retention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). On 28th Mar. 1980 a decision was taken that officers who had remained in the same office for long would be transferred and as an immediate step, ACSOs from the Select List for promotion as CSOs who had put in more than 15 years service in their respective HQ/Organisations/Branches would be transferred on promotion with the exception of those who were within two years of retirement. Postings on promotion with effect from 28th Mar. 1980 were regulated accordingly.

2. Promotions from 28th March, 1980 to 30 June 1980 were effected only to the grade of CSO and the required information relating to them is given below:—

Grade	N
CSO	13
CSO	4
CSO	5

(b) Total number of individuals who were transferred during the period from 28 March to 30 June 80

(c) Total number of individuals who were retained in the same organisation even after completion of 15 years

(d) Reasons in detail for retaining individuals mentioned in (c) above

(e) Total number of individuals who were transferred even after the recommendations of the officers in the interest of service for their continuity

Grade	N
CSO	13
CSO	4
CSO	5

The officers had less than two years service before retirement.

3. Prior to 28 Mar 80, there was no policy for turn over of individuals on completion of 15 years service. The earlier policy was laid down in March 1974 according to which no turn in case of sensitive sections. Non-gazetted staff in promotion were allowed to be retained in the same organisation subject to the availability of vacancy and gazetted staff on promotion were transferred by moving them from one directorate to another within the same HQ/Branch/ Organisation subject to availability of vacancies. Individuals within

three years of retirement were not to be posted out except where it was inescapable.

4. Promotions to the grade of Assistant were made during the period 1 Jan. to 27 Mar 80 according to the policy in para 2 above. No promotions to the grade of Assistant were made from 28 Mar. to 30 Jun 80. Information asked for in the question in respect of individuals promoted to the grade of Assistant from 1 Jan. 80 to 27 Mar. 80 is given below:—

	Grade	No.
(b) Total number of individuals who were transferred during the period from 1 Jan. 80 to 27 March 80	Assts.	7
(c) Total number of individuals who were retained in the same organisation even after completion of 15 years	Assts.	8
(d) Reasons in detail for retaining individuals mentioned in (c) above.	They were retained in keeping with the original policy of 1974.	
(e) Total number of individuals who were transferred even after the recommendations of the officers in the interest of service for their continuity.	Assts.	3

Time Scale Promotion Policy and its Applicability

2355. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the benefit of time scale promotion policy adopted by Directorate General of Inspection and Research and Development Organisation to wipe out stagnation, in respect of SSA to JSO is not being allowed to permeate to lower levels, i.e.; JSA I to SSA & JSA II to JSA I or is there any such proposal under consideration;

(b) the reasons why the vacancies caused vacant by promotion from SSA to JSO in DGI Organisation have been abolished, depriving thereby the lower staff of their legitimate right of promotion to higher posts; and

(c) is there any proposal under consideration to open new promotion avenues for career improvement in DGI Organisation on the pattern of proposal being considered for active service personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No "time scale promotion policy" has been adopted by the Directorate General of Inspection and Research & Development Organisation in respect of promotion at any level including that of SSA to JSO. However, the Government have taken steps from time to time to relieve stagnation at various levels.

(b) SSAs have been promoted against existing clear vacancies of JSOs and consequent chain vacancies of SSAs and down below have been made available for promotion of the lower level staff. In addition, Government have also upgraded a number of SSA posts to JSO to provide relief to the SSAs who had been stagnating for long.

(c) A Cadre Review of all Categories of personnel in the DGI Organisation is on hand to ensure adequate career prospects at all levels, including those of JSA and SSA.

Seizure of Pakistani Arms in Amritsar

2356. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak. made arms meant for U.P. towns were seized by Amritsar District Police during the last 2-3 months?

(b) whether any investigation had been made as to the modus operandi of smuggling of these Pak. arms into India and their subsequent despatch to the riot-hit towns; and

(c) if so, the action taken to apprehend the smugglers and recipients of these arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) According to information received from the Punjab Government 221 Pak-made revolvers have been seized by the Amritsar Police and 21 persons were taken into custody. The investigations so far made have revealed that some of the arms were intended for Uttar Pradesh where the arms smugglers have their contracts with the arms dealers. No recipients of illicit arms have so far been arrested, in this connection.

Tanks offered by Britain

2358. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that England has offered a battle tank to India for sale;

(b) if so, which other tanks the Government have considered and whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to acquire foreign technical know how to update our own process of tank manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Certain tanks manufactured by other countries have been considered but no final decision has been taken as yet. It is not in the interest of national security to disclose any further details in this regard.

Liberalised Approach to Foreign Collaboration

2359. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Min-

ister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised its approach to foreign collaboration approvals in the manufacturing sphere;

(b) if so, the details of the liberalisation;

(c) how many foreign collaborations have been approved between January to June, 1980 and how many after liberalisation; and

(d) in what sphere the foreign collaboration has been approved after and before June, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) Government have recently decided to delegate powers to the Administrative Ministries for deciding foreign collaboration proposals in cases, *inter alia*, where the foreign exchange outgo in each case on lumpsum payments, if any, and royalty together does not exceed 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively of the ex-factory value of production and further, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs in the aggregate over a period of not more than ten years.

(c) and (d) No proposals have so far been decided under the delegated powers. However, 182 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during January—June, 1980 and 205 during July—October, 1980.

Lists giving details of the foreign collaborations proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, *inter alia*, indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Capacity Utilisation and Modernisation of Cement Industry

2360. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the consumption and production of cement in the country;
- (b) the number of cement factories in which full production capacity is not being utilised; and
- (c) the details of the scheme being formulated by Government for the modernisation of cement industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The production of cement during the year 1979-80 was 17.62 million tonnes. As this was not adequate to meet the demand, 1.55 million tonnes of cement was imported which was also consumed.

(b) 44.

(c) Details of the scheme on modernisation of cement industry are being worked out.

Revision of Syllabi for Central Service Examination by U.P.S.C.

2361. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Public Service Commission has set up a Sub-Committee to review the syllabi for its examinations in particulars the Civil Services Examinations;
- (b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report;
- (c) what are the references made to the Committee;
- (d) the steps being taken to change the pattern of examinations for all the competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C.; and
- (e) whether U.P.S.C. has decided to re-introduce the same subjects for

these examinations which were in the scheme of the old I.A.S. examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): (a) The Commission have set up a Standing Committee consisting of three Members of the Commission, to review the scheme, syllabi, etc. for various examinations, including the Civil Services Examination, held by them.

(b) As the process of reviewing the scheme and syllabi for various examinations is of continuing nature, the question of fixing a time limit for submission of the Report of the Committee does not arise. Moreover, the Sub-Committee is not a formal one but has been set up internally as a convenient method to carry out this work.

(c) It is only an internal working arrangement of the Commission. It reviews the syllabi *suo moto*, as well as per the representations received from individuals, institutions, etc.

(d) At present, the Commission do not have under their consideration any proposal to change the existing pattern of their examinations. However, the proposals, if any, that may be made by the Standing Committee to change the pattern of examinations will be considered by the Commission.

(e) The Commission have decided that Statistics, Anthropology, Chinese and Pali which were included in the scheme of the erstwhile Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination should be re-introduced in the scheme of the Civil Services Examination. Agriculture which was a new subject introduced in the new scheme of examination and which included Animal Husbandry has been made into two separate subjects i.e. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science. Both these subjects will be offered to candidates in Civil Services Preliminary as well as

Main Examination. The subject—Statistics will be for both Civil Services (Preliminary) and Civil Services (Main) Examination and the other three only for the Civil Services (Main) Examination. This will have effect from the Civil Services Examination, 1981.

सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

2363. श्री हीरा लाल शार० परमार क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के वर्जनों को प्रवेश के लिये आरक्षण के बावजूद भी वे निर्धारित अंतरालों के प्रतिक्रिया स्तर के न होने के कारण, पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन समुदायों के वर्जनों को प्रवेश पूर्व प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पांडित) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के वर्जनों के सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखिले में आने वाली लूटियों का पता लगाने और उनमें सुधार करने के लिए उपाय सुझाये के लिये एक उप समिति गठित की गई है। हाल ही में समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Report on Committee on Environmental Protection

2364. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee set up in February, 1980

has submitted a report to the Prime Minister for inclusion of environmental protection in the concurrent list;

(b) whether all the Chief Ministers have been asked to offer their views on the recommendations of the report;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) by what time Government propose to implement the recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Report of the Committee set up on 29th February, 1980 to recommend Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Environmental Protection was submitted to the Prime Minister on 15th September, 1980. Recommendation No. 19 of the Report states; "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION" should be included in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule to the Indian Constitution."

(b) and (c) Copies of the Report were given by the Prime Minister for their information to the Chief Ministers who attended the Conference on Sales Tax held in New Delhi in September, 1980. However, no formal reference has been made (concerning inclusion of Environmental Protection in the concurrent list) to them about the Report.

(d) The Government of India have already implemented the first recommendation of the Committee, namely "A Department of the Environment (DOE) should be created at the Centre immediately to provide explicit recognition to the pivotal role that environment conservation must play for sustainable national development." The new Department of Environment has been set up under the Prime Minister from 1st November, 1980. The remaining recommendations of the Committee have been remitted to

the Department of Environment for examination and putting up to Government for initiating action for implementing the recommendation as appropriate.

Colour T.V. bigger risk to Health

2365. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI ATAL BEHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that Colour T.V. is bigger risk to health;

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

(c) whether it has also been stated that T.V. sets can be a potential health hazard if the X-radiation emitted by them is not kept below the permissible limit;

(d) whether the United States has set up a standard which require that all T.V. receivers must not emit X-radiation above the 0.5 milli roentgen per hour level under the most adverse operating conditions;

(e) whether T.V. manufacturers are also required to submit written reports to the Federal Drug Administration;

(f) whether it is not being done in India;

(g) whether his Ministry has also decided to do the same; and

(h) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Observations made in the news item have been noted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the U.S.A. maximum X-Radiation permitted from TV picture tube is 0.5 milli roentgen per hour.

(e) Enforcement of the standards is done by Bureau of Radiological Health.

(f), (g) and (h) As Colour TV sets have not yet been commercially introduced in this country, the questions do not arise. However, black and white TV sets, which are the ones in regular use in this country today, emit X-rays far below the level referred to in (d) above.

मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो स्टील कास्टिंग लि०, इस ता
 द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य
 बीमा योजना की राशि का जमा करार
 जाना । । । ।

2366. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अधिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो स्टील कास्टिंग लि०, कलकत्ता ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना राशि जमा कराई और कम्पनी की ओर से कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा इसे बसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० बंकट रेही) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो स्टील कास्टिंग लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ने दिसम्बर, 1978 से नवम्बर, 1980 के दौरान भविष्य निधि, परिवार पैशन निधि और कर्मचारी-जमा-सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए 18,10,958.60 रुपये की धनराशि जमा की है । यह सूचित किया गया है कि प्रतिष्ठान की ओर कोई धनराशि बकाया नहीं है ।

कमंचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि प्रतिष्ठान ने जनवरी, 1979 से सितम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान 4,49,679.50 रुपये की धनराशि अदा की है। प्रतिष्ठान की ओर कोई धनराशि बकाया नहीं है।

Development of Solar Power Lighting System

2367. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether solar-power lighting system has been developed in any part of India by the Central Electronics Ltd. or other public and private agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to develop solar power and make it feasible for larger use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. India's first solar photovoltaic power based lighting system has been installed in Choglamsar, a village in Ladakh, by the Central Electronics Ltd., under a demonstration programme initiated by the Department of Science & Technology.

(b) India's first solar photovoltaic power based lighting system has been installed in Choglamsar, a remote village in Ladakh, also popularly known as the Tibetan SOS children's village. Situated at a height of nearly 11,000 feet, the system has been installed at a cost of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs, under a demonstration programme initiated by the Department of Science & Technology. A 348 peak watt solar photovoltaic array is providing electricity for lighting 17 fluorescent lamps in a 20-bed hospi-

tal. Another 192 peak watt solar photovoltaic array is providing electricity for lighting 6 fluorescent lamps in a central kitchen, and 9 fluorescent lamps in a community hall. The equipment has been fabricated at the Central Electronics Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science & Technology. The power system is performing well and is providing electricity for lighting round the clock.

(c) The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt, of electricity by this method to a reasonable level; and this is the primary objective of the current DST Programme in this area. This could be achieved: (a) by developing low cost solar grade silicon material and low-cost techniques of fabrication and (b) by improving the efficiency of solar cells and panels. The programme in this area has so far successfully resulted in the fabrication of single crystal silicon cells at the laboratory scale by the Central Electronics Limited (a Public Sector Undertaking under DST) with participation of research groups in IITs, National Physical Laboratory, Central Electronics Engg. Research Institute, Pilani and other institutions. Solar Photovoltaic Modules developed at Central Electronics Ltd., are currently being used in the lighthouse Beacon at Dwaraka Port for ship navigation, for pumping water in the solar distillation plant at Awania village in Gujarat, lighting for a village in Ladakh, for drinking water supply at Tijara village in Rajasthan and in a few demonstration water pumping systems for micro-irrigation, community TV in Sahibabad and Radio at Bal Bhavan, Delhi, etc. The programme envisages scaling up the fabrication techniques for silicon solar cells and panels, developing modules for applications such as pumping of drinking water, minor irrigation, community lighting,

for educational radio and TV sets, cathodic protection of oil pipelines and for use in communication equipment in remote areas. A major pre-commercial pilot plant project costing about Rs. 12.0 crores over 5 years including large-scale application of photovoltaic systems in rural areas for a variety of purposes (with emphasis on water pumping for drinking and minor irrigation), has been drawn up. In the meantime, a short-term programme to be completed by 1981 for fabrication and field demonstration of Solar Photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 Kw aggregate capacity has been initiated. In addition, it is also planned to provide about 5 Kw capacity photovoltaic modules by 1981 for domestic and other related applications.

Progress has also been made in thin films cadmium sulphide solar cells, MOS, and on polycrystalline silicon solar cells. R&D projects on materials (extraction and purification of solar grade silicon from rice husk, amorphous silicon, etc.), concentrator solar cells and tracking systems etc. have also been funded. A Scanning Auger Spectrophotometer facility with basic ESCA accessories has been set up at IIT, Delhi for research on thin film solar cells and selective coatings with funds provided by DST. The know-how that has been generated on the fabrication of fresnel condensors is being commercialised.

It is proposed to expand the use of photovoltaic systems for various applications, as this can contribute directly towards supplying some of the needs presently met by petroleum products, e.g., pumps for drinking water and micro-irrigation, rural lighting, etc. The cost of unit of power installed by this source is presently high as compared with conventional sources, being of the order of Rs. 80—120 per peak watt. The running costs are, however, much lower than for non-hydel conventional sources such as coal, diesel, kerosene, nuclear, etc. This offsets the higher capital costs, such that for

certain applications as defence communication sets, light and radio beacons for ship navigation, Cathodic protection of pipelines, community TV and lighting, where low quantities of power are needed in remote areas, photovoltaic power appears to the nearing economic competitiveness already. Present efforts are directed towards improvements in technology, scale of development and fabrication, and field demonstration towards reduction of costs. The market availability and costs will depend on the economic competitiveness achieved through this effort. One could also generate electricity through solar thermal power plants and biogas and use this for lighting and other applications. Research and development concerning these aspects is also being supported.

Deputation of I.A.S. Officers

2368. SHRI BHEEKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- the number of IAS officers who are on deputation;
- the period for which these officers were initially sent to work on deputation and how many of these have been given extension;
- whether the IAS Officers would be asked to give their option to come back to their parent departments or remain on deputation;
- the expenditure incurred on allowances and perks given to all IAS officers on deputation during the last three years, year-wise;
- the names of IAS officers who are working on deputation and reasons therefor; and
- whether Government propose to review the position in the matter of sending IAS officers on deputation, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a), (c) and (f) IAS officers are eligible to be appointed to posts at the level of Under Secretary and above at the Centre against their authorised Central Deputation Reserve for specified periods of tenure, on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their respective States. The IAS officers deputed to top posts in the public sector undertakings are, required to exercise their option for permanent absorption within a period of 2/3 years, failing which they have to revert to their own cadres. However, the tenure of the officers may be curtailed or extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations.

As on 1-10-80, 661 IAS officers were on deputation to posts at the level of Under Secretary and above at the Centre against their proportionate Central Deputation Reserve of 729. This includes those officers who are in Public Sector Undertakings also.

(b), (d) and (e) The requisite information is being collected.

National Flag pulled down in J & K

**2368. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in Patriot dated 16th August, 1980 stating that supporters of the extremists and secessionist elements in Kashmir pulled down the National Flag hoisted on the Independence Day and hoisted a black flag instead at certain places in the valley and celebrated Pakistan's Independence Day demanding plebiscite to settle the Kashmir dispute;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained any report from the State

Government of J&K into the reported incidents, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to get the secessionist elements in the State identified and also to ensure that the National Flag is not disrespected in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Government have seen the newsreport referred to.

(b) According to a report furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, on the 15th August, 1980, hartal was observed in Sopore town in connection with Moradabad incidents. A group of youngsters belonging to J. & K. Jamiat-e-Islami and other anti-national and secessionist groups organised a procession and proceeded towards a local Higher Secondary School where the Independence Day celebrations were to start. These miscreants entered the School ground raising anti-national slogans and removed the National Flag and tore it to pieces, they hoisted a black flag there instead. Later, they picked the pole along with the black flag and proceeded towards the main bazar and bus stand damaging telephone and electric wires.

(c) The State Government had taken action against the miscreants both under the Central and State laws like the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, the Rangoor Penal Code, etc.

Influx from Bangladesh and Trans-border Smuggling

**2370. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the efforts made by the Indian and Bangladesh Governments, the influx of people from Bangladesh and trans-border smuggling continues to be unabated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) the number of persons who crossed into India during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) On account of variety of reasons such as the length of the border and the nature of terrain through which it passes, some illegal infiltration and smuggling has been taking place on the Indo-Bangladesh Border. Patrolling and anti-smuggling measures along this border has been intensified and the Custom authorities and the BSF have been alerted to check any such smuggling or infiltration.

(c) During the period from May to October, 1980, the BSF apprehended about 1254 persons while trying to cross over to India.

Foreign Nationals Overstaying in U.P.

2371. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any inquiry with regard to the foreign nationals overstaying in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number thereof stating the period of their overstaying in India and the countries to which they belong; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Action, including prosecution and deportation under Foreigners Act, 1946, is taken against foreigners who stay in India unauthorisedly.

Starting of work by Paper Mills in Badarpur and Jagi Road, Assam

2372. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the proposed Paper Mills at Badarpur and Jagi Road of Assam are due to start their operation;

(b) whether the Ministry are satisfied with the progress of the work so far achieved by the Hindustan Paper Corporation; and

(c) if not, what steps are being contemplated to start the functioning of the Paper Mills without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The projects are scheduled for commercial production by the end of 1983-84.

(b) and (c) The progress of the projects is being closely monitored and steps are being taken to ensure that the projects are implemented without any further serious slippages.

Reinstatement of Government Employees by Assam

2373. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have re-instated Government employees who were suspended for taking part in agitation in order to create an atmosphere of coordination and mutual relationship between the agitators and Government of Assam and for enlisting the support of public servants to the cause; and

(b) If so, what is the percentage of re-instated employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Home Minister in his statement on 30-7-1980 in the Lok Sabha had stated that the disciplinary cases of Government employees would be reviewed on merits and with sympathy. Accordingly, 205 out of 209 suspended employees were reinstated by the Government of Assam.

जनता कार फंड्री की स्थापना

2374. श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड़ी :

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र :

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री अरविंद नेताम :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 1980 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उनके द्वारा यह कहा गया बताते हैं कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में छोटी कार के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर पुनः विचार किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इस संबंध में यदि कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है अथवा तत्संबंधी प्रस्ताव का पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार का विचार मालूम लिमिटेड जिसका अधिग्रहण किया गया है के उपकरणों का उपयोग करके यात्री कारें तथा वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है। इस

कारखाने को स्थापित करने में विदेशी निर्माताओं से सहयोग के लिए प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये गये हैं। विस्तृत प्रस्ताव मिलने तथा उनकी जांच करने के पश्चात् परियोजना के व्यौरे तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

वैशाली, बिहार में उद्योग स्थाए जाने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

2375. श्री राम विलास पास्वान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के वैशाली जिले में 82 उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी कर दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों के क्व तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1977, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान बिहार के वैशाली जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया। किन्तु, हाजीपुरा, जिला—वैशाली, बिहार में 120 लाख माइक्रो कैपिसिटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक नए एकक की स्थापना हेतु मैसर्स बिहार इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि०, पटना को जुलाई, 1980 में एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था। यह आशय पत्र कार्यान्वयन की प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में है।

Armed Hold-ups in Delhi

2376. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA.
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing incidents of

armed hold-ups in Delhi and the suppression of the news by the police authorities to cover up their failure to apprehend the culprits; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b) It is not correct to say that incidents of armed hold-ups in Delhi are on the increase. It is not a fact that there is any suppression of news by the Police. Three gangs responsible for 9 out of 13 cases reported in recent months have already been arrested.

Following are among the steps taken to improve the situation:

(i) Anti-dacoity and anti-robbery patrolling of wireless fitted vehicles including Motor Cycles has been intensified and "Nake Bandi" at strategic points organised.

(ii) Pickets have been posted at vulnerable points.

(iii) Sources have been deployed to collect intelligence.

(iv) Crime records have been consulted for interrogating criminals whose modus operandi is similar.

(v) Round the clock patrolling is done and barriers placed at selected places, where during the night, vehicles are checked.

Arrests made in Assam Disturbances

2377. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested and apprehended on charges of involvement in the communal riots looting and arson in Assam State during the last few months of disturbances; and

(b) the number of cases registered against such persons, the number of persons found guilty and whether any such persons have been convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2379. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people raped, killed or injured during the current year;

(b) the number of places where such occurrences took place;

(c) the official or private agencies at whose hands the losses of lives and properties took place, the responsibilities fixed;

(d) action taken so far since the beginning of this year in various parts of the country; and

(e) the steps proposed or contemplated to prevent their recurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pension to Freedom Fighters in Bihar

2380. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the freedom fighters whose petitions are still pending disposal, State-wise, including those having applied after the new amendment of rules and what is the time scheduled for their disposal;

(b) what is the district-wise number in Bihar of the above pending cases including the pending list of the dependents of the freedom fighters in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga; and

(c) whether it is proposed to include those freedom fighters whose term of imprisonment was less than six months, suffered bullet injuries and the dependents of the martyr freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) (i) No application for the grant of pension to freedom fighters received prior to the liberalisation of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme with effect from 1st August, 1980 is pending initial scrutiny. However, the number of cases shown in the enclosed State-wise list (Statement-I) stood as 'Filed' for want of documentary evidence from freedom fighters and/or reports from the various State Governments.

(ii) The number of applications received under the liberalised pension scheme as on 1-11-1980 in respect of all States/Union Territories is 1988 out of which pension has been sanctioned in respect of 384 cases.

(iii) Excepting in the cases of ex-INA applicants the State Governments undertake the verification of the claims of Jail and other sufferings. Further action to the sanction pension or reject the claim is taken as soon as the verification reports of the State Governments are received. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have already been requested to ensure that minimum time is taken by them to verify the claims of the applicants. Moreover, as the last date for the receipt of applications under the new Scheme is 31-7-1981, and applications will continue to come upto that date, it is not presently feasible to chalk out a timebound programme for their disposal.

(b) (i) The District-wise number of 'Filed' cases in respect of Bihar are given in the enclosed list. (Statement-II).

(ii) The number of filed cases in respect of dependents of freedom fighters is as below:—

Madhubani	7
Darbhanga	20

A final decision on these case is pending for want of some clarification from the Government of Bihar.

(c) (i) The qualifying period of imprisonment for eligibility to Central Pension has been reduced from six months to three months only in respect of women freedom fighters and those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) The pension scheme provides for the grant of pension to those who have suffered permanent incapacitation/disability in connection with freedom struggle caused by bullet injuries or by Lathi Charge.

(iii) The dependents of the martyrs such as widows and their unmarried daughters, mother and father are already covered within the purview of the scheme.

Statement I

Break-up of Cases "Filed" for want of Documentary Evidence from Freedom Fighters and/or Report from State Governments (State-wise) as on 1-11-1980

S. No.	State	No. of cases pending disposal
1.	Assam	3709
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1992
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5
4.	Bihar	4678
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Delhi	155
7.	Gujarat	219
8.	Goa	192
9.	Haryana	89
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15

S. No.	State	No. of cases pending disposal
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	25
12.	Kerala	2278
13.	Karnataka	3322
14.	Madhya Pradesh	614
15.	Maharashtra	3354
16.	Manipur	298
17.	Meghalaya	23
18.	Nagaland	8
19.	Orissa	296
20.	Pondicherry	25
21.	Punjab	185
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	251
24.	Tripura	423
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2856
26.	West Bengal	5471

Statement II

Statement of Cases "Filed" for want of Documentary Evidence from Freedom Fighters and/or Reports from State Governments in respect of the Applicants from Bihar (District-wise)

(As on 1-11-1980)

Districts	No. of Pending Cases
Patna/Nalanda	596
Darbhanga/Samastipur/Madhubani	561
Muzaffarpur/Sitamarthi/Vaishali	477
Palamu	11
Monghyr	663
Saran	241
Gaya	303
Champaran	150
Bhagalpur	410
Saharsa	115
S. Pargans	130

Districts	No. of Pending Cases
Hazaribagh	40
Ranchi	35
Singhbhum	24
Purnia/Katihar	148
Shahabad	330
Bhojpur	177
Rohtas	128
Dhanbad	39

Labour Participation in Management

2381. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to ensuring better labour management relations, facilitating settlement of labour disputes, increasing production, reducing loss of work due to strikes and lock outs etc., it is proposed to ensure fullest possible participation by democratically elected labour representatives in Management with necessary powers and responsibilities within a fixed time limit in both the private and public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (c) Workers' participation schemes are in operation in many public and private sector units. The entire system was reviewed by a 21-Member Committee appointed for this purpose. Its report was received in 1979 and was placed before a meeting of the State Labour Ministers in July, 1980 and a Standing Committee of Labour Ministers in September, 1980. This matter would also be coming up before the National Labour Conference.

Increase in Prices of Remington Type Writers

2382. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI DHARAM DAS

SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Remington Rand of India had been arbitrarily raising the prices of various typewriters manufactured by them;

(b) if so, the increase in prices of the typewriters year to year for the last 10 years;

(c) whether Government propose to review the present price structure of the Remington Rand of India so as to bring it to a reasonable level; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Messrs Remington Rand of India have reported that they have been raising the price of typewriter mainly on account of increase in cost of raw-materials, labour costs and repair and maintenance costs.

(b) The price of typewriters for sale to the public during the past 10 years as reported by Remington Rand are given below:—

		Model 23	29.94 cms. (11")	38.10 cms. (15")	50.80 cms. (20")	68.58 cms. (27")
Jan.	1971	.	1500	1660	2095	2640
	1972	.	1500	1660	2095	2640
	1973	.	1575	1745	2200	2770
	1974	.	1735	1875	2365	2980
	1975	.	2195	2375	2990	3775
	1976	.	2195	2375	2990	3775
MODEL 76 :						
	1977	.	2305	2495	3080	3890
	1978	.	2305	2495	3080	3890
	1979	.	2450	2650	3275	4135
	1980	.	2650	2785	3440	4550
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS :						
Jan.	1976	.	1200			
	1977	.	1200			
	1978	.	1200			
	1979	.	1200			
	1980	.	1300			

(c) and (d) There is no statutory control on the price of typewriters. There is no proposal under consideration for reviewing the present price structure of typewriters.

जनता कार के विनिर्माण के लिए फांसीसो सहयोग

2383. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमर० :

श्री अन्न देव प्रसाद बर्मा०

श्री श्री० एस० विजय राघवन०

क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जनता कार के विनिर्माण का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने फांस से तकनीकी ब्लौरा और सम्भावित सहयोग की शर्तों को भेजने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्लौरा क्या है और यदि शर्तें अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं तो उनके कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(घ) इस जनता कार परियोजना को कब से प्रारम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा०) : (क) सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में यात्री कारें बनाने का है ।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार ने मारुति लिमिटेड जिसे अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है, के उपकरणों का इस्तेवाल करके प्रतिवर्ष 1,00,000 यात्री कारें तथा 30,000 से 40,000 तक वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां बनाने के लिये एक कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु फांसीसी मीटर कंपनियों सहित विविध विदेशी शोटर गाड़ी निर्माताओं से व्यवस्था भीमित किये हैं । विभिन्न कंपनियों से 31-12-1980

तक विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है । प्रस्तावों के प्राप्त होने और उस पर विचार हो जाने के पश्चात् परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन पर निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

Appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner

2384. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Central Vigilance Commissioner is vacant since May 1, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how many complaints are pending in the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner during the last six months; and

(d) the reason for the delay in making this appointment and when the new Central Vigilance Commissioner would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d) Shri M. G. Pimpalkar the then Central Vigilance Commissioner, relinquished charge of his post on June 9, 1980. The process of selecting his successor was initiated immediately thereafter. However, having regard to the importance of the post and the sensitive nature of duties attached thereto, the process of selecting a new Central Vigilance Commissioner, inevitably took some time. The new Central Vigilance Commissioner, namely Shri R. K. Trivedi, has since taken over charge of the post with effect from 30-10-1980 (AN).

The Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries attached to the Commission continued to submit their reports during the absence of the Central Vigilance Commissioner. Likewise, the CBI/Chief Vigilance Officers of various Departments continued to carry out their investigations during the said period. However, 267 complaints and 562 investigation cases

examined by officers of the Central Vigilance Commission during the period of absence of the Central Vigilance Commissioner were awaiting the decision of the Commissioner.

Conversion of CSIR, Madras Complex into Regional Research Laboratory.

2385. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CSIR, Madras Complex is having a dual management by a part-time Co-ordinating Director on one side and by the Directors of the eight participating laboratories on the other side during the past ten years;

(b) if so, whether this kind of dual control has led to complete disunity in the work of more than 300 R&D staff;

(c) if so, whether CSIF, Madras Complex Staff Service Association has represented to Government for the conversion of this complex into a Regional Research Laboratory as has been done in Trivandrum Complex; and

(d) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) & (b) The seven units belonging to Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CME RI), National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Central Electro-chemical Research Institute (CECRI), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDC) and the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), an independent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), all

located at the CSIR Complex, Madras are managed by their respective Scientists-in-charge of the Units. Their budgets and programme are approved and allotted by the respective laboratories to which they belong. All common facilities of routine nature such as accounts, purchase and works, maintenance and security are provided locally by the Co-ordinating Director, who is the Director of the SERC. He is vested with certain disciplinary powers in respect of staff working in the Complex as a whole. The Co-ordinating Director does not, however, interfere in the day-to-day working or technical management of the Units. These arrangements have been in vogue for the last about 10 years now and have not led to any practical difficulty for the R&D Extension and Service & Maintenance work of the various participating Units. These units located in the CSIR Complex, Madras are meant to carry out R&D Extension as well as Service and Maintenance work of their respective laboratories in the region around Madras. The Scientific and Technical Staff of these units belong to the cadres and professional disciplines of their own respective laboratories which look after the R&D work etc. and also ensure their professional growth and promotional prospects.

(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. The representation is, however, being examined.

Fixation of Reservation Quota for Scheduled Castes in Dadra Nagar Haveli

2386. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of quotas of reservation which have been fixed for Scheduled Castes, backward Classes, handicapped and disabled, women and Adivasis etc in various employment centres and opportunities in each department in the Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli;

(b) whether the said percentage has been fulfilled during 1978 to 1980 year-wise;

(c) if so the details of the employment given to each class in each department;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil the said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

News item Captioned "Ghost Units Galore in Sonepat"

2387. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in *Economic Times* dated the 22nd August, 1980 highlighting the functioning of the District Industries centres introduced by the Central Government in Sonepat District and the alleged malpractices in allotment of raw material quota; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. Comments of the State Government have been called for.

Khalistan Movement

2388. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing anti-national activities of the secessionist elements behind the so-called 'Khalistan' movement within the country and in U.K. and other Western countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWA): (a) Government have seen reports about the activities of the elements behind the so-called 'Khalistan' movement;

(b) The Government of Punjab have reported that they are seized of the matter. They have been requested to take appropriate action after examining its legal implications.

Weston Electronics

2389. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Weston Electronics is one of the largest producers of a number of appliances such as T.Vs. Tape Recorders, Calculators, Transistors, Videos etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the production for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Weston Electronics is one of the largest producers of T.V. Sets, Tape Recorders and Calculators. As regards Transistors (transistor radios), they are a small producer. They have just commenced the production of Videos (Video Tape Recorders).

(b) The details of production by Weston Electronics for the last three years are as follows:—

	1977	1978	1979
T.V. Sets	43851	37302	37422
Tape Recorders	7518	11717	15095
Calculators	10710	16329	15669

Pakistani Air exercises in vicinity of our borders

2390. SHRI K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the Extensive air exercises undertaken by the Pakistani Air Force in the vicinity of our borders;

(b) whether the exercises were directed and supervised by the Chinese experts;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to maintain the balance between the Pakistani and the Indian Air Forces; and

(d) is it a fact that our major cities and military establishments have become more vulnerable to the growing might of the Pakistani Air Force following the supply of Sophisticated aircrafts by the Chinese and the Western countries to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Government of India is aware of the air exercises undertaken by the Pakistani Air Force. There is no evidence to believe that Chinese experts were involved in direction and supervision of the said exercises. While deciding on the re-equipment and modernisation programme for the Services, the known and likely re-equipment programmes of Pakistan and our appreciation of the threat to India is taken into account.

Infiltration into J and K from Pakistan and China

2391. SHRI CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the press re-

port appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 6 October, 1980 under the heading Soviets allege Peking designs on Kashmir;

(b) to what extent these reports have been confirmed by the Indian Government;

(c) whether large-scale infiltration from China and Pakistan into Jammu and Kashmir has been reported;

(d) whether it is also a fact that both China and Pakistan forces are concentrating on our borders in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Government have seen the Press Report. There is no confirmed information available to suggest that China has any designs on Kashmir.

(c) There is no information available to suggest large-scale Chinese or Pakistani infiltration into J and K.

(d) There are reports to suggest any unusual concentration of Chinese or Pakistani troops across J&K border.

(e) Any unusual military build-up in our neighbourhood including the possibility of collusion between any two countries is also taken into consideration while updating our defence preparedness.

Foreign hand in riots in Srinagar

2392. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether Government have conducted any investigation into the involvement of a foreign hand behind the recent riots in Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) The Government have no information regarding involvement of foreign hand in the recent violent

incidents at Srinagar and therefore the question of conducting any investigation does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Until I say something, it is not to be put on record.

श्री मनोराम बाणझी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको चैम्बर में भी मिला था, सती प्रथा के बारे में, वह दोबारा चालू कर्म हो, उस सती प्रथा को दोबारा किस तरीके से शक्ति मिले, उमका कोई जुलूस यहां निकलने वाला था। उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी से, घर मंत्री जी से और आप से लोग मिल थे और उनको विश्वास मिला था कि ऐसे बेदूदा जुलूस की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी, नर-बलि के पक्ष में, सती के पक्ष में, छुआछूत को बढ़ावा देने के पक्ष में, फिरकापरस्ती को बढ़ावा देने के पक्ष में... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे बात नहीं चलने वाली है। यह कोई मामूली बात तो नहीं है। इसी से तो देश बनता और विगड़ता है और लोक सभा में ऐसी बातें आ कर के, फिर ऐसी गन्दी प्रथाएं चलें, प्रधान मंत्री जी के विश्वास दिलाने के बाद, मैंने कभी महिला प्रधान मंत्री नहीं कहा, अब मैं पहली दफा कहता हूँ कि महिला प्रधान मंत्री के विश्वास दिलाने के बाद, जो महिलाओं ने संसार में प्रगति की उसको किस तरीके से दिल्ली के बाजारों में पीछे ले जाया गया... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सेकेंड, कोई पहाड़ तो नहीं टूट रहा है, क्या हो रहा है? मेरी बात नहीं आएगी तो इस लोक सभा में आएगा क्या?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गई।

श्री मनोराम बाणझी : कहां आ गई? आप तो रोक रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रोक नहीं रहा हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बाणझी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव को मंजूर कर लें और इस पर बहस चले ताकि देश की नारियों को, संसार की नारियों को पता लगे....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले हफ्ते में जो सवाल उठाया था उसके बारे में सोमवार की सुबह मैं आपके कमरे में आपसे मिली थी और आपसे कहा था कि यह जुलूस जो निकल रहा है सती के लिए उसके बारे में आपको कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। आपने मेरे सामने होम मिनिस्टर को फोन किया...

MR. SPEAKER: I have got this adjournment motion.

श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते : और होम मिनिस्टर ने आपसे कहा कि हम सोच रहे हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: (Dum-Dum) : I have also given notice.

श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते : इसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ...

प्राप्त वार्ता महाविद्य : प्राप बैठिये ।
 मेरे पास श्री जयपाल सिंह, श्री राम विलास, श्री हरिकेश वहादुर और मनीराम जी का भी नोटिस आया था प्राप मैंने भी बात की थी ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also very much worried. I think the Prime Minister is also seized of the situation and she knows that it is not a medieval age. We are not going into that barbaric age. I think, the Home Minister will make a statement on this question. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you should not. When I am on my legs, you are not supposed to be.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

We will not allow this nation to lapse into revivalism. I think Government is going to take some steps so that such things....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I take notice of it. The Home Minister is here and Prime Minister too. They will make a statement.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): There should be no two opinions on this matter. Sati is not only a medieval custom but today it is banned and is against law. Naturally, we cannot possibly encourage the bringing back of this barbarous custom. It is not only against women, but it is against society and we condemn it with all the force at our command as we con-

demn equally the threatening and actual killing of young women on the question of dowry. Today, there is, unfortunately, a sort of revivalist movement and this must be met with united effort by, I hope, all sides of the House.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Why is there no implementation of law?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The law is implemented. But sometimes it happens.... My own belief is where such Sati cases take place, it is not voluntary and probably the poor woman is pushed on the pyre. This is my personal opinion....

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Action is taken when it happens.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Most of the incidents have happened recently. Thousands....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have to proceed against them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That happened some time ago. I do not remember the exact date now.

With regard to the procession I do not know the details. I do know that first the permission was given and then it was withdrawn.

I am not aware of the details. If I say something now and if that does not give the correct picture, it would not be proper.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: May I add a point. I believe there is a proposal to build a temple for Sati. I hope, we shall have the support of all sides of the House in trying to prevent this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Ram, I have allowed Shri Jethmalani. You cannot speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay—North West): I sought your leave to move motion for adjournment. I understand just now that you have been pleased to refuse your consent to that. I bow to your decision. I am not one of those who make hulla gulla against your decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Very kind of you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: May I request you to at least....

MR. SPEAKER: I have in my mind some sort of a discussion? I will look into it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: At least, you do us one favour. I want this matter to be brought to the attention of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister here. At least, you do us the honour of reading out the adjournment motion so that the attention of the Government and the people is drawn to it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the students' trouble. I have brought it to their notice.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is a question of 600 Assam students who have been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to them. I will convey all the sentiments. I have a Calling Attention Notice and an adjournment motion. I am also seized of the matter. I want some sort of a discussion because much depends upon the future generation. I also know what sort of violence goes on. I am very much seized of the situation. We must try to forge a coordinated effort so that some productive, constructive and result-oriented thing comes out of the youth power, not this violence, destruction, and also if there is any grievance, we must coordinate and try to sort it out peacefully.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Is violence one-sided?

MR. SPEAKER: Whichever side, it is bad. I do not admire any such thing. We will do something.

श्री राम जेथमलानी (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने देखा होमा और अखवारों में देख रहे हैं एक तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जो हमारा आइनेंस डिपो है, उसमें एक आदमी को...

شروع (شہری مسعود) : ادھیکش
جی اب نے دیکھا ہے، اور اخباروں
میں دیکھ دی ہے۔ ایک تو سلیمان
کوئنڈلٹ کو ہمارا ارکٹلہہ میں تپو
جھن - اس میں ابک ادمی
کو.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not the question to be raised in the House; overruled.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): The Government Counsel does not appear for the writ petitions filed by the blinded men. I have given an adjournment motion on that. It is a very serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled. I have not allowed.

श्री रामावत रामस्वामी : मुझे सूचित किया गया है कि राजस्थान की बैर कान्टीचेर्येमी में जो घटवड हुई है....

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled. I have got full facts. There is no basis. These will be conveyed to you. You come and see me. I am not to divulge it here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): We have given an adjournment motion. You have told us that you have asked the Home Minister for the facts....

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled.

श्री रामेश कुमार शिंह (फिरोजाबाद) गुजरात के भन्दर नवगांव बांध बनाते हुए तीन मजदूर....

MR. SPEAKER: Not here; overruled.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Cuttack South): Recently, there is trouble in certain universities. One or two universities have been closed down. There is trouble in Aligarh also. The students are on the move. I want the Government to make a statement on that.

MR. SPEAKER: No Calling Attention to be discussed here; not allowed. Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You told the House on that day that you had referred the matter to the Minister of Home Affairs....

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me and I will satisfy you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: About RAW, the employees have been arrested and suspended on a large scale. The administration has been paralysed....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question at all.

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल (जंगायुर)
हम ने काल एटेस्न भोग्न दिया है....

MR. SPEAKER: No Call-Attention to be discussed here; come to me. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT AND PETROLEUM ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON ANDREW YULE & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri Charanjit Chanana, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 862(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980 containing Order regarding levy of Cess on manufacture of pulp, paper, paper board and newsprint, issued under, section 9 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/80.]

(2) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 834 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1980, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1487/80.]

(3) 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 the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1488/80]

(4) A copy of the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 897(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1489/80.]

*Not recorded.

OF SGTB KHALSA COLLEGE, DELHI,
MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN, AND
NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry to look into the incidents of disorderly behaviour and unlawful detention of the D.T.C. buses on the road by the students of S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Delhi on 8th November, 1979.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the findings of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1490/80]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1980 cancelling Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1153 and 1154 dated the 8th November, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1491/80]

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12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table in English and Hindi versions of the following statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Ninetieth Report

(Sixth Lok Sabha) on International Film Festival.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Ninety-third Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Relief of distress caused by natural calamities.

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12.07 hr.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: 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 1st December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th June, 1980".

(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 2nd December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1980".

(iii) "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 2nd December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980; which

was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980."

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras-North): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1980."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I want to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER: You come out with that on Friday.

Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth..."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): About the time factor I wanted to say...

MR. SPEAKER: We will satisfy you. Don't worry.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Four hours are allotted, but ten hours are necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: You can sit upto 12. Don't worry. You have the

patience and I have the patience. We will bear it out.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1980-81.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN TRAIN SERVICES IN SOME AREAS OF GUJARAT DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

श्री मेतो भाई आर. चंद्ररो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैस्ट्रंग रेलवे में विशेष कर गुजरात के मेहसाना, राजकोट, भावनगर, आदि, डिवीजन और सब-डिवीजनों में कई ट्रेनों कोयले के अभाव में एकाएक बिना सूचना दिए बन्द कर दी गई हैं। इससे अहमदाबाद, कलोल, मेहसाना, पालनपुर, राजकोट, भावनगर, सुरेन्द्र नगर, विरमगाम आदि, बड़े शहरों में हर रोज के लिए अपने ग्राहिस कार्य, विज्ञेश और उच्चोंगों में से दो अनेक दैनिक यात्रियों को आने-जाने के लिए बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। समय पर अपने

विजनेस के स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंच पाने की वजह से अपनी दैनिक रोजगारी गंवा रहे हैं। डीजल की कमी की वजह से सड़क पर चलने वाली कई बसें भी बन्द हैं, इस से और परेक्सामियां यात्रियों को ही स्फी हैं। इससे ऊब कर यात्री लोग ट्रेनें रोकने का आनंदोलन कर रहे हैं और यदि उहाँ ये चालू नहीं हों तो इस में से कई महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनों को चालू कर दिया जाय और यथावत सभी ट्रेनें पूर्ववत् चालू हो जायें ऐसा प्रबन्ध यथार्थित माननीय रेल मंत्री जी करें। ऐसी मौजाश करता हूँ और बार-बार कोयले की वजह से आये दिन ट्रेनें बन्द होने का जो रवैया चल रहा है उसको स्थायी रूप से बन्द करने के लिए उचित उपाय किये जायें।

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(ii) Railway services in Lakhimpur DISTRICT OF U.P.

श्रीरत्नी उद्धा बर्मा (खरो) : भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश का लखीमपुर खोरी जिला जहाँ तक रेलवे द्वारा दी गई सुविधा का प्रश्न है बहुत उपेक्षित रहा है। हमारे देश में लखीमपुर के ग्रालावा तिकुनियां, फलियाकला, मेलानी जंक्शन जैसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ से लखनऊ, बरेली और गोरखपुर या दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों को 3 टायर स्वीपर में 7 शप, 8 डाउन तथा 29 शप, 30 डाउन दिल्ली की गाड़ियों में पर्याप्त शीटों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लखनऊ आगे वाली तथा दिल्ली जाने वाली उपरोक्त गाड़ियों में समृच्छ व्यवस्था हमें चाहिए। तिकुनिया जंक्शन पर अतिक्षमत्य तथा फलिया व मेलानी में रिटायर्मेंट रूम की शी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेलानी-गोरखपुर के अधी

फास्ट पेसेंजर तथा एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलायी जानी चाहिए। ट्रेनें प्रबल्लर देरी से चलती हैं, इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

(iii) SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS TO SOUTHERN ZONE

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Tamil Nadu has been pushed down from the 4th position to 7th position in getting its steel etc. Till 1972-73, Tamil Nadu was holding the second place in production of labour and producing employment, in India. This fact has been accepted by the Small Scale Industries, Government of India's 1977 statistical data. Some States, which have been lagging behind in industrial growth, during 1973-74, have now surpassed Tamil Nadu. Most of the industries in Tamil Nadu are concerned in the field of engineering and they mostly rely upon iron, pig iron and steel and other essential ores. The quota of these things allotted to Tamil Nadu has been reduced step by step. For example, during 1973-74, 4,48,968 tonnes of pig iron has been distributed through the Steel Authority of India for use in our country. Out of this quantity Tamil Nadu was allotted 49,332 tonnes of pig iron. This is 11 per cent of the total reserve. This amount was reduced step by step and became 5,51 per cent in 1978-79. In getting the resource of pig iron, Tamil Nadu has been relegated to the sixth position from the third position within the span of 1973-74 to 1978-79.

Likewise Tamil Nadu has also been pushed down from 4th position to 7th position, in getting its steel reserve in 1973-74. On the whole, the reserve for Southern States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry has been reduced step by step.

Foundries in Tamil Nadu had to buy their essential crude products from the productions of various other zones and they have to pay the respective prices.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the concerned departmental authorities should allocate the above mentioned crude products to Southern Zone and also to increase the quota of such allocations over and above the quantity allotted during 1973-74.

(iv) DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS GIOVANALA-BINNY LTD. COCHIN DUE TO LOCK-OUT

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): This is to bring to the notice the serious and deplorable conditions of the employees of M/s. Giovanala-Binny Ltd., Cochin, a heavy engineering company. This company is practically locked out from 1977 onwards by the wilful and intentional mismanagement. The Inquiry Commission of 1979 has submitted its report. No action seems to have been taken either by the Central or State Governments to start this company which has been manufacturing engineering items for national schemes and public utility. Many orders are pending for completion with the company. The lock-out is entirely mischievous with the sole intention of forcing the government to take it over and I urge upon this government, considering the importance and utility of the goods produced, the profits it used to make and the present miserable conditions of over 400 employees, to take speedy steps either to take over the management or compel the State Government to take over the management of Giovanala-Binny Ltd. of Cochin without further delay.

(v) NEED FOR DECLARING URDU AS A SECOND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री चंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : बिहार सरकार ने उर्दू को द्वितीय राजभाषा घोषित कर दिया है। बिहार सरकार का यह कार्य बहुत सराहनीय है और इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वर्षों से उर्दू को द्वितीय राजभाषा का दर्जा दिये जाने की मांग चली आ रही है। यहां पर उर्दू-भाषी लोगों की संख्या बिहार की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक उर्दू को द्वितीय राजभाषा का दर्जा न मिलने से उर्दू भाषी लोगों को बहुत क्षोभ है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दे कि वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उर्दू को प्रदेश की द्वितीय राजभाषा घोषित करे।

(vi) LATE-RUNNING OF TRAINS

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : नये रेल मंत्री की नियुक्ति तथा रेलवे बोर्ड में परिवर्तन के बाद लोगों में आशा जगी थी कि रेल गाड़ियों का आना-जाना समय से हो सकेगा। यात्री महसूस कर सकेंगे कि कहीं जाने पर वे समय से पहुँच जायेंगे तथा उनका निर्धारित काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

परन्तु दुःख है कि स्थिति में परिवर्तन के आसार नहीं दीख रहे हैं। गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना आज भी जारी है। लगता है कि कोई किसी को देखने-सुनने वाला नहीं है।

गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना सारे भारत की समस्या बन गयी है। हाँ, किसी क्षेत्र में स्थिति कम गंभीर है और किसी क्षेत्र में अधिक लोग महसूस नहीं कर पाते कि वे गन्तव्य स्थान पर समय पर पहुँच कर अपना काम कर लेंगे। शम्भी 30 नवम्बर, और 1 दिसम्बर की बात है। दिल्ली से पूरब और कलकत्ते से पश्चिम जाने वाली कोई भी गाड़ी घंटों कम विलम्ब से अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर नहीं पहुँची। तिनसुकिया मेल, कालका मेल, डिल्क्स, सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस, दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस, अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस आदि सभी गाड़ियां घंटों विलम्ब से

अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पहुंची । तिनसुखिया मेल दिल्ली स्टेशन पर चौदह घंटे 20 मिनट लेट पहुंची । उस में संसद सदस्य श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र जी के साथ मैं भी यात्रा कर रहा था । हम दोनों ने समझा था कि डिल्स के बजाय तिनसुखिया मेल से चलने से विलम्ब होने पर भी हम लोग लोक सभा की बैठक शुरू होने तक पहुंच जायेंगे क्योंकि उसका नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर पहुंचने का हमय 5.20 बजे सबेरे है । मुझे भागलपुर जेल के विचाराधीन वंदियों की आंख फोड़ने सम्बन्धी घटना पर स्वीकृत ध्यानार्थण प्रस्ताव पर हुई वहस में हिस्सा लेना था । वह गाड़ी सबेरे के बजाय साढ़े सात बजे रात्रि में दिल्ली पहुंची ।

यह स्थिति बड़ी ही निन्दनीय है । इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर लोकसभा में विचार होना आवश्यक है । इसके लिए कोई उपाय होना चाहिए ।

(vii) RE. JOB AND OTHER RESERVATIONS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : भारत में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, जो सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं । उनके उद्योगधर्षे जो इस देश की रीढ़ हैं, वे अधिक महत्व न दिये जाने के कारण समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं । यहां के धीवर, झीवर, निषाद, मल्लाह, केवट, भोई, कीर, रायकवार, अहीर, काठी, मोराओ गढ़रिया, कुर्मी, कुम्हार, नाई, तेली, बड़ई, लोहार, लोधी, किसान आदि सदैव से अपने परम्परागत धर्मों में लगे हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक शोषण के कारण देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में बहुत ही पिछड़े हैं । भारतीय संविधान में इनको विशेष मुविधाएँ देने की व्यवस्था अनुच्छेद 15(4), 16(4) और 340 के अनुसार शिक्षा, धर्मों व सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और यह व्यवस्था है कि जिन पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में सही प्रतिनिधित्व न पायें हों,

उनको केन्द्रीय और राज्य सेवाओं में आरक्षण दिया जायेगा । इस तरह की रिपोर्ट काका कालेलकर कमीशन जो पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के नाम से जाना जाता है वह कई साल पहले दे चुका है । परन्तु अभी तक पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण केन्द्र की सरकार ने नहीं दिया है जिससे इन लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में जाकर देश की सेवा करने का अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान के उपरोक्त प्रावधानों के आधार पर पिछड़ा वर्ग, सर्वाधिक पिछड़ा वर्ग को आबादी के अनुपात से आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई नोटिफिकेशन जारी करे ।

12.25 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, was enacted mainly to provide for speedy and summary eviction of unauthorised occupant^s from public premises. During the course of its operation, certain difficulties were experienced which were sought to be removed by an amendment Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24-8-1976. Simultaneously, a review was undertaken by the Government in respect of the working of various provisions of the Act. As a result of this review, a few more amendments, not covered by the amendment Bill, were consi-

[†]Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

dered necessary. To avoid piece-meal legislation, the Bill was withdrawn from the Rajya Sabha on 27-7-1977. What is now proposed is a comprehensive amendment of the Act to remove the difficulties experienced and to streamline the relevant provisions of the Act for its smooth operation. The amendment proposed contains the following provisions:

(1) Enlarging the definition of "Public premises" to cover the premises belonging to the major ports, Bhakra Management Board, Universities and like Institutions set up under Central Acts and subsidiary Companies of the Companies in which the Central Government has at least 51 per cent of the paid up share capital, which are not covered by the existing definition as per the Act, so that the difficulties now experienced by such organisations in removing unauthorised occupants of their premises, are minimised.

(2) To make it possible for gazetted officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to be appointed as Estate Officer under Section 3 of the Act, so that eviction of the unauthorised occupants of the residences in the Lok Sabha pool could be carried out and to make similar provisions in respect of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as a similar pool of that Secretariat may be created in future.

(3) To make provisions for streamlining the eviction process and to reduce the delays by eliminating unnecessary stages and reducing the periods of show-cause and eviction notices.

(4) To make suitable provision to deal with squatting or spreading of goods or removal of unauthorised construction or encroachments on public premises by inserting a new Section 5A in the Act.

(5) To empower the Estate Officer to dispose of perishable goods lying in the premises from which

unauthorised occupants are evicted without giving or publication of any notice.

(6) To empower the Estate Officer to order payment of interest on arrears of rent or damages in respect of any public premises from the defaulters. It has been experienced that the occupants of the public premises do not pay arrears of rent or damages for considerably long periods resulting in loss to Government exchequer. It is considered that such defaulters should be discouraged by levying interest on the amount of arrears of rent or quantified damages.

(7) To bring the rule laying formula in conformity with the formula recommended by the Committee on subordinate legislation, by amending Section 18(3) of the Act.

With these words, Sir, I move the amending Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Now, there are amendments in the name of Mr. Shamanna and Mr. Daga. These may be moved now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1981." (1)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Satish Agarwal
- (2) Shri Xavier Arakal

- (3) Shri Narayan Choubey
- (4) Shri N. E. Horo
- (5) Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain
- (6) Shri R. K. Mhalgi
- (7) Shri T. Nagaratnam
- (8) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
- (9) Shri Chiranj Lal Sharma
- (10) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (11) Shri Dharam Das Shastri
- (12) Shri Ramavtar Shastri
- (13) Shri Bhishma Narain Singh; and
- (14) Shri Mool Chand Daga.

with instructions to report by the 31st January, 1981." (2).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These amendments are before the House. Prof. Madhu Dandvate—he is not here. Mr. Shamanna, you can speak on your amendment now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my amendment. I am speaking on my amendment now. Sir, this is a very important Bill. But, I am very sorry to say that the Bill is a very belated one. Already heavy damage has been caused by the encroachment and by the unauthorised occupation of a number of Government and also semi-Government lands. I am also sorry to state here that Government lands and semi-Government lands belonging to Central/State Governments are treated as nobody's properties now, because, indiscriminately, these Government lands are being occupied by these people unauthorisedly. We have already got an enactment in this regard and even under the old Act it is, I think, it was possible to prevent this type of unauthorised occupation to a considerable extent. I am afraid, unless the Government takes a clear policy decision, even under this present enactment it may not be able to control the situation. Without clear policy decision, it will be very difficult even for the Government to see that such unauthorised

occupation is set right. In the first instance, there is a lot of unauthorised occupation in respect of various slums. It has really turned into a nuisance in certain big cities and the city's beauty is marred by such slums. It is just like a cancer in the body. Government must lay down certain rules to see that such types of unauthorised occupations are stopped once and for all. Sir, particularly in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore, what happens is, the foot-paths are being occupied by the street-vendors and it is utterly impossible for the people to go and make purchases there or pass through that way. I do not know whether this particular Bill is applicable to the other States also. But, as far as I can understand, this is applicable only to the Delhi Metropolitan Area. In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore, Central Government lands are there, which are unauthorisedly occupied. I don't know many area names in Delhi, but I can say this about Bangalore. Sir, Bangalore is considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in India. Near Bangalore Railway Station there is an open space there. It has been converted into a big slum. Vagrants go there and create a big slum there. If anybody steps out of the train in the Bangalore Railway Station, he sees this ugly sight; he sees this ugly slum there. They have no lavatory. The whole area is very dirty and polluted and not fit for human being to walk there. Opposite the railway station, near the bus-stand, a large number of bunks and shops have sprung up. This has come about suddenly. These are all quite unauthorised. Nobody is able to move about in the bus-stand area because of these things. I don't know, Sir, how unauthorised bunks and shops are being allowed round about railway station and the bus-stand areas. Sir, it is not one or two bunks or shops; there are literally hundreds of them there; Government must take some immediate action to see that these bunks and shops do not come up there in that area. These

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

shops are opened to sell sundry articles. These structures are ugly and should be removed.

In Bangalore city, about 10 or 12 years ago, there were hardly 100 slums. Now, there are about 450 slums in Bangalore city. Of these, about 100 are situated in the Corporation land, likewise 100 situated in the Government land, 100 situated in Bangalore Development Authority land and the rest in private lands. The slums are coming up like mushroom. Unless and until the Government takes a drastic action, it will be impossible to maintain the city beauty. The unauthorised occupation in these lands should be stopped. I may point out that the Government has not taken serious action to remove the slums. The ruling party, in order to catch votes, is allowing the slums to come up and I am afraid that as long as the Government is not interested in taking strict decision in the matter, I am quite sure the slum problem cannot be solved at all. I am not saying anything against providing sites for poor and weaker sections. But let it be done methodically and in a scientific way. The slums are created by political parties. I am afraid that by this, the city beauty will be marred and it will also endanger the health of the people living in those areas.

In this connection, I just want to say a few words, regarding unauthorised occupation. In Bangalore, they have got a development authority, called Bangalore Development Authority. This authority allotted lands to so many individuals. But most of the sites have been occupied by the slum dwellers unauthorisedly. It is a matter of great regret that the authorities are not taking suitable action to demolish these slums. Whenever demolition order is issued, pressure is brought from various political leaders to stay the demolition orders. In the recent by-election there, the Government recognised most of the unauthorised slums just to catch votes. They

have put up 40 or 50 public fountains and each fountain is to be paid Rs. 4750 per year for water supply. The fountains are put up in various areas and the citizens are put to great hardship due to this. The unauthorised structures which have come up and which have been recognised are given facilities like water, etc. but they are at the cost of the general public. Some 'pudaris' or influential leaders plot out sites in the Government lands and semi-Government lands and give them to the hut dwellers. These leaders take some Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 from each dweller. These leaders later bring pressure and somehow or other they try to retain those sites. I therefore request that the Central Government should seriously think about this and see that growth of slum is stopped immediately and the city is made habitable by the people.

Sir, in this connection, I may also point out that when the orders for demolition are issued, the people occupying the Government lands, semi-government lands, etc. unauthorisedly go to the Court and get the stay order. I want the Government to examine this matter and see that whenever there is unauthorised occupation of the Government land, even the court should not interfere and issue a stay order. In many cases, somehow or the other, people get a stay order and that occupation becomes permanent sooner or later.

Steps should also be taken immediately to see that footpath vending is stopped. In the central market, that is, Krishna Chandra Market in Bangalore, just opposite to the biggest hospital in the State that is Victoria Hospital, there are about 200 bunk shops on the footpath unauthorisedly occupied by a number of people. There are many such places in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc. Further, in the market areas, shops have occupied most of the passages that are left for the people to

move about. This is also requires to be taken care of.

In this connection, it would be relevant to point out, that the Government, for one reason or the other, to favour their party men or others, generally give away very valuable land kept for public parks or such other purposes to various people. To cite an example, the Government, not the present one, but the previous one, allotted land in Bangalore belonging to the Corporation where a stadium had to be built up to a rich person on a nominal lease. In Bangalore Cantonment area, there is a big channel carrying drain water. About half a mile land costing about Rs. two crores has been given to a Bombay or Delhi firm to build up a hotel on a nominal rent of Rs. 1800 per year and that drain area has been leased out in this manner. Such things should not be done by the Government as it will give further encouragement to unauthorised occupation sooner or later. This question has to be studied deeply and public opinion has to be given due weightage.

I would also like to mention that in the Mandipet bazar area in Bangalore, lorries are made to park in such a way that not an inch of space for passengers using other means of conveyance is there to move about. From one end of the bazar to the other, it will take at least two hours to pass, because the whole area will be filled up with lorries. Such things need to be looked into, and some stern action is required to be taken. In Bangalore city, on the new Mandipet and Mysore Road area, Corporation took serious action and dismantled all the unauthorised structures on the Government land, on the footpath and that area has become very beautiful now.

To sympathise with the poor people is one thing and to allow them to put up sheds anywhere they like is another thing. Let the Government develop some land and give them in any number in a planned way and we would be very happy, but if unauthorised occupation,

unauthorised shops and footpath vending is allowed, it will be a great nuisance not only to the public, but at the same time, the beauty of the city will be marred.

Further, it has been noticed that the Government officials continue to occupy Government accommodation even after their retirement or transfer. Even the legislators do not vacate the Government accommodation after they have ceased to be members of the legislature. Steps should be taken by the Government to see that unauthorised occupation of the Government buildings by the Government officials or the Members of Parliament is also checked. Further, it is also necessary to see that those officers who have got their own houses should not be allowed to remain in the Government quarters by paying the normal rent. Government officials rent out their own houses at exorbitant rent and live in Government quarters at a nominal rent. Steps must be taken to see that Government officers do not misuse the facility given to them by the Government.

Likewise, most of the temple lands has been taken away unauthorisedly. Care has to be taken in that regard. A detailed study has to be made in this connection. Public cooperation is necessary in this regard. Unless and until public cooperation is there, it is very difficult to do it. With this end in view, I have moved the resolution stating that the matter may be referred for getting public opinion. Heaven is not going to fall if you wait for one or two months and bring a comprehensive Bill.

With these words, I request that the Bill may be circulated for getting public opinion so that we may have a comprehensive and very effective enactment to check these unauthorised occupations.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Bill which is very vital and important, of course, for the whole country, but particularly for Delhi.

The Bill, as it stands, applies to all government lands, land of the DDA, land of the Municipal Corporation, NDMC and practically all types of lands which can be called as government or semi-government land. The Bill, as far as it goes for giving power to the government to evict unauthorised persons from government land or public premises, is all right. I definitely support the Bill. But I want to point out the perspective in which the situation is placed in Delhi vis-a-vis the so-called unauthorised occupants. It might perhaps shock some people to know that in Delhi alone, which is the Capital City of India, I believe, at least 50 lakh people are living in all places. If one were to go by the strict interpretation of this Bill and each one of them were to be thrown out, I am sure this government has no intention to throw out the people. Since this Government has taken over, it has taken up a very human approach and we have no complaint of that kind. What is required to be done is not to allow the situation to remain where it is. A very wholesome principle—I am just stating the fact—which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had initiated was to give alternative accommodation to the persons who were evicted. This was a human consideration and this policy was followed all along by the Congress-I Government till 1977. After that, this policy was given a go by perhaps rather certainly. I know, because the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai said that alternative accommodation should not be given, because it encouraged encroachment; and that policy was stopped. Anyway, this government again went back to

that policy of providing alternative accommodation. What I am trying to emphasise is this. The question of people who are living there for almost 50 years, 60 years, 70 years, there are thousands and thousands of houses of poor people, particularly harijans in Karol Bagh, in Pahar Ganj, in various other parts of the city, walled city; in the trans-yamuna area and elsewhere; lakhs of people live in these houses which are in technical sense the land of the government. In many cases, these lands were leased to various people, rich people long ago, 50 years ago, 60 years ago, 70 years ago and 80 years ago. Those leases were terminated; those leases have gone. But these people continue to live there in technically what is known as unauthorised occupants. The government send to them notices of damages with the damages are calculated on much higher basis and these poor people cannot pay those damages with the result that when these notices for damages go to them, they feel worried; then they approach somebody and the matter is stayed there and then it remains pending. A situation of absolute uncertainty prevails there. These people have their houses for the last 60 years. Their grand-father were living there. Now, their children are living there.

This provides me with an opportunity to speak. We do not get an opportunity to speak. I am making no grievances to speak on housing, because the Ministry of Works and Housing generally comes at a time, during the budget allocation, when discussion does not take place. So, this provides me with an opportunity through you, through your kindness to point out to the government that this question should be taken up and all these people, lakhs of people, who are living on these lands, which are technically government lands, where they are living for a long time, the

land should be transferred to them; they should be made owners of this land at reasonable prices, not the prices which exist today.

The price which they paid at that time, that price should be calculated and these lands should be regularised in their favour so that the regularisation takes place and this situation of uncertainty does not go on hanging. Now, Sir, I would like to say, my hon. friend was talking of the footpathwala and the people who are working on the pavement. I am going to speak for the footpathwala. I certainly believe that we should have a planned development of the city. We should not have bad things, we should not have slums; we should not have this, we should not have that. And in Delhi the best work was done during the Emergency when over ten lakhs of people were settled, in 27 new townships.

(Interruptions)

You might laugh. I got 90 per cent votes from them. What do you know? I know better. (Interruptions).

Please don't disturb me. I can disturb you much more. Don't do it with me. (Interruptions).

I am submitting for your kind consideration, that the men who work on the footpath, the vegetable seller or any other person, they are a very important link in the chain of distribution. I personally believe that these hawkers, the people who are working on the road-side they should be helped. I am not for occupation everywhere spoiling the city. Subject to those constraints, I feel that these people should be recognised, they should be given a suitable place and they should be given land at Tehbazar rates. They are, to some extent, the people who can also keep the prices down. Everywhere the unscrupulous trader, and these footpathwala and similar fellow, who are technically unauthorised occupants,

they are exploited. The Police may go and drive them away, somebody may take a bribe and harass these people. Well, the hon. Minister for Works and Housing is there. Through you, Sir, I want to appeal to him. He is sympathetic to us. I appeal to him, that these problems of so-called unauthorised occupation of lakhs of people in Delhi, these problems must be taken up and these problems must be liquidated in favour of the people.

Just now, Sir, they have issued notifications for acquisition of thousands of acres of land. It was done previously also. I am not blaming anybody for that. We had not barred it previously also. Now also land has been taken. Now the land is taken, notices are issued for years together, for 10 years, 15 or 20 years. But the Government has no money. The compensation is not paid today. All the cases are not taken up. The notifications are there, technically. People go and buy that land or squat upon it, or do something about it. The result is that lands which are under acquisition or in the process of acquisition, there are thousands and thousands of houses lakhs of people are living in houses on lands which are under acquisition or in the process of acquisition. The question of regularisation of these houses is also there. In the year 1977, our Government, in which I happened to be a Minister, it took a decision to regularise such construction and interpretation was put up that land will not be acquired, but only land which is in the process of acquisition will be acquired. This interpretation was also put up by the Janata Party Government as a result of which they started demolition in Tughlakabad. We went there, protested and demanded for a number of days. What I am submitting is, those houses which are built-houses or pucca houses where a number of people have been living, before the problem of acquisition came up, they have some title, they should be regu-

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

larised. The question of unauthorised occupation should not be merely in the technical sense. I know this Government has no intention of uprooting them and we are satisfied with the way they are performing. I take this opportunity to raise the voice of the poor people and you are committed to them, we are committed to them, our Party is committed to them and the manifesto says that this Government will take up the question of regularisation also. This is what I want to submit, Sir.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में पब्लिक प्रेमिसेस (एविक्षण आफ अनश्वथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेट्स) विल पेश किया गया है, अनश्वथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में इसमें कई नए प्रावधान लाए गए हैं। इस पर विचार करते समय एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या जो समाजन आती है, उसका समाधान अग्रज नहीं निकलेगा और सिर्फ कानून बनाकर अनश्वथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेट्स के नाम पर लाखों लोगों को उनके घर से निकालने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, तो इससे बड़े ही भयानक नतीजे निकलेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य अभी चर्चा कर रहे थे, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सिर्फ दिल्ली शहर की ही समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली जैसे और बड़े-बड़े शहर इस देश के अन्दर हैं, उनकी भी यही समस्या है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों से लाखों की संख्या में, शहर से नहीं बल्कि वरसों पहले से नौकरियों को तलाश में, रोजगार की तलाश में शहर में आकर इन लोगों ने अपनी झौपड़ियां खड़ी की हैं। उनके मकान बने हैं, वे वहां वर्षों से रहते आ रहे हैं और वहीं रह कर वे अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन करते हैं। गांव में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, इस लिये शहर में रोजगार के लिये आते हैं और अपने परिवार का भरणपोषण करते हैं। जब उन को शहर

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

में सिर छुपाने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलती है तो किसी कोने में अपने फूस के मकान खड़े कर लेते हैं। अब इस कानून के तहत, उन के लिये बगैर किसी वैकल्पिक उपाय के, उन के लिये कोई दूसरा रहने का इन्तजाम किये बिना, उन को वहां से हटा दिया जायगा और इस तरह से लाखों-लाख इन्सानों को सड़क की खाक छानने के लिये मजदूर किया जायगा, जो किसी भी मध्य सरकार के लिये शोभा का विषय नहीं हो सकता।

यह बात ठीक है कि अनश्वथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन हुए हैं, आप उन को वहां से हटाइये, लेकिन हटाने से पहले उन के लिये वैकल्पिक इन्तजाम कीजिये, ताकि वे वहां रह सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां से महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के अन्दर, जैसे हमारे बिहार में वरौनी रिफाइनरी है, वरौनी फटिलाइजर, इन में हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि करोड़ों हजार रुपये का मुनाफा कमाने के बावजूद आज भी उन के रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है। आज भी वरौनी में तमाम मजदूरों के रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है, जब कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन सरकार ने कारखाने के लिये एकवायर की थी। वहां पर टाउन-शिप बना हुआ है, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि जो क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं वे इतने अपर्याप्त हैं कि उन में तमाम मजदूरों को जगह नहीं मिल सकती....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you conclude in 2 or 3 minutes or do you want to continue?

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: I will continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue next time.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Jagannath Pahadia)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that today the Speaker received a letter from Shri Jagannath Pahadia, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Bayana—S.C. constituency of Rajasthan resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Hon. Speaker has accepted the resignation with effect from 3rd December, 1980.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL RIOTS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we are now to start the discussion on the Motion relating to communal riots. I will request the hon. Members to be constructive, positive and restrained. We are to find a remedy to the malaise. Therefore, we should be careful that some utterances here and there, may not aggravate the situation. I have full confidence in your capability but still we should be very careful of our contribution. I think, this House as a whole, represents the will of the free nation to exist and continue its march towards prosperity, development and progress. We are not to be taken in by a small number of people, who are introverts, diehards, who are not constructive in approach and we should not, and shall not, allow these people to mar the future of our great nation. With these words, I think everything is going to be constructive and productive.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of the unprecedented communal riots that

occurred in various parts of the country during the last three months."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have very rightly observed just now, it is a very complicated issue, which has to receive the attention of the entire House in such a way that the situation would not aggravate further. But when we look at the genesis of the communal riots, we have to trace it right from 1947, when the two-nation theory was propagated, on the basis of which the country was vivisected. The country which was created as a result of it had also adopted the same methodology, instead of becoming a theocratic State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): It was not on that basis; it is better that you forget that.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: We have not agreed to it. I was tracing the root cause from that end. We are proud we have declared ourselves a secular State and we are continuing like that. 14.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But instances are there where stray cases of communal trouble had occurred every year. In fact, the holocaust in 1947 is beyond the comprehension of anybody, and that is the darkest period in the history of the Indian sub-continent. After that, we got settled down and started afresh.

If we look at the figures, we find that for such a big country they are not much. But, even then, there are stray or occasional cases. For some periods they are more and for some periods they are less.

The number of people killed in communal incidents year-wise from 1966 to 1979 were as follows: 1966—45; 1967—251; 1968—133; 1969—674; 1970—298; 1971—103; 1972—70; 1973—72; 1974—87; 1975—33; 1976—39; 1977—35; 1978—110; 1979—260. The annual average for the years 1966 to 1977 works out to

[Shri B. V. Desai]

193. The period 1967 to 1970 was one of acute communal tension. However, with concerted efforts and constant vigil, the situation improved markedly and both the number of communal incidents and the number of deaths came down appreciably, and the annual average of persons killed in the period 1972 to 1976 was only 60. Communal incidents again shot up in 1978-79, raising the average.

There is nobody in this country who will not condemn communal riots. Some people say that Muslims were killed more, some say that Hindus were killed more. Anyway, communal riot is a carnage and it definitely results in human suffering. Not only are the persons killed no more, but their relatives suffer, and it leaves a legacy in the town or State where it happens. Therefore, our Government is taking stern steps to curb these incidents.

But then we have to see the role of the different communal organisations in our country. I do not want to name them, they are both Hindu and Muslim. Government must come down with a heavy hand to ban them or do something very effective, so that their nefarious activities are stopped.

One word of caution is necessary. Hindu communalists should know after 33 years that the minority community has to be protected, and they have to live here, they cannot go anywhere. So, they should try to adjust themselves. The communal elements among the Muslims also should understand that they have to live here, there is no other go, and they have to support the secular trends in our country so that we can build up a secular State.

Ours is the only country in the world which is secular.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There are other countries also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): In other countries also they live in peace and harmony, with good relations.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: So far I have mentioned only the communal organisations. I shall come to your party also and what you are doing.

Actually, almost all the Christian countries are basically Christian, though they may not declare themselves to be so. The Muslim countries similarly are basically Muslim though they may not declare themselves to be so, but some of them have also so declared. Communist countries are basically communist, as communism is also a sort of religion. (Interruptions)

I am proud of my country being secular, and I would lie to say that every one of us should support the secularism propagated by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It is being pursued very ably by our beloved leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she is carrying on the same tradition. (Interruptions)

When you get a chance you may tell anything but why do you disturb?

My Motion is pertaining to three months. There is a reason behind this because right from 1947 the communal tension and the communal riots were of stray and of different types of nature. But of late the foreign countries are also entering and right from Moradabad, actually it is condemnable, there are so many lives which have been lost; but let us go into the deep rooted cause on this. After 33 years of independence, unless foreign elements intervene and support the miscreants in our country, riots will not take place. For this Prime Minister has also mentioned time and again, I will quote—

PM sees foreign hand behind riots.

Bid to tarnish India's image.

"She also referred to the information she had received from

various sources, including individuals about the suspected foreign hand behind these incidents. An attempt was being made, she pointed out, to create misunderstanding about India among Muslim countries, particularly in the Arab world."

Actually, of late, the Arab world, Middle East is flowing with money. Naturally, every one of us including other countries also do require petrol, petroleum products. Money is flowing there. Previously it was not there. Four or five years ago, it has started. We have got very good relationship with all those countries. Our neighbours, unfortunately, both the countries are theocratic military dictatorships. In fact, dictatorship itself is quite bad and military dictatorship and that too with theocratic ideology! You can imagine how difficult it is for India, such a big country, with diverse caste, communities, religion and language. It is so difficult. Therefore it is the duty of every right thinking person in this country to stabilise the Government, a secular Government. The secular Government is there and it is up to them especially the communal elements in both the camps, in both the religions who support it.

I can quote umpteen number of things—

'CM see foreign elements behind disruptive forces'

Chief Ministers twelve northern States to-day expressed the view that certain disruptive and divisive forces apparently encouraged by foreign elements were trying to destroy the fabric of national life by creating hatred and other law and order problem and attempts were being made to promote communal hatred through propaganda.

The Chief Minister felt that the sinister anti-national elements, some of whom apparently being encouraged by foreign elements which were behind these movements needed to be identified and squarely dealt with. A

meeting was called upon of right thinking people who had interest of the country to resist these efforts aimed at destroying fabric of national life and to create national harmony. All the twelve Chief Ministers of the Northern part of the country deliberated and this is the result of the deliberation

In this connection umpteen number of reports are there. Wherein foreign nationals have come. Even in Moradabad 500 Pakistanis were present when the riot took place. I quote:

"About 550 Pakistani nationals were in Moradabad last month when the riots broke out, according to the Lahore Urdu Daily Mashriq. 30 Pakistanis were killed in riots. The papers say, the remaining Pakistani nationals were mostly hiding in the houses of their relatives; it said adding that the Indian police were carrying out searches to trace them."

Now, actually, by and large, as I know, an Indian Muslim is a nationalist. He hates to be suspected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): And all Pakistani Muslims are communalists, according to you.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I thought Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will create trouble only during the zero hour. He is now also doing the same. Keep it yourself for the zero hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't draw a zero here.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Even Sheikh Abdullah has testified to it. He is the one tall nationalist Muslim. Few may agree with his policies. But so far as his national outlook is concerned, nobody can question. I quote him:

"Jamaat gets West Asia funds—Sheikh."

Just now, I said that Middle East countries, Arab countries, are flowing with money and that money is being used I further quote:

[Shri B. V. Desai]

"Sheikh Abdullah, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir said today that the State Jamaat-i-Islami which was accused of fomenting trouble in the Valley recently was getting from oil rich West Asian countries. It would not be unlikely that Pakistan also helped the Jamaat whose activities were not conducive to peace and harmony. Speaking at a meeting of the Press Club of India, the Kashmir leader answered questions on a wide variety of subjects for about an hour."

Even in Kashmir also, they are quite active.

I would like to tell one thing that the motion which I have brought for these three months is only basically this that the texture of communal riots has changed. Unless the Government takes a serious view of this and take immediate action, the problem will not be solved. It is not only a question of stray instances. Of course, the special force could deal with all those things. Mr. Zail Singh is at it. But that alone will not solve the problem.

We are surrounded by both the countries which are theocratic. For a few years when Bangladesh was liberated, Mujibur Rehman was there and they tried their best to follow the secular policy. But, unfortunately, there also he was murdered and there is a theocratic State. Therefore, we have to be very careful. History is replete in India that whenever there is an on slaughter from north-west, when we are weak, they are coming. That is why, whenever the dictators get their quota of arms, they start itching. That is the reason why I say that the Government must pay a special attention to this. It is not enough that the Chief Ministers simply assented and decided. They should follow up the policy. How many Pakistanis are coming into

India, I can give you the figures...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, under rule 41(2)(xix). It says that the House 'shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country'. Pakistan is a country with whom we have diplomatic relations. We consider Pakistan and also Bangladesh to be countries which are not unfriendly to us; we are trying to improve our relations with them. In that context, I would appeal to him through you, not to make derogatory observations with regard to our neighbouring and friendly countries and also other friendly countries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is correct. Please see that you do not make such remarks against our friendly countries; why only friendly countries, even against our enemy countries because that is not our culture; we do not decry anybody though they are our enemies; leave aside friendly countries, even against our enemy countries we do not say anything wrong. In fact, nobody is inimical to the people of India. There is a proverb in Tamil:

"Yaadhum Veere, Yaavarum Keeler."

It means that all countries and all are our friends. Therefore, nobody is inimical to the Indian people. All the people in the world are our friends.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: For them, the only enemy is the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not treat them as your enemy, then they will not treat you so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pomani): Sir, will you expunge those remarks, in view of the ruling given by you, the sinister remarks made by the hon. Member about Pakistan and others?....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I think your remarks will prevail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My remarks shall remain as far as the World remains. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have raised this in view of the fact that, if your remarks prevail, then those remarks go away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any 'derogatory' remarks. That was what was mentioned by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. That will be looked into. I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I come to the foreign nationals coming into our country and overstaying here. This is about overstaying by Pakistanis. I am quoting a reply to an Unstarred Question. In 1977, 'Entered' 48,884; 'Left' 47,411; 'Spillover' 1,473. In 1978, 'Entered' 78,127; 'Left' 62,758; 'Spillover' 15,369. In 1979, 'Entered' 2,72,998; 'Left' 2,20,172; and 'Spillover' 52,826.

My hon. friends on the Opposition side were saying that only the Opposition Parties were our enemy. It is not like that. I have all regards for Mr. Vajpayee and others. Actually they should try to listen to me. That is all my request.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is against their habit.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I do not say that also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Is he representing the views of the ruling Party?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. V. DESAI: After all, we are all Indians. Ours is a secular State...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is

already in the Constitution. Ours is a secular State.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Ours being a democratic country, we have to go for votes to all the people, including Muslims, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. As every one knows, because we are secular, we are firm in our conviction that the Muslims have complete faith in us, and in the last elections, they have voted for us en bloc. Actually this trend is likely to be disturbed by our friends. That is also another aspect, but it is a local affairs. I would request them not to go in for this cheap type of publicity in order to snatch away the voters. Ours is a secular State.

The steps which are being taken by the Government regarding special formation...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that the Muslims left the Janata Party because of what the Congress-I did in the meantime? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It would be better if we do not bring in our discussion, politics. Let us concentrate on how best we can solve the communal riots and all that. Let us not bring in this party or that party. It would be better if we do not inject politics in this.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I am going to finish very soon. Why should they disturb me? Please tell them, Sir, not to disturb me. Unless I finish, they would not get their chance.

Actually the steps which the present Government are taking to create communal harmony for example wherever possible the special type of police which Shri Zail Singh has proposed—I think, will solve the problem. You have to locate the places where usually communal tensions happen. But, basically, unless the economic conditions are improved, it

is very difficult. It is nothing but a fight for bread. The Muslims mostly belong to the weaker sections; economically they are very backward so far as our area is concerned; in fact, they do not have much...

AN HON. MEMBER: Amenities.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Because they produce more children. That is the reason.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): It is very unfortunate that the ruling Party has asked Mr. Desai to initiate such an important discussion. Just now our Deputy-Speaker gave a piece of advice, to be constructive, to make useful suggestions. This gentleman has taken 36 minutes and so far, he has not made even a single concrete point. He is only inviting trouble from all sides by rubbing them on the wrong side. He says that even Mr. Sheikh Abdullah is a tall nationalist. That topmost nationalist was awarded 14 years of jail in this country! Also he says that the Muslims are producing more children and that is why they are backward. I challenge his statement. Let him be constructive. Let him say how many children he has.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we are discussing communal riots, let there not be a political riot in the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let him complete his speech first. Whatever they want to say, they can say later when their turn comes.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): The time that has been allowed is only four hours. This is a very important subject. Therefore, no time should be lost and it should be maintained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, please conclude now.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some Members on the opposition bench have got a little irritated when I told the truth. It is a home-truth. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you go to your next point.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Actually, it is an economic problem. If you want to do something, some good work, please go to the villages and see that the family planning is adopted by the Muslims also. That will create a good impression there and they will have their own status... (Interruptions). Sir, I do not want to take much of the time. Actually there are so many points. Though one point is a very ticklish one, it is a most important one. As the Speaker has aptly given us a little guidance stating that we should not go beyond a certain limit, I restricted myself only to those points that have been made by me. I request the House to take up this motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of the unprecedented Communal riots that occurred in various parts of the country during the last three months."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla. You move your Substitute Motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move:—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been circulated to the Members.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let me read it out so that they can make suggestions. And certainly, everybody will be able to say something. So, let me read it out.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
It has already been circulated.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, you have permitted me. Why the Minister of State for Home is very much agitated?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him have that satisfaction.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I move:

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented communal riots that occurred in various parts of the country during the last three months:—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you can make all the points when you make the speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let me continue.

(a) (i) views with serious concern the magnitude and shocking prolongation of communal violence especially at Moradabad which is still smouldering in communal fire despite four months;

(ii) expresses its sense of shock and alarm that the law-enforcing agencies and the peace-keeping forces failed to remain immune to the dreadful virus of communalism and acted with marked communal propensities and fury;

(iii) condemns the attempt on the part of some authorities to circulate wild and baseless allegations, with respect to riots, among the news agencies and newspaper reporters, many of whom proved readily gullible, rendering the entire Muslim community a 'suspect' and thereby promoting communal distrust and recrimination and endangering national integration;

(iv) expresses its anguish and indignation at excesses and at the indiscriminate exercise of powers of detention against the innocent, detaining even the lawyers of those being prosecuted, and harassing and detaining even those rendering relief and succour to the unfortunate victims, thereby paralysing all relief work; and

(b) recommends to the Government, *inter-alia*,

(i) to take all immediate and appropriate steps for the amelioration of the situation, punishment of those guilty including officials, and for promotion of communal harmony, particularly in the light of the aforesaid observations;

(ii) to accept and secure implementation of the Srinagar decision of the National Integration Council holding the highest police and district officials responsible for any communal violence;

(iii) to undertake, without any further delay, relief and rehabilitation of the victims of violence;

(iv) to initiate legislation and formulate schemes for compensation to victims of communal riots; and

(v) to ensure substantial representation of Muslims and other minorities in police, para-military and law-enforcing agencies to give them a truly secular and cosmopolitan character."

Now you allow me to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान (मुरादाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि इस सेक्युलर देश की पुलिस का जो बहुत बड़ा प्रहार आज हिन्दूस्तान में हुआ है, उसकी मिसाल आजादी के बाद के 33 सालों में नहीं मिलती है। पहले तो फिरकेवाराना

फसाद होते थे, और पुलिस ये फसाद करती है। मुरादाबाद की सिविल पुलिस और पी०ए०सी० ने मिल कर एक प्लान बनाया कि जब 80-90 हजार मुसलमान एक जगह हों तो यह करो। ईद के भोके पर जब ये मुसलमान इकट्ठे हो गये तो उनको चारों तरफ से घेर कर पुलिस खड़ी हो गयी। मुरादाबाद एक ऐसी जगह है जहां कभी भी मुल्क को कोई ढेंजर नहीं रहा है। वह जगह ऐसी है कि जब पाकिस्तान बनने जा रहा था और मुल्क में एलेक्शन हो रहे थे तो उस समय भी वहां के लोगों ने मुस्लिम लीग और दूसरी पार्टियों को हरा कर कांग्रेस पार्टी को कामयाब बनाया था। इससे पहले 1:57 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ नवाब नजू खां लड़े थे जिन्हें अंग्रेजों ने हाथी के पैरों के तले डाल कर कुचल दिया था।

वहां के लोग हमेशा से आजादी में और भाईचारे में यकीन रखते रहे हैं और अब भी रखते हैं। वे सेक्युलरिजम के बहुत बड़े हिमायती हैं। यही नहीं वहां के लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए भी लड़ाई लड़ी। उन पर जो पुलिस ने बहुत बड़ा हमला किया ऐसा; भला मुसलमानों पर आजादी के बाद के 33 सालों में कभी नहीं हुआ। पुलिस ने ईदगाह में उनको चारों तरफ से घेर लिया। अगर यह मान लिया जाए कि ईद के भोके पर गवर्नरमेंट को यह खतरा था कि वहां फसाद हो जाएगे तो गवर्नरमेंट ने पहले से ही कदम इसके लिए क्यों नहीं उठाये, पहले से ही उन गुण्डों को क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया जो कि इस मुल्क को बर्बाद करते रहे, उसकी इकोनोमी को बर्बाद करते रहे। अगर पहले से ही गवर्नरमेंट ने कदम उठा लिये होते तो ये बारदात नहीं होती। अगर गवर्नरमेंट को इस सब का पता हो गया था तो गवर्नरमेंट ने एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया? अब बंजाय पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ नेगलीजेंस आफ

डर्टी के लिए कोई एक्शन लिया जाता, उन की पुष्टपनाही की जाती रही है और कहा जा रहा है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह ठीक हो रहा है।

मैं आपको वहां का थोड़ा सा वाक्या सुनाता हूँ क्योंकि मैं मुरादाबाद का एम०पी० हूँ। मैंने वहां देखा कि खास नमाज के बाहर कुछ 10-20 आदमी जो कि गुण्डे थे खड़े थे। वे सुअर ले आये और कुछ इस पर थोड़ा सा एजीटेट किया। फिर बाहर खड़े गुण्डों ने पुलिस पर पथराव कर दिया और पुलिस ने आंसूगैस छोड़ी। इत्तिफाक की बात है कि आंसूगैस के गोलों के छूटने पर बूँदें शुरू हुईं। उसका असर जाइल हो गया था। पुलिस ने उसके बाद अंधाघुंघा फिर फायरिंग शुरू कर दी। 15-20 आदमी या 30-40 गुण्डे जो सड़क पर नमाज में शरीक नहीं थे खड़े थे वे वहां खड़े रहे और पुलिस पर पथर फेंकते रहे। उनको ही मार दिया जाता तो यह हालत न होती।

जहां नमाज होती है उस ईदगाह की पूर्व और पश्चिम की लम्बाई दो फर्लांग है। वहां पर पुलिस ने गोली कांग्रेस के एक * * की कोठी पर से चढ़ कर चलायी। (ध्यवधान)

श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : (* *) के घर पर से चली थी। (ध्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever any point is made by any speaker you can oppose it when you get a chance otherwise how can we conduct the deliberations?

श्री गलाम मोहम्मद खां : लोग मरते रहे, भागते रहे, ईदगाह से निकलते रहे। (ध्यवधान)

SHRI ZULIFIQUAR ALI KHAN
(Rampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I happen to be an M.P. from Rampur, which is a neighbouring constituency of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Khan. Sir, during the emergency, Mr. Kulwant Singh was locked up under MISA. So, how can he be a congressman? He was a member of the Lok Dal and he was responsible for all the firing which took place on the Muslims from the roof-top of his house.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : लोग गोली चलते से भागने शुरू हुए और एक मस्जिद है बराबर में, ईदगाह के कंपाउंड में ही, उसमें जाकर देखा कि अंदर धुसकर मस्जिद में पुलिस के सिपाहियों ने गोलियां मारीं। हृदय है कि जब तक सब आदमी भाग नहीं गए, जितने मार सकते थे, मारे गए। इसके बाद कुछ आदमी आए, एक कांग्रेस के एम० एल० ए० भी आये, उन्होंने कहा कि ये लाशें हमें दे दो, म भरकर, गिन कर भेजेंगे, लेकिन उन्हें धक्का देकर भगा दिया गया, शहर के इमाम को भी धक्का देकर भगा दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस भीके पर 4 ट्रक लाशों को उन्होंने वहां से उठाकर मुरादाबाद से पश्चिम में हरतला एक जगह है वहां नमक डालकर दबा दिया गया, उनके हाथ-पैर दिखते रहे और कई दिन तक कुत्ते खाते रहे। . . . (अध्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anybody can give his version when he speaks. Order please.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : 52 बच्चों को उठाकर पुलिस ने रामगंगा में डाल दिया जो जिला रामपुर के बाईं पर धास में अटक गए, जिनको कौए खाते रहे। जब यह हुजूम भागकर चला . . . (अध्यवधान)

एक भानन्देय सवस्य : इतना सीरियस मामला है, बहुत ** बोल रहे हैं, बड़े शर्म की बात है।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : जब हुजूम भागता हुआ चौकी पर पहुंचा तो वहां फिर पुलिस ने हमला किया तब वहां पर मुसलमानों ने एजीटेट होकर पुलिस चौकी के दो सिपाहियों को मार दिया। उस बक्त तक एक म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड का थो० सी० इंट लगने से मारा गया था और कोई पुलिस की मौत नहीं हुई थी, अलबत्ता 18 आदमी पुलिस के जख्मी हुए थे, 18 आदमी तमाम शहर में और एक आदमी की मौत वहां हुई, दो की पुलिस चौकी पर हुई और कोई नहीं मरा था। यह जाहिर इस बात से होता है कि . . . (अध्यवधान) . . . 13 तारीख में हजार-आठ सौ आदमी के करीब मारे गए थे। एक हमें खत मिला पुलिस ग्राफिसर का जो घर को पोस्ट किया हुआ था, उसकी कापी अगर आप कहें तो मैं पेश कर दूँ, हजार आठ सौ आदमी 13 तारीख की शाम तक मारे जा चुके थे, उस बक्त तक यह हिन्दू-मुस्लिम विल्कुल नहीं था, क्योंकि जब मुसलमान जा रहे थे, रास्ते में सब हिन्दुओं के कारखाने थे, किसी को न मारा न लूटा, सिर्फ पुलिस का लड़ाई-झगड़ा था। पुलिस की प्रि-प्लानिंग थी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि शाम तक हर मोहल्ले में, जहां-जहां भी पुलिस पहुंचती रही, गोलियां मुसलमानों पर चलाती रहीं। चलते-चलते शाम हो गई। उस खत में पुलिस अफसर ने लिखा है कि आज सुबह तक मिनिस्टर लोग आने वाले हैं, 14 तारीख तक, उस के बाद मारना बन्द है।

उसके दूसरे दिन फिर वही फिसाद होता रहा, श्री जैल सिंह जी, मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश और कई मिनिस्टर तशरीफ लाये थे, मैं उस बक्त मुरादाबाद में

था । मैंने देखा पुलिस जगह-जगह वैसे ही गोलियां चला रही थी । एक जगह, मेरी आंखों देखा वाका है, एक आदमी मरा । उसका चचा जो पुलिस में था, रिटायर हैड कॉस्टेबल था, वह वर्दी पहनकर आया और सी० आ० से कहा यह मेरा बच्चा है, मेरे भतीजे की लाश मुझे दे दो । उसने कहा गाड़ी में बैठ जाओ । जब गाड़ी में बैठकर चले तो उस सी० आ० ने पकड़कर उस हैड कॉस्टेबल को मार डाला और उसकी बन्दूक छीन ली । यह मेरे सामने का वाका है । शायद उसका नाम * * है ।

थोड़ी देर बाद जानी जी पहुंचे । वहां से चीफ मिनिस्टर, उत्तर प्रदेश, जानी जैल सिंह, एक डी० आई० जी० और मैं चारों चले । जब हम धूम रहे थे, तो मैंने देखा और हिन्ट दिया कि एक दुकान मण्डी चौक चौराहे पर लूटी जा रही है । पी० ए० सी० के सिपाही बोरे में सामान बराबर भर रहे थे । वह दुकान जूते के थोक फरोश की थी । इस पर डी० आई० जी० ने बता दिया कि इसमें सब्जी जा रही है । मैंने कहा कि मैं लोकल आदमी हूं, इतनी बड़ी दुकान कहां सब्जी की होती है क्या ? सब्जी तो सड़क पर बिकती है । यह बड़ी शानदार दुकान है, इसमें सब्जी नहीं बिकती है ।

उसके बाद गलशहीद पर पहुंचे तो एक लाश की तरफ इशारा कर के मैंने बतलाया कि यह एक भौतक की लाश है । गलशहीद के सामने 35, 40 दुकानें थीं, कच्ची-पक्की, उन सब को ढेर दिया गया था, सब में आग लगा दी गई थी । उसके पीछे और अन्दर लाशें पड़ी थीं । वहां मकान जल रहे थे और कोई भी कर्प्पु का नाम नहीं था । इस तरह के

वाक्यात वहां गुजर रहे थे । डी० आई० जी० बराबर आपको बातों में लगाये जा रहे ।

जैसे ही आप तशरीफ लाये, वापिस चले आये, नतीजा यह हुआ कि रात को फिर हंगामा हुआ, फायरिंग हुआ । मुसलमानों को बुरी तरह मारा गया । इस तरह से हजारों की तादाद मरने वालों की पहुंच जाती है । वहां 382 दुकानें लुटी हैं, डाई करोड़ रुपये के लगभग नुकसान हुआ है । 18 औरतें अभी तक लापता हैं, 52 के साथ रेप किया गया है । यह पोजीशन वहां पर की गई है ।

वहां जितना गुंडा एलीमेंट है, वह सब का सब खुले आम फिर रहा है जो कि अभी तक पुलिस के साथ है । पुलिस उन्हें सलाह दे रही है और भले आदिमियों को पकड़ रही है । जो लोग वहां पर रिलीफ का काम कर रहे थे, उन सब को पकड़ा जा रहा है बन्द किया जा रहा है । हिन्दू मुसलमानों को बन्द किया जा रहा है और गुंडे पुलिस के साथ हैं । जिन पर 8-8 केस डकैती के चल रहे हैं, उन्हें वहां स्पेशल पुलिस अधिकारी का पद दे दिया गया है और सब बिल्ले बगैरा दे दिये गये हैं । गुंडों की इतनी ज्यादा तादाद आज भी खुली हुई है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है ।

दूसरे दिन 14 तारीख को रामतलैया पर गये । कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी के 3 एम० पी० गये थे । उन लोगों ने इनके सामने बड़ी शान के साथ बयान दिया कि हमने मुसलमानों को इस तरह किया है । 22 मुसलमानों के पूरे 3, 4 घरों को बरबाद कर दिया है । इस तरह की बातें पुलिस के सामने वहां पर हुई ।

रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स का कमांडर वहां पर बैठा हुआ था और उसके सामने ही मार-काट रेलवे वालों की हो रही थी। रेलवे में जितने मुसलमान ड्राइवर थे, गाड़ ये उनमें से तकरीबन 27 रेलवे एम्पलाई थे, उनको सब को मार दिया गया और रेलवे कमांडैन्ट देखता रहा। एक सब इन्सपैक्टर मुसलमान था, उससे रिवाल्वर ले लिया गया। तभाम रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स, सी० आर० पी०, पी० ए० सी० और सिविल पुलिस सबने यह किया था।

दूसरी जगह बात आती है, बी० एस० एफ० ने इन्हें इन्साफ से काम किया कि हर मुसलमान ने उसकी तारीफ की। अगर किसी का कोई बच्चा प्यासा या भूखा रो रहा था, तो उसने पूछा कि क्या बात है, क्यों रोता है? उसके अफसर ने खुद पानी और दूध उसे लाकर दिया।

इसके बाद तभाम मिलेटरी की बात है और वहां एक मेजर जे० पी० सिंह थे जो कि मिलेटरी से आये थे। उनको किसी ट्रैनिंग के लिये भेजा गया था। उन्होंने बेतहाशा बड़ा बढ़िया काम किया था। एक मुसलमान एक औरत को ला रहा था। उसकी छाती कटी हुई थी और वह नंगी थी। वह उसे अपनी गाड़ी में लाया और कहा कि किसी तरह इसको छिपाओ। वह उसे हस्पिटल में ले गया और अपने पास से दवायें ला कर दी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things would not go on record.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Why not? What will not go on record? He has said a correct thing; he is paying compliments to an officer who did good work... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings... (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: But do not say that it will not go on record... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Record is not what you want it to be.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and if I find anything obscene, I will expunge it from the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly educate me under what rule you propose to do this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is impossible to educate you. Why are you wasting the time of the House? (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What he has said is not indecent. He has praised an officer who rescued a Muslim woman... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I heard something obscene in the English translation that was done by somebody and, therefore, I said that this should not be recorded. Now I have said that I will go through the proceedings and if I find something obscene...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): What did you hear?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not tell that word. As I said, I will go through the proceedings and if I find something obscene, it will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What will the press do?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The press will have to wait till I decide...
(Interruptions) You are not to pass any remarks on me.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have already said that he cannot be educated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Khan, please conclude now.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : यह सुब कुछ पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने किया है। यह कम्युनल रायट बिल्कुल नहीं था। यह पुलिस वही है, जो कांग्रेस के जमाने में मर्ती की गई थी। तीन लाख की पी०ए०सी० पहले जमाने से चली आ रही है। यह कोई जनता रेजीम में नहीं आई है। उसमें हमारे दोर का कोई नहीं था (ध्येयान) 1967 से 1976 तक 3071 फसादात हुए, जिसका औसत एक महीने में 26 आता है। 33 महीने की औसत रिजीम में 490 फसाद हुए। एक महीने में 15 का हिसाब आता है।

15 hrs.

एक सेजेशन देना चाहता हूं कि इस पुलिस में जितने कम्युनल एलीमेंट्स हैं उन सब पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय, उन्हें नौकरियों से हटाया जाय और आइन्डा सब को यह हिदायत दी जाय कि जिस के हलके में कम्युनल रायट था और कामन रायट होगा उस डी एम० और एम०ए०स०पी० को एकदम सस्पेंड किया जायगा। मुरादाबाद में तीन बार फसाद हो चुका है। दो सी० औ०, डी०ए०म०, एस०ए०स०पी० और 9 दारोगा और इन्वार्ज सब वहीं के वहीं हैं। उन के रोजनामचे खुले हुए हैं जो भी वहां जुर्म करता है उसको वे एप्रिशिएट करते हैं।

श्री मोहन लाल मुखाडिया (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बात पर आज यहां विचार हो रहा है वह काफी गंभीर विषय है और देश के मूलभूत सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला विषय है। मैं समझता

हूं कि अधिकांश सदस्य जो इस सदन में हैं व सेक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं, देश के अन्दर अमन रहे, एकता रहे, इन चीजों में विश्वास करने वाले हैं और उसी दृष्टि से इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

जो कुछ हालात मुरादाबाद में या उसके बाद दूसरी जगहों में हुये, उस का सब को दुख है कोई इस वहस में पड़ने की बात नहीं आती कि एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप या प्रत्याक्षेप किया जाये। दरअसल यह हमारे पिछले हिस्टारिकल हालात और कुछ चालू हालात का परिणाम है कि अब भी आजादी के बाद हमारे देश के महान रहनुमा महात्मा गांधी की खुद की शहीदी के बाद भी हम इस मूलक में इन कोमी फसादों को और आपसी तनाव को मिटा नहीं पाये। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं इस बात की जरूरत होगी कि सब मिलजुल कर के इस पर विचार करें। हमारे मूलक की जो भी पारियां इस मूलभूत आधार को मानती हैं उन को बैठकर के विचार करना होगा कि किस तरह हम इन चीजों को न होने दें।

आज देश में यह देख कर के दुख होता है कि हिंसा, अनुशासनहीनता और पृथक्तावादी ताकतें सिर उठाती चली जा रही हैं जो कि देश के लिए एक सब से खतरे की बात हो सकती है।

अभी यहां बताया गया कि मुरादाबाद के अंदर जगड़ा कम्युनल नहीं था, पुलिस और जो इद के भौके पर कुछ लोग इकट्ठे हुए थे उन के बीच में कोई प्री प्लान तरीके से साजिश की गई थी। अभी मुरादाबाद से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा और अबवारों के अंदर तथा सब तरफ इसकी चर्चा आई कि कुछ सुअरों के प्रवेश करने के ऊपर सारे जगड़े की शुरूआत हुई। वह

मुग्र कैसे आए, क्या हुआ, यह जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी जो सेट आप की गई है उस के साथ जुड़ी हुई चीज है। जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के सम्बन्ध में यह बताया जाता है कि क्योंकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को मुकर्रं किया गया है इसलिए उस का बायकाट किया गया है। यह बड़ा अहम मसला है जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि कोई बायकाट करे सिफ़ इस बजह से तो गवर्नरेंट जो आज की है वह आज से नहीं बल्कि आजादी की लड़ाई की जब से शुरूआत हुई तब से सेक्यूलरिज्म में विश्वास रखने वाली और इन सिद्धान्तों को मानने वाली है, उस को इस बात के अन्दर कोई जिज्ञासक नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वह इस तरह के हालात पैदा करे जिससे कि कोई यह न कहने पाये कि जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के बारे में उस के दिल में कोई शुब्दहा है। मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहूँगा कि आप यू०पी० गवर्नरेंट से और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से बात कर के, अच्छा होगा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के बजाय हाई कोर्ट जज को बैठाइए या किसी दूसरे को बैठाइए जिस से कि सब इस में शरीक हो सके जिससे सब इसमें शरीक हो सकें और पूरी तरह से इम्पार्शन इन्क्वायरी हो सके। अगर कोई भी दोषी हैं पुलिस का या कोई दूसरा है तो मैं समझता हूँ सरकार का या इस तरफ बैठने वालों का किसी का इसमें हित नहीं होगा कि उस दोषी को छिपाने की कोशिश की जाए। जिसने भी गलती की है उसको सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए। हम यह कहकर नहीं चल सकते कि जो हालात वहां पर हुए उस मामले में सब पर दोष मढ़ने की बात की जाए और न इसका मतलब यह निकलता है कि सारी की सारी पुलिस दोषी हैं। हो सकता है कि एक दो पुलिस कम्पनियां जो वहां पर सौजूद हों उनका सारा दोष हो इस मामले में लेकिन अगर सारी पुलिस फोर्स को कहा जाए कि वह गुनहगार है या सारी गवर्नरेंट मुनहगार है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह गलत होगा। मैं समझता हूँ गृह मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम

होगी, थोड़ा बहुत भेरा भी ग्रन्थिव है कि केवल जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद ही कम्युनल एलिमेन्ट्स सर्विसेज में घुसे हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। 1977 के पहले हमारी हुक्म्रत थी उस भौके पर भी कई कम्युनल एलिमेन्ट्स और इस तरह के दूसरे एलिमेन्ट्स गवर्नरेंट सर्विस में घुस गए थे। इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके पता लगाएं कि जो फायरिंग करने वाले थे या जिन्होंने वहां पर यह किया वे सर्विसेज में घुसे हुए, इस तरह के एलिमेन्ट्स, तो नहों थे जिन्होंने जान-बूझकर ज्यादती करके गवर्नरेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए ऐसा करने पर उतारू हुए हों और ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिए हों। मैं समझता हूँ इस बात का पता लगाने में किसी तरह की कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसका पता लगाने से गवर्नरेंट या सारी पार्टी पर कोई असर आए, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो भी दोषी हों उनके सम्बन्ध में हमें साफ तौर पर अपना दृष्टिकोण रखकर चलना होगा।

मैं एक नियंत्रित ग्रांट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोई पोलिटिकल मोटिव इन्व्यूट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन अगर गृह मंत्री जी के पास यह जानकारी हो तो अभी देंगे वरना बाद में दें— मुझे बताया गया है कि जहां ईदगाह है उसके पास मेहतरों की बस्ती है जोकि सुग्राम आम तौर से पालते हैं। जो देंगे-फसाद हुए उसके सम्बन्ध में अगर एक तरह से कहा जाए तो हालात यह मालूम होते हैं कि एक तरफ हरिजन और दूसरी तरफ मुसलमान। उसी तरह की बात इलाहाबाद में भी देखने को मिली। वहां जो जगड़ा हुआ उसमें भी हरिजन और मुसलमान साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। हरिजनों के मोहल्ले में जाकर हरिजन और मुसलमानों के जगड़े की शुरूआत होती है। क्या इसके पीछे यह कारण तो नहीं है कि हरिजन और मुसलमान, जो कि हमेशा कांग्रेस के साथ रहे हैं, उनको उलझाकर कांग्रेस को बदनाम करने की

साजिश की जाए और उसका फायदा उठाया जाए। मेरे द्व्याल से इस बात की भी जानकारी की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी पता लगायें कि ईद के पहले मुरादाबाद में हरिजन बस्ती में वहीं के रहने वाले थे या कहीं बाहर से कोई लोग आकर तो नहीं पहुंच गए थे और लोगों को भड़काने की कोई साजिश कर रहे थे जिससे कि उम मोके पर कोई बड़ा बाकाया हो जाए और उसका फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की जाए। इन चीजों की जानकारी आप कर सकते हैं या अगर कोई ऐसी जानकारी हो तो वह सदन को दे सकते हैं। हमने चुनाव के मौके पर कहा और आज भी कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी सेक्युलरिज्म को मानती है। हमने यह भी कहा कि अमन चैन रहनी चाहिए। जून तक ठीक से चला लेकिन मुरादाबाद की घटना के बाद हालात में कुछ तब्दीलों आई और कई जगह उसकी वजह से छोटे और बड़ी बारवातें हुईं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा इसमें किसी भी दोषी को छिपाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ इसको पोलिटिकल स्वरूप देने की बात भी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उससे यह बीमारी कम करने के बजाए इसको और बढ़ायेंगे। हमारा मकसद आज इस बात का है कि हमारा देश भजबूत बने और हम सुनते हैं कि बोर्डर पर तैयारियां हो रही हैं और उष्मर लगड़ों की तैयारियां हो रही हैं जब हमारे देश के सामने खतरा है, तो इस तरह से देश के अन्दर कैसे अमन कायम रह सकता है। उस के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है जाहे सख्त कदम ही क्यों न उठाने पड़ें। सभी को

इन सब चीजों पर निगाह रखकर चलना होगा।

आज जो सवाल उठाया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बाजिब सवाल उठाया जा रहा है कि मुरादाबाद में इन्हें लम्बे असें तक दंगा चल क्यों रहा है और इसके साथ-साथ अलीगढ़ में भी इन्हें लम्बे असें तक दंगा क्यों चला। माननीय उपायक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि करीब 17 साल मुझे भी एक स्टेट के अन्दर काम करने का मोका मिला है, एक जिम्मेदारी के पद पर वहां पर एक-दो कॉम्युनल रायट्स के अलावा उन 17 सालों के अन्दर कोई काम्युनल रायट्स नहीं हुए, बराबर वहां पर अमन की स्थिति रही है। जहां एक जगह हुआ, वहां हमने शाम होते-होते मिलिट्री को बुलाकर सख्ती से इस चीज़ को रोका। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन मामलों के अन्दर एक नियम आप बना दीजिए कि जहां काम्युनल रायट हो, वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी सी०आर०पी० या आरमी, जो भी हो, उसको पोस्ट करना चाहिए, जिससे कि लोकल सैन्टीमेंट्स भड़कने न पायें और हालात पर काबू पाया जा सके। वहां पर चाहे आरमी हो या दूसरी फोर्स हो, वे वहां आकर 24 घण्टे के अन्दर स्थिति को कन्ट्रोल कर सकें और हालात के बिगड़ने की नीबत पेश न आने पाए—इन चीजों की आवश्यकता है। इसमें कोई प्रैंसटिज का प्रस्तुत नहीं है। कोई यह कह कर चले कि हमको फलाना पुलिस पर भरोसा है और फलाना पुलिस पर भरोसा नहीं है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक के दिल के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रति भरोसा होना चाहिए कि वह इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह से रोकता चाहती है और जब वे इन चीजों को रोकने में कदम उठायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि सारी चीजों के अन्दर हमें ज्यादा सहूलियत होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आम तौर से मुनने में आता है कि मुरादाबाद के अन्दर लीगल और इल्लीगल आर्म्स काफी ज्यादा हैं। यह झगड़ा बहुत लम्बे असें से चल रहा है, उसके पीछे जो एक बहुत बड़ा कारण मालूम होता है, वह यह है कि वहां पर आर्म्स की बहुतायत होने की वजह से इस प्रकार के झगड़े लगातार चल रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर न सिर्फ इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि इल्लीगल आर्म्स को सीज़ करें, बल्कि जो लीगल आर्म्स गलत आदमियों के हाथों में हैं, उनको भी लेकर उनके लाइसेंस कैन्सल करने की ज़रूरत है, जिससे ये चीज़ें आगे न बढ़ने पायें और इनका दुर्घयोग न होने पाए। यदि ये चीज़ें लोगों के हाथों में रहेंगी तो कभी भी और जगह भी इस प्रकार की बातदातें हम लोगों के सामने आ सकती हैं।

हम और आप सभी जानते हैं कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ प्रदेशों में सूक्लर भेजे हैं, जैसे यू.पी.०, बिहार और हैदराबाद और कुछ जगह जहां इस प्रकार के कॉमी फसाद हुए हैं, मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि प्रदेश सरकार तो ध्यान रखेगी ही आफिसर मुकर्रर करने के भीके पर, लेकिन अच्छा होगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री भी इस पर निगाह रखे कि वहां पर आफिसर्स, खास तौर से डिप्टी कमीशनर, एस०पी० और डी०आई०जी०, ये आफिसर जो वहां पर तैनात किए जायें, वे वही तैनात किए जायें जिनके बारे में कोई यह न कह सके कि उनका काम्युनल बैंकग्राउन्ड है या किसी भी प्रकार के काम्युनल असरात का उन लोगों के ऊपर असर है। इन चीजों को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चीज़ की सख्त आवश्यकता है कि जो जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी सेट-अप की गई, उस जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के मामले में जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा और यदि

हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि उन लोगों को भरोसा दिलाया जा सके, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा भरोसा दिलाकर इन्क्वायरी में सबको शरीक किया जाए।

आज उनके रिहेबिलिटेशन का भी मामला है। खास तौर से जो ग्रामी आदमी लूटा जाता है और जिनके घरों को जलाया जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रदेश की सरकार और भारत सरकार, दोनों को जिन लोगों पर इस फसाद से नुकसान हुआ है जल्दी से जल्दी उनको रिहेबिलिटेट करने के लिए, प्रोपर कर्मसूल सेशन के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करे, ताकि यह कहने की गुंजाइश न हो कि उन लोगों की देखभाल के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की कमी हुई है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी ज़रूरी है कि बातों को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश न किया जाये। मामले के सही हालात मालूम न हों और उनको बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश किया जाये—यह मुनासिब नहीं है। हम सब लोगों का मकसद यही है कि यह चीज़ आगे न बढ़े, न मुरादाबाद में बढ़े, न दूसरी जगहों पर बढ़े और इस पर पूरी तरह से काबू पाया जाये। अगर काबू नहीं पाया जायेगा और ये बढ़ती हैं तो आप यह यक़ीन मान कर चलिये कि इन चीजों का फायदा वे लोग उठायेंगे, वे जमायतें उठायेंगी जो सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि फिरकापरस्ती को मानने वाले लोग इस का फायदा उठायेंगे। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब है कि जो भी चर्चा हो वह किस प्रकार से हो इस पर गौर करने की ज़रूरत है, गलत प्रकार की चर्चा को हर तरह से रोकने की ज़रूरत है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादातर पार्टियां सैकुलरिज्म को मानने वाली हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोगों द्वारा हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात की जायें या कुछ दूसरी काम्युनल जमायतें देश में काम करें तो मैं पूरी ताकत से कहूँगा कि आप इस बात की शुरूआत

कीजिये कि जो काम्युनल आर्गेनेइजेशन्ज हैं, जैसे आर०एस०एस० है, जमायते-इस्लामी है या दूसरी काम्युनल आर्गेनेइजेशन्ज हैं—इनके लोगों को किसी भी हालत में गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये । जो लोग ऐसे आ गये हैं उन को भी तुरन्त हटाया जाना चाहिए । और यह कहे कि ये के चरल आर्गेनिजेशन हैं—नाम कल्चरल आर्गेनिजेशन जरूर है लेकिन असल में ये पोलिटिकल आर्गेनिजेशन्ज हैं जो हर मौके का फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं । ये वे लोग हैं जो गवर्नमेंट से तनलवाहू लेना चाहते हैं और मुल्क के उस्तूलों के खिलाफ काम करते हैं, मुल्क की एकता के खिलाफ काम करते हैं ।

मैं जानता हूँ—बहुत सी जगहों पर ऐसी एजूकेशनल इंस्टीचूशन्ज चल रही हैं जो गवर्नमेंट से एड लेती हैं, लेकिन उन स्कूलों के अन्दर खुद टीचर्स आर०एस०एस० की शाखायें चलाते हैं और कम्यूनलिज्म को फैलाने का काम करते हैं । इसीं तरह से कुछ दूसरी जमायतें भी काम करती हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के वे लोग जो सैकूलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं बैठ कर विचार करें कि कौन-कौन सी काम्युनल आर्गेनिजेशन्स हैं । अगर आप उनको बीड-आउट करने का काम नहीं करते हैं तो चाहे आप की पूरी पुलिस फोर्स हो, सरकारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, अगर उसमें 5 परसेंट भी इस प्रकार का एलीमेंट होगा तो वह आप को बदनाम किये बिना नहीं रहेगा । कभी भी मौका आयेगा तो वह आपके लिये एक समस्या खड़ी कर देगा । इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सब चीजों पर गहराई से विचार करने की जरूरत है । मुरादाबाद या दूसरी जगहों पर जो दंगे हुए हैं, आज यह सदन उस पर विचार कर रहा है, लेकिन जरूरत हो तो इस सदन की सब पार्टियां मिल कर कोई डेलीगेशन बनायें जो वहां जाये और उन

लोगों को भरोसा दिलवाये कि वे किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता न करे, शान्ति के साथ, अध्यन के साथ वहां रहें । हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कौमी-फिसाद हों । किस वक्त कौन सी चीज़ क्या रूप ले सकती है, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता । हमारे यहां पृथकतावादी ताकतें भड़क रही हैं, तरह-तरह के हिसाके वाक्यात सामने आ रहे हैं—इन सारे हालात को देखते हुए जो कुछ हुआ है वह बड़े दुख की बात है । इसके लिये हम यह कहें कि ठीक हुआ है या गलत हुआ है या पुलिस ने ठीक काम किया है या गलत काम किया है—किस की गलती थी, किस की गलती नहीं थी—ये सब चीजें जुड़ीशियल इन्क्वायरी से मालूम हो सकती हैं । इसलिये जुड़ीशियल एन्क्वायरी पर सबका भरोसा हो इस दृष्टि से काम करने की जरूरत है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपने विचार आप के सामने रखे हैं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी उन पर विचार करेंगे और मुनासिब कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, ** Mr. Desai had quoted figures. Otherwise, I would not have liked to do it. During 11 years of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's rule, according to the reply to Starred Question No. 38 dated 30th January, 1980, on an average every year 154 lives were lost. During the regime which succeeded them between 1977 and 1979 for three years, the average was 135 a year. That speaks for itself. In 1980 we have been insisting for figures and the Home Ministry have been deliberately withholding these figures under one pretext or the other. (Interruptions).

They have got all the figures. They are telling** before the House that they are collecting the figures.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

WANA): Can he make an allegation against the Home Ministry that they are telling.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Lie is replaced by un-mixed untruth. Now, we can safely take it that at least 700 persons in this year alone have become victims of communal fury. And what about the 'post office' Giani Sahib's words for those who can administer? What is he proving to be before the helpless minorities in the country? They have voted for you. Now, they realise that they have committed the biggest blunder. That is why, you dare not go to U.P. for a bye-election. You dare not go to West Bengal because politically you will be rejected. We hang over head in shame before the whole world that we are still living in a regime of barbarism. Which are the States?—U.P., Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

Sir, Muslim lives are in great demand during elections. After that, they have been forgotten and sacrificed as and when it is required. What Mr. Desai said has no relation with the correctness.

I am quoting from the All India Radio's news script of News Services Division, 2100 hours on 21st October, 1980. She says:

"Observing that the communal problem is not peculiar to India alone, she said we have by and large been able to handle it and assure a better deal to our minorities."

Again she says:

"Internally, divisive forces had grown; so had communalism and casteism."

Who ruled this country for 30 years after independence out of the total of 32 or 33 years?

Then she says:

"On the communal situation, Mrs. Gandhi felt there is a pattern in the simultaneous happenings in various places and on particular occasions. Though there is no direct evidence of foreign involvement, efforts were made to exploit the situation."

On what basis you are saying that foreign hands are there when the Prime Minister is saying that there is no evidence? You talk when you have evidence; do not talk in the air. It is no use putting the blame on somebody else when you yourselves are to blame.

What is your police budget? What is your Central IB doing? Could they not tell you before hand that this massive murder scheme is being hatched? May be the Provisional Armed Constabulary or the local Police or the Civil Services are involved? Could they not question the Central Government, the Home Minister? No. You have a Research and Analysis Wing. The big bosses there are good at beating the subordinates. What are they doing if foreign hands are there? Mr. Desai all this humbug is known to us.

After that, she says:

"Observing that the communal problem is not peculiar to India alone, she said we have by and large been able to handle it and assure a better deal to our minorities."

Look at it:

"She asserted that despite stray incidents..."

Moradabad was a stray incident according to Mrs. Gandhi.

"...like those in Moradabad, India has done a great deal to strengthen communal harmony. Our record is far better than that of any other country."

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

So, Moradabad is a stray incident according to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Our friends opposite, particularly the Muslim friends, will relish it, I take it.

The policies and practices of the Government and of the ruling party are fostering, rather than controlling or destroying, communal forces. Secularism in this country is nothing but a wall flower, if you understand what I mean, only a conception on paper. You have got a beautiful list from 1947 till today, communal elements branded like RSS, branded like anti-Congress; so many other political parties, the ruling party and the opposition parties, they are all having full freedom to have their way and do what they like.

There is no control on the police force by this Government. That is the simple truth, which they do not realise, which they will never realise. If you take their adventures during the elections, the police will want a return in lieu, and this is what has happened in Moradabad. You cannot touch the police; your very existence depends on how you treat the police, because they are your God fathers.

The political elements mixing religion with politics are destroying our secularism. Let us go to the root of it. In fact, the civil administration and the police combine and even those who want to remain good are not able to do so.

Moradabad is the worst example in recent times, why in recent times, at all times. What was the gathering for the Id? We are told that it was 50,000 Muslims. If they had come for rioting, would they have brought their children? They congregated for prayer on the holiest day of the year. If they came for rioting, they would not have brought their children with them.

AN. HON. MEMBER: We are not saying that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying it. What has happened in Moradabad is the second Jallianwalla Bagh. 650 houses and shops belonging to the minorities have been looted completely, mohalla-wise. Nobody can tell us what is the exact figure of casualty and death. It can be anything between 500 and 600. There was butchery on a mass scale by the police. In the very first round of firing—one round means one bullet; let my friends understand it—at least 300 people fell immediately. We have no figures as to how many died and how many became seriously injured.

There was the police, injected with political patronage, backed by superior fire power, supported by the arm of law, protecting them. On the other hand, the Muslims were poor fellows and they were unable to defend themselves. So, they became poor victims.

Do you know that the High Priest of Mecca Sherif has made an emotional reference to this in one of his recent pronouncements? Could you not imagine what is its political reaction in the Muslim world, the loyal world? They say they should have a second look at India.

But what is the Home Minister doing? Is he worth the salt? He goes there, waxes eloquent, praises the police, defends the police, closes the chapter and goes for a nap. This is a very serious matter, because the entire Muslim world is agitated that India has become a Hindu Rashtra. We have to be in that sort of country.

Another serious thing is there is business competition. A gentleman who belongs to a powerful political party, one Mr. Dayanand Gupta, President of a powerful political party, Town Congress Committee...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Congress(I).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Congress (I), he says: agreed. Is he not known in Moradabad as a friend of

the RSS, rather than a friend of what they preach? You ask any man, or go incognito and find out.

I have talked to another, Daudyal Khanna, a party executive of the same party in the Town Committee, an ex-Minister in Mr. C. B. Gupta's cabinet. He is the leader of the Hindu brassware exporters. He has a grudge against the Muslim community... (Interruptions)

I have given notice under rule 353.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he has given notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:... because, out of a total value of Rs. 5 crores exports of brass vessels, the Muslims have a share of Rs. 3 crores, in an area which is economically more backward than others. He wanted to reverse this, so this riot. As a result, shops are looted. We have given them complete freedom.

Ravinder Pandey, M.L.A., the great hijacker hero against whom the case has been withdrawn, came running to Delhi the very next day after the Moradabad butchery had taken place. He took four car-loads of journalists and news photo agencies, and photographs were taken, and those photographs were liberally distributed. Do you want to see them? Some of them are here, ghastly photographs. It is a matter of deep shame that these photographs go out to the world, and people see that these things are happening in India.

Which party do they belong to? Where do they get their strength from? They get their strength from the powers they have, with the knowledge that the police can dare do such things because they know they will be protected. This is a shame, and this is what worries me most.

What is not done to discredit the present U.P. regime? Was it not also an outcome of the inner party fight? Is it not a fact that the T.V. cameras went to Delhi—Mr. Sathe may enlighten me, if I am wrong I will stand corrected—and films were smug-

gled to Pakistan where they were exhibited? Why? Whose is the unseen hand? Which hand is wanting to disturb the friendship between India and Pakistan?

You have the RAW. You are beating the subordinates. What are they doing? What is your budget? Can I disclose it in the House or shall I hold it in the national interest? All the money is being swallowed, and winning and dining is part of the adventure. We know that is why this sort of thing is happening.

Two DSPs, circle officers of Moradabad, Ashok Mishra and Pandey, are known as twin butchers. I would like to ask the Home Minister why they have not been transferred inspite of repeated demands? I am told even by the present district magistrate: no, they are indispensable.

Binode Kumar Gupta, another party executive, I am told, circulated a book on the subject "Moradabad Burning", and he said that Moradabad was being encircled by Muslims, so Hindus must beware, and be on a war footing. Wonderful plan. Nothing new. I have been watching these riots from 1967.

I would like to ask the Home Minister—I am responsible for everything I say—why there was an unusually big posse of Provincial Armed Constabulary and the Civil Police force near the Idgah this year. Did you apprehend a riot? Was that your intelligence report? If so, what special precaution did you take to see that it was nipped in the bud? I am told that the Imam Saheb in Moradabad has said: "This is the first time the police came to my house to escort me to the Idgah." While coming back after the namaz and the massacre, he came through the Hindu areas alone, and nobody touched him. Here in Boradabad hardly any Muslims are involve.

They are very good at concocting figures—200, 150, 300. I have verified them from knowledgeable people, I will not mention their names, and they say it is between 600 and 700.

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

The Home Ministry will not give you the figures because that is against the national interest. We want to hold the police and the civil administration also fully responsible for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The utterances of the Prime Minister and her lucky His Masters Voice the Home Minister—utter callousness and indifference.

(Interruptions)

Instead of being ruthless with the officers who connived and failed to act, they went on defending the police. They want to raise two battalions. I hear from my young friend Shri Makwana.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Three.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Three. Still better. $1200 \times 800 \times 12$ a month, very easy to calculate plus P.E.T. Peace Establishment on Table. What is that you know? The stock from where you recruit the PAC, the stock from where you recruit CRP and the Border Security Force, majority of them are Hindus. What do you expect—a difference in change of behaviour? What happened in Jama Masjid riots? CRP man went to the third floor and fired at Miss Farida, a B.A. student of 18 at point blank range and she became almost invalid for life. I have a tape recorder in this House itself. My friend Shri Misaryar Ahmed Khan will, perhaps, remember. What will they do by raising battalions? They want to be protected by policemen. What did your own Minister Jafar Sherif say? You take it with the pinch of salt or you give him a notice to quit. He said there is no cause for firing, no cause for provocation. Yet officers have remained practically untouched! The police in Moradabad as they are always very cunning in beating up the harijans, burning the houses, make people believe that Muslims are doing it.

I want to cite a case of a dhobi, a washerman Jhāriram. Jhāriram was doing his ironing in his own house. Police came and caught hold of him. They first of all examined him. They wanted to examine him whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim. When they found that he was not a Muslim, they fired around which touched the skin of the belly and the man out of shock and nervousness fell and he was taken to the hospital. The people were made to believe that Muslims attacked harijan dhobi and that is why he is in hospital. Do you want the figure—how many Muslims were admitted and how many non-muslims have been admitted? Swell the figures of non-Muslims, you put the Muslims in the dock. All trick, we know.

What about the story of finding Bombs in mosque in Lucknow? Do you know what a bomb is? It is a tiny cracker. They immediately get it published in the press. Let me tell you hardly any big riot can last unless money, civil administration, police and powerful political patronage is there. That is precisely the reason in West Bengal. We in West Bengal firmly deal with any riot that is created. Many efforts were made to create riots. Every time we have battled them and we do it as speedily as possible. Do not leave it to civil servants and police. That is a stake in this country. I am proud to say there Muslims feel fully secure. They consider West Bengal belongs to them also. You ask anybody. Here the matter is totally different. Here riot starts in Moradabad, travels to Aligarh, Allahabad and all over the country and they remain passive spectators in beautiful air conditioned buildings of South Block and North Block.

Now they have started victimisation. Riot victims and peace workers are being arrested mainly under National Security Ordinance to prevent people from deposing before the Enquiry Commission headed by District

Magistrate. That is the Enquiry Commission—a District Magistrate who will sign on the dotted line! I will give an example. Khan Avshad Parvez, the son of a retired railway employee, District Committee Member-CPM, working for peace and amity—police declared him absconder, to detain him under National Security Ordinance, to prevent him from depositing and confiscated a little movable property. So, this is widespread. In conclusion, I want figures of communal riots and the figures of its victims of 1980.

(2) Liberal rehabilitation grants and loans to victims of these riots.

(3) Immediate arrest and prosecution of officers involved and political leaders irrespective of their political affiliations.

(4) Judicial inquiry to be instituted headed by a sitting Supreme Court judge.

(5) A riot insurance scheme to be introduced at once for covering the weaker sections of the society and, particularly, the minorities.

The National Integration Council should initiate at all levels all-party peace committees to ensure peace and harmony in future and save Muslims from the butchery that they are facing every day.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has referred to certain people who are not here to defend themselves. He has mentioned the name of Shri Daudyal Khanna. To my knowledge, in his notice, he has not mentioned the name of the particular gentleman whom he has mentioned on the Floor of the House. I want you to verify it. If the name is there, I have no objection. But if the name is not there, you please verify it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given the name of "Shri D. D. Sharma" in his notice.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am talking about the name of Shri Daudyal Khanna.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not mentioned the name of Shri D. D. Khannat Let me go through the proceedings.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please go through the proceedings. He has specifically mentioned the name of Shri Dau Dyal Khanna.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI ZULFQUAR ALI KHAN: He has mentioned the name of Shri Dau Dyal Khanna very clearly. It is a fact. Shri M. M. A. Khan.

श्री मन्त्रिक एम० एन० ए० खां (एटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 47 के बाद 33 सालों में एक वाहिद वाकया इतना दर्दनाक मुरादावाद में हुआ है जिसे बयान करना इस के बाहर है। यह भेरी या भेरे साथियों की राय नहीं वल्कि जो सेक्युरिरज्म में यकीन रखने वाले हैं उनकी यह राय है कि मुरादावाद में हिन्दू मुस्लिम रायट शुरू ही नहीं हुआ। इस को कम्यूनल रायट कहना विलकूल गलत है।

"Eid festivities in two cities of northern India were marred by police violence that could have been avoided."

मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करूंगा कि पी ए सी का इंटेंशन क्या था। उस में मैं एक लेटर कोट करूंगा जो हमारी ही कांग्रेस ग्राइ पार्टी के माइनारिटी फोरम, उत्तर प्रदेश ने लिखा है। उसने हम को एक मेमोरेंडम भेजा है, वह मेमोरेंडम चीफ मिनस्टर साहब को भी दिया गया है और वह भारत सरकार के पास भी आया होगा। मैं उस का एक पैराग्राफ कोट करूंगा।

"Actually, the disturbance was planned to be got started on 19-8-1980, when some notorious persons, reported to be PAC personnels managed to hank a piece of pig on

[श्री मलिकएम०एम०ए० खां (एट०)]

the door of Shahi Masjid, in Khuldabad on G.T. Road. Tha S.I., Khuldabad, Shri Mohd. Wasim Khan, averted the situation tactfully and calmed the Muslim mob. This tactful, efficient and impartial S.I. was transferred."

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

इसी सम्बन्ध में कि पी ए सी का इंटेशन क्या था, मैं उन के नाम भी मेंशन कर दूं जिन्होंने मेमोरेंडम भेजा है—श्री सालिगराम जायसवाल, एक्स-मिनिस्टर कांग्रेस आई पार्टी, उन के इस पर दस्तखत हैं। श्री प्रेम कपूर, जनरल सेक्रेटरी, कांग्रेस आई माइनरिटी, फोरम, यू पी के दस्तखत हैं, श्री सुनीत व्यास के दस्तखत हैं और श्री नईम सिटीकी, इन लोगों के इस पर दस्तखत हैं। जो मेमोरेंडम मुरादाबाद के वाक्यात के सिलसिले में मुख्य मंत्री को दिया गया है उसको मैं यह सावित करने के लिए कोट कर रहा हूं कि पी ए सी का इन्टेशन क्या है :

"The PAC personnel are reported to have arranged to throw a bomb by a Hindu in a temple in Gariwan Tola on G.T. Road..."

They can also arrange to send a pig to the Idgah when they can arrange for a bomb to be thrown by a Hindu.

“...The bomb fortunately did not explode inside or very near to the temple, but on the footpath. The Hindus did not take any serious notice as the temple was not hurt. The PAC personnel on duty instigated the Hindus and even abused them for not taking any serious action against the Muslims who have dare to destroy their temple.

(Musalman loog tumhare mandir men, bomb phek gae aur tum loog mehron ki tarah gharon men baetha ho, niklo, hamla karo, darte kyun ho, hamloog tumhare sath hain). On these instigations a mob was collected and attacked the houses

of the Muslims in Tara Babu ki Gali. They also entered into the Muslim locality under the shelter of PAC personnel and attacked the Muslims. Some Muslim boys were collected to resist the mob inside their locality, but the PAC chased them to the interior. The PAC personnel marched towards Buxi Bazar, abusing the Muslims and saying that they want to massacre at least 60 per cent Muslims in India."

उनकी जवान में जो इंटर्वॉड कामाज में लिखा है उसको मैं कोट कर रहा हूं :

“मुसलमान लोग तुम्हारे मन्दिर में बम फंक गए और तुम लोग मेहरों की तरह घरों में बढ़े हो। निकलो, हमला करो, डरते क्यों हो, हम लोग तुम्हारे साथ हैं।”

तो यह इन्टेशन पी०ए०सी० का था वरना मुसलमान अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को गोद मैं लेकर, उनकी गांवों से यह कहकर नहीं गए थे कि इनकी सूरत अब तुम्हें नसीब नहीं होगी। वहां पर नमाज पढ़ने के लिए 80-90 हजार कामजमा था। एक महीने में 30 रोज़े रखने के बाद श्री लाह के सामने सिर क्षुकाने गए थे किउनकी मेहनत कबूल हो। उनको यह नहीं मालूम था कि पी० ए० सी० के लोग तैयार खड़ हैं गोनियां लेकर के।

मान्यवर में “हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” से फिर कोट कर रहा हूं।

“The mischief which set off the incident—in which herds of cattle and swine were let loose on an Id prayer ground—was well planned.”

यह 15-8-80 तारीख का ‘हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स’ का एडिटरियल था। वे चाहते थे कि मुसलमानों को ऐसा कोई भौका दे दिया जाए। सुश्राव मुसलमानों के लिए एक नापाक और नहस चीज है। वह उनके पास से ही गुजर जाए तो नहाना पड़ता है और अगर

ईदगाम में नमाज पढ़ते वक्त सुग्रर निकल जाए तो वे इस्तयाल का एक मोका दे रहे थे, यानी थोड़ा सा इस्तयाल पैदा हो तो हम कल्पनाम शुरू कर दें।

पहले यह भी कहा गया कि मुसलमानों की तरफ से बन्दूक चलाई गई लेकिन फिर मालूम हुआ कि यह ज्ञूठ था। यह इन्टर्व्यू में पढ़ रहा था, त्रिपाठी जी जानकारी के लिए गए थे, उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि यह गलत है, कोई फायरिंग नहीं हुई और न लोग बन्दूक लेकर नमाज पढ़ने के लिए गए थे। यह तो सही है कि पी०१०सी० के सारे कारनामों को छिपाने के लिए तीन-चार बरसों से यह सिलसिला चल रहा है। मुसलमानों के घरों की लूटा जाता है, कत्ल किया जाता है, उनकी औरतों के साथ रेप किया जाता है और उसके बाद अपने एब को छिपाने के लिए काम्यूनल ट्रेड होते हैं, ताकि उनके एबों को छिपाया जा सके। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि आज चाहे इलाहाबाद का मुसलमान हो, चाहे अलीगढ़ का मुसलमान हो और चाहे मुरादाबाद का मुसलमान हो—वह जानता है कि हम पर पी०१०सी० ने जुल्म किया है। इस मामले में उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन होगा, उनके दिलों को तसल्ली नहीं है। आपने कहा कि हम उनको सजा देंगे, जिन्होंने जुल्म किया है और सदन के अन्दर भी कहा गया कि जुडिशियल इन्वेयरी की जाएगी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1947 से लेकर जितनी भी जुडिशियल इन्वेयरी हुई हैं, क्या वे सारी रिपोर्टें भारत सरकार के कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में नहीं चली गई हैं? आज किसी भी मुजरिम के खिलाफ वया कोई कार्यवाही की गई, क्या आज तक 33 वर्षों की आजादी में कोई काम हुआ है? यह तो महज (व्यवधान)....मैं प्रणनी बात कह रहा हूं... (व्यवधान)....भान्यवर, मैं साफ तौर पर कहूंगा कि यह आम तौर पर समझा जाता है कि जुडिशियल इन्वेयरी आग को ठंडा करने के लिए और मामले को टाल देने के लिए मुकर्रर की जाती है। इतना बड़ा कांड हुआ और खबर है कि

100 आदमी मरे हैं। यह बात सही है कि बहुत ज्यादा आदमी मरे हैं और ट्रकों में उन लाशों को लादकर जाया किया गया है।

मैं (प्रैटियोट) के एक आर्टिकल को, जो किश्तवार निकला है, कोट कर रहा हूं:

"There were many complaints of looting by PAC men in the first four days.

It is also understood that the local civil and police authorities deliberately underplayed the number of casualties, not only in respect of information to the press or public, but also in their SITREPS or situation reports to central agencies and the State and Central Government. This was one of the reasons that rumour-mongers had a field day in Moradabad."

यह हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि वहां पर मौतें हुई हैं लेकिन बताई कम गई हैं।

मैं एक सबाल और होम मिनिस्टर से करना चाहता हूं। आप मुझे यह जरूर बता दें कि करप्यू के जमाने में मुरादाबाद में कितनी दुकानों और घरों को लूटा गया, जबकि हिन्दू और मुसलमान अपने घरों में थे और जो दुकानें लूटीं गईं, उनको किसने लूटा और उनके घरों को आग किसने लगाई? आप कहते हैं कि मुल्जिमान को लोकेट करने के लिए जुडिशियल इन्वेयरी कराई हैं, क्या आप को मालूम नहीं था कि ईदगाह पर कौन सी बटालियन मुकर्रर की गई थी और उनमें कौन लोग थे, किस-किस की नाल से फायर निकली? क्या आपको मालूम नहीं था जिन मुहल्लों में आग लगाई करप्यू के जमाने में, उस समय कौन ड्यूटी पर थे, और क्या पी. ए. सी. की जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी?

सभापति महोदय, मुकेबङ्गी शर्मा आती है कि बाजवक्त ऐसे फैसले

जाते हैं—जिन चार कम्पनियों ने ईदगाह पर मुसलमानों पर प्रहार किया, उनमें से दो कम्पनियों को 25 अगस्त, 1980 को अलीगढ़ ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया और 8 सितम्बर, 1980 को वही आग जो मुरादाबाद में भड़की थी, उसी आग को अलीगढ़ में भी भड़का दिया गया, 11 बजने में कुछ मिनट पर। आठ किलो मीटर के लम्बे शहर के अन्दर हाथरस अड्डे से लेकर बारादरी तक एक दम मुसलमानों को घसीटने, मारन, पीटने का काम शुरू हो गया। यही बटालियन के० पी० कालेज में ठहरी हुई थी। उस एस० एस० पी० को जिसका बाद में अलीगढ़ से ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया, उसने रिफ्यूज किया था कि इस विटालियन को यहां मत भेजो, नहीं तो अलीगढ़ में आग भड़केगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने नहीं माना और जबरदस्ती उसको डैप्यूट किया और वे के० पी० कालेज में ठहरे। उन्होंने दही बाली गली में मुसलमान के ढाई साल के बच्चे की टांग को चीर दिया।

मैं आप से क्या निवेदन करूँ—जामा मस्जिद, अलीगढ़ मैं 17 अगस्त को 7 राउण्ड गोलियों के फायर किये गये, आज, भी वे गोलियां वहां पर भोजूद हैं और कहा गया कि मुसलमान फायर कर रहे हैं। कोई भी मौके पर जा कर देखे—मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि एक पालियामेंट्री कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये जो वहां जा कर देखे। अलीगढ़ जामा मस्जिद के अन्दर चारों तरफ दीवार और दरवाजे हैं। अगर दरवाजे बाद हों तो न कोई आदमी अन्दर घुस सकता है और न बाहर आ सकता है। उस के बाद जब ताले खुलवाये गये और तलाशी ली गई, मेरा मतलब है 7 राउण्ड गोलियां चलाने के बाद, तो उस में से क्या निकला?

रमजान शरीफ के गोले निकले और कोई भी आदमी अन्दर नहीं निकला। जिस पर वहां के उच्च अधिकारियों ने बयान दे दिया कि बड़ा एम्यूनीशन, निकला है, बड़ी गोलियां निकली हैं, लेकिन वहां प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में वहां के एस० पी० ने बयान दिया कि कोई गोलियां नहीं निकलीं सिफर रमजान शरीफ के कुछ गोले निकले हैं जिन में से कुछ जले हुए और कुछ अधजले थे।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इलाहाबाद के कुछ सैकुलर लोगों ने एक मेमो-रेण्डम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिया था और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट को भी दिया था जिस में उन्होंने उन अफसरों के नाम भी लिखे हैं जिन्होंने बलवाइयों का माथ दिया था। मुझे बड़ा दुख हो रहा है—इस बात को कहते हुए कि इलाहाबाद में हजरत बारिम शाह साहब की मजार शरीफ है, मैं भी उस चौखट का मुरीद हूँ, वहां पी० ए० सी० के लोगों ने जो जुल्म किया उसे भलाया नहीं जा सकता। वे लोग दरगाह का दरवाजा तोड़ कर अन्दर घुस गये और उन फकीरों को जो वहां कुरान-शरीफ की तालीम देते थे या स्त्रीचुप्रल तालीम देते थे उन को पकड़ कर, सङ्को पर मारते हुए, घसीट कर, ले जा कर बन्द कर दिया। उन मुसलमानों के साथ थाने के अन्दर, कोतवाली के अन्दर पुलिस का क्या रवैया रहा, वह भी सुन लीजिये। पुलिस जिसे हमारी जान-माल की हिफाजत के लिये आप तैनात करते हैं, उन्होंने वहां प्यासे मुसलमानों को पेशाब पेश किया। किसी ने पानी मांगा तो उसको पेशाब पेश किया और उन्हें मार-मार कर यह कहा कि अपने पैगम्बर को गालियां दो। यह फैक्ट है—मेरी दरखास्त है—ग्रब हम को जुड़ी-

शियल एन्कवायरी पर भरोसा नहीं है—क्या इस सदन के अन्दर सात-आठ सदस्य ऐसे नहीं होंगे जो सैकुलर दिमाग रखने वाले हों, ईमानदार हों—आप उन की कमटी एप्पाइन्ट कीजिये ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाय।

आप ने मुरादाबाद की एन्कवायरी के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को मुकर्रिर किया है—इतनी बड़ी तबाही और बरबादी के बाद। इतना ही नहीं, अलीगढ़ में जो हाई कोर्ट का जज मुकर्रिर किया गया था उस को दो महीने में ही निकाल दिया गया और उस के बाद कोई मुकर्रिर नहीं हुआ, कोई एन्कवायरी नहीं हुई, अगर हुई है तो बतलाइये।.... (ध्यवधान) अगर वह खुद निकल गया था तो दो महीने बाद दूसरा मुकर्रिर होना चाहिये। इतना सस्ता खून हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों का क्यों समझ लिया गया है?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा अगर आप उस मेमोरेण्डम को पढ़ें जो खुद कांग्रेसियों ने दिया है तो आप इलाहाबाद के वाक्यात को पढ़ कर हैरान हो जायेंगे कि किस तरह से पी. ए. सी. के लोगों ने जुलाम ढाये हैं। उस में उन लोगों के नाम भी दिये गये हैं। सब्जी मंडी, अलीगढ़ में ता. 8 को पी. ए. सी. की बटालियन मौजूद थी, एस. डी. एम., ए. डी. एम., एस. पी. डिप्टी एस. पी. सब मौजूद थे। डी. वाई. एस. पी. मौजूद हैं और मुसलमान रिक्षा वाले का उनके सामने जिबह कर दिया जाता है, उसे कत्ल कर दिया जाता है और ये खड़े तमाशा देखते रहते हैं; पी. ए. सी. थी, उसने मूव नहीं किया। इस तरह से सैकड़ों मुसलमानों को मुरादाबाद में गोलियों का निशाना बनाज दिया गया और अलीगढ़ में 11 बजे से 1 बजे तक कत्लेआम होता रहा,

मुसलमानों के घरों की लूटा जाता रहा। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या वहां पी. ए. सी. ने फार्यरिंग किया या नहीं?

किसी बात की हकीकत को छिपाने से हालात खराब होंगे, व संभलेंगे नहीं। सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना होगा और जहां खराबी है उसको दूर करना होगा। वरना ऐसे चलता जाता है। जुड़ीशियल इंकवायरी करके आप रह जाते हैं। कांग्रेस के मेमोरेण्डम में जिनके नाम दिये गये हैं, उस से आपको पता चल सकता है। जो लोग ड्युटी पर थे उनके नाम ड्युटी की लिस्ट से मालूम हो सकते हैं। ये एफ०आई०आर० से सावित नहीं होंगे। एफ०आई०आर० कहां दर्ज होती है। अगर कोई मुसलमान एफ०आई०आर० लिखाने जाता तो उसके हाथ-पांव तोड़ कर उसे रखाना कर दिया जाता। इस में एफ०आई०आर० का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है।

16 hrs.

मुरादाबाद में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, उनमें से कितने मुसलमान गिरफ्तार हुए? अफवाहें फैलाने के लिए कहा जाता है। अफवाहें प्रेस वाले फैलाते हैं, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया होता। लखनऊ में मेरे एक दोस्त ने मुझे बताया कि 15 हजार बम निकले हैं और मस्जिद से निकले हैं। मुझे सुन कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई। मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि ये अलीगढ़ और मुरादाबाद में सप्लाई हो रहे थे। बाद में मैंने जानकारी की तो पता चला कि ये 15 हजार दीवाली के पटाखे थे और जिसकी साइक्ल पर ये पटाखे थे और जिससे गिर गये थे वह मुसलमान नहीं था। अलीगढ़ में कहा गया कि दो सिपाही मार दिये गये। इस पर वहां तमाम औरतों को बैइज्जत किया गया और दुकानों को लूटा गया। उनको मारने वाला कौन था? वह रेशमपाल था जिसको गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उसका नाम आज तक पुलिस नहीं बता सकी है। ऐसे ही जो जो नाम बताये गये थे

उनके बारे में भी पुलिस बताने को तैयार नहीं है।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि सी०आर०पी०, बी०एस०एफ० और आर्मी की मुसलमान तारीफ करते हैं। आप सी०आर०पी० मैं पीस फोर्स बना कर उसे ऐसे जगहों पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। असल बात तो यह है कि य०पी० में पी०ए०सी० और पुलिस जिसकी कि 24 घंटों की लोगों से डीलिंग होती है, उसकी जांच कर उसमें माइनोरिटी की सही परसेन्टेज होनी चाहिए ताकि मौके पर माइनोरिटी की हिफाजत हो सके। जब तक मौके पर सी०आर०पी० या आर्मी पहुंचती है तब तक वहां काम तमाम हो जाता है। इसलिए आपको इस पर गौर करना चाहिए।

बी०एस०एफ० और आर्मी तथा सी०आर०पी० की तथ्यीक की एक बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। अलीगढ़ में रहमान की सराय पर आर्मी नेनात थी। वहां से वे एक बुद्धिया को शमशाह बिल्डिंग तक ले जाते थे और जब वे वापस ड्युटी पर आते थे उसको साथ मैं अपनी कार में ले जाते थे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी०आर०पी०, बी०एस०एफ० और आर्मी की मुसलमान बहुत तारीफ करते हैं लेकिन असल चीज लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में काम करने वाले लोगों के दिमागों को ठीक करना और उनमें से खरावियों की दूर करना है। आप उनके दिमागों और दिलों को ठीक कीजिए। इस तरीके से खाली फर्जी कामों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आखिर मैं मैं सिर्फ एक शेर पढ़कर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा—

“तारीख ने नजरों में बो दौर भी देखे हैं, लम्होंने खता की थी, सदियोंने सजा पाई,

श्री जगजीवन राम : (सासाराम) : चेयरमैन साहब, मिस्टर खान की तकरीर

के बाद अब कुछ बयान करने को नहीं रह गया है।

सांप्रदायिकता की परिभाषा को कुछ बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। हिन्दूस्तान में जो दंगे हो रहे हैं, सिर्फ सांप्रदायिक नहीं हैं, जातिगत भी हैं। नेशनल इंट्रेशन कॉसिल में उसको शामिल कर लिया गया था। जाति के ऊपर आधारित द्वेष से जितने दंगे होते हैं, उनको भी सांप्रदायिक जगड़ों में शुमार किया गया। पिछले दिनों इतने सांप्रदायिक और जातिगत दंगे हुए हैं, ऐसे हुए हैं कि जिससे किसी राष्ट्र का सिर शर्म से झुक जाएगा। मैं यहां पर किसी राजनीतिक दल के ऊपर तोहमत लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करूँगा, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि जो कुछ हो रहा है यह राष्ट्रीय कलंक है। लेकिन जब शासन की तरफ से फिलाई होती है उस वक्त कुछ कहना जरूरी हो जाता है।

मुरादाबाद में घटना हुई, मैं भी वहा गया था और उस वक्त गया था जब घटना बिल्कुल ताजी थी। मेरी खुशकिस्मती रही कि हिन्दू नेता भी मुझ से मिले, मुसलमान नेता भी मिले और कुछ वैसे नेता भी मिले जो कहते थे कि न हम हिन्दू हैं न मुसलमान हैं। अलग-अलग मिले, एक साथ मिले और सबों की एक शिकायत रही, एक बहुत ही प्रोत्साहन देने वाली बात थी कि हिन्दुओं ने भी कहा, मुसलमानों ने भी कहा कि कल तक जो गुजर गया सो गुजर गया, आगे हमको मिलकर के रहना है, क्योंकि हम इतना जानते हैं कि उनको यहीं पर रहना है, एक साथ रहना है, हिन्दूस्तान में रहना है। मैंने शासन के अधिकारियों को भी बुलाया। मुरादाबाद के बारे में जितनी भ्रातियां फैलाई गई थीं, उनको दूर करने के ख्याल से मैं इसका जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। भ्रातियां ये फैलाई गई थीं कि मुरादाबाद में बहुत हथियार हैं। मुसलमान जब नमाज पढ़ने गया ईदगाह में तो अपनी

जेब में पिस्तौल रख कर के गया और झगड़ा करने के लिए तैयार हो करके गया । मैंने एस०पी० से पूछा कि मुरादाबाद में कितने हथियार हैं और मैं उसको बयान कर रहा हूँ । उनका जवाब था कि मुरादाबाद में हथियार हैं, कंट्री मेड भी हैं और फैक्ट्री मेड भी हैं, को नाजायज तरीके से बने हैं वे भी हैं जो कारखाने में बने हैं वे भी हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के बने हुए हैं और विदेश के बने हुए भी हैं, लेकिन ये हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों, दोनों के पास हैं । चेयरमैन साहब, लोग कहते थे कि मुसलमान जब नमाज पढ़ने गया तो जेब में पिस्तौल रख करके गया । जेब में पिस्तौल रखा और कंघे के ऊपर लड़के को खूब सजा करके रख दिया । आप ख्याल करें कि कोई वाप यह करेगा क्या ? मामूली अक्ल की वात है । कहने वाले को इतना शउर भी नहीं कि जो वाप जेब में पिस्तौल को ले जाएगा वह अपने बच्चे को, बच्ची की कंघे पर सजा कर नहीं ले जाएगा कि वह गोली चलाने जा रहा था । इदगाह में कौन होते हैं ? 99 प्रतिशत मुसलमान होते हैं, हिन्दू तो होते नहीं । तो मुसलमान जेब में पिस्तौल लेकर गये, मुसलमानों को मारने के लिये ? वह तोहमत लगाने वाले को इतना शऊर भी नहीं रहा, अक्ल भी नहीं रही, लेकिन इन्सान जब झूट बोलने लगता है तो झूठ जादू की तरह सर पर चढ़कर बोलने लगता है ।

एस० पी० ने कबूल किया कि मुरादाबाद औद्योगिक शहर है, 70, 72 करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज वहां से अर्जित होते हैं । हिन्दू भी विदेश जाते हैं और मुसलमान भी विदेश जाते हैं और जो बाहर जाता है, होम मिनिस्टर को शायद जानकारी हो, वह वहां से कोई न कोई हथियार ले आता है । अगर अपने आप इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, तो वे च देता है, उससे 5, 7 हजार का मुनाफा उसे हो जाता है । होम मिनिस्टर कितना इसका ध्यान रखते हैं, यह वह जाने ।

मुरादाबाद में शिकायत पुलिस के अधिकारियों की नहीं, बल्कि उनकी तो लोगों ने तारीफ की, हिन्दुओं ने भी और मुसलमानों ने भी, दोनों ने तारीफ की । बी०एस०एफ० की भी तारीफ सुनी और आर्मी वालों की भी तारीफ सुनी, लेकिन पी०ए०सी० मैं जिसका शिकार पड़ित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी भी हुए और ना मालूम कितने लोग उसके शिकार हुए, उनसे तो हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों मुरादाबाद में ताहि-ताहि कर रहे थे । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में न पी०ए०सी० सरकार का पिंड छोड़ने वाली है और न पी०ए०सी० का पिंड उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार छोड़ने वाली है ।

बनारस में जो घटना हुई थी, वहां पर भी यही शिकायत थी कि लूट-पाट पी०ए०सी० ने की । मुरादाबाद में, मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब दें, मुसलमानों की यह तोहमत थी कि जिस वक्त कफर्यू लागू था, उस वक्त उनकी कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानें लूटी गईं । तो कफर्यू के वक्त में अगर दुकानें लूटी जायेंगी, तो कौन लूटेगा ? पहरेदार के अलावा और कौन लूट सकेगा ? पहरा किस का था, यह होम मिनिस्टर के कागजों में भौजूद होगा । कफर्यू के वक्त में बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानें मुसलमानों की लूटी गईं, किस ने लूटी और आज तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

हिन्दुओं की भी कुछ दुकानें लूटी गई हैं, लेकिन जो चालाक लूटने वाला होता है वह कुछ न कुछ पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करता है । तो यह तो मालूम होगा कि मुसलमानों की कितनी बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानें लूटी गई और हिन्दुओं की कैसी लूटी गई । इससे जाहिर हो जायेगा कि लूटने वाला कौन था । मैंने इन 2, 3 बातों का जिक्र इसलिये कर दिया कि मुरादाबाद में जब घटना हुई तो वहां जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट था, जिसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया, उसकी जगह जो बुलाये गये वह ट्रांसफर किये गये से जूनियर थे । जब इस तरह की घटना हो जाये, लोग परेशान हों, मल्क में परेशानी हो तो उस समय जरूरत होती है कि

[श्रीजगजीवन राम

तजुब्बे के अफसर को वहां भेजा जाये, लेकिन भेजा गया जूनियर को और जिसको कभी इस तरह की घटना को संभालने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिला था, यह पहला मौका था उसके लिये ।

मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि शासन को इस बात का तो ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जब इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो वहां पर तजुब्बेकार अफसरों को भेजा जाये, नातजुब्बेकार अफसरों को भेजने से हालात और बिगड़ते हैं । मैंने कहा था कि मुरादावाद में जो वदली हुई है और जो अफसर वहां भेजे गये हैं, इससे क्या यह जाहिर नहीं हुआ कि सरकार कितनी सीरियस कटिवद्ध, थी, वहां की सिचुएशन का मुकाबला करने के लिये ?

खैर, आग भड़की और कई शहरों में गई । क्याक्या हालत हुई, उम्मके आंकड़े होम मिनिस्ट्री में होंगे, उनको व्यान करने की जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता, अखबारों में वह निकलते रहते हैं । शहरों में साम्रादायिक दंगे, देहातों में जातिगत दंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहे हैं । यहां की राष्ट्रीयता खंडित है यहां की संस्कृतियों की धाराएं बराबर समानान्तर बह रही हैं । इस देश में कैसे राष्ट्रीयता उभरेगी, कहीं कभी सोचा है आपने ? राष्ट्रीयता आपकी खंडित हो गई है और दिन-प्रतिदिन खंडित होती जायेगी । आपको कभी समझने का अवसर मिलता है ? यहां हिन्दुओं के त्योहार अलग होते हैं, मुसलमानों के अलग होते हैं । और हिन्दुओं में भी जाति-अभिमानियों के त्योहार अलग हैं गरीबों के त्योहार अलग हैं । महलों की संस्कृति अलग है और ज्ञोपदियों की संस्कृति अलग है ।

क्या आपने कभी यह सोचा कि हमारे यहां ऐसे राष्ट्रीय पर्व उभरें, जिनमें हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई सभी शामिल हो सकें, ब्राह्मण, और भंगी शरीक हो सकें ? इंडिपेंडेंस डे राजनीतिक है, सामाजिक नहीं है ।

हम भिन्न-भिन्न धर्म मानने वाले कई सदियों से एक-साथ रहते आ रहे हैं । क्या हम एक दूसरे को जान पाये हैं ? क्या कोई हिन्दू दावा करेगा कि वह मुसलमान को जानता है ? क्या कोई मुसलमान दावा करेगा कि वह हिन्दू को जानता है ? कितने पढ़े-लिखे हिन्दू हैं, जो मुस्लिम धर्म के मोटे मोटे सिद्धांतों की जानकारी रखते हैं ? कितने मुसलमान ऐसे हैं, जिनको मोटे तौर पर रामायण की कहानी भी मालूम है ? यह कुमूर उन्हीं का है या हमारा है ? क्या हमने कभी कोशिश की कि वे एक दूसरे को समझ सकें और जान सकें, एक दूसरे को नजदीक से देख सकें ?

हिन्दुओं में आम धारणा है कि मुसलमान गोमांस खाते हैं । लेकिन जिस हिन्दू को मांका मिला है मुसलमानों के साथ उठने-बैठने का और जानने का, वह दावे के साथ कह भक्ता है कि गरीब मुसलमानों की बात छोड़ दें, लेकिन मिडल क्लास के मुसलमानों में बहुत कम लोग गोमांस खाते हैं, और जो खाते भी हैं, उनके किंचन में आज तक गोमांस नहीं गया है । आम हिन्दुओं के दिमाश में यह बात बैठी हुई है कि हर मुसलमान गोमांस खाता है । इसको कैसे निकालेंगे, जब तक आप मुसलमानों के साथ मिले-जुलेंगे नहीं । दीवाली जैसे पर्व की भी हम इस देश में एक राष्ट्रीयपर्व नहीं बसा सके हैं । उसमें सब हिन्दुस्तानी शामिल नहीं हो सकते हैं । अगर ये समानान्तर संस्कृतियां बहती रहेंगी, तो आप राष्ट्रीयता का विकास नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसको रोकने की ज़रूरत है । और इसको रोकने के लिए मैं सुझाव दूँ ? जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब के दफ्तर में सारे सुझाव पढ़े हुए हैं । उन फ़ाइलों पर धूल और गर्दं पड़ी हुई है । उनको आड़ कर पढ़ने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

महाराष्ट्र से ले कर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश तक में जितने भी दंगे हुए हैं, उन सब पर एनकवायरी कमीशन बैठे । यह बात सही है कि अगर जल्दी काम न करना हो, टालना

हो, तो एनक्वायरी कमीशन बिठा दो । जब तक रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तब तक वाक्यात भूल जायेगे और जब तक लोगों को सज्जा होगी तब तक यह भी पता नहीं रहेगा कि सज्जा किस बात की हुई है । यह हमारे कानून और अदालत की कार्यवाही की हालत है ।

अब तक कितने लोगों वो सज्जा हुई है ? किसी को गोली से उड़ा दो । मुकदमा चलता रहेगा । जिसने गोली से उड़ाया है, वह पैरवी करता है और जो गोली से उड़ाया गया है, उसकी पैरवीकार मरकार है । और सरकार की पैरवी कैसी होती है, यह होम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मालूम है और मुझे भी मालूम है । सज्जा हो कैसे ? सारे लोग ख़रीद लिये जाते हैं ।

एनक्वायरी कमीशन बैठे । सब ने सुझाव दिये । एक सुझाव यह था कि जिले के पदाधिकारी सतर्क रहें, वे देखें कि अगर कहीं पर तनाव हो, तो पहले से प्रिवेटिव प्रक्षण रोक-थाम की कार्यवाही करें और अगर वे एक्शन नहीं लेते हैं, तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि क्या एक भी ज़िला पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक भी नहीं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : क्या यह कभी मालूम नहीं हो पाता है कि तनाव बढ़ रहा है ? क्या यह मालूम नहीं हो पाता है कि टकराव होने की संभावना है ? अगर मालूम नहीं होता है, तो वह अधिकारी गफलत में रहता है, उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । वह अपने कर्तव्य को नहीं निभाता है । उसके शहर में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो और उसे मालूम न हो, यह उसकी भी फेल्युर है, गफलत है, और सरकार को इंटेलिजेंस, खुफिया विभाग, की भी फेल्युर है । अब मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि फेल्योर है । आखिर इंटेलिजेंस में कौर्बलोग हैं? दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का कि इस देश में जितनी

बातों का फैसला किया जाता है कहीं न कहीं जाति का जहर उस को कलुषित जरूर करता है । इंटेलिजेंस वाला भी देखता है कि ऐसा होना है, अगर वह भी जाति के जहर से भरा हुआ है तो समझता है कि ऊपर के अधिकारियों को खबर देने की क्या जरूरत है । ठीक ही है, इनको दुर्स्त किया जायगा ।

इस तरह से आज नए सुझाव हम दें उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है । जितने सुझाव इसके लिए संभव हो सकते हैं सब होम मिनिस्ट्री की फाइल में मौजूद हैं और दो-दो तीन-तीन दफा उन्हें दोहराया जा चुका है । 78 और 79 में भी होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर हम लोगों ने कुछ कार्यवाहियां की थीं । कुछ सदन के सदस्य भी थे, उन सुझावों को फिर ताजा करते के लिए एनक्वायरी कमीशन की सारी रिपोर्टें को देख कर के यह काम किया गया था, आप के अधिकारियों ने किया था और हम लोगों ने बनवाया था और कहा था कि इन पर अमल करवाया जाये ।

राज्य सरकारों को सर्कुलर भेजे जाते हैं । आप के सर्कुलरों को कितनी राज्य सरकारें पढ़ती हैं, इस की तो जानकारी कीजिए, अमल करते हैं कि नहीं करते हैं, वह तो सब किसी को मालूम है । आप का हुक्म कितना चलता है इस की जरा आप जानकारी कीजिए । बुरा न मानिए अगर मैं कहूँ कि आज आप का हुक्म आप के सेट्रेटेंरिएट में भी नहीं चल रहा है । जब इंसान को अपने से डर लगने लगता है तो पुलिस का वह मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता । आप माफ कीजिएगा, मैं खुले शब्दों में कहता हूँ, आप पुलिस के ऊपर कार्यवाही करने से डरते हैं और जब तक पुलिस के ऊपर आप कड़ाई नहीं करेंगे देश की बिंदूती हालत को आप नहीं सुधार सकेंगे । ठीक है हिन्दू और मुसलमान टकरा जायें, यह शायद समझने लायक बात हो सकती है । ब्राह्मण और टाकुर का कमजोर बगों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो, यह समझने लायक चीज हो सकती है । स्वार्थ का टकराव होता

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

है। लेकिन आप और पुलिस जो इन की हिफाजत के लिए हैं वह अगर एक दल के साथ मिल जायं तो इस मुल्क के अल्पसंख्यकों, इस मुल्क के कमजोरों को क्या रास्ता रह जाता हैं?

कब तक इस मुल्क के मुसलमान यह सफाई देते रहेंगे कि हम मुल्क के वफादार हैं? यह शर्म की बात नहीं है कि एक मुसलमान खड़ा हो और वह कहे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार हैं? क्या वफादारी हिन्दुओं की बपौती है? क्या मुसलमानों ने सावित नहीं किया है कि जब मुल्क का तकाजा हुआ है तो कुर्बानी करने में वे किसी से पीछे नहीं रहे हैं? क्या मुल्क का भेद बाहर के मुल्कों को देने वाले केवल मुसलमान रहे हैं? आप संख्या निकलवाइए, ऐसा काम करने वाले हिन्दू ज्यादा रहे हैं, मुसलमान नहीं। लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि इस देश के हर एक मुसलमान को रोज यह सफाई देनी पड़ती है कि हम मुल्क के प्रति वफादार हैं। क्यों? वफादारी किसी की पैदायशी चीज है क्या?

कमजोर वर्गों की बात लें जो अल्प-संख्यक नहीं हैं। इस देश का यह एक दुर्भाग्य है कि मुट्ठी भर लोग अवाम के ऊपर राज्य करते हैं और वह जो भेजारिटी में हैं, वहसंख्यक हैं, उन की कमजोर वर्ग का विशेषण दिया हुआ है, दबाया जा रहा है। उन के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है, उन की मुनवाई कहां होती है? साम्रादायिक दंगों से ज्यादा जहरीले जातिगत दंगे हैं, इस को याद रखें। इन जातिगत दंगों से हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक गांव टूट रहा है, आप की कृषि टूट रही है, आप की राष्ट्रीयता टूट रही है। इस को बचाने की कोशिश कीजिए। यहां पर हृदय को टटोलने की जरूरत हो जाती है। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि इस देश का हर एक फैसला जाति के आधार पर होता है। हर एक के दिल

में उसके किसी कोने में उसका जात्याभिमान भरा हुआ है, उसको निकालने की कोशिश कीजिए तो मैं समझता हूं जल्दी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है। हम नेशनल इंटिप्रेशन कौसिल में बैठते हैं लेकिन क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि परस्पर-विरोधी स्वार्थों का इंटिप्रेशन नहीं हुआ करता है? अगर कोई करदे परस्पर विरोधी स्वार्थों का इंटिप्रेशन तो मैं समझता हूं वह भगवान है या जादूगर है। यह नहीं हो सकता है और न ही होगा। जब तक हम एक दूसरे को समझने की नीचे से कोशिश नहीं करेंगे नेशनल इंटिप्रेशन कौसिल में बैठकर हम राष्ट्र का इंटिप्रेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं और हमने एक दूसरे को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। देश विभाजित है भिन्न-भिन्न धर्मों में लेकिन याद रखिए, यह देश बहुधर्मी रहेगा। कुछ लोग लाख कोशिश करें कि यहां पर हिन्दू राष्ट्रीयता फल जाए लेकिन यह असम्भव बात है। हिन्दू राष्ट्र न कभी बना है और न कभी बनने वाला है। हिन्दू की परिभाषा बन नहीं सकती है। एक दफा मैं एक मित्र से बहस कर रहा था कि अगर हिन्दुओं का राज हो जाए तो किसका राज होगा? झगड़ा शुरू हो जायेगा कि ब्राह्मणों का राज हो या ठाकुरों का राज हो और हमारे जैसे लोग कहेंगे कि हमको इन दोनों से माफ करो। लेकिन कुछ लोग हैं जो कल्पना करते हैं कि इस देश में हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनेगा और कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयता उसी की सही है जो इस देश में पैदा हुए धर्मों में से ही किसी को मानने वाला हो। मैं पूछता हूं कितने देश हैं इस दुनिया में जहां के निवासी अपने देश में पैदा हुए धर्मों को मानते हैं? इसलिए इस जहनियत को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए और सही माने में सेक्युलर डिमोक्रेसी बनाई

जाए । सेक्यूलर के माने अधारिक नहीं है कि हम धर्म की कोई जानकारी न रखें । सेक्यूलर का अर्थ यह है कि जितने धर्म हैं देश में सभी के मौलिक सिद्धांतों की जानकारी रखें । अगर यह जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है तो हम सेक्यूलर नहीं बन पाते हैं । वह व्यक्ति सेक्यूलर नहीं बन सकता जो दूसरे धर्म की इज्जत करना नहीं जानता है । और जो दूसरे धर्म की इज्जत करना नहीं जानता है वह अपने धर्म की इज्जत कभी नहीं कर सकता है । (ध्यवधान)

धंटी हो गई है, मैं जानता था, लेकिन मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि खुदा के नाम पर स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों को कुछ धर्म की बातें बताइये ताकि वे सही हिन्दू, सही मुसलमान बन सकें । सही हिन्दू और सही मुसलमान बनकर ही वे सही इनसान बन सकेंगे और हिन्दुस्तानी बन सकेंगे । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनको सही हिन्दुस्तानी बनाया जाए । आज बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस देश में बहुत थोड़े हिन्दुस्तानी हैं । हिन्दू और मुसलमान बहुत हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी बहुत कम हैं । आप देश की तालीम और जहनियत की इस दिशा में मोड़िये । कम से कम पढ़े लिखे लोगों की जहनियत हिन्दुस्तानी और इन्सानियत की जहनियत हो सके । लेकिन जब हम सोचते हैं तो अपने दायरे में सोचते हैं, जात्याभिमान से हमारा पिण्ड नहीं छूटता है । पर यह मर्टी-रेलिजस कन्ट्री है और हमेशा रहेगा । इतना ही नहीं, हिन्दू धर्म तो खुद फेडरेशन आफ कास्ट एंड फेथ है—इसको आप सब भूल जाते हैं । हिन्दुओं में जहां एक तरफ सहिष्णुता है, वहां दूसरी तरफ अंध-विश्वास भी है । इन दोनों का समन्वय करने का काम सरकार का होता है । अगर उनकी कट्टरता बढ़ती है, तो इसका कसूर

सरकार के ऊपर जाना चाहिए । मैं कोई सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूं मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी अल-मारियों से फाइलों को निकालें और उनमें देखें कि इन्क्वायरी कमीशन्स ने कितने सुझाव दिए हैं और उन सुझावों के ऊपर कब तक आप अमल करा सकेंगे । मैं आपको एक बरस की अवधि देना चाहूंगा, जो भी सिफारिशें हुई हैं, इन्क्वायरी कमीशन्स की साम्रादियिक और जातीय दंगों को रोकने के लिए, उन पर अगर एक साल में भी आप राज्य सरकारों की राजी करा सकें तो मैं मानता हूं कि इस प्रकार के दंगे बहुत कुछ कम किए जा सकते हैं । जहनियत को बदलने को जरूरत है । राष्ट्रीय मुख्य धारा बनाने की जरूरत है । समान्तर धाराओं की मिलाकर आप एक धारा में ला सकें, तो मैं मानता हूं कि देश का कल्याण ही सकेगा । लेकिन बदकिस्मती तो यह है कि समान्तर मुख्य धारायें भी हैं और इसके बाद जितनी छोटी-छोटी शाखा धारायें निकलती हैं, सब समानान्तर हैं, एक में मिल नहीं पाती हैं । महल की संस्कृति और झोपड़ियों की संस्कृति समानान्तर बढ़ रही है । उनको जब तक एक धारा में नहीं मिलायेंगे, बब तक राष्ट्रीयता का विकास नहीं होगा और इस तरह के जगड़े और दंगे होते रहेंगे । कुछ लोग कोशिश करेंगे, कि दूसरों की मिटा दें, लेकिन कोई मिटने वाला नहीं है और अगर मिटेगा तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि राष्ट्र मिट सकता है, वे नहीं मिटेंगे । इसलिए यदि आप राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप एक प्रबुद्ध प्रयत्न कीजिए छोटी-छोटी धाराओं को एक धारा में मिलाने का । वह तभी संभव हो सकता है । मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इस

[श्री जगर्जीवन राम]

देश के लिए एक महान कलंक है कि इस देश का कोई सम्प्रदाय अपने को आतंक में महसूस करता है और खास तौर से प्रजातन्त्र के लिए बहुत ही बड़े कलंक की बात है कि किसी भी धर्म का अनुयायी यह महसूस करे कि चंकि हम इस धर्म के अनुयायी हैं, इसलिए हमारा जीवन खतरे में है, हमारा माल खतरे में है, हमारी इज्जत खतरे में है। यह बहुसंघ्यक का काम होता है कि अल्पसंघ्यकों और कमजोर वर्ग को आश्वस्त कर सके कि इस देश में प्रत्येक नागरिक की इज्जत, प्रत्येक नागरिक की जान और प्रत्येक नागरिक की सम्पत्ति सुरक्षित है, अगर उसके साथ कोई दस्तअन्दाजी करेगा तो सरकार कड़ाई के साथ उसके साथ पेश आयेगी। आप कड़ाई के साथ पेश आने का आश्वासन तो देते हैं, लेकिन आप खुद अपने दिल को टटोलेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि आप कड़ाई के साथ पेश नहीं आ रहे हैं।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था मुजरिम को जब तक सजा दी जाती है, तब तक दुनिया भूल जाती है कि इन्होंने क्या कमर किया था। आप भजा उस वक्त दीजिए जब लोगों को मालूम हो कि किस गुनाह का मुजरिम है। अगर इसमें आप परिवर्तन कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश में अल्पसंघ्यकों को और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को कुछ विश्वास आप लोगों के ऊपर हो सकेगा।

श्री एच० के० एस० भगत (पुत्र दिली) : चेयरमैन साहब, हम सब लोग माननीय बाबू जी का आदर करते हैं और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि दिल टटोलना चाहिए और उन्होंने कुछ सवाल भी उठाए हैं, जो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि उन प्रश्नों का उत्तर होना ही चाहिए। उसका उत्तर सरकार की भी देना है, उसका उत्तर भुजे भी देता है और उसका उत्तर देश की जनता को भी देना है तथा उसका उत्तर विरोधी दलों को भी देना है, उसका उत्तर बाबू जी को भी देना है। आभी बाबू जी ने कहा कि कब तक मुसलमान इस देश से वफादारी का सबूत देता रहेगा। आपके द्वारा मैं माननीय बाबू जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुसलमानों से यह वफादारी का टैस्ट, लायलटी का टैस्ट किसने मांगा? कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि मुसलमान वफादार नहीं हैं, कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने कहा कि मुसलमानों पर एतवार नहीं करते, कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने मुसलमानों के खिलाफ प्रचार किया, कौन लोग हैं जो आज भी मुसलमानों के खिलाफ अपनी शाखाओं में प्रचार करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस ने तो नहीं कहा। बाबू जी आप स्वयं पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों को छोड़कर कांग्रेस में रहे हैं। बाबू जी, आप तो कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता रहे हैं। अगर इस सदन में कोई सदस्य ऐसा है जो 32-33 साल तक शासन में रहा है, जोकि सब में ज्यादा लम्बा अर्था है और जिस ने सब से ज्यादा देश की फाइलों को देखा है—तो वह आप हैं। बाबू जी, मैं आप का बड़ा आदर करता हूं, छोटे मुँह बड़ी बात नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं एक छोटा सा कार्यकर्ता हूं और मेरे जैसे कार्यकर्ता ने आप जैसे बड़े नेता से बहुत कुछ सीखा है, लेकिन मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—आप ने उन्हीं लोगों को—मैं आर० एस० एस० का नाम ले कर कह रहा हूं—आप ने अपने बयानों में अच्छे सर्टिफिकेट दिये हैं... (ध्वनियां).... बाबू जी, ये बातें रिकार्ड में हैं, आप के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं। आप ने

उन के साथ मिल कर आपनी सरकार बनाई। आज आप का कहना यह है कि इस देश में जातिवाद और फिरकेदाराना स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है, जातिवाद बहुत बढ़ गया है। बाबू जी, आप इस के खिलाफ रहे हैं, मैं जानता हूँ। मुझे आप पर विश्वास है, लेकिन जातिवाद की सब से ज्यादा बढ़ावा क्यों मिला, कैसे मिला, किस समय मिला? उस समय मिला जब आप ने साम्प्रदायिकता की विरोधी ताकतों की छोड़ कर साम्प्रदायिक और जातिवाद की ताकतों के साथ नाता जोड़ा और आपने देश में जो संकुलरिज्म की फॉर्म है—कांग्रेस—बाबू जी, मझे माफ कीजिये,—आप ने उस को कमज़ोर किया। आप उस समय उस संकुलरिज्म की फॉर्म की बहुत बड़ी शक्ति थी, आप मैं बोलने की शक्ति थी, लिखने की शक्ति थी, कावलियत थी, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि आपने उस संकुलर शक्ति का साथ छोड़ कर फिरकापरस्त शक्तियों का साथ दिया, उन के साथ मिल कर हुक्मत चलाई। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—उन पैने तीन सालों में क्या कभी आप ने कम्यूनलिज्म के खिलाफ कोई ईश्वर उठाया, किसी के खिलाफ कुछ कहा? आप ने किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहा और आप उस कुर्सी से उस समय गये, जब आप को उस से हटना पड़ा। उस के बाद भी—जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के टूटने के बाद भी, आप ने जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० के एलीमेंट्स का नेतृत्व करने की कोशिश की।

मैं आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ, यह सब बोलना नहीं चाहता था, क्योंकि आपके कदमों में बैठ कर बहुत कुछ सीखा है, लेकिन इस देश में उन पैने तीन सालों में जातिवाद और कास्टिज्म ज्यादा बढ़ा और आप खामोश रहे। उसके पहले भी हालात

खराब रहे हैं, उसके लिए जितना मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ उससे ज्यादा बाबू जगजीवन राम जी जिम्मेदार है, वे 30 वर्षों तक शासन में रहे—इसलिए उन पर मुझ से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी आती है। 30 साल तक आपने कुछ नहीं कहा, आज आप कह रहे हैं कि देश का उत्पादन टूट रहा है, खेती का नाश हो रहा है। आज इस स्थिति को कौन पैदा कर रहा है? “रास्ता रोको” आन्दोलन कौन चला रहा है? क्या हम चला रहे हैं या वे चला रहे हैं जिनके साथ बाबू जगजीवन राम का . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : कांग्रेस (आई०) के जैनरल सेक्रेटरी उसमें शामिल है।

. . . (अध्यधारा) . . .

श्री एच० के० एस० भगत : चेयरमैन साहब, जब किसानों ने

सम्भापति महोदय : अभी तक एक बात है—तीखे प्रहार हुए, लेकिन सब ने शान्तिपूर्वक सुना। अब तो भगत जी बोल रहे हैं

श्री एच० के० एस० भगत : मैं सच बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए सच कड़वा लग रहा है। जब किसानों के नुमाइदों ने कहा कि हमें कुछ भरोसा हो रहा है, सरकार, पर, तो उन्होंने रास्ता रोको आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया लेकिन जार्ज फरनाडीज साहब ने कहा—ही इज्ज बैक इन हित्र ओल्ड गेम—सड़क रोको, खेत रोको, अनाज भत जाने दो—यह सब देश में हो रहा है। 6 पार्टियों का कम्बीनेशन, जिसमें बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की पार्टी भी शामिल है, कांग्रेस (य०) शामिल है—वह चला रही है। यहाँ आप हमें कह रहे हैं कि देश में यह हो रहा है, वह हो रहा है, शानी जी

आप देखिए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

इसकी जिम्मेदारी से कोई नहीं बच सकता न केन्द्रीय सरकार, न राज्य सरकारें, बच सकती है। देश की इंटेलीजेंस एजेन्सी, पी० ए० सी० भी नहीं बच सकती है। विरोधी दल के लोग भी इस जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकते हैं। पूरा देश इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। यह एक नेशनल ग्रेस का मामला है।

हमारे भाई श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने इस हाउस में राइटअप्स स्पीच दी। जब भी कोई जुर्म होता है, कोई भी खराब बात होती है तो उसके पीछे कोई मोटिव होता है। मैं यहां साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि हमने या हमारी पार्टी के किसी मेम्बर ने यह नहीं कहा कि मुसलमानों ने हथियार जमा किए, मुसलमानों ने कोई साजिश की या उन्होंने कोई प्रचार किया। मैं दावे के साथ अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कहता हूं कि मुसलमानों ने कोई साजिश नहीं की, उन्होंने कोई प्रचार नहीं किया। यह प्रचार फिरकापरस्त ताकतों ने किया, यह प्रचार आगेनाइजर ने किया, यह प्रचार आर० एस० एम० ने किया, यह प्रचार भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने किया, यह प्रचार लोक दल ने किया। यह प्रचार हम ने नहीं किया। आप जरा सोचिए, आनंदेबल मेम्बर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने यह कहा . . . (व्यवधान) . . उन्होंने यह कहा कि पहले मुसलमानों के बोट ले लिए, उसके बाद उनको छोड़ दिया और कह दिया कि ज़हरत नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो दंगे होते हैं या और कुछ होता है उसके पीछे एक मोटिव होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर मुसलमानों पर यह होता है तो उससे कांग्रेस आई० को क्या फायदा होता है? हमें तो उससे नुकसान होती है। मुसलमानों ने हमें सपोर्ट किया, उनके मेजोरिटी बोट हमें

मिले। हिन्दुओं के बोट भी हमें मिले। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं कहता हूं कि मुसलमान बहादुर लोग हैं। उनको डराकर धमका कर कोई बोट नहीं ले सकता है। यह कह कर आप मुसलमानों की तौहीन कर रहे हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . चेयरमैन साहब, इन्हें मिर्च क्यों लग रही है? सच्चाई कड़वी होती है।

समाप्ति महोदय : आपकी बातों का असर हो रहा है।

श्री एच० के० एस० भक्त : चेयरमैन साहब मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया। बहुत दिनों से मैंने बाबजी को हाउस में नहीं देखा, न ही उन्होंने कोई भाषण किया। इस कम्प्युनल राइट पर उन्हें तकरीर करने का मौका मिला। मैं यहां जानना चाहता हूं कि आम्बिर कांग्रेस आई को इससे क्या फायदा हो सकता है?

मुरादाबाद के हमारे आनंदेबल मेम्बर ने एक बात कही वहां मैंने कुछ गुणों को देखा। लेकिन मैं मुरादाबाद के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि वहां जूड़िशियल इंक्वायरी आईंडर हो चुकी है। मेरे एक कांग्रेसी भाई ने यह भी कहा कि इस जूड़िशियल इंक्वायरी का कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसको हल करने के दूसरे तरीके ढूँढ़ने चाहिये। मुरादाबाद के आनंदेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि वहा गुण्डे खड़े थे, फिर मुश्किल को छोड़ा गया। इस सबसे क्या मतलब निकलता है? मेरा और मेरी पार्टी के लोगों का पक्का यकीन है कि यह विल्कुल गलत बात है। यह कहना भी विल्कुल गलत है कि हमने इस बारे में प्रचार किया, कि मुसलमानों के यहां हथियार बरामद हुये, मुसलमान चाकू और पिस्तौल लेकर गये। यह

मुसलमानों को बदनाम करने और कांग्रेस आई के खिलाफ भड़काने और फिरकापरस्ती फैलाने की साजिश है। एक गोली से तीन शिकार करना यह अपोजीशन के लोगों की चाल है। (छवधान)

चेयरमैन साहब, एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ होती है, और वह यह कि कोई न कोई दिमाग इसके पीछे है। कहीं गाय का गोश्त फिकवा दिया, कहीं कुछ करवा दिया, कहीं सुश्रव का गोश्त फिकवा दिया तो कोई दिमाग तो उसके पीछे है। हम हो सकते हैं क्या? क्या हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी बदनामी हो, क्या हम चाहते हैं कि अफरा-तफरी हो? क्या हम चाहते हैं कि हम कमज़ोर हों? क्या हम चाहते हैं हरिजन हमसे नाराज हों या कोई और नाराज हों? हमारी पार्टी के वेस्टेंड इंटरेस्ट्स को छोड़ दीजिए, आज देश का तकाज़ा भी है कि इस देश में मुक्यम्भल जांति रहे, हरिजनों, बैकवर्ड क्लासेस, मुसलमानों को पूरा न्याय मिले ताकि गवर्नमेंट पर उनको भरोसा हो। भरोसा तोड़ने में दिलचस्पी इनकी है। अगर शुब्हा हो सकता है तो हीड़न हैड्स हैं।

एक बात की बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है, फारेन हैण्ड्स के बारे में कह दिया कि एविडेंस नहीं हैं, क्या कह दिया ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने, एविडेंस की बात कर रहे हैं, बड़ा ताज़जुब हुआ। टन्स आफ एलीगेशन एवरी डे, इन सीज़न एण्ड आउट सीज़न आफ सेशन, जो बिल्कुल बनाए हुए होते हैं, एजजरेट होते हैं, डिस्ट्रॉड होते हैं, भर-भर के एलीगेशन्स लगाए जाते हैं। लकीली देश उसको सीरियसली नहीं लेता नहीं तो हम वापस नहीं आते। देश जानता है। वे जानते हैं कि वे किस तरह की बात करते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है चेयरमैन साहब कि इस समय देश में दंगे हुए है, यह हम सब के लिए शर्मनाक बात है।

आखिर में मुझे दो-तीन सुझाव देने हैं। बाबूजी से मैं सहमत हूं। दंगे के केस बहुत

लम्बे हो जाते हैं, लोग डर जाते हैं, मर जाते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि स्पीडी, डे टू डे ट्रायल होना चाहिए। जो दंगे में रेप करता है वेरा कहना है कि उसकी मिनिमम सजा मौत होनी चाहिए। जो दंगे में कत्ल करता है उसकी लाइफ सेंटेंस की गुंजाइश नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनके लिए मौत की सजा होनी चाहिए। श्रीवियस हर्ट के मामले में 10-12 साल का मिनिमम पनिशेंट होनी चाहिए। पनिशेंट को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे भाइयों ने कहा कि पी० ए० सी० में कम्युनल एलीमेंट्स हैं। मैं पी० ए० सी० की बकालत नहीं करता। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहता हूं कि वे इन्वायरी कराएं और श्री खान ने जो स्पेसिफिक बातें कहीं हैं उनकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि इस देश में लोगों के दिमागों में कम्युनलिज्म है, कुछ अफसरों के दिमागों में कम्युनलिज्म घुसी हुई है, कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के लोगों में भी कम्युनलिज्म घुसी हुई है। पहले हमें अपने आप में से इस कम्युनलिज्म को निकालना होगा। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि हर पार्टी अपना दिल टटोल कर देखे और जो कम्युनल एलीमेंट्स हैं उनको निकाल बाहर करे। इसी प्रकार मुशीर भाई ने कहा, बड़ी स्पेसिफिक बात कही है कि इन्वायरी जलदी होनी चाहिए और जो भी कम्युनल बाहर हो उसको पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। जो मुशावज़ा दिया गया, रीहैब्लीटेशन के लिए जो मेज़र दिया गया, मेरी राय में वह काफी नहीं हैं। हमें इससे आगे बढ़ा चाहिए, इससे आगे जाना चाहिए। एक बात है, ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब, कोई भी बात हो जाए, कहीं कम्युनल राइट हो जाए, कहीं अस्पताल में दवाई न मिले, कहीं बच्चे इन्हान में केल हो जाएं, कहीं स्कूल की बिल्डिंग गिर जाए, किसी के यहां लड़का होने के बजाए लड़की हो जाए, कसूर इंदिरा गांधी का।

मैं आखिर में सिर्फ यह बात कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछला इलेक्शन खाली प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए पूरे देश में नहीं था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर तो पहले दो बार बने, चरण सिंह बने मोरारजी भाई बने, पिछे एलेक्शन में जैसा बाबूजी ने कहा कास्ट और कम्युनल केआस के सजेशन को मीट करना था, एक नेशनल लीडर की तलाश थी, जिसके हक में सारा देश बोले। और वह लीडर, यह मैं देश का सीधाराय मानता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप को आज आप कमज़ोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, कांग्रेस (आई)

Indira Gandhi and Congress (I) today stand against class and communal chaos, she stands for stability, she stands against chaos and communal riots and casteism.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the D. M. K. I would like to express my views on the Resolution about the communal riots being discussed now. I am pained to say that in the name of religion, in the name of gods and in the name of caste, murders, arson and loot, rapes and riots have become a normal feature of our society. It is not that in the last three months they have increased in number and in intensity. From the day of our independence we have been talking about the problems of communal violence recurring at monotonous intervals. Yet we have not been able to find out a lasting cure for this virus. I would emphasise the need for looking at this issue without political predilections.

I have to say that there is something wrong at the very base of our society. There is something woefully lacking in the upbringing of our children. It is very necessary to refer to the valuable view expressed by our Babu Jagjivan Ram just now. In accordance with the English adage 'Catch them young' we should ensure that the text-books in the schools contain lessons on social reform based on the ideals of self-respect movement and on rationalist ideas. The young minds are the fertile field for the lush growth of a society free of communal strike and caste conflicts.

India abounds in puranic epics containing ethical codes. Nowhere in the world you can come across the galaxy of Gods which you have in India. The God took ten avatars to exterminate the enemies of humanity. Yet we have not been able to end the communal and caste conflicts in our country. The Twentieth Century's greatest reformer of Tamil Nadu, Thanthai Periyar lived and died for the spread of the lofty ideal that man should be respected as man and he should live and die in honour. Such reformist leaders you can find in other States also. The Government should come forward to propagate this ideal throughout the country.

The All India Radio and the Television should become the potent instruments for this purpose. Unfortunately, today the Radio and the Television broadcast and televise stories and films respectively which breed not only lethargy in the minds of people but also sow the seeds of fatalism in them. We cannot controvert the fact that our villagers are steeped in superstition. A change in their outlook of life should be created by the Radio and the Television. We should have both a short-range programme and a long-range perspective plan for rooting out the cancer of communalism and casteism that has infested the body

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

politic of our country. What we do presently is that we set up Peace Committees at the places of occurrence of communal clashes. Such Peace Committees should become permanent instruments in all the susceptible areas.

Sir, you will not come across in Tamil Nadu and other Southern States the macabre communal incidents that have taken place in Moradabad. In Southern States, Hindus and Muslims live in amity and understanding, which is absent in northern States. In Tamil Nadu and other southern States, political parties' growth is not sought through exploitation of communal sentiments and religious fanaticism. This must be emulated in northern States. It is not that clashes occur between Hindus and Muslims alone. There are recurring clashes in the name of caste in one religious group. The scheduled caste people are murdered by caste Hindus. Such atrocities have become a common thing at political level. I would illustrate this by referring to the gruesome incident that took place on 14th of last month in Melakurki in Tanjore, which is the parliamentary constituency of my hon. friend, Shri Thazhai Karunanidhi. A Harijan by name Govindan, his wife Nilambal aged 40 years and his son Sivaraman aged 7 years along with his daughter Thamilarasi aged 5 years were locked in their house, over which kerosene was poured and the fire was lit. The only crime he committed was that he was a D.M.K. worker and accepted the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Without being able to witness the suffering of his kith and kin, Govindan jumped over the roof of the house so that he could seek outside support for saving his wife and children. There he was confronted by 100 sickle-armed men. They chased him out of the scene. His screaming wife and children were consumed by the leaping fire. Today Govindan is fighting for his life in the Thiruthuraipoondi hospital. You will be surprised to know that the sickle-bearing crowd of 100 people belong

to the Marxist Communist Party having sickle as the symbol on the flag. It is really unfortunate that innocent people should become victims of political rivalry.

17 hrs. We should have a separate police force at the State level and at the Central level not only to contain but also to eliminate communalism and casteism from this country. There should be round the clock patrol of all susceptible areas. The Government should adopt measures for reforming the society and for ushering in an era of social resurgence in India. As I said earlier, the Radio and the Television, and also the Press should become the means for the spread of these sentiments.

It is not that the Ministers and the Government alone should tackle this issue. The Leaders of all political parties should join hands in finding out a permanent solution for weeding out the poisonous growth of communalism and casteism from the garden of our plural society.

Out leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi and our General Secretary, Perasiriyar Anbazhagan take all opportunities including their participation in marriages to apprise the gathering of the need for absorbing the noble reformist and rationalist ideals for the good of our society. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam extends its wholehearted support to all the steps that the Government would take to rid our society from the communal and caste evils, which leave a legacy of suffering for posterity. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री पौ. नामग्नात (लद्दाख) : सभापति
महोदय, मुल्क में जो कम्यूनल डिस्ट्रैक्शन द्वारा होते हैं, यह इस मुश्विज्ज एवान में जेरैबहस है। मुल्क के हर एक हिस्से में जो कुछ वाक्यात हुए, हर एक मुश्विज्ज मेस्वर चाहे वह इस तरफ के हों या उसको तरफ के हों, हर एक ने इस सवाल में उसको

[श्री पी० नामग्नाल]

रखा सिवाय इस वाक्ये के जो वाक्या काश्मीर में हुआ। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि काश्मीर में जो वाक्यात हुए हैं उन को नेशनल सीन पर लाने से हमारे माननीय सदस्य चाहे इधर के हों चाहे उधर के, क्यों कतराते हैं? मैं अपने जो ख्यालात हैं उनको इस भौके पर काश्मीर तक ही महदूद रखना चाहता हूँ।

आपको पता ही है कि हमारे मुल्क में काश्मीर के अंदर कम्यूनल हारमोनी और सेक्युरिजम का एक ट्रेडीशन रहा है और यह ट्रेडीशन आज की बात नहीं है बहुत पुराना ट्रेडीशन रहा है। काश्मीर में बहुत सारे ऐसे मुकामात हैं जहां पर हिन्दू भी वर्णिष्ठ करने के लिए जाते हैं और मुसलमान भी जाते हैं। पंडित जी और महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी उस बक्त कहा था जब 1947 में मुल्क के हर हिस्से में खून की होली खेली जा रही थी, उस बक्त खमूसी तौर पर महात्मा जी ने कहा था कि मुझे काश्मीर में ही एक रोशनी की किरण नजर आ रही है। मैं इस लिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चन्द लोग नहीं हैं जिन्होंने काश्मीर में यह ट्रेडीशन रखी है वल्कि कश्मीर के जो जवान हैं उन्होंने इस सेक्युनर ट्रेडीशन को आज तक कायम रखा है। 1947 में जब पाकिस्तानी रेडस ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया उम बक्त भी कश्मीरी मुसलमानों ने उन रेडस का मुकाबला किया और जिन हिन्दुओं को मारने और लूटने के लिए वे आए थे उन हिन्दुओं को उन्होंने अपने घरों में पनाह दी और वहां की इस सिच्युरिटीन को बचाया। इस बैकग्राउन्ड में अगर आज कुछ ऐसे वाक्यात हो जाते हैं तो मेरी समझ से यह बाहर है कि यह क्यों हो रहा है, खास तौर से कश्मीर के इलाके में? लेकिन वहां पर यह वाक्या हुआ 26 जुलाई और 27 जुलाई 1980 को। एक बिल्कुल मामूली सी एक्सीडेन्ट की घटना हुई। एक मिलिट्री ट्रक कैन्टनमेंट एरिया से आ रहा था, टूरिस्ट सेन्टर के सामने एक थ्री व्हीलर के साथ मामूली सी टक्कर लगी, वह भी इस हृद तक कि थ्री व्हीलर पर कोई स्कैंच भी

नहीं पड़ा था लेकिन कुछ गुण्डे और एण्टी सोशल एलिमेन्ट्स जौकि नेशनल काफ़ेस, हुक्मरान पार्टी के पेड एजेंट थे, वह इस ताक में बैठे हुए थे कि किसी न किसी तरह से आर्मी पसौनेल के साथ झगड़ा मोल लिया जाए ताकि आर्मी को इन्वालव किया जा सके। वे इस ताक में बहुत देर से बैठे हुए थे वरना वहां श्री नगर में क्या कोई एक्सीडेन्ट होते नहीं हैं, एक दिन में 5-7 फैटल एक्सीडेन्ट तक हो जाते हैं लेकिन कभी कोई ऐसा वाक्या नहीं हुआ लेकिन यहां पर वह शुरू हुआ। और फिर हुआ यह है कि जिस ट्रक में आर्मी पसौनेल बैठे हुए थे उसमें से उनको ड्रेंग करके निकाला गया और वरी तरह से उनकी पिटाई की गई। ट्रक को भी जला दिया गया। ड्राइवर को पकड़ कर उसकी पिटाई की गई। यह सब करने के बावजूद भी पुलिस खामोश तामाशाई बनकर बैठी रही और उसने कोई प्रेक्षण नहीं लिया। उल्टे उन्होंने उम ड्राइवर को अरेस्ट किया उस ड्राइवर की जैसी लोगों के सामने पिटाई की गई, थाने में भी उसकी पिटाई की गई। और जब यह वाक्या हुआ तो वार्ड में जो वाकी ऐण्टी सोशल एलिमेन्ट्स थे उनको भी मौका मिला, उन्होंने भी उस मौके का अच्छी तरह से फायदा उठाया क्योंकि वे तो पहले ही इस ताक में बैठे हुए थे अगर पुलिस ने बक्त पर स्टेप्स ले लिए होते तो भेरे ख्याल में इस वाक्त को कभी होना नहीं था और न ही गुण्डों और ऐण्टी सोशल एलिमेन्ट्स जिनमें नेशनल काफ़ेस के वर्कस शामिल थे, उनको ऐसा मौका मिलता। उन लोगों ने शहर में हर जगह यह बात फैलाई कि यहां पर मुसलमानों को मारा जा रहा है, यहां पर कम्यूनल रायट्स हो रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कश्मीरी अवाम को ब्रैडिट देना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग उनकी बातों में नहीं आए। उन्होंने कहा कि यह काम गुण्डों का का हो सकता है वे उससे प्रबोक नहीं हुए। इसमें मामूली सी गलतियां मैं समझता हूँ चन्द फौजी जवानों ने की जो कि वहां पर पहुँचे थे और उन्होंने देखा कि उनके जवानों की सरे बाजार बैंझजती की गई है, पिटाई की गई

है यह लोग कहीं से मैंच देखकर आ रहे थे, उन को पता लगा गया, वे मौके पर पहुंचे और वहां पर इन गुण्डों के साथ हाथा-पाई हुई मारपीट शुरू हुई लेकिन पुलिस ने भी वहां कुछ नहीं किया किसी भी तरह से यह कोशिश नहीं की गई कि झगड़े को बन्द किया जाए, जबकि वह कराया जा सकता था, क्योंकि यह मामूली सा झगड़ा था, जब यह सब वाक्या हो गया तो पुलिस अफसर मौके पर पहुंचे, जो कि ब्लीस्की पिए हुए थे नशे में मस्त थे, मेरा ख्याल है कि होम मिनिस्टर के पास इस वाक्या की सारी रिपोर्ट्स होंगी। उसके बाद फिर दूसरे दिन एन्टीसोशियल एलीमेन्ट्स "गुण्डे" और जमायते इस्लामी के बर्क्स ये सब मिलकर और नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के जो वर्क्स थे, उनकी सरकरदशी में वे बाजार में आ गए और हिन्दू मन्दिरों में आग लगा दी गई, हिन्दू दुकानों को लूट गया और फिर भी पुलिस वहां पर खामोश तामाशायी बनकर देखती रही और कोई एकशन नहीं लिया। वह मामूली सी बात थीं, लेकिन कोई भी एकशन नहीं लिया गया। पुलिस यदि उसमें इन्टरवीन करती तो वह वाक्या नहीं होता, लेकिन दिनभर लूटमार होती रही फिर पांच बजे के करीब शेरे काश्मीर साहब लाल चौक पर आये और लोगों को डिकटा करके तकरीर की और लोगों से लूटमार बन्द करने की अपील की और उसी बक्त वह काम्युनल रायट खत्म हो जाता है। क्या आपके ख्याल में कभी ऐसा हो सकता था। यह जो फसाद हुआ अगर उसमें हुक्मरान पार्टी का हाथ नहीं होता और उसमें पुलिस का हाथ नहीं होता तो क्या यह फौरन खत्म हो सकता था, कभी नहीं हो सकता था। और शेरे काश्मीर ऐलान करता है कि मैंने यहां पर काम्युनल रायट पर फौरन काबू पा लिया लेकिन सेन्टर सरकार ऐसे झगड़ों को दबाने में कामयाब नहीं हुई है।

मैं यहां पर भी वहां के लोगों को केडिट देना चाहता हूं। इस कदर हस्साइट करने के बावजूद भी वहां के लोगों ने, सिवाय नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के वर्क्स

और गुण्डों के किसी ने भी हिन्दू के मन्दिरों या किसी हिन्दू की दुकान की हाथ तक नहीं लगाया। लोगों ने कहा कि गलत काम हो रहे हैं, इसको रुकवाना चाहिए। लेकिन पुलिस वहां पर कुछ नहीं कर रही थी और यह वाक्या हो गया। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह आपकी नोटिस में भी आया होगा कि यह वाक्या कब शुरू हो गया।

श्री बी० बी० देसाई के शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्लाह के बारे में जो ख्यालात हैं, मैं उन के साथ मुत्तिक नहीं हूं। 1933 और 1947 का शेरे-काश्मीर, नहीं है। वह शेरे-काश्मीर मर चुका है, मई 1977 के मौड़न का शेरे-काश्मीर है। 1977 में वह किस तरह से पावर में आया, वह मैं ब्रीफली बतलाना चाहता हूं। आप को याद होगा, 1977 में जब उन्होंने काश्मीर में इलेक्शन लड़ा तो उनके तीन नारे थे—(1) रावलपिण्डी रोड खोल दी जायगी, (2) काश्मीर का फल दिल्ली, बम्बई कलकत्ता की मण्डियों में नहीं जायगा, बल्कि लाहौर और कराची की मण्डियों में जा कर बिकेगा। (3) आप को पता होगा—पाकिस्तान से हम राक्साल्ट मंगवाते हैं, जो सालिडसाल्ट होता है, उनके वर्क्स थे वे अपने चोगे की जेबों में रख कर घर-घर ले जाया करते थे और कहते थे कि अगर यह खाना है तो बोट नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस को दो। 1977 से ये काम्युनल हालत पैदा किये गये, उस से पहले ये हलात नहीं थे। पहले आप ने कभी भी नहीं सुना होगा कि काश्मीर में कोई काम्युनल टेन्शन पैदा हुआ हो, लेकिन 1977 से इस तरह की सिचुएशन पैदा की जाने लगी। 1977 के चुनाव में उन्होंने मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी के पौकेट्स को चुन कर वहां इस तरह का प्रचार किया और रिजल्ट्स भी उसी तरह से

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

आये । जहां जहां मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी थी, वहां नेशनल कानफरेंस का नुमाइन्दा चुना गया और जहां हिन्दू मैजारिटी थी, वहां कांग्रेस (ग्राई) या दूसरी पार्टियों का नुमाइन्दा चुना गया ।

इस का असर हमारे लदाख पर भी पड़ा । आप जानते हैं—लदाख मेरी कांस्टीचॅन्सी है । आप ने सुना होगा—एक जमाने में एक फैमिली में मियां मुसलमान है तो बीवी बौद्ध है और अगर बीवी मुसलमान है तो मियां बौद्ध है । अगर वहां मुसलमान मर जाता था तो मुल्ला को बुलाते थे और अगर बौद्ध मरता था तो लामा को बुलाते थे—इस तरह की सिचुएशन थी । लेकिन 1977 में जब से शेख साहब की पार्टी पावर में आई तो उन्होंने वहां पर सारे हालात को खराब कर दिया । वहां पर क्या हुआ ? इस वक्त वहां दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं—लेह और कारगिल । एक में बुद्धिस्त मैजारिटी है और दूसरे में मुस्लिम मैजारिटी है । पहले वहां पर एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट हुआ करता था, लेकिन बाद में दो कर दिये गये, एक तरह से पावर में आने के बाद कम्यूनलाइज कर दिया और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुस्लिम इलाके से नेशनल कानफरेंस का मेम्बर चुना गया और बुद्ध इलाके से कांग्रेस (ग्राई) जीती । जिस तरह से हमारे इलाके को कम्यूनलाइज किया गया है, मैं इस बात को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ ।

जनाब इस से पहले भी जो कम्यूनल रायटर्स हुए थे, होना तो यह आहिये था कि उन पर भी इस हाउस में पूरी तरह से डिस्क्षण होता, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ । फिर भी मैं लदाख के बारे में

अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि लदाख एक बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव एरिया है । हम ने आज तक चार जगे लड़ी हैं, तीन पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ और एक चाइना के खिलाफ और वहां के बोद्ध और मुसलमानों ने मिल कर, कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर लड़ी और दुश्मन को शिक्षित दी । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत सेन्सिटिव एरिया है, वहां के हालत को खराब किया जा रहा है, इस के बारे में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को सीरियसली सोचना चाहिये ताकि उस इलाके में आइन्दा ऐसे वाक्यात न हो ।.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In your party there are 27 members who are to speak. You are taking the time of your own party members. Please conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not be cruel to your own party members. You have taken 27 minutes. The other party members may also ask for more time.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : जहां तक मूल्क में ग्रांवर-ग्रान-कम्यूनल सिचुएशन की बात है मैं यही कहता चाहता हूँ कि जो भी ऐसे वाक्यात होते हैं उन को हैवी हैण्ड से दबा देना चाहिये । जो भी कम्यूनल रातट्स होते हैं, यहां की अवाम और खसूसन जो माइनोरिटी के लोग हैं, उन्होंने कांग्रेस (ग्राई) को इसलिए वोट दिया है और 1980 में इन्दिरा जी की इसलिए पावर में लाए हैं क्योंकि उन के जो र्यालात वे ढाई महीने की सरकार के बारे में

कई माननीय सदस्य : ढाई महीने नहीं ढाई साल ।

श्री पौ० नामधान : उस जमाने में जो सरकार रही है, उन को बातों को देख कर उन्होंने सोचा कि एक ताकतवर गवर्नर्मेंट होनी चाहिए । लिहाजा उन्होंने इस गवर्नर्मेंट को इस लिए बोट दिया है और इदिनरा जी के प्रति अपना विश्वास व्यक्त किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के वाक्यात जहां कहीं भी होते हैं, उन को हैंड से दबाना चाहिए चाहे उस के लिए आप नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी आर्डीनेंस लाएं या उस से भी तगड़ा बिल लाएं और इस तरह के बिल को ला कर इस तरह को चीजों को दबाना चाहिए ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the very wise observations made by the hon'ble Speaker this morning I thought that this debate will at least direct itself to discovering the cause of this ancient disease of this country and finding some satisfactory and effective prescription. But old habits die hard and I find that Member after Member particularly from the ruling party has surrendered to his old habit of finding fault, raising his finger and making unfounded accusations against his political opponents. I thought at least on this tragic occasion we shall forbear from reaping political advantage and think of how to solve this very serious problem and removing a cancer which infests the body-politic of this country.

Sir, we cannot find a prescription unless we have a true diagnosis of the problem and I am afraid to the **that have been spoken I shall not retaliate by speaking** but I shall at least speak truth. Truth causes some amount of irritation in the beginning but ultimately it turns out to be the greatest pain reliever of all times.

श्री रामगोपा मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : इयह जो इन्होंने कहा है कि सदन में **

बोला गया है, यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why do they act like jumping jacks!

Sir, I am at the moment digressing. I was talking about truth and plain speaking. I suggest that all parties here must unanimously resolve one thing that whenever there is a communal riot or communal tension or incident of that sort in this country the stark truth about that incident must be promptly discovered. I would even trust Sardar Zail Singh to discover that truth but when he discovers the truth there are a large number of people in this country to whom that truth may not appear to be 'truth'. Therefore, I suggest that we must resolve that every time a communal incident takes place it must be probed by a Judge of high calibre and well-known integrity and promptly all sides must appear before that judicial authority and help in the discovery of the truth. I assure you Mr. Deputy Speaker, speaking for myself and for my party it may be that some one of us may have been in the past wrong but we do not shirk truth....

श्री नरसिंह मक्काना (डंडुका) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।..... (ध्यावधान)..... माननीय सदस्य बड़े कानून के जानकार हैं लेकिन उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी गलती कर दी जबकि जज के खिलाफ उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो जज सच्चा हो, उस को सौंपा जाए । यह गलत बात उन्होंने कहीं है । जो माकी जज हैं वे क्या ज्ञाने हैं । क्या उन ब कहने का मतलब यह है कि बाकी जज केनदार नहीं हैं ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You have only expressed your opinion. Shri Jethmalani may continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My friends on the other side ought to know the adage, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. There was a judicial enquiry ordered sometime by the end of 1979 by the then Lok Dal Government which came into existence with the votes of these gentlemen. That enquiry was to probe into the Aligarh riots. That enquiry was practically completed. All the Muslims gave their evidence. (An hon. Member: only 8) My friends don't do their home work; they don't know. When it became apparent that it was neither the Jan Sangh nor the RSS nor anybody else, that was involved but it was these venerable gentlemen sitting there, when that became apparent, the judicial enquiry was wound up and no explanation is forthcoming. Why? But even these incomplete proceedings be placed on the Table of the House. Let the people of the country know the facts. Let them draw their own conclusions on the basis of the evidence. The members of the Government and their party colleagues may do well not to talk about the sins of others day in and day out. Sir, I said that we will talk about the disease and the prescription for it. Sir, if communal riots flourish in this country it is only because the ruling party—which has been the ruling party in this country for three decades—has never found it necessary or expedient even to change the terminology which is used in connection with these riots. A Hindu who attacks a defenceless Muslim is not a Hindu; a Muslim who attacks a defenceless Hindu is not a Muslim; both of them are children of Satans. Sir, if only two years ago we had decided that these riots should be called riots between children of Satan, I say most emphatically, communal riots would have stopped in this country. The trouble is, the no-

menclature associated with these riots brings some benefits to a large number of politicians and political parties and they are greatest beneficiaries of these riots. I do not wish to raise my finger of accusation but I wish everybody to search his own heart and find out who during the last 30 years has benefited the maximum due to the existence of these communal disturbances. If they sincerely and honestly stopped taking such benefits, things would have been brought to a happy end.

The next cause and a prolific cause for these things is the economic misery of the poor people. The rich, the well-to-do, the prosperous do not participate in a riot or go out in the street and get killed. They just sit back at home. Some actually enjoy it. Some finance it and some get the benefit out of it. But it is the poor man who goes out, who loses his property, who gets maimed, who gets very often killed in the process. He bears the brunt of it.

I am a Hindu, but I come from that part of the country where the majority of the population is Sikhs. I am a Sikh as I understand the teachings of Guru Nanak. I can understand and recite Japji Saheb. It says:

ਮਰਨਾ ਜਿਧਾ ਦਾ ਏਕ ਦਾਤਾ

ਸੋ ਸੰ ਵਿਸਰ ਨ ਜਾਧ ।

And it is in that spirit that I speak today. I am dubbed a communalist because I do not sell my principles for votes. And Sir, all that I wish to say is that the poverty of the Hindus and the poverty of the Muslims—this is a common disease—create riots because people want excitement in their dull and drab existence; people want to easily come up by a little property of some body in the neighbourhood and they fall a prey to a few communal elements who wish to take advantage of a situation existing at a given

point of time and, therefore, a Government which miserably fails on the economic front is also the Government which is a direct cause of riots in the country. We have to remove these glaring inequalities of wealth and when there is prosperity you will find that people will not fight and will not come to blows and will not try to cut off each other's necks.

Then, Sir, today we are all concerned about Moradabad. Sir, I am at one with Mr. Banatwalla and other distinguished speakers who said that the poor Muslims who went there to pray did not go there to create the incidents and get themselves killed. 52 children and women were just killed in the stampede and 100 persons were killed as a result of Police bullets. Mr. Banatwalla might claim today which he does in his substitute resolution that the PAC was infested with communal elements. There, he seems to be one with Mrs. Gandhi. But I suggest that when the PAC acted in a brutal manner against the innocent Muslims in Moradabad, they were only displaying familiar symptoms of the same disease which is responsible for rape of innocent women at Police Stations, which is responsible for the blinding of under-trial prisoners in Bihar, which was responsible for the drowning of a dacoit in Police custody in Delhi and which is responsible today for the assault on 600 innocent unarmed students living in hostels in Gauhati, which I tried to draw the attention of this House this morning. It is the same symptom of insensitiveness to human dignity, human liberty and human freedom and human life which has overtaken the Police and it has overtaken the Police for the simple reason that people in the Police force who are found guilty are not brought to book, but instead receive certificates of commendation, if not promotions in the jobs which they previously held.

Sir, there are two causes which I wish to put out of the way. The cause of foreign hand and outside

elements has been talked about. On the 16th of August, after Moradabad, Mr. Sathe said publicly that he had come to the conclusion that there was a foreign hand involved in the Moradabad riots. On 17th of August, he concocted a false story on behalf of the Moradabad police that the police had been fired at. Sir, this is an accusation created by the Government of the day and when the Government resorts to this kind of perjury against the poor Muslims of Moradabad, they have no right to come forward and shed crocodile tears. I want to tell you that Mr. Madhav Prasad Tripathi, a member of the RSS, a Member of this House last time was deputed by our party to go to Moradabad and make a report on this and that gentleman came and reported that this was all completely false. The police were never fired at by the Muslims of Moradabad and today we are supposed to be the communalists, because I told you I am a Hindu and I am a Sikh. But I don't sell my Hinduism and Sikhism for the purpose of capturing a few votes and that is why I am a communalist and whereas these gentleman who are masquerading as secularists are really communalists through and through—and they only have learnt how to exploit communalism and how to get the votes of the minorities. Minister after Minister of Congress-I, and politician belonging to Congress-I talked of that invisible foreign hand. Well even Mrs. Gandhi talked about that. She talked about it at the Working Committee meeting which took place on the 28th of August. But on the 16th of October when she went to Moradabad, she went on a well-conducted tour of the graveyard which has been created in Moradabad, she said "I do not think that foreign elements were behind the disturbances. What is the truth"? If the Prime Minister of this country does not know her mind, if these distinguished Ministers who advise her do not know their mind, how the hell are they going to find out what

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

the disease is and how the hell are they going to find out what prescription ought to be applied? There is no foreign hand. It is the Government which is itching to create a hot border which is trying to create incidents and bad blood with Pakistan, a neighbouring country and it is the Government which wishes to justify its total incompetence and corruption by reference to the chaotic conditions which do not exist. But they are interested in creating them. In any event, they are interested in creating propaganda that circumstances like that exist.

Lastly, let me repeat, as I said before, we have nothing to fear from truth. Truth must be told, but if somebody gets up and names the RSS or the BJP, as some Ministers with an utter lack of sense of responsibility, with an utter lack of attachment to truth have gone about brandishing—I do not wish to name them, but I only wish to recall that even a paper like *The Times of India*, by no means, favourably inclined to my party, at one time almost sold to the ruling party, wrote that no one from the RSS or Jan Sangh man was involved in the Moradabad riots and this has been affirmed by the Imam in Moradabad who said that none of them was involved.... (Interruptions). It is a tragic paradox that just to find a smokescreen and camouflage their incompetence and their real communalism and their fake secularism, they go about throwing stones at others. Once they refrain from it and look into the RSS mirror and see their own faces, then alone they will realise that there is something to be said on the other side and then alone they will find some prescription for the disease which has infested this country for centuries.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं,

एक माननीय सदस्य : सच-सच बोलिये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आप जिगर थाम कर बैठिये बिल्कुल सच-सच बोलूंगा। आपको पता चलेगा जब आपकी बारी आयेगी (व्यवधान)

This is the seriousness with which they are discussing this issue.

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा मकसद, सारा उद्देश्य, जब श्री राम जेठमलानी ने अपना भाषण शुरू किया तो मैंने सोचा कि इन्होंने शुरूआत यह कहकर की है कि किसी ने असल बात नहीं कही, सब ने आरोप-प्रत्यारोप किये हैं, तो शायद ये सही बात करेंगे। लेकिन आखिर में पता चला कि यह आरोप लगाने में ओरों से आगे रहे हैं।

खुद क्या-क्या कह रहे हैं? जितनी बातें जेठमलानी साहब ने सदन के अन्दर कहीं हैं, मेरा उनसे यह आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि बजाय हमें बताने के, यहां तो सब लोग आपकी बात से सहमत हैं, कृपया आप अपनी पार्टी के अखबरबारे 'आगेनाइज' और 'पांचजन्य' को बताइये कि इसमें फारेन-हैंड नहीं है। जिस तरह से आपने कहा है कि मैं आर०एस०एस० और बी०जे०पी० से ताल्लुक रखते हुए मुसलमानों की बात कह रहा हूं, कृपया उन्हें बताइये कि वह इस बारे में क्या अफवाहें न फैलायें।

अब मैं असली बात की तरफ आना चाहता हूं। आरोप-प्रत्यारोप का मामला नहीं है, असल मामला यह है कि आज 33 साल के बाद भी राम, कृष्ण, गांधी, चिश्ती और नानक के देश में हिंसात्मक घटनाएं धर्म के नाम पर होती हैं, हमारे लिये यह शर्मनाक बात है। हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ यह देखना पड़ेगा (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बेशर्म हैं।

श्रो प्रारिह शोहमव खाँ : बेशर्म कोन है, आप थोड़ा अपने गिरहेवान में ज्ञाकर देखिये।

बहुत सही बात कही है, मैं जेठमलानी जी को एक बात से इत्तिका करता हूँ कि जो पुलिस की ज्यादतियाँ हैं, हमारी तरफ से भी कही गई है, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता कि पुलिस ने ज्यादती की, बिल्कुल की होगी ज्यादतियाँ। और जो ज्यादतियाँ की गई हैं, उन्हें हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे गृह मंत्री, दूसरे मंत्रियों और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने माना है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने तो अपना इस्तीफा तक दिया। लेकिन सबाल यह है साम्रादायिक प्रवृत्ति को किस प्रकार रोका जाये। सिफर्द दोष मढ़ देने से, ख़ता ढूँढ़ देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

यह जो तस्वीर बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है—और उसके नाम पर मुसलमानों की हमदर्दी हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है—कि पुलिस ने मुसलमानों पर ज्यादती की, यह तस्वीर जिन्नी प्रवल बनती है, मुसलमानों की उतना ही ज्यादा तुकसान पहुँचता है। अगर कहीं ऐसा हुआ भी, तो गलत आदमी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कराई जायेगी। लेकिन अगर रोजाना इस तस्वीर को और ज्यादा मजबूत किया जायेगा कि पुलिस मुसलमानों की दुश्मन है, तो पुलिस का जो आदमी भला और नेक होगा, जो मुसलमानों की हिकाजत करना चाहेगा, वह भी अपने कर्तव्य से विमुख होने लगेगा। यह तस्वीर बनाना बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दो तीन महीने पहले की बात है कि वाग्पत में एक कांड हुआ। एक महिला की बेइजती की गई। इस देश के एक ऐसे दल ने, जो संसद में दूसरे नम्बर पर है, एक महिला के अपमान को लेकर एक देश-व्यापी आन्दोलन चलाने की बात कही।

बाग्पत में गिरफ्तारियाँ शुरू हुई। यह ऐलान किया गया कि 15 अगस्त की उस दल के नेता औरतों के सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए खुद वाग्पत में जाकर अपने आपको गिरफ्तारी के लिए पेश करेंगे। 13 तारीख को यह कांड हो गया, जिसमें उस दल के लोगों के शब्दों में एक महिला नहीं, न जाने कितनी महिलाओं का अपमान किया गया, न जाने कितने लोगों को गोली से उड़ाया गया। एक महिला के अपमान के विरुद्ध देश-व्यापी आन्दोलन चलाने वाले लोगों को देखिये कि जब 13 तारीख को मुरादाबाद में गोली चली, तो 15 तारीख की नेता की गिरफ्तारी का प्रोग्राम कैन्सल हो गया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पुलिस की ज्यादतियों के विरुद्ध चलाये जा रहे आन्दोलन को वापस लेता हूँ। ये लोग कहते हैं कि शर्म नहीं आती है। वे सोचें कि किसे शर्म आनी चाहिए। अगर पुलिस की ज्यादतियों के विरोध में आन्दोलन था, अगर महिलाओं के सम्मान की बचाने के लिए आन्दोलन था, तो मुरादाबाद के कांड के बाद तो यह आन्दोलन और भी तीव्र होना चाहिए था, क्योंकि एक और जगह पुलिस ने वहीं काम किया, जिसके विरुद्ध वे आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। लेकिन इन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया।

शायद माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की इनटेलिजेंस के लोग यह बता सकेंगे कि जब मुरादाबाद ज़िले में ट्रेनों को लूटा जा रहा था और उनमें बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों को तलाश-तलाश कर मारा जा रहा था, क्या उस बक्त किसी दल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले लोग पहचाने गये थे, जो उन ट्रेनों की लूटबा रहे थे। मैं इन लोगों की तरह गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर इन्हें जानकारी नहीं है, तो मैं इससे आग्रह करूँगा कि वे जानकारी करायें। अमरोहा के लोगों ने, मुरादाबाद ज़िले के पता नहीं कितने लोगों ने मुझे आकर बताया है। मैंने उनके पास

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

लिख कर भी भेजा है। अगर उनके पास जानकारी नहीं है, तो वे जानकारी करायें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई भी धर्म हो, धर्म और हिंसा का आपस में कोई लगाव नहीं है। धर्म के नाम पर हिंसा करने वाले आदमी से बड़ा अधर्म कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए धर्म की लड़ाई कहीं नहीं है। धर्म को इसमें नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए और न ही ऐसा करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए। कुछ इसामाजिक तत्वों को, कुछ उन लोगों को, जिनकी आशाओं पर इस देश की जनता ने पानी फेर दिया है, इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए कि वे कहीं धर्म के नाम पर, कहीं जुवान और भाषा के नाम पर और कहीं इलाके के नाम पर इस देश की जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों को आपस में लड़ायें। आज जो लोग इस सदन में कह रहे हैं कि हम साम्राज्यिक सद्भावना चाहते हैं, आमाम में जा कर वे उस आन्दोलन का समर्थन करते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य यह है कि वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों को विदेशी कह कर आमाम से बाहर निकाल दिया जाये। उन्हीं नीतियों के कारण वयह है कि आज इस देश में मुरादाबाद जैसे काण्ड देश के आजाद हुने के 33 साल बाद भी और देश में सैक्यूलर हुकुमत की नीतियों को सख्ती के साथ लागू करने के बाद भी हुए। आखिर कार हुकुमत तो है लेकिन लोकतंत्र है, जो हमारी नीतियों को नहीं मनते, जो राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों में भी विश्वास नहीं रखते जो 15 अगस्त को भी झँड़ा नहीं लहराते, उन्हें भी हमने इस सदन में बैठने का अधिकार से तो बंचित नहीं किया है। अगर उन्हें भी इस देश की जनता चुन लेती है तो वह भी इस

सदन में आकर बैठते हैं, भले ही 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्रीय छवज का सलामी न देते हों। इस देश में लोकतंत्र है। इसलिये इसके बावजूद कि सेवयुलर नीतियों को सरकार ने कार्यान्वित किया, ऐसी शक्तियां भी भीजूद रहीं और सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है, लोकतंत्र के नाम पर उन शक्तियों को कुचला तो नहीं जा सकता लेकिन उन की हरकतों पर, उन के कार्यकलापों पर निगरानी ज़हर रखनी पड़ेगी। ज़हर देखना पड़ेगा कि कहीं हमारी शांति व्यवस्था को ये भंग न कर दें, कहीं इस देश को छिन्न-भिन्न न कर दें, कहीं इस देश की राष्ट्रीयता को खत्म न कर दें। इसीलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से और सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि यह आज का नहीं, हमेशा का उमूल है, एक छोटा सा वाक्य कोटिल्य ने कहा है कि जो सरकार ज़हरत से ज्यादा दण्ड देती है उस सरकार से लोगों को धृणा हो जाती है और जो सरकार ज़हरत में कम दण्ड देती है उस सरकार के प्रति अपमान की भावना पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिए अपराध के लिए सही मात्रा में दण्ड होना चाहिए। अपराधी बर्ग दण्ड के जाने नहीं चाहिए। यह मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है प्रधान मंत्री की नीति, वह यह कहती है बार-बार कि जब तक शांति पूरी तरह से स्थापित नहीं हो जाती तब तक अपराधियों की भी सही तरीके से दण्डित नहीं किया जा सकता, यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मुझे विश्वास है कि जैसे ही शांति व्यवस्था अपनी जगह ठीक से कायम हो जाती है, वैसे ही अपराधियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

मैं आपके माध्यम से खास तौर से उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो इस

विषय को राजनीतिक फायदा हासिल करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं कि मजहब का मकसद यह नहीं है चाहे वह कोई भी मजहब हो। अल्लामा इकबाल ने सही कहा था—

दर्दे दिल के वास्ते पैदा किया इंसान को।
वरना ताश्रत के लिए कुछ कम न थे कर्ता वर्यां।

यह कोई मजहबों की लड़ाई नहीं है। इंसान की जिन्दगी का मकसद है। आप के दिल में दर्द होना चाहिए, कमजोर के लिए, पिछड़े के लिए, छोटे के लिए और अगर यह चीज नहीं है तो मजहब का कोई मतलब नहीं। हम तो खुदा को रब्बुल आलमीन मानते हैं, सर्वशक्तिमान और सर्वव्यापी मानते हैं ऊपर बाले को, उस को हमारे जैसे छोटे व्यक्तियों की जरूरत नहीं है कि हम उसके धर्म की रक्षा करें। वह अपने धर्म की रक्षा करने में सक्षम है। वह इस में भी सक्षम है कि वह चाहता तो सब एक ही धर्म के लोग होते, इतने धर्मों की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। निहाजा इस धर्म की बात को ज्यादा न लाया जाय। बल्कि इसके पीछे यह देखा जाय कि इसका असल उद्देश्य क्या है। जेटमलानी जो तो हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े बकील हैं, क्रिमिलनाजी का मूलभूत सिद्धांत है मोटिव एस्टेब्लिश करना। कांग्रेस (आई) को, इस सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों को क्या फायदा है मुरादाबाद जैसे कांड करा कर? क्या फायदा उस से हमें पहुंचने वाला है? मोटिव किस का हो सकता है मुरादाबाद जैसा कांड करने में? उन लोगों का हो सकता है जो इस देश में बिखराव की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं, जिन की आशाओं पर इस देश की जनता ने पानी फेर दिया है, जिन को इस बुरी तरह हराया है। अभी पिछला सेशन चल रहा था तो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल

इस हाउस में आया किन प्राविजन्स के साथ? जिन की मांग हम पिछले दस बारह सला से कर रहे थे लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं होती थी, उन प्राविजन्स के साथ वह बिल आया। बिहार में बिहार की सरकार ने उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी भाषा बनाने का एलान किया। मुरादाबाद जैसे नगर में जहां पर साम्राज्यिक दल के अलावा कोई उम्मीदवार जीतता नहीं था, वहां सेक्यूलर पार्टी का उम्मीदवार जीता। इससे भी आगे बढ़कर मैं कहूंगा, यह कहा जाता था कि यहां अजाद हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रपति मुसलमान हो सकता है लेकिन होम डिपार्टमेन्ट का कलर्क मुसलमान नहीं हो सकता है। परन्तु हमने देखा कि होम डिपार्टमेन्ट का मिनिस्टर भी माइनारिटीज का, होम डिपार्टमेन्ट का सेक्रेटरी भी माइनारिटीज का था और इस देश के बहुसंख्यक इस बात का स्वागत कर रहे थे। किसी की कोई दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं थी। अलीगढ़ के ऊपर साम्राज्यिक तत्वों को बात मुनने से साधारण हिन्दुस्तानी मना कर रहा था कि नहीं, सरकार ने जो किया है ठीक किया है। बिहार में उर्दू दूसरी सरकारी भाषा बनाई गई तो उसको ठीक कहा गया। अगर होम डिपार्टमेन्ट में माइनारिटीज के लोग हैं तो ठीक है। अब साम्राज्यिक दिमाग रखने वाले लोग आनंदोलन कैसे चलायें? उसका एक ही तरीका है कि इस देश में साम्राज्यिक तनाव पैदा कर दिया जाए। और जब साम्राज्यिक तनावों को पैदा कर देंगे तब इन मुद्दों को लेकर दोबारा इस देश की जनता को भड़काया जा सकता है। 1977 के पहले के मामले भी उठे थे लेकिन 1977 के बाद तो कहते हैं—छुट्टी नहीं है मुंह से यह काफिर लगी हुई। एक बार सत्ता का मजा भी चख चुके हैं। अब उस सत्ता का दोबारा मजा कैसे आए, कैसे दोबारा इन बेचिज

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

पर आये इसके लिए चाहे 10 मुरादाबाद बनवाने पड़े, चाहे लोगों को मरवाना पड़े, चाहे असम का आन्दोलन चलाना पड़े, चुनकर तो आए हैं इस सदन के सदस्य की हैसियत से अपने क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए लेकिन जायेंगे महाराष्ट्र में रेले और सड़कें रोकने के लिए, इसलिए चाहे रेले रोकनी पड़ें या सड़कें रोकनी पड़ें, चाहे कुछ भी करना पड़े लेकिन सरक किसी तरह से भी चलने न पाए ता। सत्ता की सुरा एक बार इस्तेमाल की है वह किसी तरह से दोबारा मिल जाहिए, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानूनी तरीके हैं, जो लेजिटिमेट तरीके हैं उनका इस्तेमाल आप कीजिए, लोकतन्त्र में आपको इसकी पूरी छुट्टी है, आप जिस तरह से चाहें हमारे खिलाफ आन्दोलन चलायें, हम जिस तरह से चाहें आपके ऊप प्रहार करें लेकिन उसकी कुछ सीमा हैं जिनके अन्दर रहकर भारत की एकत भारत की अखण्डता और भारत की महानता के लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई खतरा न पैदा हो।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर एक वास कही गई कि हमारे लोगों ने कहा है कि इसके पीछे विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ था लेकिन यह कहा किसने? जिनका आपने नाम लिया, जो आपके हमदर्द हैं (व्यवधान) पेट्रो डालर की बात किसने कही? स्पाटलाइट प्रोग्राम में सभी लोग आते हैं, राम जेठ-मलानी साहब भी आ जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) जोकि हमारे व्यूज को रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे लोग भी आ जाते हैं। लेकिन यह किसने शुरुआत की? आप जरा नजर डालकर देखें। बड़ोदा डायनामाइट केस के एक्यूज़०

के अलावा और कोई नजर नहीं आता— चाहे पेट्रो डालर की बात हो, चाहे नासिक में रेले रोकने की बात हो, किसी तरह से भी डी-स्टैबलाईजेशन की बात उन्होंने ही शुरू की। (व्यवधान) 13 को यह मामला हुआ और शायद 15-16 को कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की बठक थी जिसमें रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया और यह कहा गया कि इस प्रकार की भ्रांति फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिसमें अरब देशों और दूसरे मुस्लिम देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध खराब कराए जा सकें। लेकिन यह सरकार उनकी सरकार नहीं हैं जो रात में छिपकर मोरों दायान को बुनाया करते थे। यह उनकी सरकार है जिन्होंने तीस साल तक आपका मुकाबला किया, आप सड़कों पर मांग करते थे कि इजरायल को तस्लीम किया जाए। एक बार प्रधान मंत्री बनने का सौका मिल गया तो लालकिने पर उनको इजरायल याद आया, इजरायल की गाय याद आई। हम इजरायल के समर्थक नहीं हैं, हमने आपकी मांग का मुकाबला करके इजरायल की मान्यता नहीं दी। इस सरकार ने सेक्युलर पालिसीज को बढ़ाया। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि फारेन हैण्ड होने की जो बात कही गई है (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is evidence that you are communal. (Interruptions).

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उसकी शुरुआत हमने नहीं की (व्यवधान) अगर फारेन हैण्ड की बात अखबार में भी हुई तो उनके कुछ दोस्त हैं ऐसे जिनको एकदम बुरा लगता है। क्यों बुरा लगता है? अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु कह रहे थे कि एन्टायर मुस्लिम वर्ल्ड एजिटेड है, अगर वे कहते कि वे एजिटेड हैं तो मैं उनसे सहमत होता। इस देश में अल्पसंख्यकों को अधिकार इसलिए नहीं

हैं कि हम मुसलमान देशों को खुश करना चाहते हैं बल्कि इसलिए हैं कि वह हमारे मूलभूत अधिकार हैं, मूलभूत सिद्धांत हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र ने यह बात तय की थी। इसीलिए हमने मुस्लिम लीग का मुकाबला किया था और टू नेशन थ्योरी को हमने इसी नहीं माना। इसलिए हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को इस देश से बाहर रहने वालों के लिए कोई चिन्ता है। (छव्वधन) माइनारिटीज को प्रोटेक्ट करना, उनके लेजिडिमेट राइट्स को दिलवाना और जो नेशनल लाइफ में उनका मोकाम है, वह उनको मिले। यह हमारे लिए आर्टिकल आफ फेथ है, हमारे मूलभूत सिद्धांत में है। हमें श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु यह कह कर न डरायें कि बाहर चिन्ता है, चिन्ता वह खुद करें।

मैं अभी हज के लिए सऊदी अरब गया था। सऊदी अरब में किसी चीज पर भी आप देखिए चाहे चप्पल देखिए, कपड़े देखिए, हर चीज पर एक खास देश का लेबल लगा हुआ मिलेगा और भी बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं जो उपभोग की वस्तुयें खुद नहीं बनाते हैं। हमारे यहां मुरादाबाद तकरीबन सौ करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज अकेले अपने बर्टनों से कमाता था। मैं कुछ मुरादाबाद के कारीगरों और बिजनेसमैन को माननीय गृह मंदी जी के पास ले गया था, उन्होंने उनकी बातें बड़ी हमदर्दी के साथ सुना, मैं उनका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं। वहां यह बराबर कहा जाता है कि हम जब अपना माल लेकर जाते हैं तो माल खरीदने वाला हमसे माल तो खरीद लेता है, लेकिन हमारे जैसा माल कोरिया भी बनाता है। वह भी अपना माल लेकर इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में निकलता है, तो उसका माल भी दुकानदार लेकर रख लेता है और यह कहता है कि माल रख जाइए अगर कोई खरीदार आएगा तो आर्डर दूंगा।

लेकिन मुरादाबाद को, चूंकि साथ बनी हुई है, गुडविल है, आर्डर मिलते हैं। आज मुरादाबाद का विजनेस-मैन कहता है कि अगर छः महीने के लिए यह स्थिति और चली तो खरीदार हमारा इन्टजार नहीं करेगा और वह सारा आर्डर कोरिया को दे देगा।

मैं किसी पर आरोड़ नहीं लगा रहा हूं। हमारे देश में जहां राष्ट्रभक्तों की कमी नहीं वहां जयचंद और मीर जाफर भी पैदा हुए हैं। इन लोगों की मिलकर यह साजिश तो नहीं है कि मुरादाबाद की इस इण्डस्ट्री को खत्म कर दिया जाए और यह विजनेस किसी दूसरे के हाथों में दे दिया जाए।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक अनुरोध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें किसी की दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि जुल्म किस पर हुआ है, कहें हुआ है। अगर एक आदमी पर भी जुल्म हुआ हो तो मजलूम की आह सीधी पहुंचती है कि एक आदमी पर जुल्म हुआ हैं। इस लिए सरकार का यह फर्ज बन जाता है, जिसकि इस देश की जनता ने विश्वास प्रकट किया है और हनसे यह अपेक्षा करते हैं, कि उनके जान-माल और इज्जत की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हम अपने हाथ में लें। हमें इस जिम्मेदारी को समझना चाहिए, स्वीकार करना चाहिए और यह मुमिकिन है कि किसी वक्त परिस्थितियों से "मजबूर होकर हम तत्काल कोई कार्यवाही न कर सकें, लेकिन उन लोगों के साथ जिन्होंने मुरादाबाद में यह काम किया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही निश्चित रूप से होनी चाहिए। पुलिस के खिलाफ जा एन्टी मुस्लिम माहौल बनाया जा रहा है, मैं उस के सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस में कुछ तत्व खराब हैं, जैसे कानपुर मैडिकल कालिज में घुस कर उन्होंने डाक्टरों के साथ ज्यादती

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

की, बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी में उन्होंने लड़कों की दूसरी मन्जिल से फेंका, पन्त नगर में 200 मजदूरों को मार डाला, लेकिन यह सब कोई एन्टी-मुस्लिम बात नहीं है। अगर पुलिस में कोई खराबी है तो उस को जरूर दूर करना चाहिये। पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग इस तरह से होनी चाहिये कि वह साधारण नागरिक में सेन्स-आफ सिक्योरिटी (सुरक्षा की भावना) पैदा करने में कामयाब हो सके और इसी को मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सरकार की सब से बड़ी कार्यवाही होगी।

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Four hours were allotted for this discussion. Now, it is 6 o'clock. So four hours are over. Now, what is the pleasure of the House? How much time shall we extend?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. (Basirhat): 2 hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time on this discussion by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to have a clarification from my young friend. Would he kindly tell us: what made Mrs. Gandhi go to Vinoba Bhave for mounting an agitation to ban cow slaughter? Was it not an act of communalism? Was it not done to foment communal disharmony? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, you are a very senior Member of Parliament. But you are raising so many issues which are not relevant. I am sorry to say that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

at the very outset, let me say that when a number of communal tensions and also various types of tensions among the weaker sections exist in the society and as a result of that there have been disturbances, there have been police repressions, I think, we should be able to lift up the entire issue above party politics. I think, the entire House will consider this issue too be above partisan politics.

I do not want to rouse the passions in this House because I am firmly of the opinion that if we arouse passion on a communal issue it would find its own repercussions outside the House and as a result of this, instead of communal tensions outside the House getting relieved, I am afraid, they are likely to be accentuated. Therefore, I will not indulge in that exercise.

After listening to what the hon. Member, Shri Khan, has said and the details that he has given regarding the disturbances in Moradabad, I have not the least doubt that as far as happenings at Moradabad are concerned, it is the police repression that is mainly responsible. But, Sir, while saying this I must also say that whenever in any disturbance the Muslims are killed, it need not be the concern of the Muslims alone; it is the concern of all the other religious groups also. If the Hindus are killed, it need not be the concern of the Hindus alone but it should be the concern of all the communities. I am reminded of what late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had said about communal disturbances. He said that the tragedy of the communal disturbances is that when the Muslims are killed, the Muslims are disturbed and when the Hindus are killed, the Hindus are perturbed. But very few are disturbed because

human beings are killed. Let us try to create a climate by which we will be disturbed because the human beings are killed. Because the human rights are killed, the rights of the minorities are not protected, whatever is guaranteed by the Constitution is not available to them, as a result of that, if the country feels disturbed, out of that something more constructive may emerge.

As far as the present position of the communal disturbances and the disturbances due to police repression are concerned, I think we must take a long-term view and work out certain constructive solutions. We must not try to confuse the symptoms with the disease. What has happened at Moradabad is only the symptom of a social malaise and we should be able to take cognisance that.

It is a fact, you may recall, that on the last Independence Day, when the Prime Minister was unfurling the national flag, she declared that she has a sense of agony in her mind because only two days back certain disturbances have taken place at Moradabad. After that, a statement has come from no less a person than the Prime Minister of the country—I do not know what was the basis, but it was clarified, it was publicly stated and it has appeared in the press—that there is involvement of foreign forces in these disturbances at Moradabad in order to damage the stability of the country, in order to destroy the stability of the Government and damage the secular image of the country in the Muslim nations. This is what was stated by no less a person than the Prime Minister of the country. And yet, when the same Prime Minister visited Moradabad after some time, she had the temerity to announce, to make a statement that there is no involvement, that there is no evidence of any

involvement, of foreign forces, foreign agencies, as far as this particular disturbance is concerned. Sir I am shocked and surprised to find that a dignitary like the Prime Minister of the country makes one sort of statement at one stage and exactly the contrary statement at a later stage. That itself reveals that this is a matter that requires complete investigation.

A man of the level of District Judge will not be able to judge the entire problem in an impartial manner. I fully agree with the statement and suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri Khan, and a number of hon. Members in this House that the Speaker can select a small Committee of Members of Parliament, and that Parliamentary Delegation can visit Moradabad and other places where disturbances have taken place, they can find what exactly are the facts and they can be reported back to Parliament. That is the best *modus operandi* by which the truth can be found out. If some people are frightened by the truth, one cannot help it, but I hope and trust that men on either side of the House, hon. Members on both sides of the House, who talk about the supremacy of Parliament, will be prepared to accept this constructive suggestion that we should have a Parliamentary Committee to go into the entire issue and try to see that the entire responsibility for the disturbances is put on definite agencies which are responsible for the disturbances.

This problem is a comprehensive problem, which has various dimensions. It involves the physical security of the minorities, it involves the freedom of all the religious groups. Incidentally, I may mention that my Party fully backs up the Bill that has been introduced by my colleague, Shri Jethmalani. He may belong to another party, we may have differences on several issues, but I fully back up that particular Bill which guarantees full freedom to every member of any community to profess and practise any religion and even to have conversion.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

from one religion to another. We must fully stand by it.

There are economic opportunity problems. That also is a root cause, if you look at the problem in Moradabad. What Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said is completely correct. There are a number of problems that are involved in this. There is a big clash. You will find that when the vested interests find that their interests have been disturbed, they also play a very vital role in these disturbances. There is the question of cultural identity, and that problem also has to be solved. The identity of every religious community and linguistic group has to be accepted within the total, collective identity of the country. We stand for a composite culture, for a culture of a nation which is multi-religious, multi-linguistic, and that culture of India, in the interests of secularism, has to be preserved.

There are a number of social problems, and the political approach to them has also to be taken note of. There has been communalism embedded in our life for centuries together, and that finds its own reflection in various incidents. It found expression in this particular case. I am not claiming that a definite percentage for every religious group or caste should be reserved in the army and the police force, but I must say that the members of all communities in this country must feel that as far as the police force is concerned, it will not be filled with communal or caste prejudices. Therefore, every cross section of the people must find its reflection in the forces that are expected to protect the life, property and liberty of the citizens. One of the methods to be followed to create confidence in the minds of the minorities is that the various communities and groups must find adequate reflection in the police force of the country.

Whenever a communal riot takes place, it is very necessary to fix the responsibility definitely on the district

authorities. They should be held responsible, and for that, concrete action and steps will have to be taken by the Government. That will act as a deterrent.

The question of special courts is very significant. People may have some allergy to special courts, but I would demand in this House that special courts should be set up for summary trial of the offences connected with communal and caste riots and those in which the weaker sections and the minorities are attacked. That is a concrete suggestion that the Janata Party has consistently made.

Collective fine is not something that should be always abhorred. I know that this weapon was misused by the British during the freedom struggle, but whenever there are communal riots, whenever there is communal tension and there is an organised attack on any particular community, it should be imposed on restricted localities. I think the Home Minister should explore the possibility of imposing collective, punitive tax so that it will also act as a deterrent.

There are various localities in which certain communities have been staying. Untouchables stay in a number of villages and cities in some concentrated areas. Muslims and Christians also similarly stay in other areas. We must change the entire concept of housing, and I would urge the Government to see that a new dimension of housing is introduced. There should not be exclusive housing for any particular community in a given area. There must be a free mixing of different communities, religious and language groups, so that there is free interchange of ideas, customs and social life. That has to be done.

As one who has been connected with the profession of teaching for a long time, I must record that the textbooks that have been evolved in this country from the time of the Britishers have a certain orientation. Very often, the textbooks prescribed for the schools and colleges create a certain animus and bias against various com-

munities. I think we will have to re-orient the entire university syllabus and textbooks and see that the new generation in this country is able to march in a different direction.

As far as economic opportunities are concerned, unless we are able to assure the minorities, whether linguistic or religious, that all the rights guaranteed to them under the constitution will be preserved, they will not have a sense of security.

Some people may have an obsession against the Janata Government. But I must say that one of the good things that has been done by the Janata Government is that for the last so many years there was no Minority Commission. That Commission was appointed. I would like this present Government to go a step ahead and give it a statutory status to guarantee rights and privileges to the minorities in the country.

There are very sad and cruel memories of the pre-partition and post-partition days. Of course, there are also memories—shining memories of Noakhali march of Mahatma Gandhi. But as far as the old generation is concerned, there are still the hangovers of the memories of the pre-partition and post-partition riots in this country. Therefore, the real hope of secularism in the country will be the new generation, the new young generation which does not have the hangover of the past memories. I hope we should be able to concentrate on this new generation which will be the pioneering force in bringing up real secularism in India, which alone will be able to prevent communal riots in the country. That is the constructive approach that I would like to place before the House.

Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): At this stage of the debate, I do not propose to add anything to the narration of events that have taken place in Moradabad or elsewhere. That job has been well done, I think, by

Shri Murshid Ahmed Khan of the ruling party. That job has been done by him better than anybody else. I do not think anybody will have the courage to contradict his facts. There is some feeling in this House—I judged from the speeches of some Members—that we should not be much bothered about what the world thinks of us or what other countries think of us. I beg to differ from it for the simple reason that one week from now i.e. on 10th of December, we will be observing throughout the world what is called Universal Human Rights Day. I am sure in Delhi also many meetings and functions will be held where all sorts of platitudinous remarks will be made by various Ministers and other people. Next month we are approaching the anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi who gave his life for this very cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and who became a martyr because he stood firm for communal unity and that was not to the liking of the fanatics who decided to do away with him. That day is approaching. This year, I believe, the world is celebrating 1400 years completion of Islam—1400 Hijri. Well, it is a world religion, one of the major world religions. Although I do not belong to that religion; for that matter I am not much a devotee of any religion as such, but I am proud of the fact that in a country which we call secular and which we claim to be secular, there is a larger number of people observing the faith of Islam than there is in any other Islamic country. (Interruptions). Is it not true, Madam?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Two have more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Indonesia and Bangladesh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Indonesia, I hope you have just been entertaining their President. Anyway.

But the question that has arisen in the minds of the people, at least in my mind very much is whether the tradition and history of Indian tol-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

rance is beginning to come to an end or not? Communal disturbances have taken place not only in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh, they have been taking place in many places. Last year, of course, this Government was not there then; therefore, they will say 'it was not our fault'. I am not bothered which party was in power or is in power now. Last year there were terrible riots in Jamshedpur—three times one after the other. Aligarh, of course, has become a chronic point. There were riots in Gujarat and so many places. But why is the attention of the people is being focussed so much to-day on Moradabad? It is because there is something new in it. Because there is something new in it. And that new thing has produced the crisis of confidence.

What has been emphasized here, quite correctly, is the role of the police. Then, there is again a tendency to take the debate in a direction as though only the police is responsible, the police is the only culprit. That is also not correct.

I remember, in Jamshedpur, last year, many people told us after the riots very similar things had been done, though not on this scale. The PAC has surpassed all. But there is some sort of a mini-PAC or another police force which is called BMP Bihar Military Police. Many people had told us that there also how BMP had behaved, how it was they who first came and looted the houses, terrorised the people and picked up the people. It was only afterwards that the so-called communal complexion was given to the whole thing. The PAC is in a class by itself. Therefore, there is the crisis of confidence today.

Is this the new pattern for the future? My young friend from Kanpur was at pains to emphasize that we should not play up too much the fact that the police is taking a particular attitude towards a minority community, but what we should con-

centrate on is taking severe action against those people who are responsible. I agree with him. The point is, what happens when no action is taken? How do you then expect confidence to be restored? Whose job is it to take action if it is not the Government?

I have got with me a lengthy interview given by the Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh . . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): All his interviews are lengthy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. This is an interview given to the magazine *Sunday*. It has not been contradicted as far as I know. It is a lengthy interview running into several pages. I would like to quote just two or three sentences. I am not going into the question which was asked and then the reply and all that because there is no time. He says:

"Whatever complaints have come to us have been about the PAC. But I will not agree that the whole of PAC is guilty. There are some individuals in the PAC who have not behaved properly and we will weed them out, we will punish them."

When the Home Minister replies, let him tell us how many he has weeded out and how many he has punished.

In another place in the same interview, he says:

"I can assure you that if we get any information that anyone in the administration has arrested people only on the basis of community...—you heard what Mr. Khan said—

"...and not because they were indulging in mischief, and members of both the communities can do that, then we will take action, we will punish such officials.

Q: Have you had occasion to punish any officials?

A: So far the punishment is only suspension or transfer. But I can assure you that we will make the punishment much harsher."

Please tell us what harsh punishment has been meted out, not to the whole PAC but to those people within the PAC who are responsible for all that happened.

Again, in another place, he says:

"I have a list of people which I do not want to disclose now in our Government who instead of trying to douse the fire tried to fan the flame and we will punish them."

Who are these people and have they been punished?

The trouble is that we are all very good at giving assurances and making speeches. But the crisis of confidence in the minds of people has come because, on the one hand, the police is behaving in a savage and barbarous manner and, on the other hand, you are giving assurances galore and doing nothing to punish anybody. Where do we go from here? So, I do feel that our country runs the risk of being condemned in the eyes of the world. It is a very unhappy thing and I am very very unhappy about it.

We will again celebrate Gandhiji's death anniversary, we will celebrate the Universal Human Rights Day, we will celebrate so many things. Next week, I think, the Anti-Apartheid Bill is coming by which our Government has now, after a lapse of 8 years, decided to ratify the United Nations Conversion on Anti-Apartheid, that is, suppression or discrimination by one racial community against another. Very good. We will pass it here by thumping the tables and all that, everybody in the House will unanimously support it. But uncomfortable questions are being asked by people. And why should we say that we do not care what people in other countries say? We do care. We have an image in the world, and we do not want that image to be spoiled. There-

fore, I think, the values of life and so on, which have been expounded through the ages by all great Indians, saints, philosophers, and so on, are really being reduced to somewhat of a mockery now. We should own it up. It is no use being hypocrites and indulging in hypocrisy.

About Moradabad, I want to say two things which have not been mentioned by anybody here. One is the significance, the background, of the fact that those forces which are avowedly communal forces in this country, who make no secrecy about their communalism, were defeated, very soundly defeated, in the Assembly and the Lok Sabha elections from Moradabad, before these riots, disturbances, took place. That means, the common citizens of Moradabad—the Muslims and the Hindus alike—had rejected these people at the polls. I do not want to mention names here. I do feel that there was a refusal by these communal forces, who are very powerful in Uttar Pradesh, there was a refusal on their part, to reconcile themselves to this defeat, and there has been a conspiracy to stage a comeback through the method of organizing this type of disturbances and riots. I hope Members on the other side will not get agitated; it happens in other parties also. The Members of political parties get divided communally at such times. It is a fact. Anybody who comes from Moradabad will tell you how the Congress MLA of Moradabad, one Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Siddique, who, I think, from what reports we have got, was a hundred per cent secular man—I think, the Home Minister knows him well—and who did his best, at the risk of his own life and safety, to bring about some kind of defusing of the situation, was slandered, how he was threatened, by his own party people and by the police. He is a man in agony today, absolutely and thoroughly demoralised by the experience he went through. I think, the Home Minister will certify to his secular bona fide.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Somebody said, 'Why do you talk about foreign hand?" But I remember at that time—I am not talking about any other conspiracies which may be afoot from abroad—our External Affairs Minister had to send for the Ambassador of Pakistan and tick him off because it was quite clear that Mr. Zia-ul-Haq was trying to exploit what was happening in Moradabad for some other purposes and a big campaign was on in Pakistan about it, that there is a genocide going on of Muslims in India, he had to be called by our foreign office and told, 'we do not like this kind of thing'. So, do not say that there is no foreign hand and we do not care what other people say, and so on. We do care. It is quite obvious. We do care.

Other friends have mentioned the economic aspects. They are very important. I have no time to go into these. There are very serious economic aspects behind what happened. Because it is quite true that, in recent years, in a few among the Muslim community in Moradabad, there has been some amount of affluence due to business and trade, particularly in brassware, with the Arab countries, with the so-called petro-dollar countries,—that money has been coming, and some of them, some sections among them, have gained from that. There is nothing wrong in that, I suppose. But then this becomes a kind of competition and rivalry among Muslim businessmen and Hindu businessmen, and some people do not like this kind of a thing that the Muslims, who have been more or less small traders, small businessmen, poor people only, some of them, should begin to get economically a little bit affluent. These things have all been there in the background. I do not know whether any inquiry will ever get to these things. Of course, forces like the RSS and the Jamait-e-Islami—not now, for a long time now—are active, are fanning revival of communalism, of religious revivalism, among both the communities. And

I can tell you at least from the experience of Jamshedpur last year, that there was some very suspicious type of collaboration between both of them. They publish so much material, so many handbills and booklets and everything—both of them, but never you will find them attacking each other. Never. It would have been very natural for RSS attacking Jamait-e-Islami and vice versa, but they never attack each other and the aim of both is to instigate trouble among their respective communities and bring about disturbances.

You may say, 'We do not know whether there is any foreign hand behind it.' But I should say—I have no proof—that such a situation is absolutely ripe for intervention by those external forces which want to subvert our country. Whether they are or not—it is your job to find out, not mine. You have been paid for it. You have a huge apparatus. You have so many kinds of intelligence services and all that and it is your job to find out and not go on telling one day that there are external forces behind it and the next day saying, 'We have no proof about external forces.'

These things will not be done by any Magistrate or any Judge. This probe is necessary in our own interests into the possible infiltration, massive infiltration which is taking place into the Police, into the educational institutions—just now Prof. Dandavate mentioned about undesirable textbooks taught to our children at their most impressionable age—into our intelligence agencies which are never able to inform the government beforehand. It is always subsequently found out that the intelligence agency has failed. They were never able to find out that such a situation was developing and that such tension was developing and that you should take precautionary measures. How is it?

And then take the mass media—the All India Radio. I will accuse—I have

proof with me—that during these Moradabad disturbances, this All India Radio went on broadcasting absolutely false and baseless news. One was that 'Curfew was declared in Amroha and Chandausi.' No curfew was declared in Amroha and Chandausi. But the All India Radio of Mr. Sathe went on saying it. Another thing they went on saying was that the Armed forces or the military forces have been rushed to Rampur. This is also absolutely bogus. Such a thing never took place. But the All India Radio which is a government mass media went on repeating these things without verifying whether there is somebody deliberately doing it in order to create tension. I do not know.

Mr. K. S. Rustomji, a former Police Officer and a Member of the Police Commission has written a book—perhaps some of you might have read it—called 'Why Jamshedpur?' in which he says:

"The most to blame are our Police Officers and administrators..."

He is not referring to PAC. His book is called 'Why Jamshedpur?' He says:

"The most to blame are our Police Officers and administrators, small men in high places."

This is what Mr. Rustomji has said.

Other solutions have also been suggested. I think it is long ago, in 1968, in the Srinagar meeting of the National Integration Council, it had been very unanimously decided that the SP and the District Magistrate should be made personally responsible. What is being done about it? 12 years have passed. Please tell us.

As far as the PAC is concerned, the first thing I would suggest is that whenever any riot or disturbances of a communal nature are apprehended or anticipated or take place, the first thing to do is that the PAC should be removed from there. The PAC should be physically removed from there, instead of continually sending the PAC there.

The Muslim population of Uttar Pradesh is round about 30 per cent. In the PAC the number of Muslims is 0.01 per cent and by changing this 0.01 per cent into 2 or 3 per cent, you are not going to make any difference as far as the security of the Muslims is concerned.

This PAC is an organised communal force, dressed in uniform. That is the only difference. It is dressed in uniform, and most of the officers come from the higher castes and are thoroughly communal. It has been proved by what has happened. But if you are afraid of dealing with them sternly, please say so. Pandit Kamlapati Tripathiji had a bad experience with them once, when they rose in revolt. I do not know if you are afraid of there being another revolt, if you try to discipline the Police.

I read in the papers just now—I do not know whether it is a correct report—that the fact that action has been taken against certain police officers for blinding the undertrials in Bihar has led to some big demonstrations of 1000 Policemen protesting against disciplinary action against their officers. I do not know whether that report is correct. Please find out. But this is the kind of situation you have brought about in the Police and you will never be able to discipline them or tackle them. You will always be afraid of doing anything. It is a Frankenstein monster that has been created. Now you cannot tame it, you cannot control it. So, please think deeply over what you are going to do. In any case, communal-minded officers who have been found involved in all these things should be ruthlessly purged and you should not be afraid to do that.

Then, Sir, about the press—I do not know whether you can do anything about it—some members had referred to it. It is not a question of just circulating the story that bombs had been found in a mosque in Lucknow and all that. But, a front-page news

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

appeared in the papers, in all distinguished, national, papers of this country. That is not the point. The point is when the next day the U.P. Government officials contradiction came, issued by the Home Minister of U.P., saying that no bombs had been recovered and they had nothing to do with any mosque, nowhere in the undergrcund, and when the Home Secretary denied that the manufacturers had supplied these crackers to Moradabad and Aligarh and when this contradiction by the Home Secretary appeared the very next day, it was published by one paper only, none of the other distinguished papers who want to pride themselves about their objective journalism and reportage bothered to print one single line of the U.P. Government's contradiction. What kind of press is this? What will you do about it? Will you take any action against this kind of thing? It is a direct instigation to riots and communal troubles.

Then, Sir, the *Organiser*—we all know whose paper it is—dated 12-12-80 had put forth some demands. I quote:

“Close down Islamic Universities.”

I may say that around Moradabad, the so-called Muslim universities are in two dingy small buildings which are proposing to teach some Arabic. The *Organiser* says:

“Close down Islamic Universities. Remove Glass Factories. Report P.A.C.”

This is what the *Organiser* had called for on the 12th October. These are the kinds of press here. But you will do nothing against the guilty policemen; you will do nothing against the officials; you will do nothing against the press; you will do nothing against Mr. Sathe's A.I.R. for putting out all these baseless things as also the T.V. You will assure here that you are very much concerned and all that. It is not a question of blaming each other. The

Government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order after all. Whatever other people might do, there are of course communal forces in the country who will try to repeatedly bring about disturbances. Never in the 1400 years' history of Islam—at least let me confess I never heard or read—we have ever heard or read of any incident in the history of Islam where the people who had assembled for their prayers, the *Namazis* had been shot down and massacred in this way.

That, you must understand has shaken the confidence of the people throughout the country not only in U.P. The people in idgah maidan wearing clean clothes to offer their prayers along with their children had been shot down. This has never happened before. Then it was turned into the communal riots. But, what about the beginning? (Interruptions) So, all I want to say is that many useful suggestions have been made. But, they are not new. They have been said by the National Integration Council for a long time. Bapuji was right here when he said 'Please dig out the old files and you will find everything there'. But, when actually it comes down to brasstacks, Hindus must be prepared to stand against Hindu communalism and Muslims must be prepared to stand up against the Muslim communalism. Without this, there cannot be any way forward. This is what Gandhiji gave his life for, whose name you are taking night and day and every 24 hours. So, please let us not be hypocrites. We are supposed to be the representatives of the nation here. The people are watching to see what the Parliament says. I would say that let us be true to some principles and some values and let us not try to hide things. Let us not try to be opportunists in our attitude to our own communities and all that. It won't help. Then, let us collectively fight this monster. It can be done. But we have to be honest about it.

श्रीमती भोहसिना किवद्दृ (मेरठ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आज इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए दिल दुखता है, इसलिए कि 33 साल की आज्ञादी के बाद भी आज फिर से इस पालियामेंट में यह मसला जेरेबहस आया कि किस तरह से गांधी, नेहरू और मौलाना आजाद के इस देश की फिर से काबिल बनाया जाए कि जहां इन्सानियत पर जुल्म करने वाले के लिए सब इकट्ठे एक जगह खड़े हों और किस तरह से इस मुल्क की फिजा को भाईचारे में तबदील किया जाए, एक दूसरे के साथ प्यार मोहब्बत से रहना सीखें और एक दूसरे में सहन करने की शक्ति हों।

आज बहुत सी चीजें मेरे काबिल साथियों ने यहां कही, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं, लेकिन थोड़ी सी बातें मैं आप के सामने ज़रूर रखना चाहूँगी कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में इस किस्म के दंगे-फसाद होते रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगी कि पहले भी इस हिन्दुस्तान में झगड़े होते थे, जिनको फिरके दाराना फसाद का नाम दिया जाता था, लेकिन वे झगड़े और वे दंगे एक-दो दिन से ज्यादा कभी नहीं चलते थे, फौरन उनको काबू कर लिया जाता था और फिर से वही अमन की फिजा पैदा की जाती थी और लोग हमदर्दी के साथ उन मजलूमों के साथ जाकर खड़े होते थे और उन में फिर से वही सेल्फ कान्फीडेंस और उस फिजा के साथ जीते और मरने की खाहिं पैदा होती थी। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में देखने में आया कि जो भी दंगे हुए वे एक दिन या दो दिन, हफते या दो हफते नहीं, बल्कि महीनों और सालों चले। इस की वजह के पीछे हमें जाना पड़ेगा कि आखिर ये दंगे, चाहे काम्रेस की रिजीम में या पिछले तीन सालों की हुकूमत के रिजीम में हुए, इन्हें अर्थे तक क्यों चलें। तकरीबन अलीगढ़ का दंगा तो एक साल तक चला, इस के पीछे क्या वजह थी ? मुझे

किसी का डर नहीं है, मैं आप से [निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि जब सत्ता उन लोगों के हाथों में आती है जो दिल और दिमाग से सोचते हैं कि थोड़े दिनों के लिये किसी के जज़बात को खोल कर, उभार कर सियासी मतलब हल कर लें, उन लोगों ने इसी तरह की कोशिश की। पिछले तीन सालों में जो सरकार थी उसको अच्छी तरह से मालूम था कि आवाम को हम रोक नहीं सकते, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार में आने से रोक नहीं सकते, उन्होंने यह सोच लिया था, जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ लाखों लोग जेल में भरे गये थे, उस वक्त ऐसे हाथ में ताकत थी जिस को तशहूद पर यकीन था, जिस को वायलेंस पर मुकम्मिल भरोसा था, जिसको दो क्रीमी नज़रिये पर पूरा विश्वास था और उनकी पूरी पालिसी उस पर चलती थी। उस वक्त उन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता थी, सेन्टर से लेकर नीचे तक जिन्होंने हमेशा साम्प्रदायिकता की बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की और उनको जहां-जहां मौका मिला तीन साल में इसी प्रकार के काम किये, लेकिन उन तीन सालों में इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की कि आवाम की समस्याओं को हल करें। तीन सालों के अन्दर उन्होंने किसी भी नैशनल ईशु की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया और जिन हालात में मुल्क की बागड़ोर सम्भाली, उसको तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जाने के बजाय, तनज्जुली के रास्ते पर ले गये। इसकी वजह यह नहीं थी कि उनके अन्दर काबिल लोगों की कमी थी, उनमें बहुत से योग्य लोग थे, जिनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का भी तजुर्बा था, लेकिन उनके अन्दर एक ऐसी पार्टी थी, जिस का एक अपना केडर था, पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स थी और उसने हर जगह अपने मोहरे फिट किये। उनका मक्कसद यही था कि जब भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार आये, ये लोग उनके खिलाफ सिर उठा सकें और ऐसा ही हुआ—बब यहां पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सेक्युलर सरकार आई, इन मोहरों ने सिर उठाना शुरू कर दिया। आप देख रहे हैं—चाहे

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किंदवई]

बिहार हो, आसाम हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, हर जगह वे मोहरें सिर उठा रहे हैं। कहीं नासिक के आंदोलन के लिये, रहीं आसाम जैसे आन्दोलन के लिये, कहीं उत्तर प्रदेश के, मुरादाबाद या अलीगढ़ के कम्यूनल झगड़ों में या बिहार के भागलपुर में जो काण्ड हुआ—ये सब आपके सामने हैं। ये मामले सियासी मामले नहीं हैं, किसी एक पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। जैसा अभी इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कहा—महात्मा गांधी की शहादत इसी चीज़ को ले कर हुई।

नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन में आज जो पर्सनैलिटीज़ इन्वाल्ड हैं—आप जानते हैं हम सब अकलीयतों के बीच में जाते हैं, उनसे बात करते हैं। लेकिन मौलाना आज़ाद जैसी शस्त्रस्थत ने जिस तरह से 1947 के बाद अकलियतों में एक नया जोश पैदा किया, एक नया बलवला उस जमाने में पैदा किया और यहीं दिल्ली की जामा मस्जिद से आहवान किया था, उन बिखरी अकलियतों को इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की थी और उनके साथ नेहरू की का प्यार उनको मिला, महात्मा गांधी अपनी खुली छाती से हर एक को अपने सीने से लगाने के लिये मौजूद थे, उस किंजा ने अकलियतों के अन्दर एक कान्कीडेस पैदा किया और वह कान्कीडेस तीस सालों तक बढ़ता रहा, दंगों की तादाद घटती गई। तीन-चार साल पहले जो इस किस्म के दंगे कम हुए थे, मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहती क्योंकि वक्त बहुत कम है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि 1975-76 तक जिन दंगों की तादाद में कमी हुई थी, उसके बाद उन का ट्रेण्ड बढ़ना शुरू हो गया और आज जो हालत है उसको हम देख रहे हैं।

यह नेशनल ईशू है जिस पर हमें सियासत के ऊपर उठ कर सोचना चाहिये हमारी जम्हूरियत का तकाज़ा है कि हम एक दूसरे के खालात को समझें और सोचें। हममें सहन-

शक्ति पैदा हो, जिस की आज कमी होती जा रही है। अगर ये दंगे-फिसाद होते गये तो इस 60 करोड़ के मुल्क में जो बिखराव की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उससे यह महात्मा गांधी और नेहरू के खात्रों का मुल्क जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। इस लिये मैं दरख्त अस्त करूँगी कि यह मसला ऐसा है जिसमें सियासत से ऊपर उठकर, पार्टी से ऊपर उठकर सोचना चाहिये।

मैं अपने अपोजीशन के साथियों से पूछना चाहती हूँ—इतने दंगे-फिसाद हुए, उन्होंने इनको रोकने के लिये हमारी सरकार को क्या कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेशन दीं, क्या मदद दी? बजाय इसके कि वे हमारी मदद करते, उन्होंने आग भड़काने में मदद दी—यही मैं कह सकती हूँ और देख रही हूँ। इस चीज़ में रयूमर्ज़ का बहुत मड़ा मुनज्जम हाथ रहा है। विस्परिंग-कैम्पेन के जरिये ही इन्होंने उस वक्त हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी को हटाया था और आज भी उसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। आज ऐसा कोई भी मजहब नहीं है जो कम्यूनल दंगों, फिरकेदाराना फिसादात की इजाजत देता हो। जो फिरकेदाराना जहनियत रखते हैं, वे किसी मजहब से ताल्लुक नहीं रखते हैं। उनका मजहब इस जहनियत को पैदा करना होता है, उनका दीन होता है जूल्म करना और ईमान होता है मजहूलम का साथ न देकर जालिम का साथ देना। हर धर्म में ऐसे लोग होते हैं।

मुरादाबाद में जो कुछ हुआ, वह बड़े अफसोस की बात है और वह भी ईद के दिन, जिस ने लोगों के दिलों को दहला कर रख दिया। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ—आज अगर इस मुल्क की सलामत रखना है, मजहूती को कायम रखना है, एकता को कायम रखना है तो जैसा इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कहा है—तीसरे नम्बर पर हमारे मुल्क की माइनरिटीज़

गिनी जाती हैं, 10 करोड़ के करीब या उस से ज्यादा उन की संख्या है, आज उन के दिल में जो डर और भय पैदा किया जा रहा है बराबर कि वे दूसरे नम्बर के शहरी हैं, इस तरह की भावनाओं को उन के दिल से निकालना पड़ेगा । श्री जेठमलानी जी ने ठीक कहा है कि देखना यह चाहिए कि इस का फ़ायदा किस को होता है । इसका जवाब हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने दे दिया है लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगी कि अपने गरेवान में ज्ञांक कर देखिये जेठमलानी जी कि ऐसे दर्गेफसाद कराने में किस पार्टी को फायदा होता है ।

आज की इस बहस में बहुत से हमारे साथियों ने हिस्सा लिया है और उन्होंने बहुत से सुझाव भी दिये हैं और मैं भी दो तीन सुझाव दे कर बैठ जाऊँगी ।

पी० ए० सी० के रोल के बारे में कहा गया । सही बात है कि सब ने यह माना है कि चन्द लोग ऐसे उस में हैं, जिन्होंने ऐसी हरकतें की हैं । मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगी कि आज इस में गहराई से जाने की जरूरत है कि पी० ए० सी० का जो ढांचा है, वह कैसा हो । मुरादाबाद, जमसेदपुर और भागलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस से जो सारी चीजें निकल रही हैं, वे पुलिस से जुड़ रही हैं । पी० ए० सी० का ढांचा क्या है । उस का जो कम्पनी कमाडेंट होता है, उस का ओहदा क्या है, उस की तन्जवाह क्या है और वह कहां रहता है, इन सारी चीजों को देखना होगा । मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकती हूँ कि आज अगर किसी को कोई सजा देनी होती है, तो उस को पी० ए० सी० में भेज दिया जाता है इन सब चीजों की डीप इंकवायरी करनी

पड़ेगी । पुलिस फोर्सेज और आर्ड फोर्सेज में हमारे मुल्क में रहने वाला हर कम्युनिटी का फैथ रहना चाहिए और अगर यह फैथ नहीं रहता है, तो यह हमारे लिए सब से खतरनाक दिन होगा । किसी भी कम्युनिटी का फैथ इन फोर्सेज से हटना नहीं चाहिए । आज हम ने इसके लिए पूरी कोशिश की है और हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने तो इस्तीफ़ा भी दे दिया था और जब श्रीमती गांधी ने 15 अगस्त को झंडा फहराया तो वहां लालकिले की तारीखी फ़सील से सब से ज्यादा मुरादाबाद का तजकिरा किया । यह बात सही है कि इसके लिए जितना अफ़सोस और दुःख होना चाहिए, उसका इजहार किया गया लेकिन हमारा और आपका यह फ़र्ज़ है कि हम सब बैठ कर इन तमाम चीजों को देखें ।

पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग की जो बात है, उस के बारे में मैं कई बार कह चुकी हूँ कि हमारी पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग वही है जो ट्रिटिश पीरियड में थी । आज भी वही हो रहा है । अंग्रेज बहादुर तो पुलिस को यह सिखाते थे कि कितना अवाम से दूर रहो लेकिन आज हमारी सरकार है और हमारा आजाद मुल्क है । हमारे अपने भाई-बहन पुलिस फोर्स, आर्ड फोर्सेज और पी.ए.सी. आदि तमाम चीजों में हैं । तो हमें उन की ट्रेनिंग अपने मुल्क के हिसाब से और अपनी अवाम की जहनियत को देखते हुए बनानी पड़ेगी ताकि उन के ऊपर हर एक का एतमाद रहे और हर एक के लिए उन के दिल में मुहब्बत रहे । यहां पर नेशनल इनटेंशन की बात कही जाती है यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि नेशनल इनटेंशन कौसिल फिर से रिवाइव हुई है और उस में बहुत काविल लोग मेम्बर हैं जोकि बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं लेकिन सिर्फ़ नेशनल इन-टेंशन के लिए भाषण देने या सरमन

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किंदवडी]

देने से कुछ नहीं होता है। हमें अपने दिल के अन्दर सांक कर देखना होगा। गांधी जी की बात यहां पर लोग करते हैं। गांधी जी और उस के साथियों ने जो यह मूवमेंट शुरू किया था तो उस को अपने अन्दर समेट लिया था और उन नीतियों को, उन तमाम उस्तुलों को और उन तमाम सिद्धांतों को ले कर वे चले थे। आज बहुत से पुराने लोग यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। उन को पता होगा कि सन 1947 के बाद गांधी जी ने मरण ब्रत रखा था कि जब तक तमाम मस्तिष्क खाली नहीं होंगी और जब तक उन की रिपेयर नान-मुस्लिम नहीं करायेगे, मैं अपना ब्रत नहीं तोड़ूगा और जब देश के बड़े बड़े मुस्लिम नेताओं ने जमा हो कर उन को यह यकीन दिलाया कि यह चन्दा दूसरे लोगों ने जमा किया है, तब जा कर उन्होंने अपना ब्रत तोड़ा। तो आज जरूरत उसी भावना की है। उसी भावना की शुरू करना होगा और उन सिद्धांतों, उन उस्तुलों को अपनी जिन्वती से स्थान देना होगा। इस मुन्क में फिर से वही चीज शुरू करनी होगी।

आज भी आप गांवों में जाइए, तो वहां यह शिकायत आप को इतनी नहीं मिलती लेकिन जैसे जैसे शहरों की तरफ, कस्बों की तरफ विद्यि, यहां पर रहने वाले लोग, भड़काने वाले लोग और दूसरी फोसेंज बड़ी तेजी से इस काम में लगी रहती हैं। इन तमाम चीजों को हमें देखना है और जिन के ऊपर ज्यादती हुई है और खास तौर से मैं मुरादाबाद के बारे में कहूंगी कि यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर बहुत से बेगुनाह लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि यह देखें कि जब तक ऐसे लोगों का रिकार्ड क्रिमिनल न हो, तब तक उन को जेल में बन्द करने की बात न करें और

उन को छोड़ने की बात करे और जितना उन का नुकसान हुआ है, उस को पूरा करें। हमारी सरकार ने बहुत मदद की है लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगी कि ऐसे लोगों को जितनी मदद की जरूरत है, देनी चाहिए और इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से देखना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि मुरादाबाद में जो फसाद हुआ है, वह खास कर ऐसे वक्त में हुआ है जबकि इन चार, पांच महीनों के पीरियड में मुरादाबाद कम से कम एक अरब रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कमाता था यह वहां के लिए एक पीक आवर का भोका है। वहां के माल के लिए एक्सपोर्ट के आर्डर मिलते हैं। इसका भी उन्हें नुकसान हो रहा है। जैसा हमारे दंडवते जी ने कहा कि इकोनोमिक कंडीशन भी खराब होने से ऐसी बातें हो जाया करती हैं। यह ठीक है। इसका भी ऐसी बातों में बहुत बड़ा हाय होता है।

माइनोरिटीज के लिए जो भाषण यहां हुए उनको मैंने सुना। अगर उन भाषणों को वहां जा कर लोगों को बताएं और उन पर वहां अमल करें और अपनी पार्टी में भी उन उस्तुलों पर अमल करें तभी देश में अमन-चैन रह सकता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सभी पार्टी के लोग ऐसा करेंगे।

इतना कहते हुए मैं आपका शुक्रिया द्वादा करती हूं।

श्री असफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस मोजू पर यहां हम लोग बहस और चर्चा कर रहे हैं, और इस मोजू को जिस तरह से उठाया गया है, उस पर इस तरफ के भी हमारे साथियों ने अपने अपने रुयालों के इजहार किया। जिन लोगों ने भी अपना इहारे रुयाल किया उस से इस बात का सबूत

सिलदा है कि हम लोग जो पालियामेंट के अन्दर, एवान के अन्दर बैठे हैं, वे मौके की नजाकत को समझते हैं।

मुरादाबाद में जो कुछ हुआ, उस पर आज यह बहस मूरु हुई। यह बात बहुत पहले होनी चाहिए थी। बेहतर तो यह होता कि जब यह सेसेन शुरू हुआ था तभी इस मौके की अहंकियत और घटना की अभियत को देखते खुद सरकार की तरफ से एक बयान आता और उस बयान दे वाद और प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद इस मौजू पर वहस होती। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

किसी भी तरीके से आज यह मौजू यहां लाया गया, उसको लाने के लिए हम शुक्रजार हैं। मुरादाबाद में, इलाहाबाद में, अलीगढ़ या दिल्ली में क्या हुआ मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाऊँगा। मैं आपका ध्यान उस बात को तरफ ज़हर ले जाना चाहूँगा जिससे यह हालत पैदा हुए। फिरके-वाराना फसाद ७७ से पहले भी हुए। जनता पार्टी का शासन आने के बाद भी ये हुए। लेकिन उन फसादात और इसमें एक खास फर्क है जिसकी वहज से इसको फिरके-वाराना नहीं कहा जा रहा है। यहां तो सीधे-साडे तौर पर, एक तरह से पुलिस की तरफ से अकलियतों पर एक जुल्म ढाया गया। इद के दिन नमाज के लिए इकट्ठा हुए लोगों के साथ जिस बरबरियत के साथ सलूक किया गया, उसकी मिसाल तवारीख नें नहीं मिलती। जिस तरह से ब्लेक हॉल का मामला तवारीख में लिखा जाएगा, जिस तरह से जलियावाला बाग को नहीं भुलाया जा सकेगा उसी तरह से मुरादाबाद में भी जो कुछ इद के दिन हुआ उसे भी नहीं भुलाया जा सकता है।

मैं इस पसेमंजर के बारे में आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि मई और जूनमें

जब चुनाव हुए, असेम्बली के चुनाव हुए और उसके चुनाव के बाद जो सरकारें बनीं, और उस से पहले जिस तरह से टिकटों के बटवारे हुए, किन-किन लोगों को टिकट दिये गये और कैसे-कैसे लोग चुन कर आये वह एक अलग सवाल है लेकिन जो सरकार बनी उस सरकार का यह फैसला हुआ कि पुलिस से एन्काउंटर हो। यह फैसला जाती फैसला था या किस का फैसला था यह मैं नहीं जानता। इसको सरकार के लोग जानते होंगे। लेकिन एन्काउंटर के फैसले का यह नतीजा हुआ कि बिहार में जो कैदी बनाये गये थे उनकी आंखें फोड़ दी गईं। उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों को पकड़ के ले जाया गया। और उन लोगों हो पकड़कर ले जाकर के मारा या और मारने के बाद यह कहा गया कि ये तो डकैत हैं, चोर हैं, जालिम हैं। मैं उसका रिश्ता इससे जोड़ता हूँ। मुरादाबाद में लोगों को मालूम होया कि एक ऐसे आदमी को पकड़ा गया जिसकी चाय की दुकान थी और उसको ले जाके हवालात में बंद किया गया, हवालात में उसकी मौत हो गई। वहां के अवाम ने उसके खिलाफ मूजाहिरा किया, जनाजे में ५-७ हजार लोग शामिल हो गए। जनाजे में ५-७ हजार लोगों का शामिल होना मौजूदा हुक्मरान, पुलिस के लोगों, एम्जीक्यूटिव आफीसर्स को पसंद नहीं आया मैं इसलिए इस बात को कह रहा हूँ कि ये तब्दीली फिरके-वाराना दंगों में नया तरीका एन्काउंटर का है, उसका नतीजा था मुरादाबाद में, भागलपुर में, अलीगढ़ में, लेकिन ये फिरके-वाराना फसाद नहीं थे, यह तरीका बदला गया था और बदला इसलिए गया था मेरी समझ से कि इलेक्शन का तरीका बदल गया था। अब इलेक्शन में हुक्मरान पार्टी को बोट के लिए अपनी पालिसी के, अपने लीडर के कारनामों से ज्यादा ज़रूरत पुलिस की

[श्री असफाक हुसैन]

मदद की थी और उसी पुलिस की मदद के नतीजे में हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि पुलिस की कार्यवाही जो हो रही थी और पुलिस को इतना बेलगाम हमने कर दिया था कि हम मजबूर हो गए पुलिस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने से हक्कमत कंप्रेस की नहीं रह गई । मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हक्कमत रद्द गई है पुलिस की । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहूंगा कि हक्कमत जो लोग कर रहे हैं उनको समझना चाहिए कि किस तरह से इन फिरकावराना फसादों को रोका जाए ।

19-00 hrs.

मैं वजीरे दाखला जैल सिंह को मुदारकवाद दंगा कि वे गए और मुरादाबाद में जल्दी गए, मगर यहां उनका बयान काबिले मुजम्मत है । मुरादाबाद जाने के बाद यह शुरू हो गया कि बड़ी भारी गम्भीर साजिश मुरादाबाद में है और वहीं से साजिश का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ । और इसी साजिश में तमाम लोगों का जिक्र किया गया, तमाम नेताओं का जिक्र किया गया, सियासी रहनुमाओं की बात कही गई । यह कहा गया कि अरब मुमालिक से इमदाद आ रही है इसलिए ऐसा हो रहा है, लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि उन अरब मुमालिक से, जिनसे रिष्टा इस्तवार करने में, जिनसे दोस्ती कायम करने में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, महात्मा गांधी ने खास नवज्ञों दी थी, जिसकी बजह से वह रिष्टा कायम हुआ था, उस रिष्टे को खराब करने मैं हमन, आपने, सबने मिलकर के ऐसा काम किया जिसकी बजह से अरब मुमालिक के एक सफीर को बयान देना पड़ा कि इसमें हमारा कोई हाथ नहीं है । हम अपने दोस्तों से दोस्ती बढ़ाने के बजाए उनको दुश्मन बनाने की तरफ लग गए । तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

जैसा कि हमारे भाई मुशीर अहमद साहन ने, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से, सुखाड़िया जी न बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं, उनकी तफसील में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसी कमेटी तश्कील की जाए पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों की जो जाकर के इस सारे मामले को देखे जो कुम्भरावार हो उनको सजा दे । वाकई यह मामला पार्टी से ऊपर की सतह का है । इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी मांग करूंगा कि यह मामला मिर्फ मुरादाबाद तक महदूद न रखिए मुरादाबाद के लिए आपन जज मुकर्रर कर दिया है, जिला जज मुकर्रर कर दिया है, लेकिन यह मामला इलाहाबाद का है, अलीगढ़ का है, दिल्ली का है । इसलिये मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के जरिये, इसकी इन्कावायरी भारत सरकार खुद कराये, हक्कमत उत्तर प्रदेश पर न छोड़े । हक्कमत उत्तर प्रदेश का क्या भरोसा है, उसके मुख्य मंत्री कभी तो कहते हैं कि मैं इस्तीफा दे रहा हूं, क्योंकि मेरा सिर शर्म से झुका हुआ है । कभी कहते हैं कि मुझे पता चल गया है कि किस ने झगड़ा किया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनको पता चल गया तो इन्कावायरी क्यों करवा रहे हैं ? अगर पता है, तो उसको गिरफ्तार करिये, वरना आपकी जिम्मेदारी भी उतनी ही है, जितनी ओरों पर है । (व्यवधान) सदन के सदस्य खत्म हो जायें, इधर के या उधर के इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन जिसका चेहरा भी काला है, वह सामने आना चाहिये ।

मैं अपने भाई हारिक मौहम्मद खां से उम्मीद करता था कि जिस तरह वह जनता पार्टी की मिनिस्ट्री को छोड़कर, शासक दल को छोड़कर द्वासरी पार्टी में शामिल हुए थे, उसी तरह आज भी करते, आज भी मौका ऐसा ही था । उन्होंने जो पुलिस के हौसले की बुलन्दी

की बात कही है, तो पुलिस का हौसला तो जहर बुलन्द किया जाये, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अगर मुल्क का हौसला बुलन्द नहीं रहेगा, मुल्क के अवाम का हौसला बुलन्द नहीं रहेगा तो इस मुल्क का क्या होगा ?

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और उसमें सब को उसी कठहरे में रखना चाहता हूं। यह सवाल जिसमें हजारों आदमी मारे गये, जिसमें जुल्म हुए, एक जगह नहीं सैकड़ों-हजारों जगह रेप की घटनाएं हुई (शब्दान्त) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेप की घटना पर तमाम मूवमेंट चलाये गये, उसी के साथ साथ जब एक व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी हुई, एक पार्टी की गिरफ्तारी हुई, लाखों लोग जेल में गये ... (शब्दान्त)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has been given only four minutes. You have already taken 10 minutes. Everybody should be given a chance to speak. You do not want other members to speak. I am going to call the next speaker. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra.

श्रोत्र अग्रकांक हुसेन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। क्या बजह है कि जब हजारों लोगों पर इस तरह के जुल्म हुए, कांग्रेस आई की तरफ से किसने मूवमेंट चलाया ?

श्रोत्र राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्र-गुजार हूं कि इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विषय पर हमको भी आपने अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये कहा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the members from the Ruling Party take only five minutes, then the list can be completed. Therefore, I would

request that every one shall take only five minutes including you, Mr. Mishra. We have extended the time of the House only upto eight o'clock.

श्रोत्र राम नगीना मिश्र : मान्यवर, यह ऐसा मसला है, इस पर पहले भी हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय ने निवेदन किया कि इस पर ऐसे ही विचार किया जाये, ऐसे ही सुझाव दिये जायें, जिससे भविष्य में हमारे देश में साम्रादायिक दंगे न हों ।

हमें याद है, इसके पूर्व जब यह देश गुलाम था तो इस साम्रादायिक तनाव को लेकर इस देश के 2 टुकड़े हुए, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बना । पाकिस्तान एक धर्म के आधार पर बना और हमारे देश के रहनुमाओं ने इस देश को धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य बनाया । विश्व में कहीं ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी जैसी हमारे मुल्क में है । इस देश में कई भाषाएं हैं, कई जाति के लोग हैं और लगभग सभी धर्म इस देश में हैं । शायद ही विश्व का कोई ऐसा धर्म हो, जिस के लोग इस देश में न हों । हर आदमी, को छूट है कि वह मंदिर, मस्जिद, गिरजा जैन मंदिर, बौद्ध मंदिर कहीं जाये, कहीं कोई हकावट नहीं । आज जो विरोधी लोग छीटाकाशी करते हैं, वह पाकिस्तान में या किसी और देश में ऐसा सबूत बता दें जैसा कि हमारे यहां है । हमारे यहां इस देश में माइनोरिटी के आदमी को ऊंचे से ऊंचे राष्ट्रपति के पद पर रखा गया है । यहां आये दिन झगड़े क्यों होते हैं ? हमारे देश के रहनुमाओं ने आपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, हमारे भी कुछ विचार हैं । जहां पर भी साम्रादायिक दंगे हुए हैं, वहां पर कोई हिन्दू या मुसलमान लखपति नहीं मारा गया है । कहीं नहीं, जो हुक्मत में है, वह दंगा क्यों करायेगा ? वह तो सदा यह कोशिश करेगा कि हमारे राज्य में अमनो-अमान

है और इसका सुबूत काश्मीर भी है।

रहे, माइनरिटी के लोग हमें आहर हैं, हम पर पूर्ण विश्वास करें। अगर कोई इसके विपरीत हरकत करता है, तो वही करेगा, जो शासन की कुर्सी पर नहीं है।

अभी-अभी मुरादावाद के एम०पी० साहब ने कहा कि वहां पर बाहर से कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्व इकट्ठे हुए थे और उन्होंने पुलिस पर हमला किया। यह भी कहा गया है—और यह सत्य है—कि जो मुसलमान अपने छोटे-छोटे मासूम बच्चों और अपने परिवार को ले कर नमाज पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, वे अगड़ा करने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। लेकिन वहां कुछ अबांछनीय तत्व इकट्ठे हुए थे। इसमें कोई रहस्य अवश्य है। जान बूझ कर यह कांड किया गया है कि जब हजारों लाखों मुसलमान अपने परिवार के साथ नमाज पढ़ने के लिए जाएं, तो उन्हें भड़का कर अगड़ा करा दिय जाये, जिससे यह प्रचार किया जा सके कि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम वंश हो गया है।

हमारे विरोधी भी यह महसूस करेंगे कि गत चुनावों में मुसलमान और हरिजन वर्गों ने खास तौर से कांग्रेस का साथ दिया। क्या कारण है कि जितने भी दंगे हुए हैं, वे इस बात में समान थे कि हर जगह उन्हें मुसलमान और हरिजन भाइयों के साथ सम्बन्धित दिखाया गया? हर जगह पुलिस पर पत्थर फेंके गये और गोली चलाई गई। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह एक पड़यंत्र है, चाहे वह विदेशी पड़यंत्र हो और चाहे विरोधी दलों के कुछ राजनीति करने वालों का। हर एक साम्प्रदायिक दंगे में पुलिस पर क्यों बार किया गया? —इस लिए कि समूचे देश में, और खासकर मुस्लिम वर्ल्ड में, यह दिखाया जा सके कि भारतवर्ष में पुलिस माइनरिटी पर अत्याचार कर रही है। यह एक साजिश

अभी जगजीवन बाबू ने भी भाषण दिया। मैं बड़े अवब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हम इस सदन में साम्प्रदायिक आग को बुझाने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन जातियों के बीच आग लगाने का काम जगजीवन बाबू जैसे आदमी ने किया है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों पर जितने भी अत्याचार हुए हैं, क्या उनमें कहीं भी ज्ञाहण या ठाकुर का नाम आवा है। जो लोग बैकवड़ कहलाते हैं, उनमें और हरिजनों में ही अगड़े हुए हैं। मैं उन लोगों को बैलेंज करता हूं कि अगर उनके पास इसके विपरीत कोई सुबूत हो, तो बतायें। जगजीवन बाबू की लीडरी केवल जाति के नाम पर बनी हुई है। इसी लिए वह जाति का नाम ले कर उसको बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही गोरख है कि उसके सब नेता उन्हें जगजीवन बाबू कहते हैं। उन जैसे नेता को वह नांछन भी न लगाना चाहिए।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जहां भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हों, वहां के हिन्दू तथा मुसलमान धनपतियों और लखपतियों से सारा जुर्माना वसूल किया जाये। धनी लोग हर एक वर्ग की जाति के नाम पर भड़काते हैं। अपनी तरफ कर के आप ठाकुर बने रहते हैं और लखपति बने रहते हैं। यह एलान कर दिया जाये कि जिस क्षेत्र में दंगे होये वहां के जितने धनी लोग हैं उन से उस की क्षतिपूर्ति टैक्स के रूप में या मुआवजे के रूप में वसूल की जायेगी। अगर ऐसा एलान कर दिया जाये तो बहुत से दंगे कम हो जाएंगे।

जहां तक भी ए सी और पुलिस का सवाल है यह तो मैं अदब से कहूंगा,

यह बात सच है कि पी ए सी या पुलिस में इके-दुके ऐसे होंगे। हजारों की भीड़ जा रही है अगर दो ईंट फंक देते हैं तो अगड़ा हो जाता है। किन्तु, हम ने आज अखबार में देखा, बिहार के मसले को ले कर जहां कैदियों को अन्धा किया गया और उनके साथ अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया गया, यहां सदन में रोष व्यक्त किया गया, किन्तु आज वही अखबार में हम ने देखा कि बिहार की पुलिस ने चैलेज किया है कि अगर पुलिस वालों पर कोई जुल्म ढाया गया तो हम बगावत करेंगे, सत्याग्रह करेंगे। यह देश के लिए, समाज के लिए अच्छा रास्ता नहीं है। अगर ऐसी हरकत पुलिस करती है तो मैं अदब से अपने पूह मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस का दमन होना चाहिए। अगर दमन नहीं हुआ तो भविष्य हमारा अन्धकार में रहेगा।

एक चीज और कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। अभी अखबारों से और बयानों में साबित हुआ कि इस देश में 52 हजार पाकिस्तान के जासूस हैं। अगर यह बात क्षूट हो तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर मच हो तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि इस देश में जो अपना खुफिया विभाग है वह निहायत कमजोर है, उस को सबल किया जाना चाहिए। जिस राष्ट्र का खुफिया विभाग कमजोर होगा वह बहुत गलतियां करेगा, वह सफल नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए खुफिया विभाग को मजबूत किया जाए जिस से कि पता चले कि कहां कौन सी हरकत हो रही है।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे सारे विरोधी दल के लोग और दुर्कूमत पक्ष के लोग, हमारे देश के शीर्षस्थ नेता एक जगह बैठ कर ऐसा

नियम बनाएं जिस से कि भविष्य में इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे न हो सकें।

धी जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : (धांवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहली बात तो यह कहूँगा कि जो मुरादाबाद, इलाहाबाद और अलीगढ़ में घटनाएं हुईं वह कम्यूनल रायट्स नहीं थे। पुलिस और पी ए सी ने वहां पर जो ज्यादती की है उस के बाद अपने ऐब और गलतियों को छिपाने के लिए, अत्याचारों को छिपाने के लिए उन्होंने उस को कम्यूनल रायट का नाम दिया है। जो कुछ किया है वहां पी ए सी और पुलिस ने किया है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? आज हिन्दुस्तान में माइनरिटीज और यहां के मुसलमान खास तौर से बहुत ज्यादा शक की हालत में रह रहे हैं। जो हालात हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों हजार साल से हिन्दुस्तान के बैकवर्ड, शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के और यहां के शूद्रों के की हालात हुए हैं वही हालात इस देश में पिछले तीस पैंतीस साल से हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के साथ भी होते जा रहे हैं। मैं तो बहुत खुले शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान पहले नम्बर का शहरी नहीं माना जाता, वह दूसरे नम्बर का शहरी हो गया। उस की हालत भी हिन्दुस्तान के शूद्रों की तरह होती जा रही है और अगर उस को मौका नहीं मिला तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि उसी सूची में उस को आना पड़ेगा और यहां के मुसलमानों को रिजर्वेशन की मांग करनी पड़ेगी। जिस कौम की जबान खत्म कर दी जाये उस कौम का अदब खत्म हो जाता है, तहजीब खत्म हो जाती है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sudra is fourth class citizen, not second class citizen. You know Vedas? I know Sanskrit.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिस कौम की जबान खत्म हो जाती है उस का अदब और लिटरेचर खत्म हो जाता है । जिस कौम का अदब और लिटरेचर खत्म हो जाता है उस कौम का कल्चर, उस को लहजीब खत्म हो जाती है, उस की संस्कृति मिट जाती है । जिस का कल्चर खत्म होने की बात आती है, वह धर्म या मजहब या रेलीजन जो है वह भी खतरे की तरफ चला जाता है । आज हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के साथ विलकुल वहीं हो रहा है । उन की जबान, उन के जो तालीमी इदारे हैं, जो उन के इंस्टीच्यूशंस हैं उन के साथ जो खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों में वह शक पैदा कर रहा है । उर्दू इलाकाई जबान है उस को कांस्टीच्यूशन में दर्जा दिया गया है । लेकिन आज तक हम ने उर्दू की वह मौका नहीं दिया । आज भी मुसलमान को हम शक की निगाह से अगर देखते रहे तो उस का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होने वाला है । हिन्दू और मुसलमान के नाम से पहले दंगे होते थे अब पुलिस और पी ए सी इसको करती है । जो कुछ भी तुम ने किया है वह एक शर्म की चीज है । बड़े गवं से आप कह मङ्कते हैं कि हमें लोगों ने 1980 में चुन कर भेजा है । लेकिन आने वाले 1981 के शुरू में ही आप की हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है कि उस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को भी सीधे चुनाव से ला पाते । हिम्मत वहीं पड़ी, पिछले दरवाजे से ले आए हैं । चुनाव कराने की हिम्मत नहीं पा रहे हैं । आज नक्शा बदल गया है, तौर तरीका बदल गया है । यहां पर यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपके ही माननीय सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो मन मारे हुए बैठे हैं, जो हमसे कहते हैं कि क्या कुछ हो रहा है । अगर इस

देश में आप को सारा तरीका रोकना है तो सबसे पहले पुलिस और पी ए सी को रोकना पड़ेगा जोकि यहां की औरतों के साथ, बैकवर्ड और शेड्यू ड कास्ट्स के साथ, यहां के हरिजन आदिवासियों के साथ, यहां की माझनारिटीज और मुसलमानों के साथ बदसलूकी करते हैं । यह दंगे नहीं होते हैं बल्कि पी ए सी को लुटाई का मौका मिलता है । यह नौजवान लड़कों को गोली से मार करके, उनके हाथ पैर तोड़ करके उनके घरों में घुसकर उनकी इज्जत से खेलते हैं । अगर आप जांच करवायें तो बहुत से पी ए सी के लोग ऐसे मिलेंगे जिन्होंने अपने घरों में शादी करने तक के खर्चे और जेवरात मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़ और इलाहाबाद से लूट कर ले गए हैं । एक बच्चे ने अगर एक कंकड़ी इलाहाबाद में मार दी तो पी ए सी ने उसको पकड़ कर 14, 16 और 18 साल के मुसलमान लड़कों को गोली से उड़ा दिया । इलाहाबाद में उन जगहों पर गोली मारी गई जहां मुसलमान आबादी थी । वहां हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं था, अगर कोई मुसलमान अपने छोटे से बच्चे के लिए दूध लाने के लिए अपने पड़ोसी के घर जा रहा था तो पुलिस और पी ए सी के लोगों ने उसको गोली से मार दिया । इसी तरह से एक 14-15 साल का लड़का अपने घर से निकल रहा था उसको इलाहाबाद में गोली से मार दिया गया । इसी तरह से क्या अलीगढ़ में हुआ और क्या मुरादाबाद में हुआ ? इसलिए आप पी ए सी और पुलिस का तरीका बदल दीजिए और उर्दू को उसका दर्जा दीजिए । आप मजाक मत करिये कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल ला रहे हैं आप कब तक मरहम लगायेंगे, क्यों नहीं लाते, क्यों नहीं पास करने हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के जजबात के

साथ क्यों खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है ? इसी तरह से आपने आज तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को, धोखा दिया, आज तक रिजर्वेशन नहीं दे पाए । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15-16 में प्राविज्ञन है लेकिन काका कालेकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी आपने रही की टोकरी में डाल दिया । आज तक सरकारी नीकरियों में उनको मोका नहीं दिया । सोशली एजूकेशनली बैकवर्ड लोगों को भी एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड कह कर, उनकी बैकवर्डनेस की डेफनीशन को बदल कर यहां के करोड़ों लोगों को आप बैकवर्ड रखना चाहते हैं । याद रखिए, यह बैकवर्ड, वह शेष्यू ड कास्ट, यह अक्सिलयत के लोग, यह सिख, ईसाई, पारसी और मुसलमान—वह सारे लोग इकट्ठे होकर राभास्वामी नायकर, डा० भीमराव अम्बेदकर और महात्मा गांधी का सड़ा लेकर एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बनायेंगे और उस हिन्दुस्तान का एक नया नक्शा होगा । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jallundur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question of communal tension and rioting is as complicated as it is fraught with grave danger to the massive population of India. This is something which can work as a stumbling block not only to our progress but also to the homogeneity of this vast country. We are progressing in a big way and people all around know about that. People all around are jealous of us. International powers have weighed us very well as to whereabout we stand. From every point of view and from any direction we may look at ourselves potentially and actually we are envied big powers. Incidentally, if I may say so, happen what may, our progress is not going to be stopped and we are going to carry it through; the people are going to carry it through. It is most unfortunate that communal tension and rioting have been there. But

when you face a difficult type of battle, then you have to keep yourself cool; you have to be firm yet you should be cool like an iceberg and grapple with the particular problem in an analytical and planned-up type of fashion. I have listened to my friends and I must say that everybody wants to keep India together. On that there is no doubt. Also, everybody condemns communal tension and rioting. That is also a very good sign. But, in pragmatic terms, are we going to do it or not, is the big question. In that context, there are certain factors which have to be brought to the notice of this House and the public at large.

Communal riots have been taking place all along. Once upon a time it used to be the policy of divide and rule. The then ruling government—the British Government used to start pin pricks here and there, engineer communal riots and maximise or minimise them, as it suited their convenience. On that very basis, they created the two-nation theory and the unfortunate result was the partition of the country.

So, we should not forget the fact that the people across in Pakistan are our brethren, our own kith and kin. We should also remember that religion is of no consequence to a human being who lives his life and passes away. Here are Mohammedans, Sikhs, Parsis, Harijans, Hindus and other jathis, who live together peacefully. There is no doubt about it.

We should not also overlook the fact that this country, this beloved country, India has the second largest number of Muslims in the world. Indonesia has the largest number of Muslims, followed by India, Bangladesh being the third and Pakistan fourth. Iran, for instance has only a population of 3.20 crores of Muslims. So, we should realise where we stand.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

I know for certain that our Mohammedan friends are not at all communal. When I was in service, in my Command during the war the Muslims had to fight against Muslims for the sake of the country. Would you believe it that they fought and became martyrs and not one of them retreated? This shows very clearly that they are not communal.

If we look at the chart of communal troubles what we notice is, that of late there has been some exaggeration, because the figures do not show any increase except marginally. If we look at the figures prior to 1977, it was something like 0.29; then it rose to 0.89 in 1978 and then it came to 0.80 per incident. We have to bring down the slight upward trend. For that we have to put our heads together. As many of the speakers have suggested, we have to work together on this as a national issue. so, my appeal to the Government is, as has been recommended by others, that we have to have a co-ordinating type of committee on this particular issue. As and when it is necessary we should get together and kill this evil once and for all. But we have all to be co-operative.

It is unfortunate that other factors also come into play. People have talked about agents from outside. No country is without agents these days. All round the globe you have noticed that countries have been split because of them. Money comes in and it bifurcates a country, whether it is Katanga, Congo or Nigeria. The same *modus operandi* prevails. They are vivisected, but we are not going to be vivisected, but for that, however, we have to guard against collectively, because there are certain other points which apply to all of us.

So many recommendations have been made. It is not for me to add to

them, but I can only mention what I have perceived. Our Prime Minister, our Home Minister and the Home Ministry have been very patient. They have been very steady, they have been handling the whole affairs as best as one can, because to control such a type of incident with a push button is more easily said than done. The work they have done is highly commendable.

The reorganisation of the PAC, for instance, may be made if it is necessary. There is no reason why it cannot be done. There are so many young ex-servicemen who have come out. You may take some of them into the PAC to stiffen their discipline a bit. So, there are certain things that can be done, and there is no reason why things cannot be sorted out across the table with the opposition in a very good atmosphere.

*SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the continuing communal carnage during the three months has made everyone with a conscience shed tears of blood. In the world forum of the United Nations General Assembly, India has to hang her head in shame. The hon. Members who preceded me have referred to these ugly incidents in great detail. I would not take up the time of the House by repeating them again.

The most agonising and equally astounding thing is that these macabre malevolent activities continued even after the Police has taken over the responsibility of restoring law and order. One of the hon. Members gave a graphic narration of the arson and loot indulged in by the Police belonging to the P.A.C. during the curfew period. That may be tolerated as momentary lust for money. What confounds one is that with all the Central Government's Force and with

the State Police Force these communal clashes have continued incessantly during the past four months. This drives one to the doubt that the Central Government has become an impotent and silent spectator of these sinister activities. What is the Police doing? What is the Government doing? What is the B.S.F. doing? What is the Army doing? Are they all benumbed by the brute force of the communalists?

During the curfew hours 600 shops were looted by the P.A.C. personnel. I understand that the looted property was sold in the market by these people and they sent the proceeds through money-order to their families. I demand an in-depth inquiry by the Government in this sordid affair. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we may put up with this also. One can pass over the reprehensible arrest of the relief workers who were helping the victims and their children with milk and other essential commodities. The horrendous thing that is beyond the endurance of anyone is that the hands and legs of these relief workers have been cut off. I would invite you to come with me to the hospital in Moradabad where these belaboured people are being denied even the elementary medical attention. There is no medicine like anti-biotics being given to them. They seem to be fighting a losing battle between life and death. One abhors at the fact that our country can go to this abysmal level of cruelty. I would only appeal that we may forgive whatever has happened so far. But the Government should ensure that such a communal holocaust never happens in future in our country.

The Government announced recently the formation of a crack force for controlling such clashes. It is more than a month now. Have the Government finalised this proposal? If the Government cannot do this, let the work be entrusted to us. We will constitute such a force to protect innocent people. We can have this force from Tamil Nadu where there

is perennial communal peace and amity. This force should comprise of personnel from Tamil Nadu. We assure the Government that we will restore normalcy soon with the help of such a crack force.

As soon as she came to know of the blinding of under-trial prisoners in Bihar, our Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi announced financial assistance of Rs. 15000 to each of the affected families from her Relief Fund. Her compassion should be extended to the victims and the families of victims of communal clashes in Moradabad. She should announce forthwith financial assistance to them from her Relief Fund.

I am reminded of the famous saying in Thiru Koran—false propaganda is worse than murder. I say this because of the dubious role being played by our national papers in this hour of distress and destruction. They know who has been murdered by whom and whose property has been looted by whom. Yet they have no compunction in spreading calumny against the afflicted people. They have to answer their conscience one day and they have to supplicate to their Gods at least once in their life time. They seem to fan the violence with their false propaganda.

I can understand the feeling with which my lawyer friend Shri Ram Jethmalani spoke about R.S.S. actually the things that are happening actually are quite different. In Tamilnadu the RSS drills are going on in the school play-grounds. It has been banned in Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government should direct the State Government of Tamil Nadu to ban the R.S.S. Sakas in the school play-grounds of Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude, I would appeal that an atmosphere of communal harmony should be established soon. The Central Government should render liberal financial assistance to the rehabilitation of victims in communal clashes. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री तारिक अनबर (कठिहार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, अभी काफी देर से जो फसादात मुल्क में हो रहे हैं उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। उनको कैसे रोका जाए, कैसे कम किया जाए, उनके बारे में वहां बहुत सी बातें हुई और बहुत से सुझाव भी आये। इस बात का भी वहां जिक्र हुआ कि ये दंगे, फसाद इस तरह से पहले भी होते थे लेकिन तीन-चार सालों से जो दंगे फसाद हुए हैं उनमें कुछ खास वाक्यात हुए हैं, कुछ ऐसी घटनायें घटी हैं जिनसे हमें सबक सीखना है। पहले जो दंगे या फसाद होते थे वे एक या दो या चार दिनों में सरकार द्वारा कंट्रोल कर लिए जाते थे और फिर से हिन्दू-मुसलमान मिल कर एक अच्छा वातावरण बनाते थे। लेकिन अब जो घटनायें घट रही हैं वे महीनों तक चलती हैं। इस के पीछे क्या कारण हैं, इसको हमें जहर देखना होगा।

डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, हुक्मत को जो सब से बड़ी बात करती है वह यह करती है कि वह यह पता लगाये कि इन दंगों के पीछे क्या कारण हैं। दोनों पक्षों के हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने आर० एस० एस० का नाम लिया। हम भी उनसे अच्छी तरह से सहमत हैं। अगर आप फिरकेवाराना फसादात रोकना चाहते हैं तो बच्चों के जहन में इस तरह की बातों को आपको निकालना होगा। अगर उनके जहन में इस तरह की बातें भरी जाएंगी तो कभी भी फिरकेवाराना फसादात नहीं रुक सकते। इस देश के अन्दर बचपन से ही हिन्दू मुसलमान की भावना भरी जाती है। बचपन में ही कहा जाता है कि तुम हिन्दू हो, तुम को हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना है, मुसलमान और अक्खिलयत के लोग तुम्हारे दुश्मन हैं। इस तरह की दृष्टिंग जब बचपन में दी जाती है और

हिन्दू और हिन्दू राष्ट्र के नाम पर दी जाती है और उनके दिमागों में ऐसी जहरीली बातें भरी जाती हैं तो जिन लोगों में यह भावना भरी होगी, वे चाहे प्राणासन में रहें, राजनीति में रहें या किसी और मैदान में रहें, उनके दिमाग से फिरकापरस्ती नहीं हट सकती। इसलिए आज हमें इस बात को सोचना है और ऐसे कारखानों को बंद करना है जहां यह चीजें वैदा होती हैं, जन्म नेती हैं।

आज हम पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की फीडम की बहुत बात करते हैं, उनकी स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं। आज मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, खास कर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं कि आज इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे अखबारात भी हैं जो इस फिरकेवाराना फसाद को फैलाने में हैं हवा देते हैं। अभी आं साहब ने आरगेनाइजर के बारे में कहा था। मैं आपको 'प्रताप' अखबार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं जो कि दिल्ली से निकलता है। उसका 31-10-80 के इश्यू का जो ऐडीटोरियल है उसमें वह क्या लिखता है। 'प्रताप' ने लिखा है—

“जो मुर्दा हिन्दू थे उन में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग बढ़े हो गए हैं जो यह समझते हैं कि इन्दिरा के राज में उनकी मौत तो आखिर यकीनी है लेकिन जरा मर्दों की नरह तो मरें। इसी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जहां मुसलमानों की 70-70 फीसदी, 80-80 फीसदी आबादी है वहां भी हिन्दू अक्खिलयत जरा हिम्मत दिखा रही है और मुस्लिम गुण्डों का मुकाबला करने लग गई है। मुसलमानों की जूतिया चाटने वाले कांग्रेसी इसे फिरकापरस्ती का नाम देते हैं।”

जहां इस तरह की बातें लिखी जाती हैं तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि उनका क्या असर हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि ऐसे अखबारात पर चाहे वे हिन्दी में निकलते हों, उर्दू में निकलते हों या अंग्रेजी में निकलते हों, उन पर बैन लगाया जाए, उन्हें ऐसा लिखने से रोका जाए। प्रेस की आजादी के नाम पर उन्हें इस प्रकार की इजाजत न दी जाए जिससे कि मुल्क की एकता खतरे में पड़ जाए।

द्विष्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रिया श्रदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे दो शब्द कहने का मौका दिया। दोनों पक्षों की ओर से सब से पहले स्पेशल कोर्ट का सुनाव आया है उसका मैं स्वायत्त करता हूँ। इस तरह की घटनाओं से स्पेशल कोर्ट के जरिए से ही निबटा जा सकता है। कमीशनों से बहुत देरी होती है। इस तरह की स्पेशल कोर्टों को बना कर मुजरिमों को सजा दी जाए जिससे कि ऐसे लोगों को एहसास हो कि उन्हें अब फौरन सजा हो सकती है। चाहे हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, जो भी मुजरिम हैं, गुण्डा एलीमेंट है, वे सब इस बात को महसूस करेंगे। दंगा करने वाले गुण्डे होते हैं, जिनकी न जाति होती है न धर्म होता है, न मजहब होता है, वे तो सिर्फ गुण्डे होते हैं। इनके खिलाफ सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऐसे गुण्डों के खिलाफ, फिरका-परस्त एलीमेंट्स के खिलाफ सरकार को कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी होगी। तभी हमारे बुजुर्गों ने जो सपना देखा था, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, महात्मा गांधी ने और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो सपना देखा है कि ऐसा मुल्क बने जहां हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिक्ख, ईसाई चैन से रह सकें, सभी धर्म के लोगों को

फलने-फूलने का मौका मिले, तभी हम वह सपना साकार कर सकते हैं।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the fag end of this debate, I cannot really take up any important point and develop it. But I would like, on behalf of my Party, to join the other Members and other Parties who have expressed their views in fighting the evil and dark forces of communalism because we feel that these are forces which are to be fought unitedly, continuously and without any let-up.

In this connection I take the opportunity of going on record about the condemnation of the role played by the police and the administration in Moradabad. Whatever might be the explanation given by any quarter, the greatest indictment today has come from one of the Members belonging to the Ruling Party and, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you might have observed that none from that side ever contradicted the facts that he has placed before this hon. House.

In a few words I say that Moradabad is nothing but an example of unbridled violence of the State perpetrated upon the Muslims. That is the new element—that it is the State machinery which has calculatedly and deliberately perpetrated atrocities on the minority communities, particularly Muslims, in our country. That is a very important element of which the House should take note.

Even now it is reported that discriminatory and partisan attitudes are being pursued by the administration of U.P. in regard to the minority communities, particularly the Muslims, after the Moradabad, Aligarh and Allahabad incidents. Therefore, unless the administration is weeded of these communal elements, I think, the minorities of our country cannot feel safe and secure. It is the Gov-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

overnment's duty to provide and guarantee security for the minorities in our country; that has to be remembered by the Government.

There is a political base for communal forces. I should mention that aspect quickly. There are forces in our country which feel and also propagate that the Muslims can never be Indians. 'There they should remain as suspects for ever. Their loyalty is not above board.' A political organisation or a political party which is based on this particular idea that the largest minority of our country cannot be ever loyal to this country is a pernicious one and a harmful one. Therefore...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you say may not be the feeling of the whole of India.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There are political forces in our country. If you want me to name them, I can do so. There are political parties whose programme is that they want a Hindu raj. Because I have no time, I will not name them. They say that there must be a Hindu raj because Hindus alone can be loyal to India and that Muslims can never be loyal to India... (Interruptions). It is not the custom and it is not the place to go into it.

Sir, this communalism is to be fought on political level also. That is more important. Unless you can fight these communal forces at the political level, I think this scourge of communalism cannot be eliminated or eradicated. But there is a silver lining in the dark cloud. That is, most of our countrymen, particularly, the working classes, peasants toiling masses belonging to both communities and all the communities are organised to-day and can fight back the forces of communalism. We are prepared and we are also waging our struggle. We feel that communal harmony cannot be the gift of anybody. It cannot be the gift of the government. It can be won by a continuous struggle against

the communal forces and vested interests existing within this country and without also. Therefore I feel this political campaign is a must and that campaign should be conducted unitedly irrespective of the Parties.

My second point is—and I conclude—that administrative laxities are also there. I do not say that there are no specific instructions in the matter of meeting a situation arising out of communal incidents. There is a plethora of instructions. That the government also accept. There are many recommendations. What is wanting is the political will to implement them. At this stage I would only urge upon the Home Minister and the government that the National Integration Council may certainly make valuable and significant and pragmatic suggestions and recommendations. At this state...

SHRI KAMLAJATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi): Sir, you have extended the time only by 2 hours. Now it is going to be 8 O'clock. Will it be finished by 8 p.m.? That is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will ask the view of the House at 8 p.m.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I conclude and want that those recommendations should be implemented as quickly as possible. I also further demand that the PAC should be disbanded. I also demand that effective rehabilitation measures should be adopted for the riot victims in different parts of the country. I also demand that a parliamentary probe is needed into the Moradabad incidents as the so-called judicial inquiry is not going to satisfy either the minority community or any of us in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As was very rightly pointed out by Pandit Ji, we have to complete our proceedings at eight. The Minister is yet to reply. Therefore, I should like to know this. The mover has also got the right to reply. There are some more speakers. Shri Banatwalla, you have already moved your motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We want fifteen hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already read your motion. Shri Abdul Samad had spoken. I am coming to you.

First let us know this. Is it the pleasure of the House that we can sit longer?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want the Minister to reply?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have moved the Substitute Motion. You won't allow me to speak. I have asked the House to debate my motion. You won't allow me to speak. It is not proper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you do not even allow me to ask the House to debate my motion. That is not a fair practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want me to do?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let me speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are given five minutes. All right. You may speak. Take five minutes only because Mr. Samad from your party had already spoken.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): How much time has been accepted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want an extension. Let me ask: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. Let this be postponed till tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. We have to finish it to-day. Mr. Banat-

walla, please listen. (Interruptions) I have called Mr. Banatwalla to speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me, at the outset express my deep sense of gratitude to you for having directed the Government from the Chair in response to the statements in the House to come up with a discussion on this vital subject. We are discussing this very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't you take this credit for having pressed for the debate in this House? I want to give that credit to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You express your gratitude to him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset and at the commencement of the debate, the hon. Speaker wanted restraint on the part of the members participating in the discussion on this motion. I am, however, constrained to say that when human blood, when the blood of the Muslims, has flown cheaper than water, when human dignity was trampled so reprehensibly, and when even barbarism hung its head in shame, it is difficult to exercise restraint. However, we all know that the debate has to be both light-bearing and fruit-bearing. This is a secular democracy which is on trial. Therefore, we have to face and admit certain facts, the truth must be faced howsoever bitter that truth may be; the ostrich-like policy will merely aggravate the situation. It cannot be denied that the communal holocaust that rocked various parts of the country, specially Moradabad, was a national tragedy beyond words. The brutal firing by the P.A.C. on the congregation at Moradabad which was there to offer Id-prayers has surpassed all records of police brutality. That is a thing that has to be stressed and must be stressed again and again.

20 hrs.

Sir, there was a pretext that there was some brickbating in some corner

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

because of the intrusion of a pig. But it can be very well understood that some commotion here or some brick-batting there cannot give an open general licence to the police to fire indiscriminately and brutally upon a congregation of Id prayers.

Sir, the trigger happy police fired into the Idgah over that small wall; not satisfied, the blood-thirsty police rushed inside chasing the Namazis into the Ekk Ratwali Masjid and shot them dead there also. The walls of that masjid with the bullet marks which I have personally seen stand an eloquent testimony to this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at Gull Shaheed we had another open general licence given to the PAC. Those who fell as a result of the police lathi blows were caught by the leg, dragged to the police van, shot dead and then flung into the vans.

Sir, I must admit that in our secular democracy there has been at least one instance in which police officials have been punished by the government. After the riots in Bhiwandi and other places there was Madon Commission—Justice Madon in its Report named various police officers. I was a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and in response to my unstarred question, the government replied that there was a departmental inquiry to ascertain the quantum of punishment. After that inquiry the policemen who were guilty of dereliction of their duty—the policemen who were found guilty of having aided and abetted the crime—were fined Rs. 10/- each and these Rs. 10/- were to be paid by these policemen found guilty of these crimes at the rate of Re. 1/- being deducted from their salary every month. Sir, when such is the situation how are we going to control the anti-social elements? That is a thing to be considered.

In Aligarh at Manak Chowk the anti-social elements—the rioters—came crossing over roof tops. The PAC held ladders for them, stood as

their saviours protecting them and then those people burnt small girls and the charred bodies were thrown into the laps of their mothers.

Sir, I must say—because of the limited time at my disposal—that what has happened in Moradabad and other places is a stunning case study in the dismal failure of the police and the administration. There was tension; there were several incidents taking place; the Intelligence had warned the U.P. Chief Minister and he had accepted it in the Vidhan Sabha, saying:

"The Intelligence had, on August 12, reported that any stray animal could cause trouble the next day when a large assembly of Muslims would meet at Edgah to offer prayers".

After this intelligence report, such a massacre has taken place; the Government's statement that they are 'saviours of minorities' is most shocking. I will now deal with this...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already very ably dealt with it. Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, if you allow me, I will be faster. Sir Calumny after calumny have been heaped upon the Muslim community. Police officials have been given all sorts of encouragement. I quote from New Age. This is dated November 2, 1980. It says:

"On more than one occasion we have commented on the role of our news media (the Agencies and the AIR's newscast included) in fomenting communal mischief. We have also noted how police officials deliberately feed the newspapers and agencies with communally slanted reports, with a purpose".

The subject was the PTI news report which said:

"The Police today (October 25) recovered about 15,000 hand bombs from an underground factory inside a mosque in Old Lucknow".

This is the type of baseless news which the police officials fed and I

ask: What action was taken against all these officials? Sir, in my Substitute Motion, I have said this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have dealt with it already. Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have suggested a few remedies and they have to be taken up by the Government. Let the Government tell us what action is being taken against the police officials. In the Financial Express dated 29-9-80 this is what has been said:

"In Aligarh too the mosque was searched and crackers used for announcing IFTAR (Break of fast) during Ramzan which were voluntarily surrendered by the Imam, were described by a local paper as nine bombs recovered from the Mosque".

Sir, I have to conclude by appealing for the return of sanity to the morbid mind. It is, as I said, our own 'secular democracy' which is on trial. I urge upon Government to act firmly, take vigorous steps, against those morbid elements who may call for the establishment of Hindu Rashtra or who have infiltrated into the Police Force. They level various charges against the Muslim community which is nothing but hallucination of morbid mind. But I urge that the enquiry that is going on by the District Judge should be scrapped and in its place a judicial enquiry by a Supreme Court Judge should be instituted. With these words, while thanking you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I urge upon the Government to see that they act in a firm manner and in a determined manner for safeguarding our secular democracy and establishment of communal harmony in our country. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Now the Minister will reply I am not permitting anybody else. On behalf of the Government he will reply. He will take care of the Gov-

ernment. (Interruptions) Don't worry. You belong to ruling party,— both of you. Please sit down. Mr. Minister will speak now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is replying now. He will take care of you all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, you have permitted to speak all others. Why don't you permit me to speak? I also want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to speak.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. I have called the Minister.

(Interruptions)

गृहन त्री जेन्सि स्थिति : मेरी आपसे प्रारंभना है कि यह जो बैश्चन है यह माईनरेटिंग का है और वे बोलनें के लिए बहुत उत्सुक हैं, उनको भी बोलने दीजिए

(अवधारणा)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, if there is a consensus of the House to extend the time of the House, you can do so.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Sir, I propose that the time of the House may further be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by one hour?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The time of the House is extended by one hour.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you get up one by one, I can follow; I am not hearing what you are saying now. Please sit down... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhopura): You cannot take members so casually; you have to decide up to what time we are sitting.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already decided to sit up to 9 O'clock, you have not followed that... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I request Mr. Yadav not to get agitated. On our side also many Members are desirous to speak. The time has already been extended. There is no reason why he should get agitated. Their party will also get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the information of the House, I may state that even with the extended hours, the opposition parties have already exhausted more time. I was very careful. As a matter of fact, 27 members from the ruling party have given their names. The time first extended was 2 hours and now another hour has been added. Out of the total time, the opposition has taken 2 hours and 45 minutes. As a matter of fact, the ruling party has not exhausted their time as yet, whereas I called one member each from the opposition parties, I did not see whether it was a small or a big party. I will, therefore, allow members only from the ruling party who want to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. You have to give time to the opposition spokesmen from this extended time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The opposition has already taken two hours and forty-five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That has not been the convention in this House. Please call a few members from the opposition side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given sufficient time to the opposition parties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not fair and it has never been done. If you extend the time like this, you should give a part of that to the opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please leave it to my discretion. Shri Zainul Basher.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the Honourable Speaker has rightly observed before, this is a very serious matter on the communal situation, which is prevailing today in our country. Our heads really hang in shame and we should give the seriousness to this issue which it deserves.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of party politics. It is a fact that communal riots have taken place during the Congress rule as well as during the Janata and Lok Dal rules whether in the Centre or in the States. It is a fact that communal riots have taken place and it is also a fact that to whatever political party we belong, we have not been able to check these riots. This is a very unfortunate part and we should apply our mind to this seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the situation in U.P. today? U.P. is shaken with communal riots. Two or three months have now passed. Tension still exists and the fact is that the Muslims in Uttar Pradesh are living under the shadow of death, torture and humiliation. They feel themselves within the range of PAC guns. The PAC is a notorious force about which mention has been made by very responsible persons. Its history of repression does not begin in Allahabad or Moradabad or Aligarh. It dates back by more than ten years. I came from U.P. and I still remember the PAC first let loose looting and raping in Maunathbhanjan, District Azamgarh in 1969. From then, the PAC has tortured and killed Muslims of Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, within the last ten years, Members have had experience—and seen with horror how PAC men coming during the curfew hours in the night stopping at the door of some people, forcing the doors open, entering the houses, torturing the occupants, looting properties, raping the ladies and taking the men to the Police stations, beating them on the streets. This has been the experience of the Muslims in Uttar Pradesh, whether it is in

Allahabad, or Varanasi, whether it is in Ferozabad, Aligarh, Moradabad or different places.

But, Sir, this time the special feature has been that the P.A.C. has broken its all-time record in Moradabad in torturing, killing, raping and looting—All-time records are broken in Moradabad. Many independent observers, many responsible peoples, many responsible journalists belonging to the important newspapers and magazines who have gone to Moradabad, are of the view that the disturbances were not communal. It is a police repression; it is a sort of police action against the innocent poor muslims of Moradabad. Believe me, any army of occupation could have not done what the P.A.C. has done in Moradabad. This is the state of affairs in Moradabad, Aligarh and other places.

What was the administration doing? The administration was also suffering from communal frenzy. The Muslim policemen and the P.A.C. men were kept unarmed though they were in small number. A conspiracy was hatched to kill Muslim officers in Moradabad, Aligarh, Varanasi and Allahabad. I remember during 1978 in Varanasi, a bomb was thrown on an Additional Inspector-General of Police who belonged to the Muslim community before the Office of the SP City Police. He had only ordered a search into the belongings of the P.A.C. against whom complaints were made of looting. A bomb was also thrown on the car of Muslim District Magistrate at Allahabad this time. An attempt was made on the life of the Muslim Senior Superintendent of Police at Aligarh. This has been the case. The P.A.C. had hatched a conspiracy and our Home Minister was kind enough to order the withdrawal of the P.A.C. from Moradabad. But I am sorry to notice that the U.P. Government did not pay heed on his advice and the P.A.C. remained there on the pretext that some people belonging to the majority community demonstrated before a police station, demanding that the P.A.C. was a must for their security. I wonder how the

BSF, CRPF and military could not have provided security to them and only the P.A.C. could have provided security to them. This is the state of affairs. Uttar Pradesh has undergone agony and irreparable loss is done to the Muslims and Muslims have lost complete faith in the effectiveness of the P.A.C. to provide them security. They have faith and confidence in the military, in the Border Security Force and in the C.R.P.F., they have no complaint against them.

Many hon. members have given various suggestions. I am also going to give some suggestions. Before I do that, I pray to God that Moradabad is the last communal disturbance in the country. Our Government should ensure, our political leaders belonging to different political parties should ensure that Moradabad incident should not be repeated again; if it will be repeated again, I am sorry to point out that Muslims will lose complete faith in the machinery of law and order and a section of them may try to arrange for their own security; and if they do it, it will not only ruin their own fate but also contribute to a great extent to the instability of the country. This should be kept in mind. Now, I am going to give some suggestions, both short-term and long-term measures. The short-term measures are: (1) A committee of the Members of Parliament should be appointed to inquire into the incidents at Moradabad, Aligarh and Allahabad; (2) The conduct of Police and P.A.C. should be included in the subject-matter for inquiry; (3) The role of the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Moradabad has been far from satisfactory. The Muslim delegations which have met the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, must have complained about their behaviour. To restore the confidence among the Muslims at Moradabad, it is necessary that these officers should be immediately transferred; (4) Persons indiscriminately arrested at these places should be released immediately, their cases should be reviewed after the report of the Parliamentary Com-

[Shri Zainul Basheer]

mittee. Those who have become disabled on account of severe beating by the Police and PAC should be granted Rs. 25,000. The families of those who have been killed in Police firing should be given compensation of Rs. 50,000. The family of a person killed in a Railway accident gets Rs. 50,000. (Interruptions) Many people have fled from Moradabad due to Police harassment and wrong involvement in F.I.R. conditions should be created so that they can return and live in peace. (Interruptions) I am giving suggestions. One more minute, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ruling party members...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am giving very important suggestions, Sir. The mosques which have been destroyed should be reconstructed at Government expenses. One mosque which is reported to have been converted into a temple should be returned to the Muslims. Banks and other Government financial institutions should come forward in a big way to assist the businessmen of Moradabad and Aligarh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: I am suggesting long term measures.

(Interruptions)

A peace force consisting of a strong battalion should be created in U.P. in which 50 per cent representation should be given to Muslims. (Interruptions) This peace force should be deployed at the time of communal riots.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. Syed Muzaffar Hussain.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Only one point more, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: If the State administration cannot control the communal disturbances and cen-

tral forces are called for or if the State administration does not control the disturbances within 48 hours, the Central Government should declare that area as a disturbed area and take over the administration of that area. Suitable legislation should be brought forward in this matter and if necessary the Constitution should also be amended. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Syed Muzaffar Husain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: My request is to allow only five minutes for every speaker. Otherwise, the session will go upto 12 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is also my request. I repeat my request.

(Interruptions)

ओ संयद मुजफ्फर हुसैन (वहराइच)
जनाब डिब्टी स्पीकर माहबू, मुरादाबाद,
इलाहाबाद, अलीगढ़, गोधरा, जमशेदपुर
में जितने फिसादात हुए और वहाँ जो
कुछ हुआ इस पर तफसीली बयानात
हमारे में मेवराने-पालियामेट दे चुके हैं।
मुझे उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना।
मुझे सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि इस 33
साल के दौरे-हूकमत के गुजर जाने के
बाद भी आज जभी हमारी हैसियत
हिन्दुस्तान में इस शेर के माफिक है:—

वफूरे गम से दो आंमू बहाएं,

तो बगावत है,

सितमगारे-जहां को भूल जाएं,
तो बगावत है,

वफादारी का अफसाना सुनाएं
तो बगावत है,

अगर लफजे मुहब्बत लब पे लाएं,
तो बगावत है,

जमाना शादमां हो, कहकहे गुजे
फिजाओं में,

अगर हम इत्तिफाकन, मुस्कराएं
तो बगावत है,

जला दें आशियाने,
यह तो है ऐसे करम इनका
बुद्ध अपने ही चमन को हम सजाएं,
तो बगावत है,
चमन का तजकिरा छेड़े,
तो गम्माजे-चमन ठहरें,
कफस को आशियां कहकर सजाएं,
तो बगावत है,
करें परवाज की जुर्त,
तो हल्के-दाम के लाखों,
समेटें अपने बाजू बैठ जाए,
तो बगावत है
समझ ही में नहीं आता,
कि छेड़े दास्तां कैसे,
हंसाएं तो बगावत है,
रुलाएं तो बगावत है।

समझ रहा है कि आया हम हिन्दुस्तानी है या नहीं।

आज फिसादात पर जो तकरीरें हुई हैं, सब लोग इसका शिक्का कर रहे हैं (कि मुसलमानों के साथ यह हुआ, यह हुआ, और यह नहीं होना चाहिए) मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लोग सब कह रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपने तस्सुरात का इजहार किया है, लेकिन मैं इन फसादात से बिल्कुल परेशान नहीं हूं, बिल्कुल घबराता नहीं हूं। इसलिए कि मैं जानता हूं कि सबसे पहला बलवा हिन्दुस्तान में शुरु हुआ तो इस दिल्ली की सर-जमीन पर सन् 47 में शुरु हुआ था। उस समय हमारी तादाद सिर्फ साढ़े 4 करोड़ की थी। पिछले 33 साल के अन्दर 11965 बलबे हुए हैं। इस तरह से हम इस कोम को घटकर 3 करोड़ या ढाई करोड़ हो जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन हमारी शान हमेशा यह रही है कि:—

बढ़ा है चांद घट-घट कर, बढ़ी है मौज हट-हट कर, इसी अंदाज से होगा, उरजे आस्तां अपना।

हम जानते हैं कि जो कोम सन् 47 में साढ़े 4 करोड़ थी वह 11965 बलबे के बाद भी अगर 15 करोड़ हो सकती है तो ऐसे मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़ और इलाहबाद के बलबों से यह घटेगी नहीं, बल्कि बढ़ेगी और उसको आप घटा नहीं सकते हैं। जो शरपसन्द, फितनापखरे और गुड़े आज इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं, कि मुसलमानों को हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल दिया जाये, वह इसका खवाब भी नहीं देख सकते। मुसलमान इस हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी है, इसका हिस्सेदार है, इसका हकदार है,

आज हमारी हैसियत इस हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन पर यह है जिसके लिए हमने अपने आप को, अपने बच्चों को, अपनी मां, बहिन, बेटियों की इज्जत को इस मुल्क की आजादी पर कुर्बान किया और यह इसलिए नहीं किया कि हमने इस हिन्दुस्तान पर कोई एहसान किया है, बल्कि हमारी कुर्बानी महज इसलिए थी कि हमने इस मुल्क को अपना मुल्क समझा, अपने इस चमन को अपना चमन समझा और इसकी बहारों को बरकरार रखने में हमने अपना खुन दिया (धर्वधान), लेकिन आज हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का 14 करोड़ या 15 करोड़ मुसलमान अपने ही मुल्क में अपने आप को परदेसी समझ रहा है और अपनी जिन्दगी को, मां, बहिन, बेटियों की इज्जत, अपनी मस्जिदों और कवरिस्तान को अपने खारदान के किसी फर्द को, हर चीज को अपनी जिन्दगी की महफूज नहीं

कोई उसके हक को नहीं मिटा सका है और न मिटा सकता है। हाँ, वह लोग यकीनन मुल्क के दुश्मन हैं जो मुल्क के रहने वालों को अपना भाई नहीं समझते हैं। हमारा मजहब, हमारा दीन हमको यह सिखाता है कि जालिम और मजलूम दोनों की मदद करो। मजलूम की मदद तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन जुल्मी की मदद की जाये, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। हमारे रसूल ने कहा है कि जालिम की मदद यह है कि उसको जुल्म से रोक दिया जाये और मजलूम की मदद यह है कि उसके हर दुःख को अपना दुःख, उसके गम को अपना गम उसकी मां, बहिन, बेटी की अपनी मां, बहिन, बेटी समझे।

अगर आज हनुस्तान का हिन्दू, मुसलमानों, को तबाह करना चाहता है, या मुसलमान हिन्दुओं को तबाह करना चाहते हैं तो कोई भी तबाह नहीं हो सकता है। हाँ, यह जरूर होगा कि दूसरे मुमालिक में हमारी रूसवाई होगी, हमारी पेशानी पर कलंक का टीका लगेगा और हमें दुश्वारियों, का सामाना करना पड़ेगा।

मैं इन तकरीरों से इसलिए खुश नहीं हूँ, मुझे पंडित जी माफ फरमायें, मैं एक मिसाल आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उसके बाद अपनी तकरीर खत्म कर दूँगा, मुझे ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लेना है।

एक पंडित जी की बारगाह में उनका नोकर, रमचरना आया और कहा कि पंडित जी सलाम। पंडित जी ने कहा कि सलाम कैसे आये, उसने जवाब दिया बाबू धर की खैरियत लेकर आया हूँ।

श्री कमलपति विधायी : पंडित जी से मतलब भझे से तो नहीं है? (व्यवधान)

श्री संयद मुजफ्फर हृसैन : आप तो हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं। मैंने आपके लिए नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Panditji, if it is to you, he would have come to you.

श्री संयद मुजफ्फर हृसैन : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि उसने कहा कि घर की खैरियत लेकर आया हूँ। पंडित जी ने पूछा कि क्या लाये हो? उसने कहा कि हुजूर की मां मर गई है, बाकी कुल खैरियत है। पंडित जी ने कहा कि मां कैसे मर गई? उसने कहा कि मां कैसे मर गई, पूछने का सवाल नहीं है, जिसके सामने उसकी जवान बहू मर जाये, उसकी सास के जीने का क्या सवाल है? बाकी सब खैरियत है। पंडित जी ने पूछा कि बहू कैसे मर गई? उसने कहा कि यह भी पूछने की बात है, जिस मां के सामने जवान लड़का मर जाये वह कैसे जी सकती है, बाकी सब खैरियत है। पंडित जी ने पूछा लड़का कैसे मरा? उसने कहा कि यह भी पूछने की बात है, जिसके ऊपर पूरा मकान गिर जाये, वह कैसे जी सकता है, बाकी सब खैरियत है। पंडित जी ने कहा कि घर गिर गया, बेटा मर गया, बीबी मर गई, मां मर गई और तुम कह रहे हो कि बाकि सब खैरियत है? तो ऐसी खैरियत में क्या रखा है?

तो इस तरह की खैरियत से कुछ काम नहीं चलता है। मैं यह कहूँगा कि पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस अगर वहाँ पर कसूरवार नहीं है तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से इतना ही कहूँगा कि मुरादाबाद में जितना जल्दी मुमकिन हो सके, वह डाकखाने को लौक करायें और पता लगायें कि 1 करोड़ 36 लाख रुपए वहाँ की पी० ए० सी०

ने और पुलिस ने कैसे अपने घरों को भेजा है? अगर उन्होंने रुपया नहीं लूटा है, तो डाकखाने से कैसे उनकी तरफ से रुपया घर भेजा गया है?

कल परसों जब मैं लखनऊ से दिल्ली आ रहा था, तो एस एस पी, मुरादाबाद साथ बैठे हुए थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि मुरादाबाद में क्या हालत है। उन्होंने मारा इल्जाम मुरादाबाद के लोगों के सिरों पर डाल दिया और कहा कि वहां पर सब कुछ मुसलमानों ने किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे एस एस पी से क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है, जिसने खुद मुझ से कहा है कि वहां पर जो कुछ भी बलवा फसाद हुआ है, वह सब मुसलमानों ने किया है। क्या मैं मुरादाबाद नहीं गया हूं? मैं मुरादाबाद का एस पी रह चुका हूं। मैं वहां के एक एक मुहल्ले और एक-एक फर्द से बाकिफ हूं। मुरादाबाद में जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस वालों ने किया है। मैं जर्रा बराबर इस बात पर यकीन नहीं रखता हूं कि वे इसमें मुलब्बस नहीं हैं।

मैं मुरादाबाद के एस एल ए, हाफिज मिट्टीक, के साथ मोटर पर जा रहा था। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि पी ए सी खड़ी थी और उसके सामने ही दुकानें लूटी जा रही थीं। मैंने हाफिज मिट्टीक से कहा कि इसकी रोक-थाम करो। उन्होंने कहा कि पी ए सी उलटे हम पर ही बार करेगी, आप यहां से निकल चलो। वहां पर जो भी झगड़ा-फसाद हो रहा है, उसमें पी ए सी और पुलिस मुलब्बस है और यह सब कुछ एस एस पी और कलेक्टर की सरकर्दगी में हो रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि हमने कई सफेद-पोशों को बन्द कर दिया है। वहां पर

शरीफ तबके के जो सरमाया दार लोग गवर्नर्मेंट की मदद के लिए रिलीफ का काम कर रहे थे, उनके नाम वारंट जारी किये गये हैं या उनको उठा कर बन्द कर दिया गया है। वहां के बुकला साहगान को भी बन्द कर दिया गया है। एस एस पी और कलेक्टर साहब अपने एवं को छिपाने के लिए उन लोगों के खिलाफ यह कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, ताकि वे दिखा सकें कि यहां पर कोई दंगा बरैर ह इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि जो लोग गुंडागर्दी करवाते हैं हमने उनको उठा कर बन्द कर दिया है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कल नेशनल सिक्युरिटी बिल आ रहा है, उसका विरोध कीजिए।

श्री संयद मुजफ्फर हृसैन : दंगा-फसाद तो आप लोग ही करा रहे हैं। हम इस बलवा-फसाद के खिलाफ इस लिए नहीं हैं कि हम मर जायेंगे। हमारा मुहाफिज और निगाहबान खुदा बद कुट्टस है, न कोई गवर्नर्मेंट है और न कोई पार्टी है। हम यहां पर अपने खुदा के भरोसे जी रहे हैं। हम यहां पर इज्जत के साथ रहेंगे, तो खुदा के भरोसे रहेंगे। हम किसी और के सहारे नहीं रहेंगे। लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि इन बलवों से इस मुल्क की पेशानी पर कलंक का टीका है। दूसरे मुमालिक में हमारी जो बदनामी हो रही है, वह हमारे लिए काविले अफसोस है। इसलिए इन बलवों का सदे-बाग होने चाहिए, उनकी रोक-थाम होनी ही चाहिए।

पुलिस और पी ए सी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। कहा गया है कि पी ए सी को तन्हावाहें कम मिलती हैं-

इस लिए वे लोग फसाद करने पर आमादा हो जाते हैं। क्या बलवा कराने से ही, क्या मुसलमानों की दुकानें या जायदाद लूटने से ही उनकी आमदनी पूरी हो जायेगी? अगर कम तन्त्वाह की वजह से पी० ए० सी० के लोग फसाद के मौके पर लूट-मार करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं, तो उसके लिए और कोई जरिया अद्वितीय नहीं, ताकि उनकी जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पी० ए० सी० की फौरान तोड़ दिया जाये और पुलिस का सही इन्तजाम किया जाये। एक नई फोर्म बनाई जाये, जिसमें पचास फीसदी हमारे आदमियों को रखा जाये। अगर मुक में रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की हिफाजत हृकूमन नहीं कर सकती है—चाहे वह यह हृकूमन हो, लोक दल की हो या जनता पार्टी की हो—तो हमको इजाजत दीजिए। हम अपने मुक की खुद हिफाजत कर लेंगे। अगर हम नेफा और लदाख की वादियों में जा सकते हैं, अगर हम अब्दुल हमीद और उस्मान दे सकते हैं तो हम अपने मुक की हिफाजत भी कर सकते हैं।

डा० ए० पू० आजमी (जैनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन मिनट की कम मुद्दत में बात पूरी नहीं की जा सकती लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूँगा। कानून अन्धा होता है, बहरा और गूँगा होता है। यह सब जानते हैं, सब को यकीन है। इसलिए इस अध्ये वहरे और गूँगे कानून हिफाजत के लिए कानून के रखवाले रखे गए ताकि कानून की हिफाजत कर सकें।

और उसी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोगों के जान व माल की हिफाजत कर सकें। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज इतना बड़ा मसला खड़ा हो गया है जिस में कि कानून और यहां के लोगों के जान व माल, इज्जत आवर्धन की हिफाजत करने वाली पुलिस के लोगों ने जिन को गवर्नरमेंट ने इसलिए रखा कि वह देख सकें, सुन सकें, मगर इस गूँगे, बहरे और अन्धे की लाटी बनने वाले, उस को देखने वाले, उस की हिफाजत करने वाले लोगों ने खुद उस को लूट लिया। यहां के मुसलमानों ने अलाह की मर्जी के लिए तीस दिन तक रोजा रखा, भूख प्यास वर्दाशत की, नफस पर काबू रखा और ईद की नमाज पढ़ने ईदगाह गए, अपने बच्चों को कन्धे पर रख कर तो उन पर पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने बेतरह फार्यारिंग कर दी। जब वह घर से चले थे तो किसी की बीबी ने कहा कि तुम लौट कर आओ तो हम एक दूसरे को मुवारकवाद देंगे लेकिन उस को यह नहीं मालूम था कि वापसी में उसे मुवारकवाद नहीं देवायी मिलेगी। किसी की मां ने अपने बच्चे को सजा कर भेजा था कि बेटे, लौट आओ तो हम तुम्हें अपनी गरम गोद में ले कर प्यार करेंगे। लेकिन उस को क्या मालूम था कि उसको सूनी और ठंडी गोद मिलेगी? किसी बेटे ने अपने बाप से ईद की त्योहारी मांगी तो बाप ने कहा कि नमाज से वापसी पर देंगे। उस बच्चे को क्या मालूम था कि ईद की त्योहारी की बजाय उसे यतीमी मिलेगी, जो यह कहा जाता है कि यह कम्यूनल रायट था, यह अपने जुर्म को और अपने गुनाहों को छिपाने की शर्मनाक कोशिश की जा रही है। यह खुली हुई बात है कि पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने फार्यारिंग की और अन्धाधुन्ध फार्यारिंग की। जब हम लोग मुरादाबाद गए तो

वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने हमें मुरादावाद के किसी गली-कूचे में जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी। तीन धंटे को कोणिश के बाद भी किसी से मिलने नहीं दिया। कन्ट्रोल आफिस ही में जब एक हिन्दू भाई से मुलाकात हुई तो उस ने मुझे बताया कि मैं वहां मौजूद था, कैम्प लगाए हुए था, पुलिस ने अन्धा धुन्ध फायरिंग को। मैंने उन से जिरह की कि क्या मुसलमानों की तरफ से फायरिंग हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, वहां पर जो एक इयटी पर पुलिस आफिसर था उस का एक खत मुझे मिला है। उस की फोटो स्टेट कापी मेरे पास है, वह मैं पेश कर सकता हूं जिस में उस ने कहा है कि यहां पर 13 अगस्त को ईदगाह में नमाज पढ़ने वाले मुसलमानों पर पुलिस ने गोली चार्ज की है और 950 आदमी मरे हैं जिन को ट्रकों पर पुलिस उठा कर ला रही है और दफन कर रही है और रात में पुलिस कंफ्यू के नीचे लोगों को धरों से खीच खीच कर मार रही है।

मैं किसी पार्टी पर इजाम नहीं लगाता। कांग्रेस के लोग कहें कि लोक दल ने किया या और लोग कहें कि कांग्रेस ने किया तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह माइनरिटीज और बीकर सेक्षन सियासी पुटबाल नहीं हैं कि जिन को आप किक मारे और गोल करें। मैं इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जितने संजीदा लोग हैं उन को सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस की असल रूट काज क्या है? आप यह देखिए कि शुरू से गलत हिस्ट्री पढ़ायी जा रही है स्कूलों में। आजदी मिले हुए 33 साल हो गए। बीस साल में तकरीबन एक जेनरेशन पूरी हो जाती है। 33 साल से गलत हिस्ट्री, नफरत भरी हुई हिस्ट्री स्कूलों में पढ़ायी जा रही है और वहां से लोग तैयार होते हैं। आज

मसला यह बन गया है कि आज यहां का मुसलमान सेकेंड ग्रेड का शहरी समझा जा रहा है। इस का सबूत यह है, मैं एक वाक्या अर्ज कर रहा हूं जौनपुर का। जौनपुर में एक जमाने में पुलिस से हमारी एक मस्जिद की बुर्जी टूट गई। नेक्स्ट डे मैंने पूरे शहर में एलान किया कि हम अपने गुस्से का इजहार करने के लिए अपनी दूकानें बन्द करेंगे। जब दूकानें बन्द हुई तो वहां के सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट, एस-पी. और कोतवाल दूकान दूकान पर धूम कर कह रहे थे दूकान खोलो नहीं तो हम समझ लेंगे। यह इसलिए कि एक मुसलमान ने काल दी थी। इसी तरह यह देखा गया कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक फंक्शन में एक हिन्दू भाई को रात में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस को गलत गिरफ्तार किया गया या सही गिरफ्तार किया गया। लेकिन कुछ हिन्दू भाईयों ने उस के प्रोटेस्ट में कोतवाली को धेर लिया, धंटों चिल्लते रहे मगर पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं कहा और अन्त में पुलिस मजबूर हो गई उस को छोड़ने के लिए। मेरा कहना यह नहीं है कि उन्होंने क्यों उस के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी बल्कि मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि अगर उन की जगह पर भुस्लिम या बीकर सेक्षन के लोग रहे होते तो उन पर गोली चार्ज को गई होती। 17 तारीख को हम लोग श्री जैल सिंह साहब से मिले और 18 तारीख को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से मिले लेकिन दोनों ने बड़ी अफसोसनाक बात कहीं, उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम पुलिस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं क्योंकि इससे पुलिस डिमारलाइज्ड हो जायेगी और डिमारलाइज्ड पुलिस से हम हृकूमत नहीं चला सकेंगे। आप बतायें कि पुलिस किस लिए रखी जाती है? पुलिस इसलिए रखी जाती है कि वह हमारे जान माल, इज्जत आबूर्द और कानून की

रहिफाजत करे। अब आप पुलिस का डिमारलाइजेशन देखेंगे या पब्लिक को देखेंगे। मैं अपनी बात पूरी नहीं कर सका हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker. Please sit down.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): I will be very short because many of the points have already been mentioned.

We are very sorry that after independence more than 500 communal riots have occurred. Almost every State in the country, in North-India, including West Bengal, has been affected. We do not know how this can be ended. Everybody has tried to analyse the Moradabad incident, and it is the opinion of many that the PAC has been responsible for killing the Muslims there.

Hon. Members have suggested various measures to meet these situations. Some have tried to go to the root cause. Some have said that non-Muslims want to dislodge the Muslims from their business etc.

What is the cause of this mentality? How did they develop this mentality? That we have to see. The root cause is that from the very beginning children in our country are taught communalism. If you look into the textbooks of primary schools you will find that the faith of the Muslims has been distorted. It has been said, for instance, that the Holy Koran has been written by Prophet Hazrat Mohammed.

In some of the textbooks it is said that Muslims are a very notorious and dangerous type of people, and that they want to finish off the Kafirs. What will a non-Muslim boy, sitting by the side of a Muslim boy, think of the latter and what sort of opinion will he have about him?

We find it mentioned in many history books that Aurangzeb was a very communal ruler. Though this has been refuted by Shri Jadu Nath Sarkar who has shown that it is wrong because he gave high posts to Hindus, this distortion of history is repeated in the textbooks. What will be the mentality of the students who read this from their childhood?

These children have grown up and entered various walks of life. They have become journalists, workers, businessmen etc. Their hatred towards Muslims has developed with them. When chances come they express their hatred towards Muslims which they have developed from their childhood? Somebody expresses it by publishing false news about them, others do it in other ways. Children educated to hate Muslims are now at the helm of affairs and the administration in the country, acting on what they were taught in their childhood. So, to root out this evil, to meet the communal challenge, you have to go to the root cause. Government should lay the foundation of finishing communalism from India. You have to just look to the text-books and ascertain what type of education our boys are having in primary schools, high schools and colleges. You have to keep a very strict watch on the newspapers and other modes of publications which are being read by the general public every day.

I may point out here that during Moradabad riots and other recent riots, some of the papers were publishing false exciting news against Muslims and were spreading communal virus. Government must have noted all these things. I want that the Government should be very careful about these papers and try to find out how they can prevent all these attempts of the communal minded people and how they can establish communal harmony. One of the papers during Moradabad riot had written—"for God's sake consider that—'water and

oil cannot be mixed together and so Hindus and Muslims cannot live together as brothers'." If such sentiments are taken to the doors of the people daily, who is going to keep the mental balance? Merely forming a Committee and enquiring into the Communal riots and punishing, this officer or that officer or taking Muslims into Police or other services are not going to serve the purpose fully. If you want to punish the culprits, and end communal riots, you should punish those also who are spreading communal tension and also should seek co-operation of broad-minded Hindus and other non-muslims to find out ways and means for establishing communal harmony.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I am on a point of order. There is a convention that if the House sits beyond 21 hrs., there should be a dinner. The Bill may be footed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule are you making this point of order?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Under convention.

21.00 hrs.

श्री काजी जलील अर्ज्यासी (दुमरिया-गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा मण्डकूर हूँ कि आपने सबसे आखिर में मुझे बक्त देने की मेहरवानी की। मैं सबसे पहले मौलाना आजाद का जुमला दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि किरकापरस्ती एक छूत की बीमारी है जो एक में दूसरे की लग जाती है। यह छूत की बीमारी पी० ए० सी० और अफसरान को भी लग सकती है क्योंकि यह सब इस देश के रहने वाले हैं। इस छूत की बीमारी का इलाज हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बड़े जोरों से करना है और मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत कुछ इस सिलसिले में करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। मुसलमान कौम को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पर पूरा भरोसा है और तबारीख इस बात की गवाह है अगर किसी ने मुसलमानों

के दर्द की समझा है तो श्री मोती लाल, जवाहर लाल नेहरू और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने समझा है। मुसलमानों के दर्द को समझने वाला अपोजीशन में कोई नजर नहीं आता। इन सब ने मिलकर अपनी हुकूमत बनाई और सारे मुसलमानों से बोट लिया, लेकिन उनके दर्द को नहीं पहचाना। अब उसी मुसलमान ने इस दफा हमको बोट दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि इन्होंने हमको धोखा देकर बेवकूफ बनाया। इनमें कोई फालोओर नहीं है, इन में सभी नेता हैं। लेकिन हमारी पार्टी की जो नेता हैं उन के लिये कहा जा सकता है कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान उन के साथ है, यहां तक कि अमरीका और लंस की बजारते भी उन के सामने झुकती हैं। क्या हम यह समझ लें कि जो तमाम बातें हाउस में कही गई हैं, इन्दिरा जी नहीं जानती, क्या इन्दिरा जी को नहीं मालूम है कि मुरादाबाद में क्या हुआ? इन्दिरा जी को सब कुछ मालूम है और वे उस का इलाज भी सोच रही होंगी और उस को अमल में भी लायेंगी। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब—जिन की शिक्षियत में हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ति नजर आती है—उन की शेरबानी और उर्दू शायरी इस बात का सुबूत है—वे भी इन तमाम बातों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। यहां पर सब ने सब कुछ कहा, लेकिन मेरी एक बात होम मिनिस्टर साहब बोट कर ले—आप ने जो जज मुकर्रर किया है, मेरबानी कर के—मैं इस बात को मुसलमानों की तरफ से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ—उस को खत्म कर दें और कोई दूसरी ऐसी कमेटी बनायें, चाहे इस सदन की बनायें जिस के लिये आप के पास प्रस्ताव भी आया है या कोई हाई कोर्ट का जज मुकर्रर करें, साथ ही यह भी जरूरी है कि वह साउथ का भी, उत्तर प्रदेश का न हो। ऐसे आदमी को इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर कीजिये, ताकि दूसरों की जुबान बन्द हो जाय और कोई बोल न सके, डेट्टेन्ट कार्यालयी चले और सजायें दी जायें। डेट्टेन्ट पनिशमेंट का आप ऐलान कर चुके हैं, उस पनिशमेंट को देकर आप मुखालिफ की जुबान बन्द कर दीजिये।

मैं ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लूंगा, हालांकि बहुत सी बातें कहने के लिये थीं। आप ने मुझे पहली मर्तबा इस अहम मसले पर बोलने का बक्त दिया है, उस के लिये शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। मैं खुद मुरादावाद गया था, अलीगढ़ भी गया था, बल्कि दो बार अलीगढ़ गया। वहां के हालात को मैंने खुद देखा और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ में आप ने एक मासूल होशियार आदमी को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बनाकर भेजा, जिस ने हालात पर काबू पा लिया। मेरा मकसद श्री आर०आर० शाह से है। ऐसे ही आदमी की दूसरी जगहों पर भेजिये। लड़कों से यह काम नहीं चलेगा, जिम्मेदार और एक्सपीरिएन्सॅड आदमी को भेजिए। आप के पास आदमियों की कमी नहीं है। मुरादावाद का मोर्चा काफी कड़ा था, आप ने हल्के आदमी को भेजा जो उस को संभाल नहीं पाया, अलीगढ़ का मोर्चा हालांकि उस से कड़ा नहीं था लेकिन कम भी नहीं था, लेकिन आर०आर० शाह ने उस को संभाल लिया। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी हुकूमत के पास अच्छे अफसरान की कमी नहीं है, हमारे तमाम अफसरान खराब नहीं हैं, सारी पुलिस खराब नहीं है, सारी पी०ए०सी० खराब नहीं है, हो सकता है उन में चन्द लोग खराब हों जिन के अन्दर आर०एस०एस० के जहर का असर हो। आर०एस०एस० ने जो जहर फैलाया वह हमारे कांग्रेस के साथियों तक भी पहुंचा, मैं उस के बारे में ज्यादा न कहूंगा, अगर वही जहर पुलिस तक या पी०ए०सी० तक भी पहुंच गया हो तो इस में क्या ताज्जुब है। इस लिये अब उस जहर को आगे फैलने से रोका जाय, उस को कम किया जाय और साथ ही एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाइये जिस में लोगों का पूरा भरोसा हो।

मुरादावाद में जो कलैक्टर था वह पहले बस्ती में भी रह चुका था, बलिया से भी उस को हटाया गया था, कई दूसरी जगहों से भी हटाया गया था। उस के बाद जब मे

लोग आये और मिनिस्टर बने तो वह सेन्टर में आ गया। उस के बाद अब पता नहीं वह कैसे मुरादावाद पहुंच गया। मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं— आज का मुसलमान वह मुसलमान नहीं है जो 1947 में था। 1947 में हम कमज़ोर थे, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बदौलत आज हमारा सिर फ़ख से उंचा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान सैकेण्ट्र लास सिटिजन नहीं है। एक तुम हो, एक हम हैं, तुम से कम नहीं हैं।

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोड्डा) : डिटी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सदन के सामने एक बुनीयादी बात रखना चाहता हूं। यह एक सच बात है कि हम सारे के सारे सदस्यों ने हलफ लिया है और हलफ ले कर इस सदन में बैठे हैं। इसलिए हम लोगों को चाहिए कि जितनी हमें मालूमात हो, वे सब सच्चाई से बतानी चाहिए। मैं यहां यह देख रहा हूं कि एक-दूसरे पर छीटाकरी हो रही है और यह सदन छीटाकरी का मरकज बना रहा, तो सही माद्दों में सरकार किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकेगी।

यह बहुत शमनाक बात है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे दंगे हो रहे हैं जो हमारे मुल्क के लिए कलंक का टीका है। पहले तो हम लोग कहा करते थे कि ये दंगे अंग्रेज कराते हैं और आपस में हम को डिवाइड कराने के लिए वे दंगे कराते हैं ताकि वे अपना राज्य करते रहें लेकिन आज तो अपना ही राज्य है चाहे वह जनता सरकार हो और चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार ही जब यह अपना ही राज्य है तो अपने ही राज्य में कोई दंगा नहीं करा सकता है। इसलिए हुकूमत परेशान है। फिर दंगे कैसे होते हैं? किसी का ख्याल है कि दूसरे देशों से सी० आई० झी० के लोग आते हैं

और दंगे कराते हैं और कोई कहता है कि मुल्ला और पंडित इन को कराते हैं लेकिन मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि बाहरी ताकतों की बजह से ये दंगे नहीं होते हैं और न मुल्ला जी और पंडित जी इन को कराते हैं। ये दंगे जो होते हैं, ये सियासी दंगे होते हैं, राजनीतिक दंगे होते हैं और उस गलत राजनीति का असर सरकार की मशीनरी और पुलिस और आप की पी. ए. सी. पर है। पहले जो दंगे होते थे, उन अधिकारियों के न होते हुए भी, दो तीन दिन बाद समाज के हिन्दू मुस्लिम रहनुमा आते थे और उन को खत्म करवा देते थे। इस समय जो दंगे कभी भभकते हैं और कभी दबते हैं, यह तो इस बात की दलील है कि ये एक भंसूबे के तहत होते हैं और इसलिए ये सालों साल चलते रहते हैं। इन चीजों का सब को मिल कर पता लगाना चाहिए कि ये क्यों होते हैं और कैसे हो रहे हैं। इस साल मुरादाबाद में जो चीज हुई है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए नई चीज हुई है और उस ने तारीख के सारे रिकार्ड को बीट कर दिया है। मुरादाबाद में जो हुआ है, उस में ईद नुमाज के बक्त बड़ों और बूढ़ों पर भी गोली चलाई गई है। अभी आप ने देखा होगा कि हमारे भागलपुर इलाके में जिन डकैतों ने डकैतियां की थीं और वहुत से लोगों को मार दिया था और कितनी ही महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया, और लोगों की आंखों में सूई डाली थी, उन के साथ पुलिस ने यह किया कि उन की आंखें फोड़ दी और उस पुलिस के खिलाफ सरकार ने उन को मुश्रितिल कर दिया लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ, जिन्होंने मासूम बच्चों पर गोली चलाई थी और जिन्होंने मस्तिजदों को मंदिरों में बदल दिया, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की। इस तरह की 40-45 जदों की लिस्ट हमारे पास है।

इस के लिए क्या किसी अधिकारी को मुश्रितिल किया गया, पुलिस के किसी आदमी को मुश्रितिल किया गया? दिन में लूटपाट हुई या कत्ल हुआ, तो टीक है यह कहा जा सकता है कि आपस में हिन्दू-मुसलमानों ने किया लेकिन करपूर के दौरान जितनी लूटमार और आतिशजदगी हुई है, यह किस ने की है। वहुत से लोगों ने इस के बारे में कहा है और इस का लुचेलुबाब यह है कि यह पी. ए. सी. ने वहां पर किया है, और पुलिस ने किया है। इसलिए मैं यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि इस के लिए वे वहां की पुलिस के लोगों को मुश्रितिल करें और पी. ए. सी. के लोगों को मुश्रितिल करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार का एतमाद पुलिस पर न हो कर, पी. ए. सी. पर न हो कर, अधिकारियों पर न हो कर, अपने दल के संसद सदस्यों पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि ये ही सरकार के हाथ और पैर हैं। सरकार जिन्दा है, तो हम सदस्यों की बजह से ही हैं। इन सदस्यों के मुरादाबाद जाने से सारे मामलों का सही बगलत का पता चल सकेगा और उम्मीद है कि मुसीबत जदों को भी जहर इस पर विश्वास होगा। संसद सदस्यों को वहां पर बिठाया जाए और वे वहां बैठ कर के, वहां के तमाम झूठ और सच इत्तजाम की तहकीकात करें। मैं आप से मांग करूँगा कि ऐसा किया जाए।

मुरादाबाद से पहले जमशेदपुर में राइट्स हुए थे। वहां पर रिलीफ का काम चलता रहा था लेकिन मुरादाबाद में जो अच्छे लोग थे वे वहां रिलीफ का काम चला रहे थे लेकिन उनको पकड़ लिया गया। इसके बाद वहां से बाकी लोग भाग गये। वहां बाहर बाले किसी-

को आने नहीं दिया जाता है। इसे भी हुकुमत को देखना चाहिए ताकि बाहर से इमदाद करने वाले लोग आकर मुसीबत जहां की मदद करें और राहत कार्य में हाथ बटायें जैसा कि हर जगह होता रहा है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेल सिंह) : सम्मान-नीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस सव्वेजट को बहुत सीरियसली लेता हूं और इसे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात समझता हूं। मेरा दिल चाहता था कि इस पर इतने आन-रेबल मेस्वर्स बोले हैं उन सब पर मैं एक-एक, दो-दो मिनट लगाऊं। लेकिन अब समय नहीं रह गया है और मेस्वर साहेबान की रुचि भी अब सुनने की तरफ नहीं रह गयी है। इसलिए मैं कट-शार्ट करूँगा। मेरे सामने कुछ बुजुर्ग मेस्वर हैं जो खुद बोले नहीं, लेकिन संजीदगी से बैठे हैं। मैंने यहा कुछ दोस्तों को यह कहते हुए सुना है कि इसके लिए इतना समय बढ़ाओ और वे बोल कर खुद यहां से चले गये। जब बोलने वाले यहां से चले गये तो सुनाने वाला किस को सुनाएगा। कुछ यहां जरूर संजीदगी के साथ बैठे हैं। डिसिप्लीन के लिए, इसकी चिना के लिए यहां बैठे हैं।

मैं ज्यादा समय तो आपका नहीं लेता, आधे मिनट में एक बात कहता हूं। अमृतसर में कोई एक बार तकरीर कर रहे थे। उसमें से सब लोग चले गये सिर्फ दो आदमी रह गये। इस पर वे कहने लगे कि मैं मन करूँगा कि दो आदमी तो समझदार हैं जो मेरी बात सुन रहे हैं दोनों में से एक उठ कर बोला कि मुझे तो लाउड स्पीकर ले जाना है और इसने दरियां उठानी हैं। अगर आप हूँ तो हम भी जाएं।

यह बात मैंने यहां लाइटली रखी है, यह रिकार्ड में लाने वाली बात नहीं है।

श्री बी. बी. देसाई ने मोशन रखा और एक मोशन श्री जी. एम. बनात-बाला जी ने भी रखा। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीरों में बहुत सी बातें कहीं उनमें से कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिनका जवाब देना निहायत जरूरी है।

एक तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में मेस्वरों ने कहा कि उन्होंने पहले विदेशियों के लिए कहा था और उसके बाद उन्होंने कह दिया कि विदेशियों का हाथ नहीं है। (व्यवधान) एक दिन पहले मधु दंडवते जी ने फरमाया था कि अब इम बात को छोड़ें और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आखिर में कह दिया है उस पर विश्वास रखें। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की तकरीरें साथ लाया हूं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब जरूरत नहीं है। इस पर आपको विश्वास करना चाहिए कि न मैंने कहा, न प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विदेशियों का हाथ है। हम में से किसी ने यह बात नहीं कही है।

फिर मेस्वरों का यह स्थान आया कि मस्जिदों की मन्दिरों में बदल दिया गया है। इसके लिए जो मैंने रिपोर्ट मांगी है उस स्टेट की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एक भी वाक्या ऐसा नहीं है जहां कि मस्जिदों को मन्दिरों में बदला गया हो। लेकिन जिन दो-तीन मन्दिरों को आंर 11-12 मस्जिदों को नुकसान हुआ था उनकी मरम्मत सरकार ने अपने खर्च पर करवा दी है।

यह कहा गया कि डाकखानों से पता कराया जा सकता है कि पुलिस वालों ने कितना रुपया मनीआर्डर से भेजा है। हम इसकी जानकारी कर लेंगे। अगर

उनको तनख्वाह या उनकी जायज आभद्रनी से ज्यादा हुआ तो इस मामले पर विचार कर लेंगे ।

सम्मान योग्य सदस्य मुखाड़िया जी जो कि बहुत लम्बी देर तक एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के पद पर रहे हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी संजीदगी से शुश्रान्त की थी और मैं उन भेस्वरों का बड़ा मश्कूर हूँ जिन्होंने इस बात के लिए बादा भी किया और कोशिश भी की कि वे पार्टी का मफाद सामने रखकर नहीं बल्कि देश का मफाद सामने रखकर बात करने हैं और ये ऐसी चीज है जिसके लिए संक्षयनिज्म में विश्वास रखने वाले हर आदमी का दिन दुखता है और उसमें पार्टी का भी नुकसान होता है। इसलिए निशाना यही रहा कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं हमारे देश में दोवारा पैदा न हों और जिन लोगों के दिलों में वदगुमानी पैदा हो गई है, उनको हम उस वदगुमानी से निकालें और उनका भरोसा हम जीतें।

तो उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया कि जो प्रजेंट इन्क्वायरी है वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज की है और यह बाक्या बड़ा है और कम से कम हाई कोर्ट के जज से इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए तो मैं इस बात से इत्फाक करता हूँ और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से कहूँगा कि हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से बात करें, क्योंकि चीफ जस्टिस ने एक आदमी को इन्क्वायरी के लिए लगाया है, उसको भी इज्जत के साथ बदल कर और वहां कोई जो इस बक्त सर्विस में हो, सर्विंग जज हाई कोर्ट को लगाएं और इसके लिए...

श्री ज्योतिर्षय बसु : सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज ।

श्री जैस सिंह : मैं भेस्वर साहेबान से दखास्त करूँगा कि हम उस प्रदेश के हाई कोर्ट पर एतबार न करें तो अच्छा नहीं होगा और हाईकोर्ट के जज भी बहुत जिम्मेदार होते हैं और भेस्वर छ्याल है कि सब लोग इस बात पर मिलवर्तन देंगे।

और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जहां ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं होने की इत्तिला मिले वहां तुरन्त फौज भेजिए अपनी रिजर्व फोर्स भेजिए बी.एस.एफ को भेजिए उसमें ढाल नहीं करनी चाहिए। यह तो एक बात मजबूती की है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को करनी ही चाहिए। मेरी और भाइयों से भी यही प्रार्थना है कि ये जो फिरके दाराना जहर है, कम्युनिलिज्म का जहर है या गीजनलिज्म का जहर है यह निकला नहीं दिमाग से और बड़ी मुश्किल से 64 के बाद धीरे धीरे इसको कम किया था और यह फिरकेदारी का भूत एक बोतल में बंद किया गया था लेकिन बंद करना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है मगर जब बोतल का कार्क निकाल दिया जाता है और वह भूत बाहर आ जाता है तो उसको पकड़ते पकड़ते काफी देर लगती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भूत को पकड़कर फिर बोतल में बंद कर दें इसके लिए आप सबके कोआपरेशन की जरूरत है।

श्री मधू बंडक्टे : बोतल का तजुर्बा नहीं है आपको।

श्री जैस सिंह : प्रोफेसर साहब जितने तजुरबे आपके हैं उतने तो हमारे हैं नहीं लेकिन यह तो कुदरत की बात होती है कि आपको समय कम मिला हमको समय ज्यादा मिला राज करने का।

ज्योतिर्षय बसु जी ने कुछ तो तामीरी सुझाव दिए कुछ अपने स्वाभाव के मुताबिक कहा और उन्होंने दो अफसरों

का और 3-4 प्रैदेट परसंस का नाम लिया है। मुझे उनका लैटर मिला स्पीकर साहब को भी मिला आज सुबह 9 बजे ।

और रूल के मुताबिक “प्रीवियस” इत्तिला देने के बाद किसी ऐसे आदमी का नाम या काम डिस्कस किया जा सकता है जो हाउस का मेम्बर नहीं है और जो अपने आपको डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता है। मगर यह “प्रीवियस” टेक्नीकल तो है लेकिन रीसेंट है। आज ही मुझे मिला है आज ही मैं कोन्ट्रक्ट नहीं कर सका ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कल लिखा था।

श्री जैल सिंह : लिखा आपका कल का है डेट आपने कल यही डाली है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : बी० ए० सी० की भी मीटिंग कल हुई। (व्यवधान) ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खन्नावाद) : अरे भाई जरा मुनिये डिस्टर्ब मत करिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : मुशीर अहमद खां ने काफी बातें कहीं मैंने उनका नोट ले लिया है हम उन पर गौर करेंगे लेकिन उसमें कुछ उनकी इत्तिला गलत है मगर फिर भी हम उन बातों पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

अभी हमारे सम्मान योग्य एक्स डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बा० जगजीवन राम जी ने अपनी तकरीर में बहुत कुछ कहा है। मुझे यद आ रहा था।

अमल से जिन्दगी बनती है जन्मत भी जहाँसुम भी यह खाकी अपनी फिरर में न नूरी है न नारी है। और उसका जवाब मैं नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि

भगत जी ने जो अपनी तकरीर की और उन्होंने अदव से सम्मान और आदर से सारी बातें उनको बता दीं, मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता ।

अभी हमारे जेठमलानी जी ने शुरू में कहा कि मैं पार्टी मफाद को सामने नहीं रखूँगा लेकिन यह कुदरती बात है कि जो पार्टी मैंन होता है पानिटीशन होता है उसके दिमाग में कोणिश करने के बाद भी कोई न कोई बात अपनी पार्टी के हक में और दूसरी पार्टी के खिलाफ निकल जाती है। हो सकता है मुझ से भी निकल जाये लेकिन मेरा ख्याल था कि एमीनेन्ट वकील हैं, एडवोकेट हैं, ये ऐसी बात नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने शुरू को निष्पक्ष भाव से नानकदेवजी का इलोक भी पढ़कर सुनाया और आखिर में जब वह समाप्त करने लगे तो 2, 4 चोटों लगा गये लेकिन ऐसा है कि मैं उन चोटों को वर्दांशत कर सकता हूँ जब देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ने अपनी तकरीर में सब कुछ बोला और बहुत शानदार तारीके से पुट किया। उनकी तकरीर के बाद कुछ दोस्तों की तकरीर का जवाब देने का मकसद नहीं रह जाता इसलिये मैं इसी तरह से खत्म करता हूँ।

आज हमारे प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी ने जो अपना भाषण दिया, उन्होंने भी बहुत शानदार तारीके से शुरूआत की और फिर जाकर सारा दोष हमारी सरकार पर लगाने के लिये बहुत सी आर्यूमंड उन्होंने दीं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस बीमारी का इलाज करने के लिये दोषी को सजा के लिये, और जो अभी भी इस आग को नहीं बुझने देना चाहते हैं और जो छिपे हाथों से यही सोचते हैं

कि किसी न किसी तरीके से यह सरकार जो बोटों से तो गिराई नहीं जा सकती लेकिन इसमें बद्रमनी पैदा करो और इसे गिरा दो उनसे भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों और फसादों को अमन पसन्द शहरियों की मदद से हमेशा के लिये मिटा दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उन्होंने माइनारिटी कमीशन बनाया था। अच्छा किया लेकिन माइनारिटी कमीशन बनाने की जरूरत जनता पार्टी के राज में ही पड़ी। पहले तो माइनारिटी कमीशन सरकार ही थी, और सरकार पर माइनरीटीज को पूरा विश्वास था।

प्रो० मधु दंडधते : माइनारिटी, कमीशन की मांग कई बरस पहले से की जाती रही है। मैं श्रेडिट नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह किया आपकी हुक्मत में भी यही मांग थी और कांग्रेस वालों की तरफ से भी मांग थी।

श्री जैन सिंह : आप जो भी कहते हैं मैं मान लेता हूँ। सी०पी०आई० के नेता श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, ने बड़ी लम्बी तकरीर की। वह हमारे दोस्त हैं। उनके मुझाव हमने नोट कर लिये हैं, जो काफी कीमती हैं। उन्होंने मेरे इन्टरव्यू को पढ़ कर सुनाया है। मैंने उस इन्टरव्यू में जो कुछ कहा है मैं उस पर अमल करना अच्छा होता, अगर वह यह भी सुना देते कि मुझ से सवाल क्या किया गया था और किस कनटेस्ट में मैंने कहा। वह चले गये हैं, इस लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु भी चले गये हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें वालों की ज्यादा गिनती 1980 में थी। लेकिन वह इस बात को भूल गये कि सब से ज्यादा निगती जो मरने वालों की अब तक है वह

त्रिपुरा में है और त्रिपुरा की स्टेट उनके कब्जे में है, और उसी बजह से गिनती बढ़ी है, वर्ना गिनती न बढ़ती।

श्री सत्प्रानाराधण चक्रवर्ती (कलकत्ता दक्षिण) : यह क्या कमपेरेजिन है? ये दोनों एक ही किस्म की बातें नहीं हैं। It is a bad comment on the part of the Minister.

श्री जैन सिंह : एक मेम्बर, ने कहा कि जिस कौम के कल्चर और भाषा को खत्म कर दिया जाये, वह कौम सब कुछ खो बैठती है। उन्होंने कहा कि कि उर्दू जुबान खतरे में है। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू जुबान को कोई खतरा नहीं है और न कोई उसे खत्म करने के काबिल है। जिस जुबान की लिखने वाले पढ़ने वाले और मुनने वाले हैं, वह जुबान खत्म नहीं होती है। हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों ने उर्दू के लिए अपने जजबात प्रकट किये हैं। मैं वह आदमी हूँ जिसने उर्दू में ओथ ली थी।

प्रो० मधु दंडधते : उर्दू हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों दोनों की जुबान है।

श्री जैन सिंह : उर्दू जुबान केवल मुसलमानों की नहीं है, वह सब हिन्दुस्तानियों की है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस जुबान की केवल मुसलमानों जुझान कहेंगे तो वे इसकी खिदमत नहीं करेंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को याद रखना है कि इस भाषा का जन्म हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है और यह सब में ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तानी है।

लेकिन मैं एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ। मैं किसी की नीयत पर शक नहीं करता हूँ। मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के बफादार हैं। उन्हें यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने इस बफादारी का सुबूत दिया है। गदार सब में पैदा हो सकते हैं मुसलमानों,

हिंदुओं और सिखों में भी पैदा हो सकते हैं। लेकिन वे वफादार हैं और उनके जजवात की मैं कदर करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर हमारी तकरीर इस पालियामेंट में भी इस तरह से हो कि मैं एक पक्ष की बात पेश कर रहा हूँ और दूसरे पक्ष की बात कोई और पेश करे, तो यह अमन और शान्ति के लिए फायदामंद नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य यकीन रखें कि मैं हर वक्त प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास जाता हूँ और जब उनका नोट हमारे पास आता है तो हम उसी वक्त एक्शन लेते हैं।

मुझे भी कुछ अफसरों के खिलाफ शिकायत है। एक मेस्टर, ने कहा कि नाम बतादो। अगर मैंने नाम ही बता दिया तो वह अपना प्रबन्ध कर लेंगे और प्रबन्ध लोग कर सकते हैं।

बशरे राजे दिल का जलीलों
ख्वार होता है।
निकल जाती है जब खुशबू
गुल बेकार होता है ॥

इसलिए दिल का राज और जिस बात के लिए हम ने कसम खायी है कि कुछ बातों को छिपा कर रखेंगे, उस को मैं नहीं बताऊगा। लेकिन मेरा मतलब यह नहीं कि मैं मेस्टर पालियामेंट से छिपाना चाहता हूँ। यह पालियामेंट की कार्यवाही दुनिया भर में जाती है, इसलिए वह माफ करें— यह चीज़ नहीं करनी चाहिए।

एक बात उन्होंने और कही कि हम रिजर्वेशन की डिमांड करें। वह उस तरफ बैठे थे। मैं अपोजिशन का मतलब

यह समझा हूँ कि अपोजिट यानी जो आमने सामने बैठे हों और जिन की राय में इच्छलाक हो। लेकिन वह वैरी या दुश्मन नहीं होते, एनीमी नहीं होते। अपोजिशन को हम एनीमी नहीं कह सकते। न हम को उन्हें एनीमी समझना चाहिए और और और अपोजीशन को हमें एनीमी समझना चाहिए। यह बदकिस्मती की बात हुई कि उस जमाने में अपोजीशन को दुश्मन समझ कर खत्म करने की कोशिश की गई। यह तो जब तलवार से सरकार बदली जाय तब होता है। लेकिन ये तो इसपात की तलवारें नहीं, विचारधारा की तलवारे हैं, और विचारधारा से हम एक दूसरे के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं।

मैं बड़े अदब से अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से यह बात कहूँगा कि मुसलमान अगर समझते हैं कि वह कोई है तो वह गलती करते हैं। अगर सिख समझते हैं कि वह कोई कोई है तो वह गलती करते हैं। कोई भी ऐसा समझता है, हिन्दू समझते हैं कि हम अकेले कोई नहीं तो वह भी गलती करते हैं। कोई के माने है नेशन और नेशन हिन्दुस्तानी है, इंडियन नेशन है। कोई पाकिस्तानी अपने आप को पाकिस्तानी कहे तो हम कहेंगे कि उसकी नेशन जुदा है। लेकिन धर्म के नाम पर नेशन नहीं होता। कितने मुल्क में संसार में जो क्रिशिक्षण के हाथ में है मोहम्मदन के हाथ में है या किसी और के हाथ में हैं लेकिन वह नेशन मजहब के नाम पर कहना या मजहब को कौम कहना, इस से गलतरहमी पैदा होती है। हम मुसलमाद और हर किस्म के लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान भंव बसते हैं वह एक नेशन हैं और उस नेशन के बह अंग हैं। उन की साम्रादायिकता, उनकी विचारधारा, धार्मिक तौर पर अलाहिदा हो सकती है पोलिटिकल तौर पर अलाहिदा हो सकती है है बहुत सी चीजें अलाहिदा हो सकती हैं

लेकिन हम कौम को दो नहीं बना सकते हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले तमाम हिन्दुतानी हैं इसलिए इस वाद-विवाद को खत्म करना होगा।

हमारे डी०५म०के० के मेस्टर, साहबान ने कुछ बात बतायी थी कि वहां कुछ हरिजनों पर ज़ल्म हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि अब आप का और हाउस का ज्यादा वक्त न लू। वह बातें जो रह गई हैं वह कार्यवाही में आ जायेंगी। पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही को सें अपने पास रखूंगा क्यों कि मेरा यह सबजेक्ट था और सब-जेक्ट होने के नाते मैं इस पर सब के विचार सब के रुयालात सब के मुझाव जो हैं उन की इज्जत करता हुआ उन पर पूरी तरह से गौर करूंगा और मैं आप से एक आशा करता हूं। वह यह है कि हम हों या कोई और हुक्मत में हों हुक्मत से गलतिया हो जाती है। गलतियां पकड़ने का काम अपोजीशन का है। गलतियां पकड़ कर बिरंध करें लेकिन जहां वहां भी तमाम नेशन का सवाल आ जाय जो नेशन को ऊचा यानीचा कर सकता है, उस में हम को तामीरीं क्रिटिसिज्म करना चाहिए और उसे तामीरी ढंग से ही इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

हम चाहते हैं आप रहे। लेकिन हमारा यह काम नहीं है कि अगर आप कमजोर होते हैं तो आप को तगड़ा करने के लिए हिम्मत हम दें। यह हमारा काम नहीं है। आप अपनी हिम्मत से तगड़े रहें, मजबूत रहे। लेकिन हमारा यह निशाना नहीं कि हम आप को कमजोर करें। पोलिटिकली कमजोर करने में तो कोई पार्टी किसी दूसरी पार्टी का लिहाज़ नहीं करती। आप सब इकट्ठा भी बोल जावें तो भी फिर इस बात की चिन्ता करेंगे कि किस को किस तरह कमजोर किया जाय। यह राजनीतिक बात है। लेकिन जहां नेशन का सवाल आ जाय वहां ऐसी समस्या हो कि सब की इज्जत

खतरे पड़ सकती है वहां यह चीज़ न ही होनी चाहिए क्योंकि कोई यह नहीं पूछने वाला है कि कांग्रेस आई थी, दूसरी कांग्रेस थी या कोई दूसरी पार्टी थी, यह कहा जायगा कि इस नेशन ने इतना निकम्मा काम किया है कि उसको हम इज्जत की निगाह से नहीं देखते। मैं यह आशा रखते हुए कि आप पूरा कोआप-रेशन देंगे, वनतबाला जी से और दूसरे दोस्तों से विनती करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो मोशन दिए हैं उनको वापिस ले लें। तमाम बातों पर सरकार पूरी तरह से गौर करके उनका इलाज करेगी।

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the long explanation of the Home Minister, I do not think there are any points which need to be replied to. I will take only one or two minutes. In the beginning, Mr. Speaker just addressed the House and told us that we should speak in such a way that our speeches should not be inflammatory outside. In the beginning, of course, some of the members did speak very well, but later on all superlative phrases were used. I would humbly request and put before them that this is not going to solve the problem. All of us have to join and work together and find out a solution. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I thank the hon. Home Minister for the assurance that all the points given in the substitute motion will be considered and action thereon will be taken by the Government. In view of that assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my substitute motion.

21.36 hrs.

The Substitute Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 4, 1980/Agrahayana 13, 1902 (Saka).