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**Wednesday, March 10, 1976**  
**Phalguna 20, 1897 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Sixteenth Session)**



*(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 1—10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 10, 1967/Phalguna  
20, 1897 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

#### Funds received by a Charitable Society from abroad

\*41. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain 'charitable society' has been receiving huge amounts of money from countries interested in destabilisation efforts in India, as reported in some daily papers dated 8th February, 1976;

(b) whether large parts of the amounts received by the society from abroad were spent in illegal economic and political activities by persons working for overthrow of democratic set up in the country; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the news report in the Hindustan Times of the 8th February 1976. The organisation mentioned therein is a registered society by name AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development). On receiving information about its alleged failure to show in its 2689 LS—1

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accounts the money received from foreign agencies for its avowed objectives and mis-utilisation of its funds for non-charitable purposes unconnected with the objectives of the Society, Income Tax authorities conducted searches on the 5th February, 1976, at the business/residential premises of this society and some of its office bearers in Delhi and Bihar. The account books and other documents of the society which were seized during the search operations are under scrutiny. Investigations are in progress to ascertain the sources, nature of receipt and application of funds which the organisation has obtained from foreign agencies.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the reply is as unsatisfactory as the question is pertinent and important. We have been hearing from the Prime Minister herself as to how some foreign agencies interested in destabilising our system had been spending money in India and here it is related to a matter that large amounts have been received by individuals and organisations which have been busy in large-scale violence and in the disruption of political system itself in the name of total revolution. The more serious objection is that in the name of several business concerns these moneys have been received and deposited to the tune of Rs. 18 lakh as fixed deposit. This cannot be in the nature of an expenditure by any charitable organisation. In this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are these foreign agencies and what are their character, whether they have been associated with the CIA or its subsidiaries, which have been sending this amount, which are the individuals, whether they are in Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and other parts of Bihar and Delhi who have been engaged in the demand for

dissolution of the Assembly, for dissolution of Lok Sabha and compelling the members of the State legislatures and Lok Sabha to resign? I would like to know the details.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** My answer must relate to the question. I cannot give whatever answer I would like to give. It must specifically refer to the question. The members of the executive committee of this organisation which is called AVARD were elected in January 73. The President is Shri Jaiprakash Narain, Vice-President Shri Radhakrishna, Treasurer Shri Rajeshwar Patel and General Secretary Shri A. C. Sen. The members of the executive committee are Sarva Shri Bhalbhadra Prasad, A. C. Jain, T. C. Bhuskade, K. D. Gangrade, Mathura Prasad Singh, Kalipada Das, Tripurari Saran and Sugata Dasgupta.

The main foreign sources for this organisation are the USAID and more particularly a West German Organisation called Protestants Central Agency for Development Aid. After the search, from the account books relating to one institution in Jamui office in Bihar, it was detected that Rs. 68.64 lakhs were credited in the cash book and disbursed. How it has been utilised, where it was sent, etc. is being investigated by the income-tax officers. There is another item of over Rs. 2 lakhs which has been received, according to one of the members of the executive committee, Mr. Sen. It is also true that about Rs. 18 lakhs are in fixed deposits. This agency has income-tax exemption, having been an organisation originally intended for doing some rural development work. It has also been noticed that for some time past they have not been sending the necessary accounts.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** It is unfortunate that while the Finance Ministry and the income-tax department have been busy, the Home Ministry has been sitting idle. It is giving a certificate that this agency AVARD has been busy doing some development work.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** What is it that you are talking? I did not say that.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** You said, it was doing some development work. Perhaps the Home Minister is not aware that in Bihar several thousands of persons have been under regular pay—a minimum of Rs. 200 per month even at block level—and they have been the forces which have been engaged in disruption and dislocation of normal political, economic and academic life in Bihar during the last 12 years. It is very pertinent that this executive committee with Shri Jaiprakash Narain as President was formed in 1974 and from 18th March 1974 all this trouble started from which we could not have been saved but for the emergency. Otherwise, I do not think I would have been here to put this question and the hon. minister would have been here to reply to it. So, on such a great issue, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that these funds were only Rs. 64 crores, which were deposited. I would like to know the exact amount which was received through various sources and the various business houses mentioned here. What are their names? Do those business houses have direct relations with other foreign agencies in West Germany and U.S.A. Are those very sources in West Germany and U.S.A. which have been attacking our democracy, attacking our government and the Prime Minister in particular through radio and Press, also the Press magnates in those countries? I would like to know whether recipients of this money, up to the lowest level, have been caught hold of by the Ministry of Home Affairs and as to what steps that Ministry is going to take. In that report of 8th February, it was also mentioned that several bank lockers have also been seized. What are the contents of those lockers? In particular, in regard to the persons who have been associated with it in Bihar and Delhi including those who demanded revolt in the Army, and the Police etc., was this amount spent in this work also?

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** It has come to light that a part of these funds have not been utilized for the purposes for which this institution was intended. It has come to notice that some of these funds have been misutilized. In what manner and how, and all that is a matter for further investigation. So far as some friends being in receipt of some moneys from these organisations or their branches is concerned, I have, just now, no information. I will check it up.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Are the foreign agencies in USA the same as those owning newspapers?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is investigating that also.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Do the business houses have direct contact with the foreign agencies?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do the Government have any information on their contacts with foreign business houses?

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** That is far too general a question; I mean what are those business agencies and what are their contacts. It is not a question concerning these matters.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Only the other day, in connection with a Question concerning the Finance Ministry, the madam Minister Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi answered very rightly about the functioning of the agencies, which should be in the knowledge of the Home Ministry and not in the knowledge of the Finance Ministry. On an earlier occasion also, the then Home Minister, Mr. Dikshit had rightly replied that dollars were being received by some organizations in the name of family planning, by World Assembly of Youth. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken specific care, immediately after the Emergency, to find out the activities of these organizations, viz. World Assembly of

Youth and its branches in India, Indian Association of Youth and the World University Service.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think it is not a question relating to this.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Let me finish, Sir. After I complete, you can decide.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I will tell you. This question relates to a particular society. If you have questions on supplementaries, you can refer to them. You can raise any other general matters separately.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** You can rule it out, Sir. I don't mind; but let me put the question. The World University Service has been operating in the name of charitable activities among the students in spite of the Emergency in this country; and during the last week, they have been organizing their functions in the University of Calcutta, within the knowledge of the Government and of the Home Ministry. They are not registered. They are opposing emergency; they are criticizing everything and they say that they are doing charitable activities and distributing books among the students. I think, Sir, I apprehend that they are also connected with such charitable organizations; and Government of India should take care of this. Only this is my submission. Does the Minister know it? If he does not, he should take care of it and investigate into the matter. I mean the World University Service.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can answer about the relationship between the World University Service funds and this organisation.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** There are several agencies which have been receiving money from this organisation. In fact, I have answered one question and said that in Orissa the Sarvodaya Mandal has received over Rs. 64,000/-. There are other institutions as well which have received

money. That is why I am glad that only yesterday the Rajya Sabha passed the Foreign Money (Regulation) Bill. It is a very necessary Bill.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** So, you were inactive till now because of lack of regulation? Is it so?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Minister should not get distracted by these interruptions. He should continue his reply.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** I agree with you that I should not get distracted. Shri Bhogendra Jha must understand that the inflow of foreign money into India is not regulated or controlled. Any amount of money can come to any organisation or individual, either through a cheque or bank draft or in some other way. We felt that it was necessary for us to regulate the remittance of foreign money to India. I have information that through some missionaries, religious institutions and others, crores of rupees are being remitted to India. I have information to show that in the preceding years, especially in the years 1972-74 Rs. 31 crores have been remitted to India in various ways by missionaries and religious and other institutions. When this Bill becomes law, the Government will have the power to regulate the inflow of foreign money and know wherefrom it is coming, how it is emanating, how it is accounted for, how it is utilized, whether it is properly utilized and so on, so that there will be sufficient control over them.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** The Home Minister has given the information that JP is the President of this particular charitable society. May I know how many societies are in existence in India, with which JP is associated, which have received money from abroad? Secondly, a charge was levelled on the floor of the House that money has been received by these organisations from China. Is the Home Minister vigilant enough about the foreign money which is operating through these political, social and charitable institutions?

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** Whenever we get any information from intelligence sources about receipt of foreign money by Indian institutions, we necessarily keep track of them. But, as I have submitted just now, Government have no power even to regulate the money that is being received from abroad.

#### Vigilance cases pending with Vigilance Departments

\*42. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are still lying with Vigilance departments to be disposed of,

(b) how many vigilance cases were disposed of in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) the main findings of these cases?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10398/76]. It gives the requisite information for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, in respect of the vigilance cases against Central Government employees.

Information for the year 1975-76 is presently not available. It will be included in the next Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, which will be laid before Parliament in the normal course.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Apart from the rather undesirable fact that the number of cases pending at the end of the year has increased from 1973-74 to 1974-75—I need not quote the exact figures—and apart from the question of the tardy disposal of the vigilance cases, may I know how it is that, in spite of the report in the papers of Government decision to compulsorily retire officials with a bad reputation, even though no cases

are pending against them, the number of those who have been compulsorily retired is extremely low and that in the case of Gazetted officers only two were compulsorily retired in 1973-74 and only five in 1974-75 even though the number of cases under investigation was very large?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** It is true that there is a slight increase in the pending cases, compared to 1973-74. In 1973-74 it was 5,708 and in 1974-75 it is 5,926. But steps have been taken to see that the delay is minimised in taking disciplinary proceedings. I might state that since the majority of cases, by the nature of things, are against the non-gazetted staff, as will be seen from the statement, in which outside agencies like the Central Vigilance Commission and the UPSC do not come into the picture, the processing of such cases is more or less wholly under the control of the disciplinary authorities of the concerned departments. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued on the 24th January 1976 to the Chief Vigilance Officers, indicating that the preliminary enquiries into allegations which were investigated by the CBI should be ordinarily got completed within three months and that the period of charge sheeting and submission of the report of the enquiry committee should not normally exceed six months and that cases which get delayed at any stage beyond the period stipulated for that stage should be put up to the next higher officer with a statement of reasons for the delay. The Ministries and Departments have been asked to furnish to this Department a factual statement of the cases which have remained pending for more than six months, indicating the reasons for the delay.

One question which was asked was why the number of officers who were compulsorily retired was very few. Of course, this statement does not contain all the figures of cases where compulsory retirement has taken place. This only shows the cases of officers against

whom the vigilance cases were there and as a punishment they were retired. I may say for the information of the House that the total number of employees who were compulsorily retired after the emergency, as on 6-3-76, is as follows

Class I	46
Class II	117
Class III	573
Class IV	571

The total number is 2,297. So far as the Central Services are concerned, the figures are:

IAS	10
IPS	12
IFS	6

So, this statement does not include these figures.

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:** May I know what has happened about the particularly egregious case, which has been mentioned in this House last year—there was a question on the 2nd May 1975 and also on the 11th April 1975—in relation to the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, against whom, according to press reports, CBI investigation has been completed, and Government had also told the House that they were examining the recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission in regard to him? But, neither has this particular gentleman in high office been compulsorily retired, nor has anything been done in regard to him, and he goes on holding his high office during the entire period when the investigation was being conducted against him. In a position of power when he can pressurise the enquiry against him.

At a context of time when the Lockheed scandal is rocking the different capitals of the world, and we have got

the latest Takroo Commission Report in regard to the conduct of Mr. P. R. Nayak, who might get away because, having left the job of Secretary, he is no longer accessible, may I know what the Government is trying to do about this case, the egregious case of the Chairman of the ITDC in particular and, generally speaking, about the officers of the high status of Secretaries of Government, who get away only because they retire and, on account of the delays of investigation or whatever else, they are not punished, as they ought to be?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** The main question was of a general nature, cases pending with the Vigilance Department. Now he is referring to a special case. If he puts a separate question, I can answer that.

**SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:** In May I had asked a question myself—Unstarred Question No. 8434 on the 2nd May 1975—about this gentleman, the Chairman of the India Tourism Development Corporation, and I was told The House was told that the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission on certain allegations made against him had been recently received and that it was under consideration. That was nearly a year ago. I cannot have satisfaction, the House cannot have satisfaction, and the gentleman goes on merrily in his job pressurising everybody in his favour and against his accusers.

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** If it is a question relating to Mr. Sundavon, a warning was issued to him as advised by the CBI.

श्री मूलबन्ध डाला : 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1974 तक सेन्ट्रल व्यरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन ने कितने केसेज के लिए आपकी प्राचीक्यूशन करने पर बाध्य किया, कितने केसेज में डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी करनी जरूरी थी, कितने केसेज में उनको पनिशमेंट देना था, कितने लोगों को प्राचीक्यूट किया, कितने

केसेज में इन्क्वायरी शुरू कर दी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** All that is mentioned in the statement, but I can give some figures about the number of cases taken up by the CBI. In 1975 the number of cases registered was 1,196; number of gazetted officers involved 619; number of cases handled by the CBI including cases pending at the beginning of the year 2282; number of cases sent up for trial 453; number of cases decided by the courts 325; number of cases ending in conviction 271, i.e., 83.4 per cent; number of cases ending in acquittal or discharge 54; number of cases reported to the administrative authorities for departmental action 812; number of cases in which departmental proceedings have been concluded 816; number of cases resulting in punishment 681, which comes to 83.3 per cent.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** May I know whether, in the enthusiasm to take action during the present emergency, there have been cases which had been pending for departmental enquiry for six or seven years and action has been taken against officers who have had no opportunity to represent their cases to the higher authorities? Will you have some machinery of review so that these officers also are able to represent their cases and where there is a genuine case you can do justice?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** If there are any cases of harassment, they can appeal to the proper authorities. There is provision for that in the Civil Service Conduct Rules.

**Special assistance for the Idamalayar Project in Kerala**

\*43. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has asked for a special assistance of Rupees one crore for the Idamalayar Project in Kerala;

(b) whether the special assistance sought for has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) to (c). The Idamalayar Project in Kerala was discussed in detail at the time of the formulation of the State Annual Plan 1976-77. The requirement for the year 1976-77 was assessed as Rs. 3.50 crores. This amount has been fully provided for and approved in the Annual Plan of the State.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** May I know whether the Idamalayar Project was cleared by the Planning Commission in September 1973 and the State Electricity Board has commenced preliminary work on this Project and also spent about Rs. 187.85 lakhs.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** The Project was sanctioned in 1973 and then the estimated cost was Rs. 23.40 crores. Now, the estimate has increased to Rs. 29.25 crores and the money has been provided for in all the three years of the current plan.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** May I know whether there was a discussion by the Chief Consultant Planning Commission on 6-6-1975 and what was the result of that discussion?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** I may not be able to state exactly on what the Chief Consultant had a discussion. But the discussions are generally undertaken to assess the progress of the project and to discuss the physical programme and the money needed. In this particular case, for instance, as a result of discussion either then or later on, the State Government, for instance, have proposed to spend in 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 195 lakhs, but the Planning Commission has increased this amount to Rs. 350 lakhs.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** In this written statement, it is said that the

matter was taken up with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, and on their advice the State Government of Kerala was advised to get this project executed within their own resources and there are no budget provisions for this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is a separate question. That is regarding roads.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** This project also includes that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you have got another question on that, you can ask that question.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** I am not be able to give the details of the components of the project.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** According to the statement, you say that no financial help will be given by the Centre for this project. I want to know whether it is correct.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** I would only like to state that the estimated cost of the Project now stands at Rs. 29.25 crores, and as time progresses, as it is happening now, it will be funded for.

**Special Area Development Programme and Central Ministries requirements**

**\*46. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested his Ministry that the Irinpanam-Kalamassery road and five other roads may be included in the "Special Area Development Programme and Central Ministries Requirements"; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government of India on the request of the Kerala Government?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. F. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Government of Kerala had approached the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for inclusion of the Irumpam-Kalamassery Road and five other roads required for the Kerala Newsprint Project, in the 'Special Area Development Programme and Central Ministries Requirements. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport had advised the Government of Kerala that no financial assistance could be given under the said scheme unless the road projects were sponsored by a Ministry of the Government of India. The Government of Kerala thereafter approached the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies for sponsoring the works relating to improvement of five roads essential for the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation for inclusion in the said scheme. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and of their advice the State Government of Kerala were advised to get these road works executed within their own resources as no budget provision has so far been made for this scheme.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** In view of the fact that the State Government cannot allocate sufficient funds for the six roads, will the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies consider favourably the inclusion of at least the Irumpam-Kalamassery Road in their budgetary proposals in the immediate future? This road is required for this new Project that is coming up in Kerala. They have asked for help for all the six roads in Kerala. At least, for one of these roads, you will be able to give some help.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** In fact, in our agreement with the State Government, the infrastructure is to be provided by the State Government of Kerala. For this plan we will be needing at

least five roads. The total mileage is 146 km. The total investment needed is something like Rs. 2.11 crores. For that, we can only say that we approached the Central Ministry concerned also for this. So far as this plan is concerned, this cannot bear any additional burden of cost.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** The commissioning and the working of the Kerala News Print Project depends upon or mainly on completion of these five roads and the other channels. Will the hon. Minister for Industry be able to suggest some other way out to finance the six roads?

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** As I had submitted just now, so far as our plan is concerned, that is already of Rs. 82 crores of valuation. We will not be able to bear extra burden and the State Government gave the assurance that the infrastructure shall be provided by the State Government. So, the State Government should provide this.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Without these roads, what is the meaning of completing the Project?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that the State Government should provide

#### Changes in Industrial Policy

\*49. **SHRI B. S. BHURA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make major changes in the Industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to govern Government's policies for achieving the ob-

jectives of growth, social justice and self reliance in industrial sphere. Within the broad frame-work of the Industrial Policy Resolution, Government have effected changes from time to time in the industrial licensing policy with a view to stimulating growth, particularly in priority industries of importance to the national economy. Recently Government have taken steps to bring about conditions within which the maximum utilisation of capacity already built up is achieved and new investments are influenced in accordance with priorities with minimum administrative controls.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: On February 1, 1976, the hon. Minister, Mr. Pai made a statement in Madras. I quote:

"The contribution of industrial houses in the present export effort was less than 20 per cent and the contribution of the monopoly houses which used up a lot of foreign exchange, was 'the least'. He said, exports must be stepped up to the level of Rs. 18,000 crores by 1988 if the country was to survive."

It was further reported:

"It was in the context of the need to save and increase foreign exchange resources that Mr. Pai hinted at changes in policy."

Now, in the statement, he has mentioned that they have taken some steps. May I know what steps the Government have taken to change the policy taking in view the statement made in Madras?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The Industrial Policy Resolution defines the areas which are reserved for the public sector, the areas where the public sector and the private sector can operate and the areas where the private sector has been permitted to function. My statement that the industries in this country have to step up production and increase the exports has nothing to do with the industrial policy.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: The hon. Minister must be aware of the fact about the Tatas ultimatum. They have given an ultimatum of three months. It says:

"In the first half of February, the Tatas wrote to the IOC cancelling all orders for oil valid till March, 1976."

In view of the threatening attitude of the Tatas, I want to know what the Government is going to do or whether the Government is going to yield to the threatening letter of Tatas.

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have not received any ultimatum from anyone. No ultimatum will be accepted or the policy is going to be changed in terms of any ultimatum.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in spite of the liberalising policy of industrial licences, keeping in view the industrial growth of the country, in most of the cases where licences have been issued in the last one year, the owners of the licences did not give any importance to instal industrial units in these areas and secondly, whether it is also a fact that several Chief Ministers have expressed the view to the Industry Ministry that unless some specific powers are given to the State Governments to decide about the policy of licensing in the States, keeping in view the priority of various commodities in the States, the industrial development in the country will not be faster.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The industrial licences that have been issued are being monitored. Also, the State Governments will be given every assistance that once a licence is issued, it is upto the State Government to provide necessary facilities so that the industries may come into existence. We shall make a special effort to see that licences that have been issued particularly in the backward areas are

monitored properly. So far as the industrial applications are concerned, they are received from every State and they are routed through the State Governments and the Chief Ministers could not have any complaint that any licence has been given contrary to their own recommendations.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि सोशल जस्टिस किया जायगा और बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाई जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि कौन-कौन से एरियाज बैकवर्ड हैं और उन बैकवर्ड एरियाज में अभी तक सरकार ने कोई इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट सैक्टर या पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया है या नहीं? यदि नहीं दिया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस समय यहाँ बैठे हुई हैं—बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इण्डस्ट्री लगाने के लिये सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है और कब तक उठायगी?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** You are aware that 75 per cent of the area in India has been considered as backward and we have issued more than 600 licences for starting these industries. Now we shall make special efforts to see why these are not being started. Financial institutions will be issued instructions to give priority to the financing of these projects and we are determined to see that whatever we have already done is pursued so that the backwardness of most of the areas can be solved. But I cannot possibly say that this can be done in one year.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** As the Minister has stated, the objective is laudable that the policy is to stimulate growth and self-reliance and, with that end in view some relaxation with regard to the utilisation of installed capacity has to be made. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that many industrial houses have recently been

crying hoarse that recession has come and, on that count, they are attempting to slow down production. Will the Government let us know that no industry will be allowed to slow down production so as to stabilise employment and in case any industry persists, the Government will take it over?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** So far as the essential commodities are concerned, the Government is satisfied that the production has been increasing, though there has been some recession in some industries where they have not been able to sell as fast as they did in the past. Anyway, it is the basic policy of the Government to see that the employment that has already been created is stabilised and also to follow such policies as would stimulate further employment.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** What about Government taking over?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** Government does not propose to take over every unit; it should be done selectively.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** The Minister has said that 600 licences have been issued. May I know how many industries have been established out of this 600 and in what area?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** That requires a separate question.

**Commissioning of first unit of Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalapakkam**

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**\*50. SHRI B. N. REDDY:**  
**SHRIMATI PARVATHI**  
**KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of **ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam is likely to be delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) and (b). The first unit of MAPP is now expected to be commissioned in the early part of 1978. Delay in the supply of indigenous equipment has been the major constraint. The sequence of erection and commissioning activities is kept under constant review and remedial action where necessary is immediately taken.

**SHRI B. N. REDDY:** Is any help taken from any other country, particularly Canadian help, which is necessary in this regard to expedite the scheme?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Some equipment was to have come from Canada also. As you know, discussions are going on with Canada and they have made some progress, that has come out in the newspapers.

#### Availability and Price of Paper

**\*53 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of paper has increased now;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the paper producers have formed a Cartel not to allow the prices to come down; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). There are no reports of shortages in supply or availability in any of the varieties of paper at present.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of any Cartel being formed by paper manufacturers to prevent fall in paper prices. In fact there have been reports of strong price competition in the market.

**श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर":** अध्यक्ष जी, प्राइवेट पेपर मिल वालों ने कार्टेल बना कर देश को लूट रखा है और इस के शिकार होते हैं पढ़ने लिखने वाले युवा विद्यार्थी वगैरह जिन की किताबों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और कानियां काफी मात्रा में उन को नहीं मिल पाती हैं। उदाहरण के लिये ऑरियण्ट पेपर मिल की दो साल की आमदनी 17.43 करोड़ रु० हुई है। ऐसे ही और भी दूसरी पेपर मिल हैं। तो इन मिलों ने कार्टेल बना कर जहां सरकार पर दबाव डाला है आर्टिफिशियल शोर्टेज क्रीकट कर के, वहां दूसरा तरफ इन्होंने काफी मुनाफा कमाया है और आर्टिफिशियल शोर्टेज कायम की है। तो मेरा तर्जना है कि आर्टिफिशियल शोर्टेज कायम कर के जो आप पर दबाव डालना चाहते हैं ताकि सरकार दाम न घटाये, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बान के लिये तैयार है कि तमाम निजी क्षेत्र में जो कागज के कारखाने हैं उन को अपने हाथ में ले और उस के जरिये जो उजले कागज की कमी है देश में जिम् की वजह से किताबों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इन सब चीजों की समुचित व्यवस्था कर सके ताकि विद्यार्थी को किसी तरह की कोई दिक्कत न हो और साथ ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में विद्यार्थियों को एंस्टरसाइज बुक्स मिल सके।

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य:** जहां तक सफेद कागज, जो छापने के काम आता है, उस का प्रश्न है मेरा निवेदन है कि देश की आवश्यकता करीब 1 लाख 90 हजार टन की है और इसी के आसपास, बल्कि इस से कुछ ज्यादा ही सफेद छापने के काम में आने वाला कागज बनाया जाता है। इसलिए आज बाजार में इस कागज की कोई कमी नहीं है।

जहां तक इस पूरे उद्योग के राष्ट्रीकरण का मसाला है, उस का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता, और जो कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर में लग रहे हैं उन्हीं के लिये बहुत धन की आवश्यकता है, उसी के लिये बहुत प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक वच्चों के लिये ऐक्सरसाइज बुक्स और उन के काम में आने वाली दूसरी किताबों का प्रश्न है, उस के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की है। पिछले वर्ष करीब 27,896 टन के करीब रखा गया था एक पखवाड़े में अप्रैल से जून तक उसी दौरान में इस साल इस काम के लिये यानी ऐक्सरसाइज बुक्स के लिये करीब 48,000 टन रखा गया है, और हमारा प्रयत्न है कि किसी तरह की कमी इन क्षेत्रों में इस कागज की न होने पाये।

**श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :** मन्त्री महोदय ने तो जवाब दिया है सफाई के साथ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में अशोक पेपर मिल है और दूसरी ठाकुर पेपर मिल है जिस को सरकार ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है, फिर भी पता नहीं किस दबाव की वजह से आज तक उस में प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हुआ है। आप ने कहा है कि उपाय कर रहे हैं जिस के जरिये पेपर शोटेंज न रहे। तो क्या वजह है कि जिन कारखानों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है उन में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है? और मुझे जानकारी है कि पेपर मिल्स वालों ने सरकार पर दबाव डाला है जिस के जरिये वहां उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। तो आप की कथनी और करनी में मेल नहीं खाता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने उन मिलों के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने की योजना बनायी है जिस के जरिये इन मिलों से, जो सरकार के हाथ में हैं, उत्पादन जारी हो सके और पेपर की कमी को दूर करने में आप को सहायता मिल सके?

MR. SPEAKER: This is too long a question. This is about production.

**श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :** अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Minister want to say anything?

**श्री बी०पी० मोय्य :** माननीय सदस्य के मन में जो भ्रम है कि किसी प्रकार का दबाव भारत सरकार पर लाया गया है, उस का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about two factories.

**श्री बी० पी० मोय्य :** जहां तक उन दो मिलों का सम्बन्ध है जिनका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, चाहे तो माननीय सदस्य मुझको लिख सकते हैं उस का उत्तर मैं उन को दे सकता हूं, या अलग से दूसरा सवाल करें।

**सरकारी कर्मचारी आचरण नियमों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा दहेज देने तथा लेने संबंधी नियम का जोड़ा जाना**

**\*श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांधी :**

**क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारी आचरण नियमों में एक नियम जोड़ा है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दहेज देने तथा लेने पर दण्ड दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 13-क की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी जाती है।

“13क कोई सरकारी सेवक—

(1) दहेज न तो देगा या लेगा अथवा उसके देने या लेने के लिए दृष्टेष्टि ही करेगा, अथवा

- (ii) यथास्थिति वधू या वर के माता पिता या संरक्षक से प्रत्येक प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी दहेज की मांग करेगा।

**स्पष्टीकरण** :—इस नियम के प्रयोजनार्थ 'दहेज' का वही अर्थ होगा जो उसे दहेज प्रतिरोध अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 28)क में दिया गया है।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : दहेज प्रथा के लिये जो आप ने आचार संहिता में यह नियम बनाया है या कानून की कितनी में रखने के लिये है या पालन कराने के लिये है ? महेरबानी कर के आप बना दीजिये कि कौन सी मर्शनरी है जिस के द्वारा यह पद लगाया जा सकेगा कि उस व्यक्ति ने फलां व्यक्ति को इतनी दहेज दी या नहीं दी ?

यह कौन सी मर्शनरी है। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात महेरबानी कर के यह बतलाए कि जो कन्या धन दिया जाता है या गिन्नेदारों और दाम्नों के द्वारा भेंट दी जाती है, वह दहेज के अन्तर्गत आवेगी या नहीं ?

तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा राजबि, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकार ने जो डावरी के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी कमिश्नरियों के लिए नियम बनाए हैं वह आचार संहिता या नियम ज्यदा स्पष्ट और कठोर हैं या नहीं इस बारे में आप का क्या निर्णय है ?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN**: Sir, there is already the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in force. What has been done now is that the executive instructions to the Government servants not to take dowry or not to give dowry have been brought in the CCS Conduct Rules. Only that amendment has been made now, but the executive instructions were there in force right from 1965. Now they have become a

part of the CCS Conduct Rules and if any instance of taking dowry or giving dowry comes to notice, action will be taken accordingly. Either the giver or the taker should complain—there must be a complaint—otherwise it is not possible to take any action.

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)**: I fully appreciate the difficulties which hon. Member has expressed. It is very difficult to have correct information and in this matter, we need help from people like him and other citizens, who are in a position to know what is happening in their own neighbourhood. Without public support, this measure cannot be successful. Fortunately, women's organizations and many young peoples' organizations, and others are taking an active interest. We think that public opinion has to be built up against dowry.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों टन पुराना और गीता के बिक चुके हैं और आज तक उन पर आचरण नहीं हुआ है। इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी की नहीं, बल्कि हमारी है। यह बिल्कुल ठीक है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1961 का डावरी एक्ट लागू होने के बाद ने कितने लोगों को आप ने इस कानून के अन्तर्गत पकड़ा किया है ?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN**: I do not have that information. Now that this has been brought in the CCS Conduct Rules, perhaps one of the complainants might come forward and the action could be taken later on. But up to now, it was not a part of the CCS Conduct Rules and no action could be taken. Recently an amendment has been made and we have to wait.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI**: It is a very laudable object that these rules have-

been provided in the CCS Conduct Rules. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the dowry rules as provided in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 practically worded the entire thinking behind it. It says:

"Any presents given at the time of marriage to either party of the marriage in the form of cash, ornaments and other articles shall not be deemed to be dowry."

It also says:

"Any dower or mahar given according to the Muslim Personal Law will not be considered dowry."

I think, it is a very wide definition which would obviate any presentation given in the shape of dowry. Will the Government give a second thought and look into the definition and redefine it or do something about it?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN** Of course, this definition of dowry, as he has pointed out, is from the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. It exempts the dower amount that is accepted under the Muslim personal law. At present we have no intention to make any changes in the Muslim personal law.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** What about presents?

**MR SPEAKER:** Next question—  
Shri Ramsahai Pandey

**SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:** Mr Speaker, Sir. You do not allow even one supplementary. This is an important question.

**SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:** Question No. 55.

**Militarisation of Civilians in Pakistan**

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\*55. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:**  
**SHRI ARJUN SETHI**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the

reported massive programme of militarisation of the civilians in Pakistan; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A careful watch is kept on developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security, with a view to taking the same into account in our defence planning.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Taking into consideration the reports published from time to time that Mr. Bhutto is moving from door to door in different countries in order to build a very massive programme of militarisation in Pakistan and recently we have read in newspapers that the Deputy Defence Minister of China has landed in Pakistan to inspect the preparations and since USA has lifted the embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan and France is also supplying arms to Pakistan and to many other countries Mr. Bhutto has gone personally demanding arms in order to build up the armed strength of Pakistan—after all whatever strength is built up by Pakistan, will naturally go without saying that it will go against India—may I know what measures we are going to take in order to safeguard our country's sovereignty?

**SHRI BANSI LAL:** As I have already stated, we are keeping a careful watch on all these developments while planning for our defence purposes.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** My second supplementary is: since the embargo has been lifted, we have made a protest. What is the reaction of America?

**SHRI BANSI LAL:** This supplementary does not arise out of this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question—  
Shri Eswara Reddy—absent.



Next question—Shri G. P. Yadav—also absent.

### Supply of raw materials

\*58. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to streamline the supply of essential raw materials;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far this would help in setting up industries in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) Government have from time to time been taking steps to streamline the supply of essential raw materials to industries. Most of the indigenous raw materials are not subject to distribution control, and as such there is no special provision for preferential treatment to industries set up in the backward areas. In the case of imported raw materials, in the allotment of such raw materials to the small scale industries, comparatively liberal treatment is given to units set up in the backward areas. These are indicated in Para 76 of the current Import Trade Control Policy.

श्री सरजू पांडे : श्रीमान्नीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि ग्राम तौर पर कच्चे माल की कमी नहीं है और माल के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में पिछड़े इलाकों में जो उद्योग बन रहे उन का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माल के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में ग्राम तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो उद्योग हैं, उन के लिए डग की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी कोई शिकायत आई है कि वहाँ पर उद्योगों को कच्चा माल नहीं मिल रहा है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Is it for the small-scale industrial units?

SHRI SARJOO Pandey: Yes.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the new units in the small-scale industry are concerned, they get an allocation which is equivalent to 100 per cent of the value of equipment if it relates to chemicals, 70 per cent if it relates to electronic components and 40 per cent if it relates to other industries.

A new unit situated in the backward areas gets an allocation on the basis of 100 per cent of the value of the equipment if it relates to chemicals, 75 per cent if it relates to any other traditional industries whereas in the case of small-scale units situated in other areas, the maximum six-monthly allocation for industries included in the select list is Rs. 1 lakh for six months and for units in non-select list it is Rs. 1 lakh per annum. In the case of other units, it is Rs. 1 lakh for each half year for the select industries and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each half year in the case of other industries.

If the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific instance where any unit is suffering for want of raw material, I shall certainly look into it.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Joint Scientific Work by India and United States

\*44 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States propose to undertake joint scientific work in a number of fields; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a). Yes, Sir.



(b) The areas being considered for joint work include water and soil conservation, solar energy for rural uses, quick growing trees for fuel and raw materials, photosynthetic efficiency, post-harvest technology to reduce food losses, and solar electricity.

In the area of Environment, the programmes would cover cleaning and washing of coal, gas emission from coal combustion, waste water treatment, solid waste treatment and water purification. In the area of health, joint programmes will include amongst others nutrition, metabolic and degenerative diseases, health services delivery and occupational safety. Programmes leading to evaluation of reliability of electronic components and characterisation of electronic materials will be developed.

#### Indo-Italian Joint Venture Projects

\*45. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indo-Italian joint venture projects are to be established in India;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) how far these joint ventures would be based on availability of the raw materials in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) During the recent Indo-Italian Joint Commission meeting held in New Delhi, discussions were held between the two sides, *inter alia*, for exploring the possibilities of manufacture in India of the following items with Italian collaboration:

- (a) Iron ore pellets,
- (b) Leather/Leather goods,
- (c) Mica Paper.

(d) Castings/forgings for Compost manufacturing plants.

(e) Aluminium (treatment process).

(f) Jute mill machinery.

All these proposals envisage use of raw materials available in India.

Government have already approved in recent years collaboration arrangements between Indian and Italian parties for manufacture in India of various items such as textile machinery, man-made fibre, man-made fibre making machinery, auto ancillaries, diesel engines, readymade garments, electrical equipment, oxygen tents, tyre moulds, gas cylinders, rotary screen printing machines, auto tyre/tube valves, drugs, leather shoes, abrasive grinding wheels, butterfly valves etc.

#### New rules regarding Casual Artistes

\*47. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new rules have been framed regarding casual artistes;

(b) the particulars of the transfer policy in respect of casual artistes;

(c) the steps taken to regularise the *ad hoc* appointees who are serving there for more than 10—12 years; and

(d) when such employees are likely to be absorbed permanently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Casual artistes are engaged to meet day-to-day programme commitments and also *ad hoc* and short-term staff requirements of AIR's stations/offices. As such the question of their transfer from their place of posting, regularisation or permanent absorption, normally does not arise.

There is no casual artist in AIR serving continuously for 10 years or more.

**A.I.R. decision not to play a famous Malayalam song**

\*48. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the A.I.R. had decided not to play on radio the famous Malayalam song which begins with "Prananthan Enikku Thanna....", written by one of the outstanding classical Malayalam writers, late Irayemman Thampi and recorded for a modern film "Enippadikal";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there was an uproar against this decision in Malayalam Press and literary circles; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the song was broadcast for the first time, there was objection from the public as to the erotic content of the song. The song was then referred to Local Audition Committee who opined that the song was not fit for broadcast.

(c) The action was criticised in a section of the film Press. No comments have been reported from literary circles.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

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**Commissioning of Idukki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala**

\*51. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Idukki Hydro-electric Project in Kerala was commissioned by Prime Minister in February this year; and

(b) whether Central Government has allocated sufficient funds in the 1976-77 Annual Plan outlay for the speedy completion of the next phase of this project?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) and (b). The Idukki Hydro Electric Project was dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister on the 12th February, 1976 with the commissioning of the first generating unit. The next stage of the project to be taken up is stage III for which the quantum of funds to be provided for in 1976-77 is under consideration.

**Pancheshwar Hydel Project**

\*52. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pancheshwar Hydel Project will benefit both India and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Pancheshwar Hydro-electric project as envisaged will afford a firm annual energy generation of about 5,200 million kWh in the first stage and 4,800 million kWh in the second stage. In addition there would be benefits from the regulated flow of waters.

**Profits made by Paper Producers**

\*56. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study made

by the Bombay Research Centre which has exposed the high profits made by the Paper Producers during the past few years while there was an artificial shortage and high prices in the market;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Some paper mills had made high profits during the past few years due to increased price and scarcity conditions. This situation has been rectified by imposing controls on production and usage as a result of which paper is readily available. A strong price competition is prevalent at present.

### बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

\*57. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में 'ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण' योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1975 में कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976 में कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान, 31-1-1976 तक, बिहार में 372 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण सप्ताहवारी प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

### Target and achievement of Power generation in 1974-75

\*59. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the target and achievement of power generation in 1974-75 from hydel and thermal sources separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): While there was no specific target in respect of power generation during 1974-75, the energy generated in that year was 43,000 million units of Thermal and 27,500 million units of Hydel generation.

### Effects of radio-active pollution from Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

\*60 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio-active pollution from Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant has spread along the nearby shore, affecting local population through vegetables, water and fish;

(b) whether some measures have been adopted to test the fall out and its effects; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station, like any other nuclear power station, discharges minute amounts of radio-activity during operations. However, the average concentration of radio-activity is less than that permitted by international standards for drinking water purposes. The radioactivity further gets diluted on mixing with the ocean currents. Tests have shown that the activity in the sea water beyond the station or in the atmosphere is not significantly different from the background level prevalent at Tarapur as well as in any location in the world. From surveys conducted, it is also found that the radioactivity absorbed by the most exposed population from all sources, namely, vegetables, water, fish etc., is very small and is well within permissible limits laid down by the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

(b) and (c). An Environmental Survey Laboratory set up in the Project area for the purpose of monitoring the

radioactivity regularly conducts extensive surveys to ensure that the activity absorbed by the population in the nearby villages, both on shore as well inland, is much below the permissible levels.

#### **Increase in Prices of Tractors**

223. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that soon after Government lifted price control on tractors, ESCORTS has jacked up prices of its tractors by over Rs. 4,000 thus affecting the agriculturists;

(b) if so, their reaction thereto; and

(c) the reason of lifting price control on tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir. But even then these tractors are cheaper by around Rs. 2500 than those of comparable performance and horse power.

(b) and (c). Government watches the price movement of a product as a whole in the relevant context of price behaviour of related products as also the correlation of demand and availability. Statutory price control was substituted by price surveillance in order to harmonise a certain degree of operative elasticity to the manufacturers and the need to maintain prices at a socially desirable level. Price surveillance has now been limited to preferred models of tractors who are supposed to function as price-leaders in their respective horse power ranges as, in the light of the market situation and production trends, it will not be possible for the other manufacturers to price their tractors above these which will continue to be under surveillance. As a result, vigilance over the price trends would have been effectively maintain-

ed through the process of exercising actual surveillance over selected models of tractors.

#### **Defence Activities in Pakistan**

224. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence preparedness in Pakistan has recently been stepped up and feverish preparations are being made;

(b) whether Government have taken note of this sudden spurt in defence activities in Pakistan; and

(c) whether adequate precautions have been taken against possibilities of premature attacks by Pakistan as in the past?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (c). Government keep abreast of developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security and such developments are taken into account in our defence planning.

#### **Utilisation of Industrial Licences**

225. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued during the last three years in each one of the States/Union Territories; and

(b) the number of such among them, State-wise, as have been utilized and the units set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURAYA): (a) A statement showing the state-wise break-up of Industrial Licences issued during 1973, 1974 and 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See. No. LT-10399/76.]

(b) The commissioning/implementation of a project normally takes

three to four years from the date of issue of industrial licence. The Industrial Licence, issued during 1973-75 are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

#### Ban on Horse Racing and Lotteries

226. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Central Government are considering any proposal to ban horse racing and lotteries throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): No, Sir.

#### Resolution Adopted in the Acharya Sammelan

227. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Resolution adopted in the 'Acharya Sammelan' convened by Acharya Vinoba Bhave at his Ashram sometime back;

(b) if so, the main points of the resolution; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) A copy of the consensus said to have emerged at the Acharya Sammelan at Paunar in January, 1976, has been received.

(b) The consensus at the sammelan was appreciative of several gains of following the declaration of emergency. There was also agreement that the Constitution needed amendments to facilitate speedy social and economic progress, more specially of the vulnerable sections of our society. It appealed to all sections of our people to pledge themselves anew to eschew violence and to counter disruptive

tendencies as a matter of self-imposed discipline. It called for steps to initiate a process of normalising the situation and creating a climate of unity and cooperation within the country.

(c) It is Government's view that the gains which have accrued since the emergency have to be further consolidated. The suggestions that have emerged from the sammelan will be considered in the light of national needs and the developing situation.

#### Apprentices in Public Sector Factories in Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

228. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the number of apprentices recruited in the public sector factories under his Ministry, plant-wise, since the announcement of the new 20-point economic programme; and

(b) the percentage of apprentices out of them which belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURAYA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10400/76].

#### राज्यों को सीमेंट का कोटा उपलब्ध कराया जाना

229 श्री भागीरथ महर क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य को सीमेंट का कोटा क्या है उपलब्ध कराया जाता है और उसके जनता में वितरण की प्रणाली क्या है, और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में सीमेंट के मूल्य में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो उसका प्रतिफल क्या है?

उद्योग और नागरिक वृत्ति मंत्रालय  
 व राश्वरंजी (बी बी० पी० मोर्य : (क)  
 देश में सीमेट के प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादन के आधार  
 पर केन्द्रीय और राज्य स्तर को सीमेट के  
 तैयारी आवंटन किए जाते हैं। राज्य स्तर  
 के लिए पूर्वेनिश्चित कोटे में से प्रत्येक राज्य  
 को उसकी खपत के नमूने के अनुसार कोटे  
 का आवंटन किया जाता है। जहाँ तक सम्भव  
 होता है हर राज्य के लिए कोटे का आवंटन  
 सबसे निकट वाले सीमेट कारखानों से  
 किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार राज्य प्राधि-  
 करण भी भिन्न भिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं को इन  
 कोटे में से कोटा आवंटित करते हैं।

(ख) जी, हा। भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में  
 सीमेट के मूल्यों में 5 प्रतिशत तक अन्तर होता  
 है। इस समय सीमेट के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण  
 सीमेट नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1967 की शर्तों  
 के अधीन किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा  
 गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेलभाडामुक्त मामान  
 मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं राज्य में बचे  
 जाने वाले सीमेट के थोक और खुदरा मूल्य  
 राज्य सरकार द्वारा उक्त आदेश के खण्ड  
 10 के अधीन निश्चित किए जाते हैं। इस  
 खण्ड में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि राज्य  
 सरकार अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने समय  
 ढलाई और परिवहन प्रभार, गोदाम प्रभार  
 स्टार्किंग के लाभ का भ्रम, स्थानीय कर (चुपी  
 महिन) यदि कोई हो और जहाँ अनुमति  
 मिली हो, सड़क द्वारा ढलाई प्रभार को ध्यान  
 में रखा जाता है। फिर भी प्रामाणिक प्रभार  
 20 पैसे प्रति मीट्रिक टन से अधिक नहीं  
 होना चाहिए।

**Increase in Amount of Scholarships  
 for students of Sainik School,  
 Chitorgarh**

230 SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI  
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
 be pleased to state

(a) the number of students from  
 the Union Territory of Delhi admitted  
 in the Sainik School, Chitorgarh in

the year 1970 who were granted  
 scholarship to meet the entire ex-  
 penses towards tuition fee, boarding  
 and lodging;

(b) whether the scholarships grant-  
 ed to them are tenable for the whole  
 term of their studies in the School;

(c) whether the School has increas-  
 ed tuition fee of the students from  
 the academic year 1975-76; and

(d) if so, whether the amount of  
 scholarship has also been increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
 (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Accord-  
 ing to information received from the  
 Sainik School, Chitorgarh, the num-  
 ber of such students was 11.

(b) The scholarships are tenable for  
 the whole term provided the scholars  
 secure promotion to the next class in  
 due course.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) According to information re-  
 ceived from the Delhi Admn., the  
 question of increase in the amount of  
 scholarships has been taken up with  
 the Ministry of Education and Social  
 Welfare

**मध्य प्रदेश की आदिम जातियों के लिए  
 उप-योजना का पुनरीक्षण प्रारूप**

231 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या  
 गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय  
 सरकार को आदिम जाति उपयोजना का  
 पुनरीक्षण प्रारूप भेजा है, और

(ख) क्या इस उप-योजना को अनुमति  
 प्रदान की गयी है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपस्थित श्री एक०  
 एल० मोहल्लि: (क) और (ख). मध्य  
 प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य के  
 आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों के लिये उप-योजना

का प्रारूप प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ? इसको जांच कर ली है तथा राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ गत विचार विमर्श 14 दिसम्बर, 1975 को हुआ था। योजना आयोग में हुये विचार-विमर्श को ध्यान में रखते हुये राज्य सरकार से उप योजना को नया रूप देने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

**आकाशवाणी द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों के अधिवेशनों संबंध समाचारों का प्रसारण**

232. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1975 में कामागाटा-मारु नगर में आयोजित आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन सम्बन्धी समाचारों को आकाशवाणी में प्रसारित करने के लिए कांग्रेस दल के लिए कितना समय आवंटित किया गया और समूचे अधिवेशन सम्बन्धी समाचारों के लिये कुल कितना समय आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या आपान स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों तथा व्यक्तियों को उनके दलों के अधिवेशनों के दौरान अपने दलों की नीतियों तथा मिशनों का प्रचार करने हेतु समय आवंटित करने के बारे में उनके मन्त्रालय में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उ**  
**मंत्री (श्री बर्नबीर सिंह) :** (क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा किसी भी राजनैतिक दल को इस प्रकार कोई समय आवंटित नहीं किया जाता। इस प्रकार के अवसरों को अवसर की महत्ता और उसके समाचारिक महत्व के अनुसार

समुचित समय दिया जाता है। समूचे अधिवेशन सम्बन्धी समाचारों के लिए 13 घंटे 42 मिनट का समय दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Absorption of Employees of P.T.I. and U.N.I. by "Samachar" and their service conditions**

233. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSİ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of former P.T.I. and U.N.I. have been absorbed in the newly constituted "Samachar" news agency; and

(b) if so, whether the pay scales, grades and rules for security of service in "Samachar" have been finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

**Lifting of Emergency**

234. SHRI BHOY MODAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the statements made by the Prime Minister and her colleagues that the situation all over the country was normal, Government are considering to lift the Emergency and restore suspended fundamental rights?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The threat to the security of India by external aggression as also by internal disturbance has not ceased to exist and therefore the question of lifting the emergency does not arise at present.

**Proposal for Power Project in Maharashtra**

235. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals from France, Belgium and Italy seeking power projects in Maharashtra are pending clearance by the Central Government;

(b) whether the State Government have recently made any proposal regarding seeking foreign aid or for provision of necessary equipment by Bharat Heavy Electricals on similar terms offered by the foreign Agencies;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to help the State Government tide over financial stringency in execution of power projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been formally received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Funds for power projects have to be found within the mechanism for financing of State plans.

**Relief measures for Sick Industrial Units**

236. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give package of relief measures for industrial units which were on the verge of sickness;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how many such industrial sick units both in small and large scale sector were given relief during the current year and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Certain provisions already exist in the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, enabling the Government to provide certain reliefs by way of freezing certain types of accommodated liabilities in respect of the industrial undertakings whose management has been taken over by the Government. No such provisions are available in the Act for units which may be on the verge of sickness but whose management has not been taken over by the Government. However, with a view to monitor early symptoms of incipient sickness in industrial undertakings, and to initiate timely measures for prevention of sickness, discussions were recently held with the commercial banks and financial institutions, who normally provide finances to the industrial units. The problem of such units will require to be considered by the concerned banks/financial institution on the merits of each case.

(c) Does not arise.

**Implementation of 20-point programme in States**

237. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an over-all assessment of the progress in the implementation of the 20-point programme in the State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Periodic assessment of the progress of implementation of the 20-Point Programme is being made. A statement indicating the progress of implementation of the various items of the programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10401/75.].



**Representation regarding the suspension of workers of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project**

**238. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the suspension of 9 workers of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees were suspended for indulging in acts of gross indiscipline. Out of the nine, four have retired voluntarily. Two, who have admitted the charges, have been reinstated after imposing suitable punishment. Applications under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act have been made in respect of the remaining three workers to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kota for approval to terminate their services.

**Radio Station in Ayodhya**

**239. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a radio station in Ayodhya to help the Avadhi dialect and culture to survive; and

(b) if so, by when it is expected to materialise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) No, Sir. This area is within the primary service range of AIR, Gorakhpur and AIR, Lucknow.

(b) Does not arise.

**बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्यों को निर्देश**

**240. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री :**  
**श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह :**

क्या बीजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीस-सूत्री मासिक कार्यक्रम को सफल क्रियान्विति के लिये जन-सहयोग पर विशेष बल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों ने कौनसी कार्यवाही की है ?

**बीजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री आई० के० गुजराल :** (क) से (घ). प्रधान मंत्री ने दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1975 को मुख्य मन्त्रियों को जो पत्र भेजा था उसमें बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में स्थानीय लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता बनाई गई थी। इसके बाद राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से विभिन्न बैठकों में और फिर नई दिल्ली में 5 और 6 मार्च, 1976 को हुए मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में श्री जनता के सहयोग पर बल दिया गया है।

**Diversification of operation by foreign firms**

**241. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reported diversification of operations by foreign firms in the country; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). Prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, is required to be obtained by all companies coming within the purview of the said Section to expand or diversify their industrial or other activities.

The applications received in this regard by the Reserve Bank of India are dealt with under the Guidelines for administering Section 29, FERA which have been laid on the Table of the Houses on 20th December, 1973.

**Assistance to States for Implementation of 20-point Programme**

**242. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance would be given to the States for implementation of 20-point Programme effectively; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). The implementation of the schemes falling under the 20-point Economic Programme has been accorded a high priority in the plans of the States in the current and next year. Apart from the normal Central assistance an advance plan assistance of Rs. 85.40 crores has been allocated to the States in the current year for speeding up the progress on certain selected irrigation and power projects. In the Annual Plans of the States next year, out of a total outlay of Rs. 3551 crores an outlay of Rs. 2143 crores has been provided for the schemes falling under the 20-point Economic Programme. The financing and implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme is thus being taken care of as a part of the State Plans.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में निजी क्षेत्र के क्षमतागत उद्योगों की स्थापना**

**243. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद:** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बलिया और गाजीपुर जिलों (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का है?

**उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मन्त्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई):** (क) में (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बीपी योजनावधि में 1974-75 तक बलिया और गाजीपुर; निजी क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 158 और 219 लघु उद्योग एकक स्थापित किए गए हैं। बड़े उद्योग क्षेत्र में बलिया में एक सहकारी चीनी मिल स्थापित की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य चीनी निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा गाजीपुर के नन्दगज में सरकारी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक चीनी मिल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम कानपुर द्वारा बलिया में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक माइल्ड स्टील विनिट यूनिट स्थापित करते का भी प्रस्ताव है?

**Clerical Grade Examination conducted by Institute of Secretariat Training and Management**

**244 SHRI V. MAYAVAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the candidates who had passed the Clerical Grade Examination, 1973 conducted by the

Institute of Secretariat Training and Management and were recommended for appointment by the Institute have not so far been provided with employment,

(b) whether candidates who had passed the said examination held by the Institute in the year 1974 have been absorbed, and

(c) if so, reasons for not providing employment to the successful candidates of the year 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) On the result of the Clerks' Grade Examination, 1973, 2400 candidates were recommended by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management for appointment to vacancies in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and other Services participating in this examination. Out of them, 1674 candidates were nominated, in order to merit, against available vacancies. The balance of 726 candidates, in order to merit, was kept in a Reserve List for appointment against anticipated vacancies in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, in terms of Sub-Regulation 4(a) of Regulation 8 of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1965. In terms of the proviso to this Regulation, this list was to become inoperative with the announcement of the results of the next examination, i.e. of 1974. Till the results of 1974 examination were announced, 425 out of the 726 candidates had been nominated to vacancies in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and the remaining 301 candidates could not be provided with employment. All the candidates who were recommended for appointment on the results of the Clerks' Grade Examination, 1974 have been absorbed.

#### Rate of Industrial Growth

245 SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth for 1975-76 will be much lower than expected, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) According to provisional data available, the rate of growth of industrial production during the period April-December, 1975 was over 4 per cent compared with 25 per cent for the year 1974-75. Quarter-wise data show that growth rate in the second and the third quarter of the current year averaged more than 55 per cent as against only 07 per cent in the first quarter. The rising trend in industrial production is in line with expectations.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seminar organised by UNIDO

246 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether ten days regional seminar organised by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation was held in New Delhi in the last week of January, 1976;

(b) whether discussion at the seminar were held in the context of the declaration and plan of action drawn up at Lima conference of the UNIDO early last year; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof and India's contribution in the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

The discussions at the Fifth Regional Seminar on UNIDO Operations organised by UNIDO in cooperation with ESCAP in New Delhi, for ten days, between 19 and 30 January, 1976, were held in the context of the Declaration and the Plan of Action drawn up at the Lima Conference on Industrial Development and Co-operation.

2. This Regional Seminar on UNIDO Operations primarily for the Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Far East was the fifth in a series financed from voluntary contribution made by the Swiss Government to UNIDO.

3. The main objectives of the Seminar were:

(i) to identify and/or elaborate specific programmes of activities in industrial development in the least developed countries where external bilateral or multilateral assistance could make significant contributions; and

(ii) to promote cooperative activities among the developing countries for mutual benefit.

4. Among the least developed countries that participated in the Seminar were: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Nepal, Papua-New Guinea and Sri Lanka. Among the developing countries invited to the Seminar were India, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

5. The Seminar was inaugurated by the Minister of Industry & Civil Supplies. During the Seminar 50 industrial projects were identified for cooperation. The projects covered a wide spectrum of industrial development. Of the fifty projects, thirty related to cooperation between the least developed and the developing donor countries and the remaining 20 were for implementation by UNIDO mainly as pilot or demonstration plants. India

agreed to cooperate with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka in 19 projects for providing training facilities, deputation of experts for preparing survey reports and feasibility studies, testing of materials in the laboratories in India, etc., under the auspices of UNIDO under the Programme of Cooperation among Developing Countries. Our attitude and general approach to the subject of mutual cooperation among developing countries was unanimously acclaimed by the participating countries and international organisations. The concrete proposals of assistance agreed to by India during the Seminar received great appreciation from the recipient countries. India also circulated a document entitled 'Cooperation among Developing Countries—A Profile of India's Offer'. This document comprehensively indicated the various facilities, technical and other services India can offer to other developing countries. This document was well received and appreciated. Besides, India offered all conference facilities to UNIDO for the holding of the Seminar in New Delhi.

#### Issues of Planning and Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu

247. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state how far the administration of Tamil Nadu is taking up issues of planning and industrial development scheme after the declaration of President's Rule in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

According to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, after the declaration of President's rule in the State the Department of Industrial Development initiated a series of discussions with the concerned authorities including the Government of Tamil Nadu to review the

projects under implementation and those pending implementation, and identification of areas which require further study such as under utilisation of capacities, procedural difficulties, bank finance etc. relating to small and medium industries and redressal of grievances wherever possible in the textile industry. Problems of handloom industry were also discussed in detail. The increase in the coverage of handloom weavers under Cooperatives from 30 per cent to 60 per cent is under consideration. Other development projects under consideration in this sector are export oriented production and marketing project for handloom weavers and intensive development project covering 10,000 weavers. Further the review of restrictions of export of E.I. tanned hides and skins in view of large number of small tanners and tannery workers engaged in the industry, is also under consideration. The question of supply of raw materials and scarcity commodities is also under examination and powers have been delegated to the Regional Directors of industries and Commerce who will process the applications quickly to make available these raw materials on time and in adequate measure.

Special attention has been accorded to the improvement of power generation in the State. The State Electy. Board is now comfortably placed to meet the full requirements of 25-26 million units power per day.

A team of three DGTD officers held detailed discussions with the State Department of Industry, Chambers of Commerce and some industrial Associations for obtaining a general assessment of the progress of the State's industrialisation efforts and the nature of the measures which could help in speeding up the implementation of the projects. With the Cooperation of the Government of Tamil Nadu, action groups have been set up for studying the following areas for action:

- (1) Maximisation of capacity utilisation and speedy capacity development in desired areas

- (ii) Study of import export and industrial licensing procedures with particular reference to the problems of Tamil Nadu including the strengthening of the State Government facilities for technical information, Data Bank Build-up etc.

- (iii) Prioritisation of industries vis-a-vis power demands and power cuts

- (iv) Centre-State communication system with reference to more effective monitoring of letters of intent and assistance for timely implementation of projects

- (v) Improved coordination and linkage of small scale, medium scale and large scale sector

The Government of Tamil Nadu has also set up a special Cell within the Department of Industry to follow up the matters arising of the DGTD team's visit.

#### Construction of a Multi-purpose Hydel Project over the Bhagirathi

248 SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

- (a) whether the construction of a multi-purpose hydel project over the Bhagirathi at Tehri has been included in the Fifth Plan,

- (b) if so, allocation of funds made for it in 1976-77, and

- (c) the steps proposed to be taken as a pre-requisite for the rehabilitation of, and compensation to, the oustees of the Dam site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). The scheme is not included for benefits in the Fifth Plan period.

(b) This matter is under consideration.

(c) The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Use of underground Nuclear experiments for increasing oil and natural gas**

249. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether peaceful underground nuclear experiments would be used for increasing recovery of oil and natural gas;

(b) whether the standards of safety, health and environmental issues involved in such experiments in the country are the best in the world; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The question will be considered when the need for such an experiment is well established on economic and technological grounds.

(b) and (c). The best standards of safety will be applied in case a project of this type is undertaken and the emerging petroleum product will be monitored to ensure that it is free from radioactive contamination.

**Financial position of "Samachar" News Agency**

250. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether finances of the newly set up news agency "Samachar" are in sound position; and

(b) if so, the names of the share holders of the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Sama-

char is not a company but a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, on 24-1-1976. Government are not aware of any financial difficulty experienced by the Samachar.

**Target and achievement of Coal production**

251. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target and achievement of coal production in 1974-75; and

(b) the reasons for not reducing the price of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Against the target of 88 million tonnes of coal production for the year 1974-75, actual production was 88.41 million tonnes.

(b) Due to the increase in the cost of coal production and a variety of other factors including the financial implications of the increase in the wages of workers working in coal mines with effect from 1-1-1975 and escalation in the cost of other inputs, it has not been possible to reduce the prices of coal.

**N. D. A. Examinations**

253. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum age limit and minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the National Defence Academy Examination;

(b) whether with the introduction of 10+2+3 system, a large number of candidates would be denied adequate chances for competing for the examination; and

(c) whether it would not be possible to enhance suitably the age limit to attract better qualified candidates and afford them at least two chances to compete?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**  
(SHRI BANSI LAL): (a).

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (i) Minimum age                          | 16 years.                       |
| (ii) Minimum Educational Qualifications. | Higher Secondary or equivalent. |

(b) and (c) As all States have not yet changed over to the new system of education (10+2+3) and as the new system will affect the scheme of examination for entry into the National Defence Academy only after a few years, all the implications of the change, including the feasibility of raising the age-limits, will be examined.

#### Completion of Gumati Project in Tripura

254. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Gumati Project in Tripura is likely to be completed and start producing electricity,

(b) the total amount spent so far on this project; and

(c) the expected volume of electricity that may be produced?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) The Gumati Project in Tripura is expected to be completed and start generating power from the second quarter of 1976 subject to the availability of water in the reservoir

(b) Rs 108 crores has been spent upto the end of December, 1975.

(c) 37.7 million units annually

#### American Spy Satellite

255. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether American newspapers have recently published reports that since 1972, American Spy Satellites have been constantly photographing the army movements and compiling photographs of army installations in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have ensured that these informations are not passed on by America to countries who are not friendly to our country;

(c) whether this constitutes a serious setback to our defence preparedness; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**  
(SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) It is not within the competence of Government to prevent passing of information. However, in the event of such a likelihood arising appropriate diplomatic and other action will be taken to safeguard our security

#### Bengali programme broadcast for the external services of A.I.R.

256 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengali programme broadcast from the external services through Delhi 'C' Station of A.I.R. between 4.30 and 5 p.m. has since been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Yes, Sir. Bengali Service from 4-30 to 5 p.m. was broadcast as part of the External Services and not through Delhi 'C'.

(b) It has not been considered necessary to continue the Service. (Setting up of new Sainik Schools)

**257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the State Government proposed the setting up of new Sainik Schools during the last three years;

(b) the names of such places among them, where the schools have started functioning; and

(c) the progress made in each one of the remaining cases?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) to (c) Only the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed the setting up of a Sainik School. We were recently informed by them that the selection of the site was under their consideration.

#### **Working of Sainik Schools**

**258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee set up by the Government to examine and streamline the working of the Sainik Schools in India has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the date on which the Report was submitted along with the main recommendations of the Report; and

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government along with those which have since been implemented?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 29th October, 1975. A statement containing a summary of the main recommendations of the Report is attached.

(c) While a majority of the recommendations of the Committee are under examination and a final decision on them will be taken shortly, two of them relating to admission tests and selection of Principals have been acted upon.

#### **Statement**

(1) The Sainik Schools should retain their distinctive identity and should be allowed to grow to their full stature within the objectives set for them.

(2) The admission test for selection of the boys should attempt to determine mainly the power of comprehension and recall as well as the retentive capacity of the candidates.

(3) It would be advisable to maintain personal record of each boy along with relevant cumulative progress report. In case there is a screening at the end of Class VIII, these collective 'end of the term' reports should be helpful in sorting out cases that fail to show normal progress.

(4) There should be a proper emphasis on the careful selection of Principal.

(5) The Headmaster should be selected out of teaching staff on the basis of merit-cum-seniority

(6) At least three officers in the rank of Lt/Capt. and equivalent with requisite qualifications should be brought in on teaching staff.

(7) In the process of recruitment of teachers, graduates from colleges with good reputation are to be preferred. To raise the quality of teachers, there should be, as an incentive, a selection grade constituting 20 per cent of the posts.



(8) The programme of in-service training of teachers should be a regular feature in the Schools.

(9) The admission percentage in regard to facilities to children of teachers to attend the School as day scholars may be raised from 5 per cent to 71 per cent.

(10) The scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff should be revised, keeping in view the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission for Military Schools and RIMC. These scales should be uniform in all Sainik Schools.

(11) In order to lessen the burden of States, Ministry of Defence may also lend their help by providing more staff of categories such as Quartermaster, Mess Manager, PTI, Medical Officer and instructional staff.

(12) The Honorary Secretary for Sainik Schools should work whole-time for Sainik Schools. He should normally have a minimum tenure of four years. Sainik Schools Cell should also be strengthened.

(13) The academic syllabus of the Schools should be so designed as to motivate the boys for entry to NDA.

(14) As the objective of the U.P. Sainik School is identical to that of the other Sainik Schools set up by the Ministry of Defence, U.P. Sainik School, Lucknow should, in future be developed on the same lines as recommended in the report.

#### Public distribution centres in States

259. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that 20-point economic programme needs extensive public distribution system for essential commodities, any

efforts have been made to increase the number of public distribution centres in various States for the same; and

(b) if so, State-wise break-up of the total number of public distribution system units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of fair price/ration shops increased from 2,24,805 on 30-6-1975 to 2,33,282 at the end of February, 1976. The number of retail outlets for kerosene oil has similarly increased from 1,66,000 as at the end of June, 1975 to 2,17,000 at the end of January, 1976. Similarly the number of retail outlets for controlled cloth has increased from 29,324 at the end of June, 1975 to 46,694 at the end of December, 1975. Statewise breakup is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10402/76].

#### Applications for setting up industrial units in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Tripura

260. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications for setting up new industrial units in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Tripura received by the Ministry during 1974-75 and upto December, 1975,

(b) the number of licences issued to the parties;

(c) whether any big house (Monopoly) made any effort in the Ministry seeking permission to expand its unit or to diversify it during the aforesaid periods; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) During the two years 1974 and 1975, a total number of 235 applications for Licences for setting up new industrial undertakings in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Tripura were received.

(b) During the same period, 224 letter of intent and 221 industrial licences were issued for units in these States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Out of the applications received from the large houses (MRTP undertakings) for substantial expansion and the manufacture of new articles in these States during the same period, 9 applications were approved and 16 others have been rejected, closed etc.

**Provision for development of hill districts of U. P. in Fifth Plan and in Annual Plans**

**261. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and the other districts of eastern U.P. have become tremendously poor due to the imbalance of distribution of resources for a long time;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Planning Commission to identify those problems and to solve them; and

(c) the total provision for the development of those districts in Fifth Plan and specially in the annual plans for 1974-75 and 1975-76?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). It is true that the hill districts and the eastern districts of U.P. are comparatively backward. There are many reasons for this backwardness. In

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the Hill Areas, development is difficult due to its physico-geographic nature rendering the establishment of infrastructure both costly and difficult. Land available for cultivation is also limited and the introduction of economic development is also hindered by the low density of population. The problem in eastern districts is somewhat different. This area is subjected to repeated floods and droughts, suffers from large concentration of population and inadequate holdings and therefore requires the evolution of a strategy of development which would be appropriate keeping in mind the prevailing conditions.

Since the Fifth Plan onwards, an emphasis has been placed on trying to accelerate the development of these comparatively backward areas. Attempts have been made to make regional Plans for both these areas and in the case of the hill districts the Centre is also providing extra assistance.

(c) The Fifth Plan has yet to be finalised. The Annual Plan for 1974-75 and 1975-76 as approved for the Hill Areas and as indicated by the State Government in their Plan documents for the Eastern Districts is as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)		
	1974-75	1975-76
Hill Districts	2100.88	2278.00
Eastern Districts	6887.00	7246.00

**Delay in processing of applications for Hire Purchase Machinery**

**262. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**  
**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay is being caused in processing the applications for hire

purchase of machinery by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications received from various entrepreneurs during the last year and disposed of during that period?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b). There is no undue delay in processing the applications for hire-purchase of machinery, whenever applications are received complete with all documentations. However, due to financial constraints, the Corporation had slowed down the processing of applications since June, 1975. The financial position is however likely to improve soon.

(c) The number of applications received and disposed of during the last year is indicated below:

Year	No. of applications recd.	No. of applications disposed of	Pendency
1974-75	501	428	73

#### Raising of resources by States for Annual Plans

**264. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of States which have been able to raise the resources expected of them for the Annual Plans of 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a). A statement showing the targets of additional resources to be raised by the States for the Annual Plans in 1974-75 and 1975-76 and the anticipated performance in this respect is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10403/76.]

(b) If the full-year yield from the measures adopted is taken into account, the performance in both the years taken together shows practically no shortfall except in one State. The shortfall in this State is attributable to the fact that some of the measures contemplated could not be implemented in actual practice.

#### Targets of Annual Plans achieved by States

**265. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physical targets of the Annual Plans for 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been achieved by each State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) to (c). In as far as the physical targets of the Annual Plan 1974-75 are concerned, an indication of the likely achievements in some cases of the actual achievements in others is already available in the Annual Plan document for the year 1975-76. The anticipated achievements for the year 1975-76 of the respective States including the reasons for shortfall of any are in the process of compilation and will be contained in the Annual Plan document for the year 1976-77 which will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is finalised.

**Power position in the country**

266. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present power position in the country; and

(b) number and places of new Super-thermal Power Stations to be installed during 1976 in different States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The power supply position in the country is generally satisfactory except for some shortages in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Work on a super thermal station at Singrauli may be started in 1976-77, provided funds etc. become available.

**Setting up of nuclear power stations**

267. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the nuclear power stations are proposed to be set up in the country and how many of them have been completed;

(b) whether the power generated by these power houses would be supplied cheaper to the consumers; and

(c) the personnel training arrangements made for operation of these nuclear power stations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) At present the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra and the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata near Kota in Rajasthan are in operation. The following atomic power stations are under construction:—

Station	Places	Capacity
1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-II	Rawatbhata near Kota, Rajasthan	200 MWe
2. Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	235 MWe
3. Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-II	Do.	235 MWe
4. Narora Atomic Power Project Unit-I	Narora, Bulandshahr Distt. U.P.	235 MWe
5. Narora Atomic Power Project Unit-II	Do.	235 MWe

(b) Over the life-time of the Stations, nuclear power is generally considered cheaper than thermal power from Stations located more than 800 kms. from the pit heads. Nuclear power is not directly supplied to the consumer. It is fed into the grid and, therefore, its relative cheapness will

result in lower average cost of power supplied to the consumer by the Electricity Boards.

(c) A Nuclear Training Centre is at present functioning at Rawatbhata near Kota for training the operation and maintenance personnel for these

nuclear power stations. It is also proposed to set up a nuclear power plant simulator at the Centre.

National and per capita income for 1974 and 1975

268. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the national and average per capita income for the years 1974 and 1975; and

(b) what was the rate of capital formation during the years 1974 and 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The desired information is given in the table below:

	1973-74*		1974-75**	
	current prices	constant (1960-61) prices	current prices	constant (1960-61) prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. national income (Rs. crores)	49,148	20,034	60,120	20,075
2. per capita income (Rs.)	851.8	347.2	1,022.4	341.4
3. rate of capital formation (as percent of net domestic product at market prices)	13.0	.	12.8	..

\* provisional

\*\*quick

#### Reorientation of Cooperatives

269 SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH  
GILL

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on a scheme to reorient the cooperatives as an effective tool for ensuring effective participation of vulnerable and under-privileged section of the society in economic activities;

(b) if so, the redeeming features of the scheme;

(c) whether efforts made about formation of Labour Cooperatives in rural and urban areas were very limit-

ed and the results achieved have been negligible, and

(d) effective steps taken/proposed to organise rural labour into cooperatives with a view to ensure their economic uplift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A number of measures have been taken up with a view to re-orienting the working of cooperatives for ensuring effective participation of vulnerable and under-privileged section. These include the following:—

(1) In several States, cooperative laws have been amended with a view to facilitating the

admission of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour as members of agricultural credit/multi-purpose societies.

(ii) Statutory provisions have been made to ensure a minimum representation to the weaker sections on the Board of Directors/Managing Committees of cooperatives.

(iii) The central cooperative banks have been asked to ensure that a minimum of 20 per cent of their borrowings from the apex banks is covered by outstanding loans to societies for small farmer and weaker sections.

(iv) Changes in credit policy and procedures have been approved with a view to facilitating larger flow of credit to small farmers, tenants and sharecroppers.

(v) For assisting the weaker sections emphasis is being laid on developing functional co-operatives for activities like dairy, poultry, fisheries, and on cooperatives of tribals.

(c) and (d) There has been a continuous expansion in the activities of labour cooperatives in the country. The total number of labour cooperatives increased from 6717 on 30th June, 1971 to 9147 on 30th June 1975 during the same period, the membership in these societies increased from 4.76 lakhs to 5.99 lakhs and the value of works executed by them, from Rs 2163 lakhs to over Rs 3300 lakhs. In the context of the 20-Point Economic Programme, the State Govts have been advised to take concerted efforts to expand and strengthen this programme of development of labour cooperatives including forest contract cooperatives and to provide adequate financial and technical assistance to these cooperatives and also to extend necessary facilities on a preferential basis to enable them to have adequate work from work-awarding agencies.

#### Consumer goods in co-operative sector

270. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a well-defined policy has been evolved for the production of consumer goods of mass consumption in the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, what urgent steps are being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the State Governments are also being consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have decided to encourage well established consumer cooperatives and their Federations to undertake manufacture of selected consumer articles either independently or in collaboration with existing industrial units having unutilised capacity.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to formulate specific proposals and refer them to the Centre for providing suitable financial assistance.

#### Misuse of emergency powers by officials and staff of North Eastern Railway connected with outlawed organisations

271 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many officials and employees of North Eastern Railway connected with the outlawed Anand Marg and R.S.S. Organisations are still at large, misusing emergency powers against the patriotic and democratic employees; and

(b) if so, how many such officers and employees have been removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government has no information that any official or employee of North Eastern Railway connected with Anand

Marg and R.S.S. has been misusing emergency powers against patriotic and democratic employees.

(b) Does not arise.

**Plan to generate extra electricity under the 20-point programme**

272. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the items of the twenty-point programme provides for generation of extra 2600 MW of electricity to overcome power-shortage; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The twenty-point programme stresses, *inter alia*, the need for an accelerated power programme and the setting up of Super Thermal Stations under Central Sector.

Additional generating capacity of the order of 1323 MW has been commissioned already and further commissioning of substantial additional capacity will take place shortly. All efforts are being made to expedite the commissioning of various power projects and ensure adherence to schedules. Proposals to establish Super thermal power stations, one in each Region in the initial stage, at suitable locations near coal pithroads have been formulated.

**Per capita consumption of electricity in Bihar**

273. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1323 on 28th January, 1976 regarding per capita consumption of electricity in the country, and state the steps being taken to raise the per capita con-

sumption of power for North Bihar in particular, which is only 11.02 Kwh as compared to the All India average of 99.3 Kwh, and the rest of Bihar in general?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Full requirement of power and energy of North Bihar are being met by the generating units located in North Bihar as well as by providing assistance from South Bihar through the inter-connections that already exist. Additional generating capacity to the extent of 115 MW has already been sanctioned for North Bihar. A thermal power station in the Central Sector is being taken up at Farakka which would also augment power supply availability in North Bihar. A total additional generating capacity to the extent of 895 MW has already been sanctioned for Bihar for the 5th Five Year Plan.

**Expeditious development of projects for Tribal Areas**

274 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expedite the development projects for tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the development projects for tribal areas which have been taken up in Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Kerala and the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the current year, the various States were allowed to take up advance action in the Sub-Plan areas which will be finally covered under well formulated Integrated Tribal

**Development Projects.** The Special Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 292 lakhs was given to Orissa, Rs. 281 lakhs to Bihar, Rs. 123 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 80 lakhs to Assam and Rs. 12 lakhs to Kerala during the year 1975-76. The advance action covers the core programmes including

- (1) Preparation of projects and initiation of necessary socio-economic surveys.
- (2) Re-organisation and strengthening of administrative structure.
- (3) Preparation of land records.
- (4) Setting up or strengthening credit-cum-marketing structure.
- (5) Debt redemption schemes.
- (6) Preliminary works on plantation schemes.
- (7) Execution of minor irrigation schemes.

So far Orissa has submitted 2 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Bihar 3, Andhra Pradesh 3 and Kerala 1. The State Governments have been requested to send the remaining ITDPs at an early date.

#### **President's assent to Kerala Medical Practitioners Bill**

275. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Medical Practitioners Bill, as passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly, is pending with the Government for assent of the President;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in giving the assent; and

(c) when the assent is likely to be given?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration.

#### **Air pollution control in Calcutta**

277. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to check air pollution in big cities; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for air pollution control with special reference to Calcutta?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Yes.

(b) As one of the immediate steps the Air Pollution (Prevention and Control) Bill, 1975 is under the active consideration of the Government. The Environmental Research Committee and Man and Biosphere Programme under the Department of Science and Technology have also been allocated some funds in the Fifth Five Year Plan for promoting research in environmental problems. Studies on air pollution in metropolitan cities are among the projects selected or under consideration of the Department of Science and Technology.

#### **Kerala Newsprint Project**

278. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of the Kerala Newsprint Project so far;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange required for this Project; and



(c) the names of foreign countries assisting this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Hindustan Paper Corporation has taken possession of land and the site levelling work has commenced. Arrangements for supply of raw materials and other infra-structural facilities have been made. Foreign consultants have been appointed and the basic engineering for the project is being worked out by them. Orders for some of the long delivery items have been placed and orders for the remaining items are expected to be finalised shortly in consultation with the Consultants. Arrangements have been made for obtaining the detailed engineering and other technical assistance in construction management. A Project Office has already started functioning and the General Manager and other Staff are stationed at the site.

(b) The estimated amount of foreign exchange required for the project is Rs. 27.70 crores.

(c) It is expected that some financial assistance may be available from the KFW (West Germany) and the Swedish and U.K. Credits.

**Ordinance on Nationalisation of foreign-owned plantations in Kerala**

279 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered all the aspects regarding the proposed ordinance on the nationalisation of the foreign-owned plantations in Kerala and taken a decision thereon; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The matter is still under examination in consultation with the State Government.

**Extension of SITE programme to Kerala**

280. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Centre for the extension of the SITE programme to Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State Government had, in September 1975, suggested extension of SITE programmes to Kerala.

(c) The feasibility of extending the SITE programmes to Kerala was examined. It was, however, found that it would not be possible to do so keeping in view the strength of the signal, the limited capacity of the Base Production Centres to prepare programmes in additional languages and other aspects of the Instructional TV Experiment. The position was explained to the State Chief Minister.

**Parallel industry of adulterated Cement**

281. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parallel Industry of adulterated cement exists in the country; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action to trace the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). While instances of adulterated cement being offered for sale to consumers have been reported, it would not be correct

to say that there is a 'parallel industry of adulterated cement in the country'. Sale of adulterated cement contravenes the provisions of the Cement (Quality Control) order, 1962 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This is a cognisable offence and any person contravening the provisions of the Act could be proceeded against in a Court of Law on a report in writing of the facts constituting the offence, made by a person who is a public servant as defined under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments under the Act to proceed against unsocial elements. The Cement Controller has also addressed all State Governments and Union Territories to take necessary action against any case of adulteration of cement brought to their notice. The State Civil Supplies Department or the State Police Deptt. take appropriate action under the law whenever such malpractices come to light.

**डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ फायर रिसर्च  
पर प्रश्न व्यय**

282. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 और 1975 के दौरान डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ फायर रिसर्च पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिट्टल गाडगिल) : डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ फायर रिसर्च पर किया गया वर्षवार कुल व्यय निम्नांकित है:--

	लाख रुपए
1973-74	17.99
1974-75	17.95
1975-76	21.03

(अप्रैल 1976 तक)

**Self-employment of women in industries**

283. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are encouraging women in India for self-employment in industries; and

(b) if so, in how many States such industries have been set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Self-employment of women is largely confined to cottage, village and small industries such as khadi, spinning, processing cereals and pulses, non-edible oils, soaps, fibre etc. This is promoted further by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission throughout the country. Besides, the Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned grants to eleven poultry and handloom units under the self-employment scheme for women in five States viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

**US Seventh Fleet in Indian Ocean**

284. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet has recently said that this Fleet is going to be in Indian Ocean for many years to come; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) The Government of India have no information in this regard. However, a newspaper report to this effect has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) As stated repeatedly on the floor of the House, the Government of India would like the Indian Ocean area to remain free from tension and rivalry. It is, however, not feasible to prevent or interfere with the movement of foreign warships on the High Seas.

**Formation of a Council to run "Samachar"**

285. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Council has been formed to run "Samachar", the news agency formed after amalgamation of P.T.I., U.N.I., Samachar Bharti and Hindustan Samachar, and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The Samachar is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 24-1-76 on an application by its proposer-members. It is understood that a Managing Committee was formed on the basis of the application and under its Regulations

**Assistance to Tannery and Footwear Corporation**

286. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been given to Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. at Kanpur to overcome its loss; and

(b) whether efforts are being made to make this unit export-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

**नागपुर में नेशनल फायर सर्विस कालेज**

287. श्री बलचन्द्र डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागपुर में नेशनल फायर सर्विस कालेज पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होती है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ विदेशी विद्यार्थी भी यहां अध्ययन के लिये आते हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय विद्यार्थी इस कालेज में अध्ययन के बाद भी बेरोजगार रहते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहम्मद) : (क) 1975-76 के लिए राष्ट्रीय अग्नि शमन सेवा कालेज नागपुर पर खर्च किये जाने वाला अनुमानित कुल व्यय 6.45 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) जी हा, श्रीमान।

(ग) केवल थोड़े से गैर सरकार उम्मीदवार कुछ समय के लिये बेरोजगार रहते हैं।

(घ) सभी गैर सरकार उम्मीदवारों का रिकार्ड जो राष्ट्रीय अग्निशमन सेवा कालेज नागपुर से पाठ्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण होते हैं, कालेज में रखा जाता है और उनके नामों की सिफारिश भावी नियोजकों को कर दी जाती है। इन सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश को रोजगार मिल जाता है।

**'166 आफिसियल कडकट टू बी प्रोड' शीवक के अर्न्तगत प्रकाशित समाचार**

288 श्री बलचन्द्र डागा क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 जनवरी 1976 के "सण्डेस्टेण्डर्ड" में "166 आफिसियल

कण्डक्ट टू बी प्रोड" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकारियों की गति-विधियों की जांच की गई थी और यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये और कितने बरी कर दिये गये; और

(ग) क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मामले दायर किये गये थे ?

गृह संचालक, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्नेहता) : (क) से (ग). इस समाचार में उन नए मामलों का हवाला दिया गया है, जिन्हें दिसम्बर, 1975 मास के दौरान केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जाच-पड़ताल जांच के लिए हाथ में लिया गया था। अब तक इनमें से चार मामलों में जाच पूरी हो चुकी है। जांच के परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इन चार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अगली आवश्यक कार्रवाई पर विचार किया जाएगा। शेष मामलों में अभी जाच पड़ताल चल रही है।

Research regarding conversion of Forest Waste into Crude Oil by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

289. SHRI RAM SAHAI PANDEY:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discovery of a process to convert forest waste into crude oil has recently been made by research scientists of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre;

(b) whether any further research has been proposed in this direction; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Scientists and Engineers at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum of Department of Space have been engaged on research and development of various materials for rocket propellants with special emphasis on replacing some of the ingredients from indigenous sources. During the course of this work a particular chemical which is derived from petroleum based chemicals has been replaced by an equivalent chemical derived by the VSSC scientists from non-edible oil seeds. This work has opened up the possibilities of using non-edible oil seeds of forest origin and which are not utilised much at present to produce crude petroleum and also a number of other useful products. Further research and studies are continuing to establish all the technical parameters and the feasibility of economic exploitation.

Pakistan-Turkey collaboration in the field of Atomic Energy

290. SHRI RAM SAHAI PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported collaboration between Pakistan and Turkey in the field of atomic energy; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) According to a news item appearing in the Press Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, are reported to be co-operating in the field of atomic energy.

(b) Government have taken note of the reported development.

**Second Nuclear Explosion for peaceful purposes**

291. SHRI ARJUN SETHI  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI  
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the second nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes is proposed to be made soon; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The question will be considered when the need for a peaceful experiment is well established.

(b) Does not arise

**Annual Plan outlay for States**

292 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plan outlay for States shows substantial increase;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether there was a discussion with the Chief Ministers to this effect; and

(d) if so, the main points discussed in particular reference to UP

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The main issues discussed with the State Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in connection with the finalisation of the Annual Plan 1976-77 are indicated below --

- (1) The size and the content of the State Annual Plan 1976-77 and its sectoral distribution on the basis of development strategies keeping in view both the State and National priorities such as agriculture irrigation, power National Programme of Minimum Needs constituent programmes of the 20-Point economic programme and development needs of the hill and backward areas of the concerned States
- (ii) Overall availability of resources for financing the size of the Annual Plan 1976-77 of individual States

**STATEMENT**

*Approved Plan outlay for 1975-76 and 1976-77*

(Rs. lakhs)

Major head of Development	Approved Plan for 1975-76	Approved Plan for 1976-77	Percentage increase in Col. (3) over col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Agriculture and Allied Services . . . . .	35,361	45,828	29.60
II. Cooperation " . . . . .	4,665	5,635	20.79
III. Water and Power Development . . . . .	1,41,959	1,93,797	36.53

1	2	3	4
IV.	Industry and Minerals . . . . .	14,008	17,275
V.	Transport and Communications . . . . .	19,043	24,680
VI.	Social and Community Services . . . . .	45,661	60,936
VII.	Economic Services . . . . .	5,662	5,134
VIII.	General Services . . . . .	789	1,870
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		2,67,148	3,55,155
			32.94

**Target and achievement of Power Generation from Atomic Energy in 1974-75**

293. DR. SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the target and achievement of power generation from atomic energy in 1974-75?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The target and achievement of power generation at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-Unit I which are the only operational stations in 1974-75 is given below —

	Target	Achieved
TAPS	1,600 million units	1,458 million units
RAPP Unit-I 930	.. ..	748 .. ..

**अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों का मेट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ**

294 श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों को मेट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के सम्बन्ध में शाय की सीमा लागू की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस वर्ग को वापिस लेने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

**अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति को मान्यता देने के लिए लोकर समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश**

295. श्री गंगा धरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोकर समिति ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति को मान्यता देते समय क्षेत्रीय बन्धन हटा लिये जाने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सिफारिश पर कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) निम्न बातों को छोड़कर लोकर समिति ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वृत्तियों में

केन्द्रीय बन्धन हटाने के लिए सिफारिश की है :—

(i) कि जब एक राज्य के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में निवास कर रहे मानव समाज के दो दलों का समान नाम हो पर वे भिन्न भिन्न सामाजिक स्थायित्व के हों; और

(ii) जब एक राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में एक ही समाज के सदस्यों की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न होने के कारण इसके एक भाग को सूचिबद्ध करना आवश्यक हो शेष को नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने यह मत स्वीकार कर लिया है कि जहाँ तक हो सके केन्द्रीय बन्धनों को हटाया जाए।

**विमुक्त जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता**

**296. श्री रंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को विमुक्त जन जातियों के कल्याण के लिये दी जा रही सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को पुनर्जीवित करने का है जिससे कि विमुक्त जनजातियों के व्यक्ति अपाराधिक जीवन छोड़ दें?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) . पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना से विमुक्त, खानाबदोश तथा अर्धखानाबदोश जनजातियों के कल्याण की योजनाएँ राज्य योजना जिसके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध है, के भाग के रूप में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं में पुनः सम्मिलित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

**अपराधित संघर्षी अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए पुलिस प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने हेतु राज्यों को सहायता**

**297. श्री रंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छुआछूत सम्बन्धी अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये पुलिस प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने हेतु राज्यों को सहायता दी है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकोष्ठ से वाछिन परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार राज्यों को इस मगठन को मुद्दू बनाने के लिये और सहायता देने पर विचार करेगी?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). अनेक राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध हिंसा अथवा उन्हें सताने के मामलों से निपटने तथा विविध अपराधों से सम्बन्धित अपराधिक मामलों की शीघ्र जाच सुनिश्चित करने और न्यायालयों में ऐसे मामलों के प्रभावशाली अभियोजन के लिये भी विशेष प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किये गये हैं। ये प्रकोष्ठ ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही करने के लिए लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

**Resumption of Nuclear Aid by Canada to India**

**298. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agreement has been made with Canada, whereby that country will resume nuclear aid to India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). The Indian and Canadian officials met at New Delhi during the first week of March 1976. The issues involved are still under consideration of the two Governments.

#### **Revision of Fifth Plan**

**299. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:**

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is being revised and updated;

(b) whether basic objectives have been laid down and also the policy parameters clearly defined before the planners give it a final shape in the context of the Prime Minister's 20-point programme; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Yes.

(b) The basic objectives of the Draft Fifth Plan are broadly in consonance with the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. However, some changes in emphasis and details may be necessary to enable more effective implementation. While finalising the Fifth Five Year Plan the required changes in priorities and policies will be incorporated in the light of the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister.

(c) Relevant exercises for the above purpose are under way in the Commission and it is too early to indicate the broad outlines of the revision.

#### **Expansion of units by "SAMACHAR" in District Towns and Important cities**

**300. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Samachar" has any plan to expand its units in the District towns and important cities of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) and (b). Government are informed that the Samachar intends to expand its units in different areas. The details are still to be prepared by its Managing Committee.

#### **Freedom Fighter's Pension Cases from Akola, Buldana and Nagpur Districts**

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

(a) the number of freedom fighter's pension cases pending and approved till the end of June, 1975 from Akola, Buldana and Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra State;

(b) the number of cases processed, approved, rejected and kept pending on processing from these districts after June, 1975 till end of February, 1976;

(c) whether a number of cases have been referred to the State Government from each district and the decision in such cases is pending for quite a long time; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to expedite clearance of these cases?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**



(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The information is given as under—

Name of the District	No. of freedom fighters' cases	
	Approved	Filed for want of documentary evidence/clarification.
Akola . . . . .	384	57
Buldana . . . . .	120	12
Nagpur . . . . .	900	155

No case was pending scrutiny in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In respect of the cases which have been filed, the State Government/individuals concerned have been asked to furnish the necessary evidence/verification reports.

(b) The information is given as under:—

Name of the District	Number of cases from July, 1975 to February, 1976			
	Processed	Approved	Rejected	Filed for want of documentary evidence/clarification
Akola . . . . .	56	4	19	33
Buldana . . . . .	12	2		10
Nagpur . . . . .	155	21	25	109

No case was pending scrutiny in the Ministry of Home Affairs

In respect of the cases which have been filed, the State Government/individuals concerned have been asked to furnish the necessary documentary evidence/verification reports.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government are reminded from time to time for expediting their report to enable clearance of the cases.

**Power Projects in Maharashtra pending clearance**

302 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which power projects from Maharashtra State are pending clearance

from the Ministry and Planning Commission;

(b) whether the State Government have made any request to expedite the clearance of these projects, and

(c) the progress (Project-wise) made in regard to Processing of Project and their clearance and the likely time involved in clearing the projects now pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) to (d). All power projects included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan of Maharashtra scheduled for benefits during the Fifth Plan period have already been sanctioned.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board have submitted further project reports for projects, benefits from

which are likely to accrue in the Sixth Plan. The State Government have been requesting to expedite the clearance of these projects. The details of these projects and their current status are indicated in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-104/76.]

All efforts are being made for early clearance of the schemes.

#### Meeting of National Productivity Council

303. SHRI N. K. SANKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether at the National Productivity Council Meeting recently held in New Delhi, he had appealed to the industries making high profits to reduce the prices instead of giving high bonus to workers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of such industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b). In the general discussions on the address delivered by the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies in the meeting of the National Productivity Council held on the 12th February, 1976, the Minister had mentioned that rewards should not be linked with profits, but with productivity, and that the interests of workers should be fully safeguarded in the drive for higher productivity.

समाचार एजेंसी "समाचार" के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों को शामिल किया जाना

304 श्री राजवत्तार शास्त्री क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ने बंगलूर में आयोजित अपनी बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर देश की एकमात्र समाचार सेवा "समाचार" से

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों एवं सम्पादकों को शामिल करने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या परिषद् ने समाचार एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा सुरक्षा की भी मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हा तो उक्त मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (श्री बमनवीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हा।

(ग) 'समाचार' संस्था रजिस्ट्रिकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत 24 जनवरी, 1976 को पंजीकृत एक संस्था है। इसके विनियमों के अन्तर्गत, पत्रकार इस संस्था के सदस्य के रूप में लिए जा सकते हैं। तथापि, संस्था या इसकी प्रबन्ध समिति की सदस्यता के लिए आवेदन-पत्रों पर निर्णय करना इसकी प्रबन्ध समिति का काम है। जहां तक कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, सरकार को पूरी आशा है कि 'समाचार' इसकी समुचित रूप से सुरक्षा करेगा।

#### बंगलों का निर्माण

305. श्री राजवत्तार शास्त्री क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या देश में बंगलों के निर्माण में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में उनके मन्त्रालय ने रेलवे मन्त्री के साथ कोई समझौता किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस समझौते की क्रियान्वित के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी. ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). वित्त मन्त्रालय के मुख्य लागत लेखा अधिकारी के साथ परामर्श करके बैंगनों के मूल्यों के व्यापक सिद्धान्तों पर एक करार किया गया है। इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर इस उद्योग के दस सक्रिय बैंगन निर्माण करने वाले एंकों को 10-2-76 को 15,555 बैंगनों (चार पहिए वाले) के लिए कयादेश देने हेतु प्रस्ताव किये गये हैं।

**इंजिनियरिंग उद्योग में मन्त्री**

306. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या गत कुछ महीनों में इंजीनियरी उद्योग को मन्दी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी. ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). पिछले छह महीनों में कुल धातु, धातु उत्पाद, विद्युत मशीनों और परिवहन उपकरण बर्षों के अन्तर्गत घटने वाले उद्योगों के उत्पादन में सुधार हुआ है। किन्तु कारों, कम एयर-कण्डीशनरों, बरेलू रेफ्रिजरेटर्स, विद्युत मीटरों, स्टील पाइपों और ट्यूबों आदि उद्योगों के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। टिकाऊ वस्तु (कंजुमर ड्यूरेबिल्स) उद्योगों की समस्याओं की गहराई से जांच करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया था। दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी है। अप्रैल से मार्च, 1975 तक की तुलना

में कुल मिलाकर पिछ 6 से 8 महीनों में इंजीनियरी उद्योगों की उत्पादन दर में वस्तुतः मामूली सुधार का पता चल रहा है।

**Incapacity of DESU to Meet the Rising Power Demand of Delhi**

307. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that DESU is ill-equipped to meet the rising power demand of Delhi;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). With D.E.S.U.'s own power generation and assistance received from the Centrally Sponsored Projects in the Northern Region, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been able to meet fully the power requirements of Delhi.

**Panels to Review Cases of Prematurely Retired Government Officers**

308. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently set up panels to review the cases of prematurely retired Government officers; and

(b) if so, the number of cases reviewed by these panels so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Government have recently issued instructions laying down the procedure for consideration with the assistance of appro-

private Committee of the representations from those Government servants who have been retired prematurely.

(b) This Department is not getting the information regarding the number of cases reviewed by the various Ministries/Departments in the light of the aforesaid instructions.

#### **Security Deposits by Government servants for Electricity Meters**

309. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU has decided to end the exemption given to Government servants in regard to security deposits for meters installed in their Government flats; and

(b) if so, the reasons for ending this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of the Undertaking, it has been decided to treat the electricity consumers residing in Government accommodation in Delhi at par with the other

consumers in the matter of security deposits against electric connections.

#### **Rise in Price of Coal after Nationalisation of Coal Mines**

310. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal has gone up after the nationalisation of most of the coal mines;

(b) whether the rise in price has anything to do with nationalisation; and

(c) the production of coal during last three years variety-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of coal were revised keeping in view among other things, the financial implications of the increase in wages, cost of equipment and stores, amenities to workers etc.

(c) Gradewise production of coal during the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT**

(Figures in million tonnes)  
(P) Provisional

Grade	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (Upto December '75)
	2	3	4
<b>Coking Coal :</b>			
A . . . . .	0.24	0.31	0.12
B . . . . .	0.09	0.12	0.03
C . . . . .	0.68	0.90	0.36
D . . . . .	1.02	1.35	0.76
E . . . . .	1.51	1.99	1.08
F . . . . .	4.16	5.47	2.42
G . . . . .	2.23	2.94	1.74
H . . . . .	1.94	2.55	2.65
HH . . . . .	3.90	5.14	5.79
<b>SUB-TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>20.77</b>	<b>19.00*</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>Non-coking Coal :</b>			
Sel. A . . . . .	3.46	3.77	4.10
Sel. B . . . . .	4.41	4.80	1.72
Gr. I . . . . .	29.08	31.68	23.53
Gr. II . . . . .	8.23	8.85	6.92
Gr. III . . . . .	6.73	7.22	6.25
NG . . . . .	10.49	11.32	3.19
<b>SUB-TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>62.40</b>	<b>67.64</b>	<b>51.50**</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>78.17</b>	<b>88.41</b>	<b>70.50</b>

\*Including TISCO & IISCO, and grades J&K etc

\*\*Including SCCL.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार**

गाजीपुर तथा बलिया जिलों के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है —

311. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि

जिले का नाम हरिजनों की संख्या

(क) गन एफ वर्ग के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों विशेषकर गाजीपुर और बलिया जिलों में कितने हरिजा मारे गए हैं, पीटे गए हैं तथा उनके साथ बलात्कार किया गया है, और

मारे गये पीटे गये बला-  
(प्रत्येक प्रकार  
मामलों किया  
में) गया

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गाजीपुर	3	55	—
बलिया	2	10	1

गृह मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (बी एक० एक० मोहम्मिन) (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1975 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पड़ोस पूर्वी जिलों अर्थात्, गाजीपुर, बलिया, मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया, बलौ, गोंडा, बैतुगढ़, बाराबंसी, इलाहाबाद, सुल्तानपुर, प्रतापगढ़, फैजाबाद तथा गोरखपुर में 49 हरिज मारे गये, 771 पीटे गये (प्रत्येक मामले) तथा 30 के साथ बलात्कार किया गया।

इन अपराधों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अधीन अपराधिक मामले दर्ज किये गये और पुलिस द्वारा जांच पड़ताल प्रारम्भ की गई।

**Closure or lay off in Industrial Units**

312. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) the number of industrial units in the large-scale and small scale sectors which closed down or laid off workers during 1975-76;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve their condition?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Allotment of Scooters and Cars against Foreign Exchange**

**313. SHRI R. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of allotment of scooters and cars on priority basis against inward remittance of foreign exchange have been rejected on account of some technicalities and the persons who make payment through foreign exchange have been experiencing inconvenience on that account; if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) whether Government have not considered some cases of allotment of scooters vide their letter No. 6243/75-AEI(III), dated the 8th September, 1975 and if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Some applications have been finally rejected as the applicants did not fulfil certain essential conditions. The rejection has been on any one or more of the following grounds.—

(i) where the foreign exchange has not been remitted in the name of the applicant/credited to his own account.

(ii) where the foreign exchange credited to his account is more than 3 months old.

(iii) where the applicant proposes to stay in India for a period less than two years.

(iv) where the foreign exchange has been received by the ap-

plicant from a person other than his relative residing abroad.

(v) where the applicant has purchased a new scooter during the last four years.

Some applications, however, are not complete in certain respects and the deficiencies are pointed out to the applicants. If the applicants supply these deficiencies, the cases are reconsidered and allotments made. There is, therefore, no inconvenience experienced by persons who make payment through foreign exchange.

(b) No communication was issued with the reference mentioned. However, one case was considered in letter No. 62431/75-AEI-III dated 6-9-75 but allotment could not be made as the applicant did not supply the deficiencies, namely (i) opening of a non-convertible account, and (ii) obtaining the Bank Certificate in accordance with the prescribed procedure even after they were pointed out to him.

**Action taken against Central Government Officers for Breach of Emergency Measures**

**314. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**  
**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Central Government Officers, Ministry-wise, against whom action has been taken so far breach of emergency measures since the proclamation of Emergency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):** The information is not available as the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms do not maintain any statistics of action taken against Central Government officers for various offences that might have been committed by them.

**Cement Output**

315. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Industry has made good progress since emergency;

(b) if so, the capacity utilisation in the month of January, 1976; and

(c) whether his Ministry is optimistic that the total cement output in 1975-76 would be more as against 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity utilisation in the month of January, 1976 was 94 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production of cement during 1974-75 was 14.65 million tonnes, whereas the production in 1975-76 is expected to be about 17 million tonnes.

**Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu**

316. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under President's Rule, Tamil Nadu Government administration has been geared up; and

(b) if so, how far the 20-point economic programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu under the new administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In the wake of imposition of President's Rule, several measures have already been taken to tune up the

administration in Tamil Nadu. Special attention is being given by the State administration towards speedy implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme and arrangements have also been made to ensure effective monitoring of the progress thereunder.

**Per Capita Central Assistance to Himachal Pradesh, J&K and U.P. Hill Region**

317. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita Central assistance given to Himachal Pradesh, J&K, and the U.P. Hill Region respectively during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken to bring U.P. hill areas at par with the above two hill regions;

(c) whether the facilities enjoyed by Himachal Pradesh and J&K are denied to U.P. hills; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Figures for per capita Central assistance are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) An integrated sub-Plan for the development of U.P. hill areas based on local requirements has been prepared for the Fifth Five Year Plan period and will be finalised shortly. Special Central assistance is being provided to the State Government to supplement their efforts in implementation of this sub-Plan in addition to the overall Central assistance given to finance the State Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

*Per Capita Central assistance given to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and U.P. (Hill Areas) during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76*

(Rs. Per Capita)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	67.7	64.6	68.3
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	70.6	65.4	67.1**
Uttar Pradesh Hill Areas . . . . .	*	31.4@	31.4@

\* No special Central assistance was given by Planning Commission

\*\* Includes special Central assistance given for advance plan action.

@ This is only special Central assistance. It does not include the Central assistance given to the State Government to finance the State Annual Plans. It is, thus, not comparable with the figures for other States.

#### New Reactor Research Centre to Work on a Fast Breeder Technology

318. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether new reactor research centre is under the consideration of Government for work on a fast breeder technology;

(b) whether several new research programmes have been planned to take the benefits of the peaceful uses of energy; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, a Reactor Research Centre for research and development of fast breeder technology for generation of power is already being established at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). Details of the research and development programmes to be undertaken in the Department of Atomic Energy are enumerated in the latest Annual Report of the Department for the year 1974-75 already

circulated to Hon. Members. Copies have also been placed in the Parliament Library.

#### Self-Sufficiency in Nuclear Raw Materials for Power Generation

319. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to achieve complete self-sufficiency in nuclear raw materials for power generation and other purposes;

(b) whether nuclear power will make a significant impact on overall power generation in India; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is continuously engaged in systematic investigations for locating various nuclear raw materials viz., uranium, thorium, zirconium, helium, niobium, tantalum etc., required for power generation and other purposes. Latest tech-



niques of exploration are being employed and sufficient reserves of uranium, thorium and zirconium have been established.

(b) and (c). The role of nuclear power in meeting the total energy requirements of the country will, for some years to come, necessarily be limited as a result of a variety of restraining factors. With the development of the industrial infrastructure and indigenous capability in fabricating extremely sophisticated equipments, and availability of resources, nuclear power can be expected to make a significant impact on power generation in certain areas of the country where the potential for thermal/hydel power is limited.

#### Indian Standards Institution

320. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution is exploring the possibilities of popularising the ISI mark overseas;

(b) if so, whether the ISI had identified all the foreign countries which imported the Indian products;

(c) whether ISI was making efforts with the respective Standards Institutions in those countries to recognise the ISI mark as equivalent to their; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). In order to popularise the ISI Certification Mark, a special film entitled "Stamp of Quality" was produced for exhibition within the country and also in other countries. In addition, a special Buyers' Guide was prepared which gives the list of products carrying ISI Certification Mark together with the products. Copies of this publication were circulated to many Indian Embassies in overseas countries. With a

view to identifying the countries, the I.S.I. are analysing the details of exports so that dialogue may be had to find out whether those countries will accept ISI marked goods without any further inspection.

At the international level, a scheme is being worked out so that the member countries could mutually accept the products carrying the certification mark of the National Standards Body or the equivalent organisation recognised for the purpose without any further inspection. The international organisation for Standardization (ISO) has completed a booklet giving the certification marks activity in each of its member countries and the procedures thereof. This includes information relating to ISI Certification Marks. This compilation has been circulated to all the member countries of the International Organisation for Standardization which has now 81 members.

A proposal is under the consideration of the British Standards Institution and the ISI to find out if the two countries could recognise the Certification Mark of the respective countries on mutual basis.

#### Clandestine Gun Factories Unearthed

321. SHRI RAMBHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of clandestine gun factories have recently been unearthed in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the number of persons apprehended on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No such factory has been unearthed till 29th February, 1976 in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh and in any of the Union Territories except Mizoram.

Information from the remaining States and the Union Territory of Mizoram is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

#### **Discovery of World's Thickest Coal Seam in Jharguda**

322. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world is thickest coal seam has been discovered in Jharguda Colliery of the Central Coal Fields Limited; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The reference is probably to Jharguda Block in Singrauli Coalfield, Madhya Pradesh. The earlier known maximum thickness of the inter-banded Jharguda Top coal seam was 131.83 metres, which was one of the thickest coal seams in the world. However, recently in a bore-hole a thickness of 160.35 metres has been recorded which, as per the available geological records, is the thickest in the world.

#### **Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different Central and Technical Services by U.P.S.C**

323. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the ever increasing number of candidates applying and appearing for the various competitive examinations for recruitment to different Central and Technical Services conducted by the UPSC, Government are considering adoption of some new techniques and mechanised processes for scrutiny of applications and selection of candidates;

(b) whether suitable candidates are forthcoming for the posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the percentage of posts left unfilled for want of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and what steps are being taken to train and get the candidates for the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Union Public Service Commission have been resorting to increasing mechanisation of the process of scrutiny of applications. They have also reviewed and streamlined the methods of work and simplified the procedures considerably. So far it has been possible to deal with the work with the machines available. However, on the basis of the trend of increase in the workload and in the light of the requirements of a modern and scientific recruitment process the Commission have initiated steps with a view to introducing a computerised system

(b) From 1964 onwards, in I.A.S. and I.P.S. as also in Class I Central Services, to which recruitment is made on the basis of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, all the reserved vacancies have been filled by appointment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, except in one or two examinations, in which there has been a shortfall in regard to Scheduled Tribes. The position in Central Services (Technical) is, however, not satisfactory.

(c) The percentage of posts left unfilled for want of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in All India Services and Central Services during 1972, 1973 and 1974 is as follows:—

1. All India Services	The quota of Scheduled Castes is complete but there is a shortfall of 3.2% of the quota, in respect of the Scheduled Tribes.
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2. Central Services  
(Non-technical)

The shortfall in these services is 1% of the quota in respect of Scheduled Castes and 41.5% of the quota in respect of the Scheduled Tribes.

3. Central Services  
(Technical)

The shortfall in these services in respect of Scheduled Castes is 77% of the quota and in respect of the Scheduled Tribes 98.5%.

In order to improve the intake of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, candidates belonging to these communities are given coaching at pre-examination training centres as preparation for examinations conducted for recruitment to All India and Central Services and State Civil Services, located in the various parts of the country. There are also two pre-examination training centres for Engineering Services Examinations. There are four coaching-cum-guidance centres set up for candidates whose names are registered at the employment exchanges for Class III posts.

**Alleged Racket in Disposal of Old and Discarded Vehicles**

324. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5719 on the 10th April, 1975 regarding alleged racket in disposal of old and discarded vehicles and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some employees working in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt., have sold their vehicles allotted to them in violation of rules and conditions for allotment;

(b) whether complaints were also received in this regard and in enquiries some of them also confessed the sale; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) No complaint/information has been received regarding sale of vehicles by the employees of the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt. which may have been allotted to them. The malpractices in the CVD, Delhi Cantt. already reported and presently under investigation relate to sale of surplus/discarded vehicles allotted to Ex-Servicemen. Two cases have been registered by the CBI concerning these alleged malpractices in the CVD, Delhi Cantt.

(b) and (c). In the enquiries conducted by the C.B.I., no such confessions have been made. Investigations by the C.B.I. in the cases registered by them are continuing and their report is awaited.

**Prevention of Infiltration of Non-Tribals in Scheduled Areas in Tripura**

325. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of well defined border lines of the Scheduled areas in Tripura, the infiltration of non-tribals into the so-called Scheduled areas is taking place more and more, resulting in the eviction of tribals from their traditional home lands;

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken to preserve the tribal compact areas of Tripura preventing non-tribals from entering there; and

(c) the mechanism set up to associate tribals in the development programme of tribal areas of Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSINI): (a) and (b). There are no Scheduled Areas in Tripura. However, special provision has been made under Tripura Land Reve-

nue and Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Act, 1975, in which certain villages and Tehsils predominantly inhabited by Tribals have been identified. Special provisions have been made to protect the tribal lands as well as to extend right of pre-emption to the Tribals.

(c) Tribal Advisory Committee at the State level is associated with the development programme and other matters affecting tribal interests.

**Allocation for Sub-Plans and I.T.D Projects in Tripura in 1975-76**

326. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Tripura out of the Rs. 200 million provided for sub-plans and Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the year 1975-76; and

(b) whether any detailed programme for Tripura have been finalised and if so, what are those schemes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):**

(a) An amount of Rs. 31 lakhs has been allotted to Government of Tripura for Tribal Sub-Plan during 1975-76.

(b) The Tripura Sub-Plan has not yet been finalised

12 hrs

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**JUTE MANUFACTURERS CESS RULES, 1976**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Jute Manufacturers Cess Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No

G.S.R. 89(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10389/76].

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SCOOTERS INDIA LTD, LUCKNOW FOR 1974-75**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10390/76].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 81(E) and 82(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

- (ii) G.S.R. 267 and 268 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 271 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10391/76].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
  - (i) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 238 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum
  - (ii) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 100(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10392/76].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
  - (i) G.S.R. 94(E) and 95(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum
  - (ii) G.S.R. 101(E) and 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated

the 1st March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10393/76].

**CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1972-73 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1972-73 together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document [Placed in Library See No. LT-10394/76].

**NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1975, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957, AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD., HYDERABAD, GARDEN REACH WORKSHOP LTD, CALCUTTA, BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD, BANGALORE AND BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD, BANGALORE FOR 1974-75 WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORTS THEREON**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):**

- (1) to re-lay on the table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 237 in Gazette of India dated the

19th July, 1975, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10129/76].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(a) The Navy Leave (First Amendment) Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976.

(b) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1976 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 32 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-10395/76.]

(3) A copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(d) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10396/76.]

BEAS CONSTRUCTION BOARD RULES, 1976

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं पंजाब पुनर्वसन अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 97 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत व्यास निर्माण बोर्ड नियम, 1976 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ जो दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 1976 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा०सी०नि० 242 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10397/76]

12 02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1976,

[Secretary-General]

which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976."

# BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha.—

- (1) The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill 1976.
- (2) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill 1976.

## ANNOUNCEMENT RE PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR SPEAKER, I have to inform the House that consequent upon Shri H K L Bhagat having been appointed as a Minister, I have nominated Shri P. Parthasarthy on the Panel of Chairmen in his place.

12.03 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st April, 1976."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st April, 1976"

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI D. BASUMATARI. I beg to move.

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st April, 1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR SPEAKER The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st April, 1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*



12.05 hrs.

# **RAILWAY BUDGET, 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI**):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 and the Budget Estimates for 1976-77.

This has been indeed a truly momentous year. There is a new spirit and a sense of purpose in the nation. The Railways have played a positive role in the service of the Country and made history with a series of record-breaking performances.

## **Financial Results: 1974-75**

Before presenting the revised estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the next year, I shall briefly review the financial result for the preceding year i.e., 1974-75.

The Revised Estimates for 1974-75 anticipated a shortfall of Rs. 128.19 crores. I am happy to inform the House that the year actually ended with the lower deficit of Rs. 113.82 crores. The improvement of Rs. 14.37 crores in the working results was due mainly to an increase of Rs. 7.04 crores in Gross Traffic receipts over the Revised Estimates, coupled with a saving of Rs. 5.27 crores in Ordinary Working Expenses over and above the promised savings of Rs. 50 crores already reflected in the Revised Estimates. Less payment, on actual calculation, of dividend to General Revenues (Rs. 1.86 crores) and a small saving under Miscellaneous transactions (Rs. 0.20 crores) accounted for the remaining variance.

Railways' indebtedness to General Revenues under Development Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of 1974-75 stood at Rs. 279.75 crores.

## **Revised Estimates: 1975-76**

1975-76 was visualised as a year of promise, stabilisation and steady growth. Anticipating a surplus of Rs. 23.03 crores, the Budget Estimates

were founded on the expectation that the traffic revival in the previous year would gather momentum during 1975-76. Not only has this expectation been fulfilled but, the House will be happy to know, Railways have resolutely exploited the opportunity presented by the upswing in the economy. Aided by the favourable working conditions following declaration of the Emergency, Railways have made substantial improvement in their operating performance. New heights have been attained in transporting freight traffic and 'quotas' and other restrictions via all routes have been removed.

The average number of wagons loaded daily—24,957 on broad gauge and 6,041 on metre gauge—and the originating revenue-earning freight traffic—17.23 million tonnes—in December, 1975, were in themselves the record for a month, being higher than the corresponding figures for any previous month. Even these records were broken in the very next month—January, 1976—when 25,065 wagon loads were loaded on broad gauge and 6,480 wagons on metre gauge, on an average day, and the originating revenue-earning freight traffic totalled 17.94 million tonnes.

Significant increase has occurred in coal traffic which forms one-third of Railways' freight business and plays an important role in the economy. The requirements of all major consumers like steel plants, power stations, and cement factories, have been fully met and they have adequate stocks. Considerable improvement has also been achieved in the movement of coal for other consumers including brick kilns. A break-through has been made in the transport of cement. Nearly a million tonnes have been moved every month; the chronically deficit States have received adequate supplies and a number of them have lifted all distribution controls. The demands for movement of essential commodities like foodgrains, fertilizers, both indigenous and imported, raw materials to and finished products from steel plants, sugar, salt, petroleum products, etc. have been satisfactorily met.



[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

On present reckoning, the budget anticipation of 190 million tonnes of originating revenue-earning freight traffic will be fully realised, if not exceeded. The total originating traffic, inclusive of departmental traffic, is likely to amount to about 214 million tonnes, 4 million tonnes more than the budget forecast. Honourable Members may be interested to know that each of these figures is an all-time high in the history of Indian Railways and will establish a new record.

#### *Higher Passenger Traffic*

Passenger traffic is also ahead of the budget forecast. Besides, window sales have increased due to widespread and intensive checks on ticketless travel.

42 new non-suburban trains were introduced in the period April to December last year. 14 more trains have been since introduced and frequency of 4 trains increased during the year. The run of 20 pairs of trains has been extended. A total of 182 trains, including 52 Mail and Express trains, has been speeded up by 15 minutes or more from 1st November 1975. Particulars of all these trains are given in the separate booklet circulated along with the Budget papers. I may assure the Honourable Members that I am fully conscious of the demand for further augmentation of passenger services and shall endeavour to meet it consistent with the availability of resources.

#### *Improvement in Traffic Receipts*

Taking all these factors into account, Gross Traffic Earnings are now estimated at Rs. 1762.75 crores—an increase of Rs. 85.89 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1676.86 crores. This also includes the effect of certain changes in the classification of some commodities effected from November-December 1975. Actual cash realisation is, however, expected to be Rs. 19 crores less than anticipated at the Budget Estimate stage due to slower

payment of our dues mainly by some major consignees in the public sector. Net increase in the Receipts will, therefore amount to Rs. 66.89 crores.

#### *Post-budgetary Liabilities*

This increase in receipts opened the prospect of Railways emerging out of the tunnel with a surplus of Rs. 89.92 crores—nearly four times the budget forecast of Rs. 23.03 crores. As the year progressed, however, Railways were called upon to bear a series of incalculable financial burdens and the magnitude of these was such that all of them could not be met from savings in working expenses in spite of strenuous efforts.

The staff costs alone escalated by as much as Rs. 111 crores, exclusive of an expenditure of Rs. 10.14 crores on revisions of pay and allowances of the Railway Protection Force, sanctioned in February, 1976 which was met from savings. Of this, Rs. 103 crores was due to retroactive sanction of five additional instalments of dearness allowance for staff and Rs. 8 crores to post-budget liberalisation of retirement benefits. Increase in prices, higher than could be anticipated caused an overrun of Rs. 24.52 crores over the budget provisions; Rs. 15.18 crores in the fuel bill, which occurred despite an economy of Rs. 5.85 crores in fuel consumption, and Rs. 9.34 crores in the cost of other materials and supplies, principally steel, cement and lubricants. Further acceleration in the pace of overtaking the backlog in repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, made possible by higher productivity in the wake of the Emergency, entailed an expenditure of Rs. 11.60 crores. Restoration of flood and cyclone damaged assets, which could not have been foreseen, cost Rs. 4 crores.

These expenses over which Railways had no control account for Rs. 151.12 crores out of the increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 152.36 crores over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1449.95 crores. The Dividend Liability

to the General Revenues is expected to go up by Rs. 0.37 crore, after allowing for the reliefs granted by the Convention Committee in its latest Report to which I shall refer shortly, raising it to Rs. 198.25 crores.

The heavy post-budgetary financial liabilities to which I have referred will cause Railways to fall short of the dividend obligation to General Revenues by Rs. 6281 crores. Railways and however, continuing to make massive efforts to earn more revenues. Hopefully, we may be able to secure 5 million tonnes more of revenue earning traffic than the Revised Budget anticipations, raising the total originating freight lifted to 217 million tonnes. This should, of course, reduce the deficit to some extent below Rs. 62.81 crores. The Development Fund expenditure will nevertheless have to be financed by borrowing from General Revenues and it will not be possible to credit any amount to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

#### *Quality of Service*

The achievements of this year have been not only quantitative but also qualitative. Improved punctuality performance on all Zonal Railways has been appreciated by the House. The arrears in the periodical overhaul of rolling stock, which had accrued during the past few years, are being progressively overtaken and the standard of coach cleanliness and train lighting improved. Stations have a neater and brighter appearance. Reservations are easier to obtain. Staff are more attentive to passenger needs. Courtesy to customers is now an essential requirement of railwaymen at all levels. Freight transit time has been reduced.

#### *Plan Outlay for 1975-76*

Higher production in the coach and wagon building industry following the declaration of Emergency has enabled them to deliver substantially larger numbers of coaches and wagons than anticipated and provided for in the

plan budget, increasing the requirement of funds for rolling stock. Railways also needed funds for financing the building of rolling stock for export. Detailed discussions were held with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and an additional allocation of Rs. 58 crores has been obtained. Simultaneously, strict regulation of purchases of stores to quantities needed for use, during the year and implementation of the streamlined procedure for financial adjustment for work done in workshops has secured a reduction of about Rs. 13.00 crores in inventories against the anticipated increase of Rs. 7.00 crores. The added resources thus available will enable payment of the bills of rolling stock suppliers and the need for Working Capital for export orders.

The House will also be glad to know that an order for the manufacture and supply of 15,555 wagons in terms of four-wheelers has been recently placed on the industry which should assure it of sufficient load to sustain its output.

#### *Plan Resources for 1976-77*

Within the framework of Government's stability programme, Railways could be allotted only a sum of Rs. 392.81 crores for their Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock programmes in 1976-77. This amount excludes Rs. 5 crores for financing manufacture of rolling stock for export, Rs. 10 crores for investment in State Road Transport Undertakings and Rs. 10 crores for the Metropolitan Transport Projects. Although somewhat higher than the current year's allotment of Rs. 361 crores on comparable basis, the projected plan outlay for 1976-77 is not adequate enough for Railways to execute their development schemes at the desired speed. With judicious distribution of funds, however, an attempt will be made to complete as many on-going schemes as possible, in order to derive the benefit thereof at the earliest possible time and make a start on some other urgent schemes.

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

The share of New Lines and Restoration of dismantled Lines in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 is only Rs. 17.52 crores. Of this, Rs. 13.53 crores have been earmarked for the 11 project-oriented lines and the remaining Rs. 3.99 crores allotted for the 14 developmental lines, work on which is already in progress. In view of the constraint on resources, it has not been possible to include any other new line in the budget.

I am fully aware of the desire of the Hon'ble Members expressed in the House and elsewhere, for speedier progress of approved projects as also for taking up the construction of other new lines and developmental schemes. I shall pursue with the Planning Commission and my colleague, the Minister of Finance, the Railways' demand for additional plan funds and, to the extent I succeed therein, some of these requests may be possible of satisfaction.

#### *Proposed Construction Company*

Hon'ble Members will recall my distinguished predecessor bringing to their notice the formation of a consultancy unit as an autonomous company under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways. This Company—Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.—has been able to secure a number of assignments abroad.

To supplement our venture in consultancy and take advantage of worldwide opportunities for railway construction, Government are considering setting up a construction unit as an autonomous company under the aegis of the Railway Ministry. This Company, on formation, will bid for construction of railway projects, particularly in foreign countries. No funds for investment in the equity capital of this firm have, however, been provided in the budget for 1976-77 as final approval to the setting up of the proposed company has still to be obtained.

As soon as this requirement is satisfied, requisite funds will be found by re-appropriation from within the sanctioned allotment under the relevant grant. I request the approval of the House to this arrangement and their good wishes for the success of this new undertaking.

#### *Howrah-Sheakhala Railway*

Approval of Parliament was obtained for the construction of a new broad gauge line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala Railway on the basis of the State Government of West Bengal participating equally in the expenditure on the construction and operation of this line. The State Government has, however, in view of its financial position, now intimated that it will not be possible for it to shoulder their burden and that it will be able to contribute only land free of cost for this construction. I am taking this opportunity to inform the House of the change in the financial arrangement.

#### *Railway Convention Committee*

The recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, contained in its latest report of December 1975, and approved by Parliament during its last session, continue the earlier concessions. Additionally, the Committee has also accepted the suggestion that the cost of staff quarters sanctioned for construction during the Fifth Plan period may be allocated to Capital instead of to Development Fund, as hitherto. Railways being liable for payment of dividend to General Revenues on such capital only if they are able to meet their other dividend obligations in full. The reliefs allowed by the Committee have been incorporated in the budget documents. The Committee has also submitted a separate report on the subject of social burdens borne by Railways. Its recommendations for relief in certain specified areas require consultation with the concerned Ministries, etc. Speedy action in this direction is being taken.

and the results will be reported to the Committee. I am grateful to the Chairman and other Members of the Convention Committee for their understanding of and sympathy for the Railways' problems.

#### *Budget Estimates: 1976-77*

Passenger traffic is showing signs of resuming its long-term upward trend which was interrupted in 1973-74 and 1974-75. The success of the various measures taken by the Government to bring down prices and to step up output in the agricultural, mining and industrial sectors, which is reflected in buoyancy in freight traffic during 1975-76, is expected to give a further boost to the economy next year. The winter rains have been timely and a very good rabi crop is expected; hopefully, the next monsoon will also be kind. All these hold the prospect of a substantial growth in Railways' passenger and freight business during the ensuing year. Passenger traffic is expected to rise by four per cent, 'Other Coaching' traffic by 5 per cent and revenue-earning freight traffic by 12 million tonnes. With the inclusion of about 23 million tonnes of departmental traffic, the total originating freight traffic in 1976-77 will amount to 2.25 million tonnes.

#### *Traffic Receipts*

With these traffic prospects, Gross Traffic Receipts, at existing fares and freight rates have been estimated at Rs. 1868.47 crores. Passenger earnings account for Rs. 518.01 crores, 'Other Coaching' earnings Rs. 87.18 crores, Goods earnings Rs. 1240.28 crores and Sundry earnings Rs. 43.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 20 crores out of these earnings may not, however, be realised during the year.

#### *Working Expenses*

The estimate of Working Expenses for 1976-77 has been placed at Rs. 1551.42 crores. In addition to the continuing burden of the high level of staff emoluments, it provides for completion of implementation of the 10-hour work

rule for loco running staff, giving effect to Miabhoj Award, removal of anomalies in the recommendations of the Pay Commission and upgrading of certain non-gazetted posts to improve their career prospects. It also makes provision for the full year's effect of the revisions in fuel prices notified at different stages during 1975-76, as well as the requirements of fuel to carry the projected level of traffic, higher repair bill for overtaking the remaining arrears in repair and overhaul of rolling stock and keeping the assets presentable and traffic worthy.

#### *Net Financial Position*

The Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has, in accordance with the approved recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, been raised to Rs. 135 crores. The contribution to Pension Fund has also been enhanced to Rs. 30 crores to meet the anticipated higher withdrawals. Expenditure on Open Line Works—Revenue and Miscellaneous Transactions is expected to be Rs. 22.82 crores. The Dividend liability to General Revenues is computed at Rs. 207.60 crores. Inclusive of these items of expenditure, the Revenues will fall short of the expenditure and the deficit is estimated at Rs. 78.37 crores.

#### *Budget Proposals*

The options before me are indeed hard. I could leave the existing fares and freight rates untouched. This would, however, shift to the General Revenues the responsibility of raising resources to bridge this budgetary gap, which in turn would necessitate heavier burdens on the general public. Government are also keen that, as a measure of price stability, deficit financing should be curbed. Keeping these considerations in view, I have come to the conclusion that it will be only proper for Railways to mobilise additional resources of an order which will ensure their financial solvency.

#### *Rationale of Proposals*

Passenger fares were revised twice during 1974-75. The House will be

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

glad to know that I do not propose to make any change in the charges for passenger travel. The tariff for 'Other Coaching' traffic is also being left unaffected. My proposals, which I shall now explain, are confined to freight traffic. The following principles have been borne in mind in framing these proposals:—

First, additions to the pressures on the family budget of the common man should be avoided to the extent possible. It has, therefore, been decided that foodgrains, salt NOC, edible oils, gur, shakkar and jaggery which are essential items of mass consumption, should be exempted. Oilseeds, which are the raw materials for the production of edible oils, will also not be touched as any increase in freight charges thereon will have adverse effect on the price of end products.

I am also extremely keen that no disincentive should be introduced which could affect the growing agricultural production. Accordingly, no change is proposed in the present freight rates for the carriage of fertilizers.

Secondly, opportunity should be taken to make the freight rates more cost-oriented for wagon load traffic beyond 500 kms. and for all 'smalls' traffic. Beyond 500 kms, our telescopic structure of freight rates still does not always cover the transport costs in full: in fact, the disadvantage to Railways tends to increase as the lead goes up. It is therefore, necessary to correct the taper of wagon load rates for distances beyond 500 kms.

#### Proposals

Freight traffic in wagon loads carried up to a distance of 500 kms. will be subject to a supplementary charge of 5 per cent.

Freight traffic in wagon loads carried beyond a distance of 500 kms., and all 'smalls' traffic, will bear a supplementary charge of 10 per cent.

Foodgrains, fertilizers, edible oils, oil seeds, salt NOC, gur, shakkar and jaggery will, however, be exempt from these levies, as I have already stated.

A Memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members describing the proposals in detail.

#### Financial Effect of Proposals

The proposed supplementary charge will be levied from 1st April 1976 and is anticipated to yield Rs. 87.35 crores during the full year. This additional revenue will convert the projected deficit of Rs. 78.37 crores into a surplus of Rs. 898 crores, which is proposed to be appropriated to the Development Fund.

#### The 20-Point Programme

Declaration of the Emergency, followed by the clarion call of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme, has generated a new wave of enthusiasm and sense of discipline amongst railwaymen in every sphere of their activity. Productivity has risen, work output has been speedier and the inefficient elements have been weeded out. Railways are now functioning in top gear and are poised to fully meet the challenges of the future.

Railway Cooperative Credit Societies have expanded their lending activities whereby railwaymen in need of financial assistance can obtain loans on easy repayment terms.

Railways had been training only about 6,000 apprentices in terms of the requirements of the Apprentices Act, 1961. In implementation of the new economic programme announced by the Prime Minister, the number was doubled within the short space of six weeks from the date of announcement of the programme. The trades have also been widened and apprentices have now been recruited not only in workshops but also in loco running sheds, printing presses, catering establishments, etc.

Shop Councils have been formed in Production Units with management and labour representatives. Labour participation in management has thus been extended beyond the existing Staff Benefit Fund Committees, Housing Committees, Station Committees, etc.

A crash programme has been launched to make up the shortfall in the quotas of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Minority communities will also be ensured a fair deal.

The railwaymen have pledged themselves to the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme. Seminars have been held at various stations at which railwaymen of all levels have freely participated and dedicated themselves to the success of the Programme.

#### *Widening of Employment Opportunities to Unemployed Engineers*

Schemes for providing job opportunities to unemployed Civil Engineering Graduates are being revitalised by allowing them some concessions in tendering for railway works up to a specified ceiling and making it obligatory on the part of contractors to employ, on payment of a monthly stipend, a minimum number of such persons during the period of currency of the contract.

#### *Labour Relations and Staff Welfare*

The relations between management and labour, after the unfortunate events of 1974, have stabilised on a happy note with better understanding of each other's problems and a common desire to resolve them through mutual consultation.

#### *Removal of Staff Grievances*

The Railway Management, as an enlightened employer is fully conscious of the need for speedy attention to staff grievances. The existing strengthen

redressal machinery has been strengthened and personal contact established with the men in the field. General Managers and Divisional Superintendents have also earmarked a day a month on which staff can freely approach them with their difficulties and grievances on which remedial action is immediately taken. Instructions have also been issued for two senior headquarter officers, one each from the Personnel and Accounts Departments, to periodically visit the Divisional, etc., offices to look into staff grievances and expedite payment of their dues.

#### *Social Security Measures*

Most of the railwaymen have to work under conditions of considerable stress and strain. It has, therefore, been decided, as a measure of social security, to introduce on the railways a Provident Fund Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme. Under this benefits, in the event of an employee's death while in service, after rendering a minimum of five years' service, the heir or heirs will be entitled to receive an additional payment determined on the basis of the average balance during the preceding three years in the employee's provident fund account, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000. The setting up of a Benevolent Fund for relief of distress amongst Railway Protection Force personnel is also under active consideration.

#### *Recreational Activities*

Promotion of recreational activities amongst railwaymen has always been an essential feature of our welfare policy. In furtherance of the same concept, inter-Divisional and inter-Railway cultural competitions in music, dance, drama, etc., are proposed to be introduced at which the railwaymen and their families can participate. Excellence in these activities will be recognised and winners awarded suitable prizes.

#### *Looking Ahead*

1975-76 has been a year of manifold achievements—spectacular improve-



[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

ment in the railways' transport capability, high level of productivity and punctuality, improved discipline and better quality of service. The 200 million tonne mark, around which our originating freight traffic has hovered for many years, has, I hope, been finally crossed. None of this would have been possible without the wholehearted cooperation and dedicated hard work of all levels of railwaymen. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the devotion to duty and high sense of responsibility shown by railwaymen. Our combined earnest endeavour in 1976-77 would be not only to consolidate the gains made in the current year but also attain greater heights of physical performance and at the same time make the railways financially viable.

It is the aim of the Indian Railways to husband their resources, scarce as they are in our growing economy, and to seek and retain customer satisfaction; for the railway user in his millions expects reliable, speedy and safe service. With the goodwill of the House and the united effort of all levels of railwaymen, I have hope and confidence of a new image of the railways emerging from the mists of the past. May this vision come true.

12.35 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
PRESIDENTS' PROCLAMATION IN  
RELATION TO THE STATE OF TAMIL  
NADU—Contd.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further discussion on the following resolution moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy on the 9th March, 1976, namely:—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st January, 1976 under article

356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore):** Yesterday, when the House dispersed, I was pointing out how after the emergency, the party of Shri E. R. Sezhiyan, DMK, had been taking consistently an anti-emergency stand and the Ministry in that State had been resorting to various measures which were sabotaging rather than implementing the programme before us, after the declaration of the emergency. On the 27th of June, the executive committee meeting in Madras held under the presidentship of the then Chief Minister Karunanidhi, DMK passed a unanimous resolution noting that "the recent approach adopted by the Ruling Congress and the methods practised by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi have tended to put out the fight for democracy and lead the country into the gloom of dictatorship. Hiding the image of truth; standing in the shadows of falsehood; having prepared schemes for stuffing the opposition parties; going in search of imaginary reasons for implementing such schemes and hurling calumnies; calling anything and everything as conspiracy, foreign contact reactionaries—Mrs. Indira Gandhi has inaugurated the advent of dictatorship in the early morning of 26th June, 1975 casting ever-lasting slur on the Indian people."

Now, this resolution was not seen in the Press in this country. Mr. E. R. Sezhiyan is so concerned about pre-censorship. Why was that pre-censorship brought? In my State, Tamil Nadu anything and everything was appearing in the Press. If you look at the issues of Murasoli of that period you will find all sorts of cartoons that were there, the comments that were there about the emergency, about the situation in this country about foreign conspiracies that were

there against our national independence and national freedom.

How is it that this resolution appears in the Press in America where I saw it on my way back from Mexico? It appears in the press in Britain; it appears in the press in West Germany. It is lauded by the Press of those countries who were at that time also spreading the same falsehood, the same calumny, against the Prime Minister, against the Emergency and against all patriotic and democratic forces in this country.

This is what we have to remember. This is why the Communist Party of India the A.D.M.K. and all democratic forces in the country have been demanding action against such a Ministry much earlier than the day on which the President's rule was imposed. Why did you have an strich-like attitude to all this? Why did you have your heads buried in sand for all this time? Why did you give them time to carry on the type of things that were going on there, introducing further and further distortions in the administration so that today in my State, you have got people with a sense of uncertainty; you have got people in my State wondering what is going to happen now. Will those distortions be removed?

Immediately after the President's rule was announced, what happened there? The police ran hay-wire. There are those persons who were recruited by the DMK during the recent period, who went out of their way to enter the offices of the Communist Party of India, to enter the offices of our trade unions. They beat people and dragged them to the police station saying, "We will see that the Communist Party of India and the democratic forces in the country are finished." At 2.30 A.M. in the morning, I get a telephone call; I have to contact the Superintendent of Police; I have to contact the Collector and I have to see that an investigation is

conducted, that policemen are suspended while the investigation goes on. It is not an easy thing.

Throughout the State, both political and administrative measures were being taken steadily by the DMK Ministry to point out that Tamil Nadu was different from the rest of India; that Tamilians will have to see that they find a place in their Government. That is why in the State Conference, you have a speech being made saying, "Whether the Centre conducts elections or not, our party will conduct elections and after the elections, Mr. Karunanidhi will become, not the Chief Minister, but the Prime Minister of a free Tamil Nadu....". This is what the people in Tamil Nadu were hearing all the time.

That is why on the 31st January, there was a feeling of relief and also a feeling of expectation. That is where the responsibility today comes on the Central Government to see that those expectations are fulfilled, to see that in every sphere of administration, the paramount task is to give the people of Tamil Nadu an efficient and a clean administration.

About those who were there in the administration, the officers who are there, what about their accountability? They cannot get away by saying that it was a Minister who did it. What are the officers there for? Officers who are the officers? How many are there? It is these officers who should give on the files their opinions saying that certain things are right and certain things are wrong.

How is it that a circular has been issued that no action be taken against the drivers of the State Transport buses who are responsible for accidents? The result is that today in Tamil Nadu, you have the bus drivers driving with impunity at any speed, breaking all the traffic rules because there is their Government to protect them. What is going to happen about that circular? What are you going to



[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

do about the safety of passengers? What are you going to do about various circulars that were being issued and various instructions that were being given in order to help the disruptive elements, the goonda elements, the unruly elements to hold power over ordinary people? This is what you will have to find out and these are the steps that have to be taken.

It is not good that today for those who were earlier going around with red and black strips to go around—the same people—with white, orange and green strips and throw their weight around. We, in Tamilnadu, during the last four years, have seen the red and black strips sitting there in the police station and trying to conduct the lives of the people and that is why we are saying, from 1972, after the movement of the peasants for the writing off of debts which was dealt with in the most crude and most vicious manner—and Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya forgets that the people of Tamilnadu were courageous enough to conduct that movement; the people were involved in the movement. And what was that movement? It was a movement for writing off debts, a peasants' movement, a state for wide movement. Then our party members and the members of the ADMK participated in the popular movement because that is when the rot started; that is when they started going back on their election promises and that is when the true face of the DMK was revealed and one could see bit by bit, the erosion of the economy of Tamilnadu. The betrayal of the election promises made to the people of Tamilnadu in 1971 began as far back as 1972 and today, after the emergency there has been a steep and a very hasty decline and you gave them a long rope; and today there is a situation in Tamilnadu where we see the same faces but in a new robe changed from black and red to green, orange and

white; you find them coming in the new grab and this is what is leading to a feeling of uncertainty. Therefore, we have been asking that you must involve the people in the participation of changing the face of Tamilnadu and in the implementation of the 20 point programme. Popular Committees should be set up for this purpose. It is through the popular Committees that you will be able to get down to the grass-root level and overcome the distortions that have taken place since June, 1975 and the distortions that took place even earlier. That is why, while the Communist Party has welcomed the dismissal of the DMK Government and has appreciated the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry, they have also been stressing and will continue to stress and demand that the face of Tamilnadu cannot be changed, the 20 point programme cannot be achieved and the ills and the damage of the past four years cannot be overcome unless and until you take steps to see that democracy and democratic institutions come up, that a feeling of democratic activity is generated and the people's involvement becomes a reality through the Committees.

When, the other day, I was raising the matter, what happened? I was asked by the Collector sitting there. "What people's Committees?" I said "Well, of the Parties that are supporting the emergency and the organisations that support the 20 point programmes. He said, "But under President's Rule, where is the room for political parties?" A very strange argument and a very strange philosophy.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to see that this type of distortion does not continue, because it is a very mischievous statement to make—that there is no political freedom under President's rule and there is no room for political parties under President's rule, a most amazing philosophy. When the 20 point pro-

programme talks about people's involvement and when the Prime Minister, in many of her speeches, calls on the people to come forward and involve themselves in the implementation of the 20 point programme, why is it that these Committees have not come into being as yet? It is only when these Committees come into being that you will be able to militate against the distortions that have grown and you will be able, also, to raise in the minds of the people real confidence that, today, the past is a thing of the past and the future is what we should look forward to and that Tamilnadu can also participate in the implementation of the 20 point programme, and much towards a better future after the dismissal of the DMK Ministry.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these years I have been practising the virtue of listening to my colleagues in the House, but now I thought I might crave the indulgence of this House and request my colleagues to listen to me for a while. I yielded even to the temptation of hearing my own voice because I thought the occasion demanded it. It is a historic occasion. The Prime Minister has earned universal gratitude. Except for those sinful and sordid DMK men and their collaborators, she has earned the gratitude of one and all in Tamil Nadu. So, I thought I should say something relevant on this very historic occasion.

Now we are going through the formality of this House approving the Proclamation. It is required by the Constitution. But I should like to tell you that this formality—I should not be mistaken when I say this—has become superfluous because the unprecedented gathering that assembled on the sands of the Madras Beach on the 15th February—it was a gathering never seen before; I am accustomed to seeing gatherings not only in Tamil Nadu but in other parts of our country as well, but here, in Madras, it was a vast sea of humanity; the Home Minister was also present; it equalled

the Bay of Bengal on the other side; such was the crowd—applauded and approved and put their seal of approval on the act of the Central Government. So, we are merely following the decision of the peoples of Tamil Nadu in putting our seal of approval on this most popular act of the Central Government and of the Prime Minister.

Article 356 is for a stop-gap arrangement. When something happens in a State, when there is a Constitutional lacuna, article 356 enables the Central Government to step in. This has happened several times; there is nothing new about it; it has happened in the case of many States in India. But there is something new about the present situation, and that is, it is not merely a stop-gap action; I would like to say, it is a rescue operation. The people of Tamil Nadu were writhing in pain under DMK rule that was imposed upon article 356 nine long years. So, article 356 has assumed, in content, a more serious function than merely providing for a stop-gap arrangement. It has actually rescued the people of Tamil Nadu from the oppressive rule that was never seen before in any part of our country at least. So, Sir, we shall not merely pay a tribute and say that this article has come to our help to provide for a stop-gap arrangement; it has actually given a great relief to the people of Tamil Nadu. That was why they assembled there in millions to celebrate the event, to celebrate the day as a day of deliverance and to thank the person who inspired that deliverance. It can be compared—if I can be excused for going into our puranic lore—to the rescue of the Elephant King from the death-grip of the devil crocodile. Similarly, the people of Tamil Nadu have been rescued. It is a very strange thing. No Government has been dismissed before on such a massive criminal charge-sheet. The Governor's report is a veritable long list of criminal acts of omissions and commissions of the DMK Gov-

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

ernment. A mere perusal of it will convince anybody that this action has come not a day too soon. Even my friend the Leader of the DMK Group here, Mr. Serhiyan, I do not think has tried to defend the indefensible; he did not do it; he has a much too refined moral conscience to defend all the corrupt acts of his own Party Government. He has welcomed the appointment of a Commission. Never before a Commission of Enquiry was appointed. He has welcomed the appointment of a Commission and he has also said rather apologetically that their party itself will take action if people are found guilty by the Commission. It should be said to his credit that he was not able to hide or swallow it because he knows much more than you and I do. I do not mean Shri Manoharan, he also knows quite a lot; I was talking only of our party men. Shri Serhiyan knows much more than what anybody from outside can know. He has been in the inner councils and he has been a confidential adviser to the late Mr. Anna-durai. He knows what all has happened and he should be suffering from a greater guilty-conscience than all the rest. His only grouse was that the actions that were taken in very many previous cases have not been uniform. Action is taken on the merits of a case. You cannot expect action to be uniform in all cases. You have to examine whether the action is constitutional or whether it is called for under the circumstances, but you cannot ask for uniform action. His only complaint—as I was going through his speech, I was not present during his speech yesterday—was that the action has not been uniform. I would like to submit that action cannot be uniform in all cases. It has to take into account the differences in the situations and prescribe a remedy, but take care that it is constitutional.

Not only for the DMK Government  
I mean the political party—but

has been our misfortune that all this happened in Madras which enjoyed the reputation of being one of the foremost States, its administration was praised all over the country. It was a model to the rest of the country. As the Home Minister put it, the first requirement is to provide the Tamil Nadu people with a clean, efficient and honest administration. The administration in the State of Madras, the then old Madras, and later on Tamil Nadu, was known as the best and there were only a few equals. A few other States could come near it. For instance, the old Bombay administration was supposed to be a very good administration. I would be wrong in praising only one administration. There were few administrations which could be compared either to Madras—Tamil Nadu—or Bombay—Maharashtra. Such a state of affairs has been completely vitiated in these long years of rule of DMK.

Many collaborators within the services have been actively collaborating, many officers have been actively collaborating with the evil designs of the DMK Government and though the Government has been dismissed, these people enjoy the protection of the Constitution. You cannot touch a single hair on their body and so the circus merry-go-round goes on. Now it is for this House to demand that such of those people who actively collaborated in the evil designs and actions of the DMK Government, should also be dealt with suitably.

When the Emergency was declared, it was almost non-existent in the State of Tamil Nadu under DMK. It was something like the Moon showing in several parts of the world, but not showing in one part of the world. It is called eclipse of the moon.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 1'0 clock now. The House may now adjourn and meet at 2.00 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PRESIDENTS' PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The allotted time will be over by 20 minutes past four. I see many hon. members both from this side as also from that side wish to participate. So, I would suggest that the Minister may be called at 5.15 p.m. That will give nearly 6 1/2 hours for the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the pleasure of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Alagesan to resume his speech. Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Before the House rose for lunch I was saying that the Emergency moon did not shine in the State of Tamil Nadu while it was shining in other parts of India. Emergency was eclipsed in Tamil Nadu. In States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, etc., making use of the emergency, certain very useful steps were taken. All the corrupt elements—it was quite a large number—in the administration were weeded out but no such thing has happened in Tamil Nadu. Now, the people of Tamil Nadu expect that this deficiency will be made up and strict action will be taken against officials and others who erred in the past. Now, a certain official—I am not criticising, the new Advisers' regime has just taken over, it

has to settle down—has been transferred to a particular job. The new regime has to consider various matters and take decisions. Those people expect quick action. We understand quick action cannot be equated to hasty action. It has to be considered action. I shall quote one instance. One officer who was very near the powers that then were and who owed allegiance to them, made a lot of money. He has been transferred to some other post, I am told, connected with fishing. He has been fishing on land, in inland waters. Now he has gone to fish in deep sea. This is what people talk about and if this is the action taken or punishment meted out, then there will be dissatisfaction. The new advisers' regime has to take a long broom and sweep the whole thing clean. It is a difficult task. I do realise. But the job has to be done. Full satisfaction has to be given to the people.

There are infiltrators, infiltrators in the various services, police, and other services. People were appointed purely on account of nepotism. Ministers' sons, sons-in-law and near relatives had been directly recruited as Deputy Collectors and R.D.Os. These appointments were supposed to have been made by the Madras Public Service Commission, but the Madras Public Service Commission was entirely innocent of the appointment. All the appointments were made by the Executive itself. Of course, the false seal of M.P.S.C is there. Now, how to tackle such a situation? That is the task with which the new advisers' regime is now confronted.

So much has been talked about corruption. I do not know how to describe the extent of corruption that has seeped through all the levels of administration—high, middle, low and everywhere. It has permeated everywhere. There is not a single place where corruption has not operated. It should be said to the credit or discredit

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of the D.M.K. Government that they have streamlined and systematized corruption and exalted it to a way of life as it is the fashion to say. It should be said to their credit or discredit, whichever suits the hon. members. Now, how to tackle this situation? I am told that there is a Minister who hails from very near my place, thereby nothing attaches to me, I suppose. He has prepared, I am told, a manual as to what amount should be received for what jobs. A regular manual has been prepared and the manual is strictly followed. Neither higher sums are demanded nor lower sums are accepted. It is faithfully carried out. (Interruptions)

I shall be very lucky to come into possession of a copy of the manual and hand it over to my hon. friend.

We in the Constituent Assembly used the words Consolidated Fund of India, Consolidated Fund of a State. We thought it was almost a forbidding expression. It is very difficult, it is impossible to draw monies from the Consolidated Fund of the State or India except with the strictest scrutiny and approval. That is what is understood. In fact, we thought that the term consolidated fund was a forbidding expression. Nobody can tamper with it. But we found to our dismay, the people of Tamil Nadu found it to their dismay, that this Consolidated Fund was not too consolidated to prevent the DMK from siphoning off funds from it, which was used by the DMK to consolidate their party gains. They devised various sorts of ways by which funds of Government treasuries and consolidated fund could be used for the benefit of the party and it is certainly a novelty and nobody else has done it. Any likeminded people can surely sit at their feet and learn this art of how to defraud the consolidated fund for purposes not at all intended by the constitution. One of the things which

have been said is whether we have been following constitutional provisions in removing the Government or not. May I here ask one simple question, Sir? Are all the acts done to defraud the people of their legitimate dues by the DMK Government constitutional? Can you say so even if you stretch your imagination to the farthest extent? This is the state of affairs obtaining under the DMK regime in Tamil Nadu,

Regarding Land Reforms, as you know, this is one of the important items under the Prime Minister's 20-point programme. I can tell you the position in this respect in Tamil Nadu. Whereas it had been difficult for the DMK to find and allot land for the poor people, DMK partymen were freely assigned land. The *modus operandi* is something like this. They go to the tahsildar. They threaten him. Immediately some piece of land is found, quite a considerable extent of land, 30 or 40 acres and if the land revenue happens to be small the extent of land is more as per standard acres and he gets 30 or 40 acres assigned. Now, immediately this man goes to some Land Mortgage Bank where his brother is sitting for a lakh of rupees of loan. A land is assigned to him yesterday and today he does all these things and gets this money. I do not know whether the land is reclaimed or not but the man comes to possess considerable extent of land and considerable sums of Government money. This is what happens and as I said this is the sort of *modus operandi* that is going on. Even in my own taluka one of the hon. Members of the House got assigned such land and I am told that some lakhs of rupees have been given as loan for reclamation of that land and all this money has gone down the drain in this way. The cooperative institutions are misused in a very ingenious manner. They have become dens of vice. One would have never dreamt of such things when the co-operative movement was launched.

Various atrocities are being done in a most ingenious way. Provision has been made to put in directors of the Government in any of these co-operative societies and to unseat any honest office-holders there, to bring in the DMK office-holder so that he can continue these things as he pleases. This is what happens. This is an ingenious way of doing things and this is beyond the imagination of anybody here.

So, I say that if only the lands that have been assigned to D.M.K. M.L.As. their partymen and their relatives could be taken back, quite a lot of land will be available for distribution amongst the poor. I feel that it can be legitimately taken away from them. When we take away the land which a landlord has been owning for generations, certainly, the new landlord could be deprived of his land which has come into his possession unjustly and by unfair means and by misuse or abuse of government machinery. That land could be very easily taken back from them and distributed to the landless poor.

The people of the North have several misunderstandings about the D.M.K. One such misunderstanding is that they do not believe in God. But I wish to inform the House that God is much too concrete and propertied a person to be ignored by the DMK because he is not to be believed by the DMK. Nobody has chosen to be heirs to God's property as DMK people have done. They may not believe in God but they have appropriated God's own money which no believer had ever done before! Maybe, some people might have misappropriated money to some extent but the so-called non-believer DMK have misappropriated God's money to the entire extent. I shall give you a concrete instance to make my point clear. There is an honourable member of this House who happens to be the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of a temple which is again in my area. And this gentleman draws regularly every month a sum of Rs. 1,000 from

that temple. The Executive Officer has been ordered to pay Rs. 1,000 to this man. You know tickets are sold for archanas. The cost of the ticket is only Re. 1 but one ticket is sold in that temple for Rs. 2 because this extra one rupee goes to that Chairman! Suppose he is not there to maintain this God. How will this god prosper? So he is equally entitled to this rupee one.

I ask the new regime which has been there only for a short time, whether this also should not be gone into. There is not a single temple where the DMK trustees have not been appointed. In all the temples you will find these non-believers as Trustees. How can it be said that they are non-believers? They too believe in God—is taking away God's money.

There is another example which I want to give. There is a wayside Pillayar Temple in my place. All the people who drive trucks, buses and all the people who drive in cars put in the *hundi* kept there ten paise or more. He was once supposed to be a very poor God. Now he has become suddenly rich and in the *hundi*, the collection comes to Rs. 10,000 per mensem. Now, how to defraud this poor Pillayar of a sizeable portion of this amount? A way was found. That way is called 'Karunai Illam'. If you literally translate this word it would give the name of 'mercy homes' where orphans are kept—thanks to the mercy of the then DMK Chief Minister. Fifty orphans are supposed to be there. But you will not find any orphan, there is hardly any orphan there, everybody has got parents. At the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem per head, about Rs. 5,000 is taken away by the DMK functionary in my own town. There are so many Karunai Illams in the State. I have also written to one of the Advisers that these Illams may be abolished and that money could be used purely for temple purposes. (Interruptions). In all these things, I would only appeal that these should be gone—into and suitable action taken against the persons concerned.



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Sir, coming to the law and order situation, I tell you, it is not a question of absence of law and order but it is the jungle law that operates in Tamil Nadu. Some of the instances have been mentioned in Governor's report. Sir, a member of the legislative assembly who belongs to my constituency and who walked over from DMK to ADMK was beaten up black and blue in the streets of my town. The only thing done was that they showed black flags to the Chief Minister. Paid goondas were engaged and brought from Madras city and this MLA and others were beaten on the streets of Chingleput. The same people who were beaten have been made into accused. It was the government's case that these people beat up other people and this case was going on for some time against this MLA and 28 others. The judge who went into the case has something very caustic to say. I would like to quote a few lines from the judgement so that the hon. Members may understand the extent to which deterioration had taken place in the law and order situation over there. The very same people who were the victims of this brutal assault by other people were Chargesheeted and made the accused. I quote from the judgement delivered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chingleput:

"The materials placed before the court lead me to suspect very strongly that the Inspector of Police (P.W. 10) for reasons best known to him without properly investigating into the incidents at Chengalpatta rushed to lay a charge-sheet against the accused leaving the real culprits."

Further:

"It is not known what prompted him to act like that. The attacked have been brought before the court as accused leaving the attackers, who took law into their own hands go

scot free. This does not redound to the credit of the police force. This case is really a blot upon the renowned Tamil Nadu police force which has good reputation."

Sir, I may be allowed to quote a little more from the judgement:

"It is really unfortunate that PW 10 should have been responsible for such a blot upon our renowned police force. It is not known whether PW 10 acted himself or under the instructions of others."

It becomes clear that he acted under the instructions of others because no action has so far been taken against this Inspector. Further, I quote:

"Whatever it may be, I hope, that before long the blot will have been removed and the original prestige restored by all policemen acting unflinchingly in upholding the rule of law."

"In the result it will be clear that the prosecution has miserably failed to prove the case. Accordingly I find all the accused not guilty of the offences with which they are charged and acquit them with reference to the provision in Section 248(1) Cr. P.C."

Now, Sir, this shows how the police have been completely converted into tools of the executive. The police force, the custodians of law and order, have been converted into private goondas of the DMK government.

Again, Sir, another incident I would like to quote. If hon. Member, Shri Sezhiyan, is not there, he may note this at least. This also happened in my district under the instructions and direct commanding of the MLA there. The poor people, the fishermen living in a coastal village, were beaten up horribly. Their homes were burnt. The police force at the command of this local MLA had all sorts of atrocities committed on them. There was public agitation and the DMK Govern-

ment was forced to refer this to a one-man enquiry commission. The enquiry went on and the officer appointed as the one-man commission ultimately absolved the local police and the local MLA, while everybody knows that the atrocities were committed in broad daylight by the police at the instance of the local MLA! That officer still continues on extension, though he could not be promoted! This is the sort of thing that was going on in the realm of law and order.

Coming to the issue of secession, the inspiration for the DMK came from the leader of the DK Party, E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, called Periyar meaning "The Great". All these have been done to equate the separatist movement in the south with the leaders of the nationalist movement. Just as we refer to Gandhiji as Mahatma Gandhi, Ramaswamy Naicker was called Periyar which is the Tamil equivalent of Mahatma. He has remained the spiritual guru of DMK and he was preaching secession. First the idea was that the entire south—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu, all the four Dravidian States—should become separate. That was later given up and they said that Tamilnadu should form a separate State. That spirit is still there, if they had passed a resolution in their party meeting saying they have given up secession, it is only a change in strategy they still remain secessionist at heart. This cry of State autonomy is only a garb to keep alive the spirit of the secessionist movement in Tamilnadu. Let nobody be lulled into a sense of complacency that this demand has been given up by that party. Let us not have any illusions about it. Whenever the conditions are favourable they will certainly raise the issue again. This demand for secession will raise its head and become a serious problem. That has to be kept in mind in all the actions of the Central Government in regard to Tamilnadu.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: (Rajnandgaon): Is there any foreign power behind it?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is not for me to say.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Home Minister can say.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This State which was in the vanguard of economic progress and industrialisation has now come to be counted among some of the bottom States. That is the most saddening aspects of the DMK rule. And I would like to enlarge upon the cultural debasement that has also been brought about by the DMK. Again, there is an illusion that these people are working for the uplift of the Tamil language and that they are the masters of Tamil literature. What a sad mistake you are making, my brothers! If at all they have written anything, it is some sexy stuff, stuff which cannot be read in your homes before the children, or read by the children in schools. The text-books have been tampered with and false history has been given in the new text-books. It is for the new regime to go into the various text-books and see that all this false history and the praise and the extolling of the DMK leaders, is done away with and the boys are fed on healthy stuff. You will find in the text-book, no history of the freedom movement, but instead only the DMK movement. If it is possible for them, they will see to it that people forget that there was a freedom movement in this country, at any rate as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, and that people are told that the only political party that has mattered and will matter is the DMK. It is on these lines that they were working. I will not say anything more. One last suggestion, and I will close the speech. I will not take more time of the House. I find that the Chair is very impatient. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister and the



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hon. Prime Minister to see that all the institutions which have become hotbeds of corruption and which have become the stronghold of DMK, are purified. Panchayat boards, panchayat unions, municipalities, cooperative institutions and various public sector factories, sugar factories, cotton and spinning mills—all these have been in the hands of the DMK men. They have converted them into their private property. It is high time that Government comes forward with suitable steps and clears the cobwebs in these institutions and makes them work for the purpose for which they were created. Sir, I support the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have before us a Resolution which says that the Proclamation issued by the President relating to Tamil Nadu, be approved. That Proclamation says this:

"Whereas I have received a report from the Governor of the State of Tamil Nadu and after considering the report and other information received by me I am satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of that State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India."

That is the Proclamation. If we read the report of the Governor, we will see that it is a narration of certain allegations of malpractices, maladministration, corruption and misuse of power for partisan purposes. Are all those not known to occur in any other State to-day in India? In fact, maladministration, corruption and misuse of power for partisan purposes are known to occur in almost all the States in this country. But what do we do in such circumstances? Does the Constitution require that whenever this is the case, the President issues

a Proclamation and takes over the administration of that State? The wording here is clearly "that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution". What are the provisions of the Constitution? Hitherto, there were only two grounds on which it was considered proper to take over the administration of a State, only two circumstances in which it was considered that the administration of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and they were (a) that no Government can be formed, enjoying the majority support in the Assembly, and (b) break down of law and order.

Let us not forget the fact that ours is a federal Constitution, where the States have certain rights. The State Assemblies are elected by the people of the States concerned. When the Home Minister says that nine years of tyrannical rule by the DMK party came to an end on the 31st January, he forgets the fact that in those nine years there intervened a general election, and it is the people of that State who in spite of this "tyrannical rule", re-elected and gave power again to this party. Not only was the party re-elected, but it was re-elected with a bigger majority. While in 1967 the party had secured 137 or 138 seats out of 235, in 1971 after the tyrannical rule of four years, it secured 184 out of 235 seats. Was it a mark of displeasure by the electorate?

We have a Constitution. We say that it is the people who rule, and the people had manifested their preference. The Centre now says "no, you have no right to exist, even though the people have elected you". This is not the way to deal with a democratic State in a federal set-up.

Certainly, powers are given to the Centre to take over the administration of a State, but they are to be exercised only when the administration of that

State has collapsed, or could not be run as it was intended to be run. You have chosen to act differently.

Look at the Governor's report. It is stated that the report which was received the day before the proclamation is issued has been given the most careful consideration by the Government as well as the President. How is that possible? A series of allegations, not one but a series, were listed but not one of them has been proved. What does the Government say now? They say that they have appointed a Commission. That is a very good thing. I welcome the fact that these allegations have been referred to a judicial tribunal. But, should this not have been done before taking action, as if they had been proved? Even assuming maladministration etc. are grounds on which you can take over the administration of a State, should not these allegations have been at least scrutinised judicially before hand? What is the purpose of doing it afterwards? I say that this should have been done at proper time. I say that such allegations should be gone into as soon as they are made, and for this purpose there should have been established a permanent tribunal, as was recommended by the Santhanam Committee. You have ignored that healthy recommendation.

You now proceed to take over the State and then say that this is how the State was being run. I cannot but feel very sad that straightforward moral considerations have ceased to operate these days in dealing with any matter.

The same Governor says that he had been hearing about all these allegations for a long time, but thought that the Government would improve. Did he ever take any step whatsoever to inform the Government of Tamil Nadu that he was not satisfied with the way they were running the administration and that it should be improved? Did he ever write to the

Central Government before? On the contrary, as Mr. Sezhiyan has shown by quoting from various speeches of this Governor, he has been in raptures over the wonderful administration of DMK. The same Governor within a few months of such public pronouncements comes to the conclusion that this Government is unfit to run the administration of the State!

If I may quote some of his encomiums once again—I think they are worth listening to—just consider what he has said. Speaking on 5th July, 1975, which is a date after the declaration of the emergency, he said:

"The Tamil Nadu Government, under the dynamic leadership of our able Chief Minister, has been taking up one scheme after another to help the weaker sections of the society."

So were they not carrying out the directives of the Central Government? But now you say that the DMK Party was ignoring them. And in what terms did the Governor speak?—"dynamic leadership".

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras-North): At times he has to speak a lie also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad he says that the Governor tells lies, that in fact he is expected to tell lies.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Decency requires it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In that case, do not forget also it is the same Governor on whose report you are acting.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I said "at times".

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think all this is not quite appropriate. I think this is not something that should just be brushed aside. The Governor may be expected formally at least not to say anything to the dis-

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credit of the Ministry, but, at any rate, he need not go into raptures over things. Let me give another quotation from another of his speeches. He said:

"I am happy that the administration is in tune with the declared policy of democratic socialism. is capable of maintaining healthy standards and giving a lead to other States in recognising the common man as the real master."

And then the same Governor says that he had seen malpractices happening, but he had kept silent because he thought that the Government would improve. How can these be reconciled? Evidently his hopes had been belied and so he proceeds to narrate what?—not something which is proved, but something which is alleged. It is allegations on the basis of which he recommends "action". This is what the report puts forward.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):  
That is an under-statement.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I note that when one says something which is not to one's liking, then you say that it is an under-statement. What was the real fault of the DMK Government? Was it that it was a bad administration, that it was corrupt more than any other Government? I think we should bear in mind that there is a great deal of corruption today throughout the country in all administrations. There is a great deal of mal-administration also. Was there greater corruption, more corruption, more mal-administration and more misuse of power? That is what we have to consider. But even that I say, strictly speaking, is not relevant to the taking over of power. The Central Government is not expected to take action against States on these grounds, for they are largely

autonomous in this matter. The people of a State elect their own Government, and that Government is answerable to them. What you are now saying is that the people of that State are not fit to elect; you have no right to say that.

The Central Government cannot do it under our Constitution as it stands but they may certainly amend that Constitution to take fresh powers. That is another matter. But, at least, so far as the Constitution stands today, that is not the intention of the Constitution; that was never the intention of the Constitution. If you read the Debates leading up to the framing of our Constitution, you would see that what I am saying is accurate and in no sense an exaggeration. In fact, it is an understatement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost everybody has spoken for half an hour. I do not wish to speak for half an hour. I shall keep to the point unlike most of my predecessors.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just drawing your attention. In keeping with the pattern—when Members take more time than allotted to them—instead of seven minutes, I have given you more than 15 minutes.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am grateful to you for whatever you have given (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only drawing your attention.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will conclude very briefly. I do not wish to take more time of the House, because I have already made the essential points that need to be made. I cannot help feeling that the Tamil Nadu administration there has been taken over not so much because the D.M.K. Government had failed in any relevant constitutional respect,

but because of other reasons. Now what was the real fault of the D.M.K. that led the Centre to take this step? I think there is no doubt that it was their inability to accept the Central Government' and perhaps the Prime Minister's words as Gospel. It was the DMK's attempt to preserve due and proper independence of the State within its own sphere as allowed by the Constitution; that was resented, that independence of action that is allowed by the Constitution to all the States in a federal set-up. The DMK Government chose to stand up for its right. That was its crime. Its effort to look at the emergency... (Interruptions) I think if you are a lawyer, you should study the Constitution. (Interruptions) I was only trying to say that the D.M.K. Government's offence was its effort to look at the emergency and its punitive provisions with a sense of proportion. Unfortunately that was regarded as disregarding the emergency and the Central Government's directives under the emergency. There is no one, not even the Home Minister, who has quoted any instance of the failure of the D.M.K. Government to carry out any specific action that it was expected to carry out under the emergency which they did not. There is really nothing that you can charge the D.M.K. Government on the score of their having ignored the Central Government directive. It has its own right to act as an autonomous State within the federal set up. As far as I can see it has always acted correctly since the emergency.

Now, this attempt to Denigrate DMK goes on. There are statements, one after another, saying, everybody rejoiced in Tamil Nadu with the taking over of the administration by the Central Government and heaved a sigh of relief. Of course, we must accept what you say because there is no other means of judging it.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Nothing prevents you from going there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am very glad that the Prime Minister is satisfied, quite genuinely, that everybody in Tamil Nadu.....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not everybody.

SHRI H. M. PATEL:.....that majority of the people of Tamil Nadu are over-joyed that the Government elected by the people, elected by them, has been removed, has been dismissed, and in its place, the President's rule has been set up. I do not think that that impression of the Prime Minister is correct. I say this without having gone there but with complete confidence that what I am saying is correct.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the Resolution moved by the Home Minister and the Proclamation of the President, dismissing the Government of Tamil Nadu and also dissolving the Tamil Nadu Assembly.

Many hon. Members who opposed the Resolution began to talk about democracy and said that it was against democracy that D.M.K. Government had been dismissed. Everybody thinks that the democracy is a privilege of some minority parties and some people, and under democracy, they can do anything they like, they can attack anybody, they can even attack the majority party and they can speak anything they wish. Under democracy, we have freedom of press and freedom

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of speech. Sir, you may not be able to read Tamil but I can collect some Tamil newspapers and submit to you and you will be surprised to read the filthy language in these papers. You will be ashamed to read even one or two words. Such a filthy language is being used in Tamil newspapers, yellow newspapers. These newspapers are also being allowed under democracy, under freedom of the press.

What is DMK party? To know about origin of DMK party, we should trace 40 to 50 years of history of Tamil Nadu. During 1928-29, I think, Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker who was popularly known as "Periyar" started a movement called, self-respect movement in a conference at Chenleput organised by him. Under that self-respect movement, he began to speak about anti-religion, anti-God, anti-Brahmin, anti-Aryan anti-North, anti-khadi, anti-Hindi and what not. He also began to say that Congress was dominated by Brahmins and that is why, he said, "he will not support Congress. He will not allow Congress to function in Tamil Nadu."

I remember, in 1935, Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Madras and addressed a very huge meeting. In December, 1934, he was elected as the Congress President and, as the Congress President, he visited Madras and addressed a huge meeting, when there was a hue and cry against Brahmin domination in Congress. That is why they wanted to boycott the meeting. But Babu Rajendra Prasad made a very good speech. I still remember it. It is ringing in my ears. He said "I am President of the Indian National Congress but I am not a Brahmin, I am a non-Brahmin". I think the members from Bihar in the House will agree with me that he was a non-Brahmin. (Interruptions).

Then there was the Justice Party Ministry. The Justice Party was ruling in Tamil Nadu from the time when

the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were introduced and they were also doing some kind of propaganda against Brahmins, and also about backward classes, Harijans and all that in Madras. This Justice Party had two papers by the name of 'Justice' in English and 'Dravidan' in Tamil. This Party took the advantage of EVR's propaganda for their own purpose. Later on E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker started the DK, the Dravida Kazhagam and young people like Mr. Manoharan jumped into the Party because they were carried away by the slogans. I would like to mention that during the year 1931 when the Congress had the privilege of boycotting foreign goods shops and today shops under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and they were burning foreign cloth at public meetings, the EVR's people came and burnt khadi at the public meetings just to spite Congressmen. Then the British Government were enamoured of these acts of EVR as they thought "here a Daniel has come to judgment" and they also thought they were going to get help from EVR against the Congress movement (Interruptions). This DMK Party is an off spring of the separatist movement,—first self respect movement of the DK and later of the DMK. (Interruptions).

Of course, Periyar was a Congress man and he was President of TNCC. I don't know what quarrel he had with which leader or which Brahmin leader. Anyways, he left the Congress due to quarrel with some leaders. Real people don't leave the Party if they fall out with the leader, they will remain and fight out. For instance, I joined the Congress in 1929 and now, for 47 or 48 years I have been in the Congress. I had differed with many leaders and I have fallen out with some leaders, but I never left the organisation. I joined politics as a Congressman, I will continue to be Congressman, and I will die as a Congressman; I shall remain a Congressman throughout my life.

What happened is that some DK Members and leaders came out of the Party and formed the DMK. They fell out with the DK leader and they formed the DMK Party. All these parties the Justice Party the DK and the DMK parties are all based on the secessionist movement. They believe in separatism and they wanted to disintegrate the country, that is their policy. They may say they have given up the separatist policy but it is very difficult to believe in that statement.

Recently, at a Coimbatore DMK conference speeches made by some of the important DMK leaders confound our feelings. What did they speak? They wanted to have elections and they said that if there are no elections the DMK Government will hold the Assembly elections and also the Parliamentary elections that after the Assembly elections their leader Karunanidhi will be the Chief Minister and if the Government of India does not conduct the Lok Sabha elections, the DMK will conduct the elections and after that he would become the Prime Minister. If they had given up their separatist idea they would have pulled up the members and asked them not to speak like that. They did not do anything of that sort, nor have they taken any disciplinary action against such speakers for that. This is how they have been indirectly propagating the separatist idea.

15 hrs.

After the dismissal of the DMK Government the Prime Minister visited Madras and he addressed a meeting which was attended by more than two million people. We had never before seen such a big meeting. I have witnessed several meetings, but I had never before seen such a big gathering. It was a huge gathering. The previous speaker was mentioning that a majority of the people might have supported the action of the Government. It was not only a majority of the people but an overwhelming majority of the people which supported our Prime Minister

and the Central Government's action. Their only regret was that this action had been taken belatedly, it ought to have been taken long ago, that was their feeling. Somebody asked how could there be two million people. It is a fact, there were more than two million people who attended the meeting in Madras. That was because the people wanted to give their approval that the Prime Minister had done the right thing. After dismissing the DMK Government she had visited Madras and she had conquered the hearts of all the people of Tamil Nadu and had returned to Delhi as a victor. If elections are conducted in Tamil Nadu today, I am sure that we will win the elections and get the overwhelming majority and there is every chance of our winning the elections, and we the Congress party will form the Government. This is the position today in Tamil Nadu.

Now, I want to say one or two words about the omissions and commissions of the DMK Government. Take for instance the cooperative movement. The cooperative movement was working perfectly well in Tamil Nadu all these years setting example to others, and as a matter of fact, people from the other States used to come to Tamil Nadu to see how the cooperative movement functioning. Such a good movement has been spoiled by one of the DMK Ministers. As soon as he became the Minister, he got a Bill passed, under that Bill, he took powers to nominate some members. For instance if in a society eight members were there he nominated ten DMK members, by that he made the majority and immediately ordered election of the President. That way, he had taken over the cooperative movement.

I want to tell you, there was a person in the DMK Government as a Minister, who never believed in politics, he believed only in ministership. This person, with his power on press and money, became the Minister and

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he wanted to overdo things to please his Chief Minister and his Party. This man once joined the Congress Party also when we achieved independence, and he was in the Congress Party for some time. In Pondicherry where our Congressmen had launched some agitation for independence the French Government had promulgated an ordinance prohibiting outsiders entering Pondicherry. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, sent private instructions that they were negotiating with the French Government and that they were going to take it over soon. Therefore, he had asked the Congressmen not to trouble Pondicherry Government and to keep aloof, and let the local people fight with the French Government. But this man wanted to go to Pondicherry. I was sitting with Shri Kamaraj when he came and said that he would go to Pondicherry, he added 'Let me go to Pondicherry now, they will arrest me, but then they will release me the same day, I will come out and then I will become a Tyagi. I have not been to jail. I have joined the Congress just now. Hence in this way let me become a Tyagi.' But Shri Kamaraj did not permit him. This was the thinking and attitude of that person. Later on, he joined the DMK and became a Minister.

I have told you about the cooperative movement. Now, I come to the temples. The temples were being run perfectly well. I know, the Congress Government used to have and appoint as trustees very pious people, people who believed in God and religion. But the DMK Government had nominated all sorts of people who had no belief in God and religion. Here I want to mention one incident which happened some time ago. D.K. people organized a procession in Salem town. They carried pictures of Krishna, Rama, Sita, Siva and they were beating those pictures with shoes. If this type of people are nominated as trustees to the big temples, what will happen?

These temples are very sacred places, where millions of people from North and South go every year for worship.

Someone said, why we tolerated all these things for such a long time. I would say that it is the greatness of our Prime Minister and our Government of India that they gave a long rope, they thought that they would correct themselves, but they never corrected. That is the reason, they had to take action now. People of Tamil Nadu had got fed up with the DMK administration. It is said that the DMK enjoyed majority in the Assembly. What is this majority? In the whole of Tamil Nadu, nobody has shed tears when the DMK Government was dismissed. Even the DMK members have not shed tears, they are running away one by one from the DMK party. This is the state of affairs. Our people of Tamil Nadu are overjoyed for this action taken by the Government of India. Everybody believes that this was a timely action for dismissing the DMK Government. We all support this A. a Member from Tamil Nadu and a citizen of India. I have a great responsibility in Tamil Nadu, and as a Tamillian I believe that this was a timely action, and the Prime Minister has done the right thing. I support this resolution moved by Shri Brahmananda Reddy and the action taken by the Government, which was necessary for the welfare of the people.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I have very attentively listened to the speeches made in support of the proclamation. The impression left on me is that those who are supporting the resolution for approving proclamation are greatly dissatisfied and frustrated with the DMK's stronghold on the people, their popularity in the masses and perhaps their own inability to get rid of the DMK from Tamil Nadu; otherwise they would not have trotted out such excuses as enumerating instances of mal-practices and misdeeds justifying.



the imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

I have gone through those papers which show the occasions when President's rule has been imposed. Except for Kerala, where the Governor reported, as a ground, the acts of omission and commission of the Ministry and demonstration against the Government, nowhere else the grounds row trotted out by the Governor here were considered to be good grounds for dismissing a Ministry.

In fact, and as my learned friend, Mr. Patel has just now submitted before this House, the intention of the framers of the Constitution was never this, that this Article 356 would be used for serving partisan ends. The Governor says that the DMK Government was working for partisan interests and I say and I think it is clear to everyone, that this action of the Government in dismissing the DMK Government is hundred per cent a political decision, politically motivated, unadulterated and shamefaced in order to subserve their political interests. . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizama-bad): You are making a political speech.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am giving my interpretation of Art. 356 and what you should have done. Whatever they may say, the dismissal of the DMK government has caused disquiet and an uneasiness in the minds of the people of not only Tamil Nadu but elsewhere also, all over the country and we of the Opposition Parties are filled with a certain amount of doubt and apprehension about the intentions of this government to preserve democracy in this country despite their protestations to the contrary. All these acts, blatant in their manner, are leading us to believe that they want one-Party rule in the country and they do not want any Opposition Parties to function. I would beg of this House to consider

this question calmly and quietly and not in a partisan manner. Can you show me one instance, barring the Kerala Ministry where the Governor made a report that the Ministry was guilty of acts of omission and commission and there were also demonstrations against the government, where a Ministry has been dismissed for Mal-administration or on charges of corruption? We welcome the appointment of an Inquiry Commission. But I support my friends' suggestion that there should be a permanent tribunal and whenever such charges are made, they should be looked into without let or interference by the Central Government.

The charge made against the DMK government is that they were using the governmental machinery for partisan ends, that they were helping their own partymen and that they were not allowing others to function. But, what is your record? We can understand your banning such organisations and parties which believe in violence and are communal. But what about those who share common ideals and more firmly believe in non-violence. You are treating all with the same stick. You are holding meetings everywhere but you are not allowing anybody else to hold meetings. It is not misuse of power? On 2nd October 1975 the DPCC (Organization Congress) sought permission to hold a meeting in celebration of Mahatma's birthday. Permission was given but just a few hours before the scheduled time, the permission was cancelled and they were not allowed to hold the meeting. What is this? We cannot even hold a meeting to pay our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi?

AN HON. MEMBER: They would not care about Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Is this not misuse of power? Likewise in other States also you have received such charges and it really



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passes my comprehension that you did not think it necessary to take action against those governments. Why? Only because they were your party governments. Whereas in this case this Governor who used, as my friend said, panegyric terms in this praise for the performance of Tamil Nadu and their Ministers, went to public meetings and extolled their services, suddenly says that things have taken a bad turn and that he could no longer look upon it with equanimity.

It has been stated by my friend, Mr. Alagesan, that ever since this government came into power, Tamil Nadu has been sliding down the scale of development. May I here be permitted to refer to one statement of the Governor where he has said:

"Tamil Nadu ranks third in industrial development and is making a notable contribution to the Green Revolution. The production of rice per acre in Tamil Nadu is the highest in India. In the generation and distribution of power as well as rural electrification we have an excellent record. We have chosen the path of self-reliance. There is an allround enthusiasm in Tamil Nadu for rapid development."

Then he goes on to say—

"various ameliorative measures like slum clearance, rural water supply have been taken to serve the common man with the pivotal point of programmes"

This was stated by the Governor. The same Governor comes forward and says that the affairs have worsened and I cannot be silent spectator to them. Now he comes forward & makes a report contrary to what he had been saying all these years.

(Interruptions)

I am not yielding. Shri Alagesan never yielded.

Under Article 356 the Governor should have also stated precisely 'where the State Government has failed to carry out the directive of the Centre'. He has mentioned only one instance and that is with regard to censor. According to the Government.... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: On a Point of Order, Sir. Generally, the speeches are made by the Government and the Governor used to read them.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: My friend does not know the procedure.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am prepared to learn about a Point of Order from my good friend Shri R. S. Pandey. I need to be educated.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am making my submission that in terms of Article 356, what was required was that the Governor should have instead of enumerating the various charges of corruption which were preferred in 1972, should have specifically said that this is the point where the State Government has ignored the directive of the Centre. There were 32 charges preferred by the ADMK and 20 charges were made by the CPI and all these charges related to the period between 1972 and 1974. With regard to the censor, he says that the authorised officer has not carried out the directives in regard to censor in letter and spirit. Therefore, the Central Government sent its own Censor Officer. They wanted Mr. Karunanidhi to appoint another man and to change the man who was not carrying out the work faithfully. But the then Chief Minister Dr. Karunanidhi told the Central Government, we did not want any State Officer to administer it and therefore requested the Centre to send their own officer. Therefore, in July, just a month after the imposition of emergency, a Censor Officer was sent

there to enforce censor. And what did he do? Mr. Maran who is an Editor of a paper and a DMK member of this House felt aggrieved as he was discriminated against in his order. Therefore, he went to a court of law to challenge the Order. Therefore, my submission is that in terms of Article 356, the Governor has not made out a case where Centre's intervention was necessary.

With regard to secession, I do not want to go into the history of it. Mr. Sezhiyan has already stated his case most lucidly and convincingly and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also stated this. They have made no secret of it that they belong to a party which believed in secession.

In 1963 when there was the Sino-Indian war and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had convened a Conference of all the Chief Ministers and leaders of all parties. It was late Dr. Annadurai who got up and said that they believed in the integrity and unity of the country and they would give whole-hearted support.

Pakistan war was there in 1970. It was the Tamil Nadu Government and it was this Dr. Karunanidhi who paid the highest contribution to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. That was an amount of Rs. 6 crores. And that was the time when the ruling party and the DMK were hand-in-gloves. They had not discovered then that the DMK Government was a Government which was corrupt and inefficient. Since 1967 they were running the State. The Ruling Congress did not hesitate then to have alliance with them. You gave them complete blanket support just for the sake of getting 9 seats from them in the Parliament. That was done because the Central Government was concerned with its own party majority in the Centre. And therefore it is that they allowed the DMK to have its complete and clean away and the result was, they got 184 seats in the

Assembly. And now what is the grouse. The Assembly's term was coming to an end on 19th March. Why unpose this President's rule just on the eve of this, just a few weeks before this is to happen? This is what everybody is asking and I am telling this to you in all sincerity. This is bound to create widespread apprehensions and feelings in people's minds that the ruling party is not prepared to tolerate any opposition government in any State. This is a most unwise step. You people have made allegations against even Gujarat Government. You might have seen in the papers that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has sent you explanations regarding allegations made against the Gujarat Government. He wanted you to send an all party Parliamentary Committee to enquire into those allegations. You did not do so. He has himself appointed a Committee to go into and enquire into these very allegations. Yet the Home Minister in the Consultative Committee said that he was watching the situation as if the Centre is above-board. He said the Centre is not at all guided by party interests. I am very surprised at this statement. All these things create feelings in people's minds that the ruling party is not going to tolerate any party which is opposed to them. How can an opposition party, even if it comes to power through constitutional means, hope to continue in office in this situation? You will not allow them to function. This is the general feeling which is being created in the minds of all.

It has been said that this step has been hailed by the people of Tamilnadu, and so many people—2 million—attended the Prime Minister's meeting, and all that. I know how the people were brought; you search your heart and tell me. It was all stage-managed. You talk of newspapers that they have welcomed this action. What else can they do? Yesterday Mr. Era Sezhiyan made out a case, he spoke for one hour, not a word of it has been published in the newspapers. This is the type of treatment which

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you are giving out to the opposition. Yet you talk of reception which Prime Minister had and all that. I warn you that reactions of the people may not be expressed today, because there is no means of expressing this, there is no newspaper which can publish such things and the views of the opposition parties, but the feeling is growing, the resentment is sitting up, it will well-up and erupt when there is an opportunity for it and would sweep you off completely. With these words, I oppose this resolution.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA**  
(Eluru): I rise to support the Motion. While supporting the Motion, I wish to make a few observations. Out of our experience of Tamilnadu we can say this that most of the Andhra are associated politically, geographically and socially with the people of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I want to remind this House that Tamilnadu is not only for the Tamilians. We still feel that it is for all. Before separation, whenever we happened to go over to North India, we were all called as *Madrasia*, we are very proud of it. It is not Tamilnadu but it is South India. Therefore, we want to take interest in a good administration of South India. In those days we were closely associated with the people of Tamilnadu, especially with the people in the capital city Madras. I may now cite one example. Recently, on the 31st of January I was there in Madras at 7 O'clock. In the evening on that day we came to know that Government had taken a decision and the President's Rule was imposed there. At that time, I was thinking that the people there might rise in revolt and the trains might be stopped. On that day I had to go back to Eluru from Madras. But, to my surprise, I found that the people were very happy and nothing of this sort happened and there was no stopping of trains by the people. I should

tell you that instead of talking so much in this House you should all go to the people and tell them what you want to do for them in a democratic way, educate the people as to what Government of India is doing for them.

In this connection I want to bring to your notice once again one classic example of what happened immediately after the First World War ended. Mahatma Gandhi openly supported the British during the First World War because he believed that soon after the World War ended we would get Independence for our country. In the same way, the Governor also waited for so long patiently by giving the then Tamilnadu Government a long rope. But they did not come up to the expectation of his. Then, the responsibility fell on the Governor and he started taking action. He recommended to the President for the imposition of President's Rule there. What is wrong with it? The Government of India should not be blamed or that because they have not banned the DMK Party as such. They have only removed the DMK ministry. They have got the right to do that. Shri Alagesan referred to instances of misrule in Chingleput district alone. So many friends from all the districts have told us many things about the maladministration of the former regime. We have not done anything here for the sake of opposition. We have heard about the attitude of the former Tamilnadu Government. The Central Government have not done anything because of political reasons. The Government of India have done the right thing and they have taken action at the proper time. By so doing they have avoided any possible anarchy that was likely to take place in that part of the country and put an end to the maladministration of the DMK Government there. After the split in Congress, we were not obliged to Shri Kamaraj to join the election in Tamilnadu. They took advantage of this

split and were able to form the DMK ministry there. In 1971 also opposition parties had challenged us to fight the elections. The results are known to the world. We were not afraid of the election; nor we wanted to wait for some more time. When a proper time comes, you will know that our party would do well. You all know that our life in the Parliament has been extended by one more year. Otherwise, you would have been outside this House. In the same way, at the appropriate time, the DMK Assembly had been dissolved, our elders, anticipating such an eventuality, had already provided for in the Constitution itself. Whenever there is anarchy, the Central Government can take action according to the provisions in the constitution. The ordinance by the President was promulgated imposing the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu according to the constitutional provisions.

After hearing Shri Alagesan, I am sure, he is very happy to accept the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry. We all support this. Now that a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to go into the charges of corruption etc against the former DMK Ministry, those charges will be dealt with by that Commission. Similarly, if you have any charge to make against any other State and if it is found necessary, the Government of India will have no hesitation in appointing a Commission of Inquiry to go into those charges. Don't you know we are allowing the Gujarat Government to function there even though it is a non-Congress Government?

The Chief Minister of Gujarat attended the Chief Ministers' meeting here also. Now they are going on very well. If they do not go on very well action will be taken against them as well. The provision to take the action is there. I would like to

appeal to MPs and other friends from different States that people are not interested in ballot, they want a better government.

In the old days DMK slogan was "one rupee a padi". They did it for one or two months. Then it went up to Rs. 3/- a measure. This year prices have come down. We stand for the ordinary man. They say there were no agitations and strikes but were these things going on anywhere in the country?

Sir, I was in Madras on 31st January and second February. I met all sorts of people there—the educated and the uneducated. I talked to the taxi people and the colonies. They are all very happy now. Earlier there were several people working as nurses and doctors in a hospital in Madras. If there is difference of opinion is it the way to prevent them from going on strike or closing down the hospital. No doubt the Government has now taken the appropriate action but we are sorry why did they not take this action earlier.

Sir, wherever you go in the Madras city it is full of statues. In my opinion that is the only thing that DMK government has developed. Wherever you go there are Tamil signboards. If I go there I will have to consult my Tamil friends to go to a place. Is this the way! The Central Government must come with a law that in every State there will be three languages to be used—one the local language, then the national language and then the international language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do they have statues of the living people also?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru inaugurated the statue of Kamaraj when he was alive.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In 1923-24 there was a satyagraha in Madras city against one European Mr. Neil who butchered and murdered so many people in Madras State. Sir Sambamurthy and Shrimati Durgabai, all of them offered satyagraha, and the statue was removed. In the same way, I have seen in the Tamil Nadu press that your own people, your own so-called followers, are discussing about what to do with regard to removal of one statue. They have resigned. They want to offer satyagraha to remove the statues. I have seen that. So do not allow this situation there. Please be with the people, satisfy them and associate with them. The people should all get together to get a good government. In the not distant future, the Government may also order elections.

I want to make an appeal to other friends from other States. They will be speaking. But let them speak after knowing the facts, without relying only on the papers. The Governor has known all the facts. He was convinced and then he acted himself. He showed a lot of patience. It is not a question of just blaming the DMK Government or praising the Central Government. Our Central Government has only taken appropriate action.

Of course, in the 1971 elections, we joined with that party to fight the other enemy which was not associated with our policies. We did a good thing in that. But you have gained by that. Now after taking all the advantages of our friendship, of friendship with our party and association with us, you blame the Central Government. You have taken so many

advantages from the Centre. You get grants and all those things. You have misused the funds also. There is proof of that. There need be no misunderstanding. There is no need to blame the Government of India saying that their action was politically motivated. There will be time for elections. This is not a communist country. We are all dedicated to democracy. When the time for election comes, we will join together and work for the development of the country. We always support that. Now Andhra Pradesh has agreed to give water to Madras, even though we did not get these things before. We shall all associate together to develop South India and the entire country. In this way good government will be established.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard the speeches made by members of both the Opposition and the ruling Party. I heard the speech of Shri R. V. Swaminathan also. I have nothing to comment on his speech except to say something about him. He belongs to the ruling Party. I quote from a famous speech of his made at Madurai in the presence of the Chief Minister (ex-) of Tamil Nadu:

"The Chief Minister, Dr. Kalayar Karunanidhi is an ideal Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He has done remarkable service for the people, and the Chief Ministers of other States must imbibe the finer qualities of Shri Karunanidhi".

This was what Shri R. V. Swaminathan said. He has changed his opinion. Consistency is the virtue of an ass. So anybody can change his views.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Like Shri K. K. Shah has done,

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Shri K. K. Shah also has changed his views.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):  
Manoharan also.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: If you go through his Report, what has he said? He said that he did not like to bring in any allegations openly. He said, 'On the contrary, I have had a talk with the President, I have had a talk with the Prime Minister.' I know for cent per cent certain that he had discussions and confabulations with the Chief Minister on certain occasions warning him, on certain other occasions advising him, to behave properly. But having found that all his attempts failed miserably, he had no other option but to submit this Report to the President and see that the Ministry was dismissed.

As the Home Minister rightly pointed out, the people of Tamil Nadu consider January 31 as a day of deliverance. It was a red letter day for them. For your information, Mr Deputy-Speaker, the entire Tamil Nadu was full of jubilation, ecstasy and rapture. Not only that, Throughout Tamil Nadu, the people distributed sweets also to celebrate the downfall of Karunanidhi's discredited, debased, immoral Ministry.

Now, my friend Mr. Alagesan has brought out certain facts. I want to bring in certain facts. Of course, I do not like to enter into constitutional niceties as Mr. H. M. Patel has done. Mr. Patel has said: Constitutionally how could you topple a Government duly elected by the people? But I want to submit that the deposed Karunanidhi's Ministry had lost the confidence in the year 1972. The mandate given by the people, moral and legal sanction given by the people, everything was withdrawn by the people. But Mr. Karunanidhi stuck to the office with the technical majority in the Assembly. The moment he goes out what would happen? That was a question posed

throughout the country. A feeling was spread out that there would be a wild conflagration and the country would be consumed with fire, this and that. So many things were talked about. What happened after the dismissal of the Karunanidhi Ministry? The people are very happy. A sense of discipline has been imposed, corruption is almost gone and the administration is being streamlined and had Mr Karunanidhi been allowed to continue, I won't be surprised, he would have purchased the whole of Tamil Nadu for his family. In his own street there are more than 7 houses to his credit. Mr. Alagesan has asked how in, various branches, the Karunanidhi's Ministry is rearing its ugly head or ugly hands. Now the most important point which I want to establish is this. Where is the law and order situation? This was the question asked by so many people. One by one I want to narrate. The moment I joined the Anna D.M.K.—Mr. Dhillion was the Speaker then—I was assaulted and mauled at the airport by Karunanidhi's goondas. While Dindigul bye-election was conducted, one Vethalagundu Arumugam was openly stabbed and the fellow was killed. Then, a student of Annamalai University was killed and butchered by Karunanidhi goondas. In another case, a father and his son were shot dead. Who did these gruesome murders? The entire Tamil Nadu knows this but till the D.M.K. Ministry was dismissed no charge-sheet was made. No F.I.R. was there. The culprit was not arrested. Now, of course, the fellows are arrested, that is, after one year. Not only that, There was a lady called Fatima, a Muslim lady, who was mauled and she was raped by the D.M.K. goondas and subsequently she died. Her body was buried deep. After that Karunanidhi's henchmen got a letter written from her husband that she was a bad character and so he killed her. I would now quote another instance. When the famous Dr.



[Shri K. Manoharan]

Karunanidhi was entering into the portals of the Annamalai University to get the doctorate, he virtually walked on the dead body of one Mr. Udai Kumar. The tragic part of the story is this. He approached through somebody his father and got a letter mentioning that Mr. Udai Kumar was not at all his son. Nowhere in the world such thing could happen. But here in Tamil Nadu it has happened.

Now, after the emergency what was the situation in Tamil Nadu? During the time of Emergency what did Mr. Karunanidhi do? During the time of Emergency what did Mr. Karunanidhi's sentiments express? In the morning Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan has said that the executive of the D.M.K. passed a resolution openly opposing the Emergency, criticising the Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme and he asked the Prime Minister to release the leaders who had incited the army, police and students and what not. But these things were not published for the simple reason that the Emergency was invoked and censorship was there. But, clandestine pamphlets have been printed by Karunanidhi Party men and these were sent all over the Embassies in the capital cities of the various countries. Now, for your information, I may tell you that Mr. Karunanidhi has engaged a lawyer to file a case against the imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu, challenging the validity of it. This information I did not know when I was in Tamilnadu. I heard it through the Voice of America and the Voice of Australia. That shows clearly that after the emergency all the anti-national elements found in Tamilnadu a convenient asylum.

Shri Karunanidhi openly preached separation. Two years ago, when the Prime Minister came to lay the foundation-stone of the Pamban Bridge, a day prior to that, Mr. Karunanidhi

said at Madurai: "In 1947, this sub-continent was divided into two. In 1971, the same sub-continent was divided into three, i.e., after the emergency of Bangladesh. This much I will speak now. The rest follows." Sir, what does this mean? Does it mean that Shri Karunanidhi is for the balkanisation of the country and secession of Tamilnadu? When we were talking here about democracy being in danger in collusion with a foreign fascist power and other anti-national elements, not only Shri Karunanidhi but the brother of my esteemed colleague Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Nedunchezhiyan openly said, "Democracy is not in danger, but Indira Gandhi is in danger". Throughout Tamilnadu there were wall-posters proclaiming "Long live the Mujibhur Rehman of Tamilnadu, i.e., Karunanidhi!" I have submitted certain photographs to the Prime Minister. In that, it is clearly written, "Long live the Chief Minister of independent Tamilnadu!" In the conference Shri Karunanidhi openly said, "We are by compulsion talking about State autonomy. If that is not conceded, I would not be surprised if the original demand for secession is revived." This was an open threat given to the Prime Minister and Shri Karunanidhi was preparing for an actual confrontation with the Centre. While we are discussing this resolution, let us not think that we are talking about Tamilnadu politics only. We are discussing the Tamilnadu situation from the national standpoint. Once a State is being instigated by foreign powers to revolt against the Central Government, what will happen in future? Mr. accusation is, Shri Karunanidhi is not only a rank fascist but a secessionist. Let me quote a speech he was delivering in 1973. He wanted to take a statue of Raja Raja Chola to the Tanjore Temple which was prevented by the Central Government for the reason that the beauty of the temple should not be polluted. But Shri Karuna-

nidhi said, "As a mark of protest, to start with I am going to take the statue inside the temple. I will see what will happen next." He openly asked his friend to speak, "We want an independent, sovereign, democratic Tamilnadu". I want to ask whether any of my DMK friends here would contradict my statement (Interruptions).

In a place called Tirupparankunram near Madurai, where the general council meeting of the DMK was held, it was said in that meeting, "The Central Government's duty is to defend the people. So, defence is the only subject we can give to the Central Government. The rest are all with us." I cannot understand the federal concept. My friend, Mr. Patel, was talking about the federal aspect. I do agree that each State must have some powers, because the infrastructure is the State. I have been maintaining this point, from 'aw. I have taken a different view-point altogether from that of Karunanidhi. Karunanidhi was accusing me that I was not raising this issue, as an issue for separation. I told Karunanidhi point-blank: "Of course I have been talking about this issue as a constitutional issue. We must sit around the table, headed by the Prime Minister. Let all the Chief Ministers come. Let us see what changes are necessary. Thereby we can have more changes to strengthen the State." But Karunanidhi's idea was to see how far this country can be divided. That is one of the reasons why we severed our connections with Karunanidhi. MGR, the general Secretary of Anna-DMK told Karunanidhi openly that the anti-national attitude should not be there. Karunanidhi did not like it. He said: "This is the only trump-card that we have." Not only this. He raked up the Hindi issue. We are for Hindi. The Hindi language must flourish and must be nourished, for each and every language has a hoary tradition. But Karunanidhi very cleverly raked up the issue and said that the Central Government was imposing Hindi on the unwilling people

of the South. By doing it, he thought that the people as well as the student community would rally behind him and give him full support. But he was completely relegated to the background and rejected lock, stock and barrel by the entire people. You should not forget this. There is another incident. It is not only gruesome, but it is barbaric. You might have heard about the Clive's Hostel incident. There is a hostel in Tiruchi by that name. Only SLC students are staying there. What happened is this. One of Karunanidhi's friends in the cabinet was pooh-poohed by some students. That fellow got infuriated and asked the Police to see that those students were beaten down. I have seen with my own eyes. I saw blood-stained clothes and blood spread all over. Students were beaten up brutally and many students were taken to the hospital. People told us that there was no provocation from students that everything was in order. An One-man Enquiry Commission was appointed by Karunanidhi. It is a good thing that he has done. Its report, called the Kuppannan Report was out.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHI in the Chair]

I think I am now very safe. What happened is this. People were beaten up brutally; bishops and Christian Fathers wrote letters to the Prime Minister. Kuppannan has passed strictures on the police for their excesses. That was the time when I had expected Karunanidhi's voluntary resignation from the Ministry, because he was the Police Minister. My friend Mr. Alagesan has profusely quoted the strictures, based on the Chingleput incident. That was the occasion when a decent chap like Karunanidhi should have offered his resignation. But Karunanidhi stuck to office like a leech. Unless he was pushed out, he will never go. That is the tragic thing which has happened. That is the only thing which the Prime Minister could do. That is the reason why his Ministry was dismissed. Had Annadurai lived, this sort of thing would not



[Shri K. Manoharan]

'have happened, I am not happy about the President's rule clamped on Tamil Nadu. Really speaking, I am speaking with mental anguish. For the past 26 years, President's rule had been imposed on many occasions in many States. The only exception was Tamil Nadu. We had got a tradition. That tradition has been completely destroyed, and destroyed to pieces, by no other person than the discredited Karunanidhi, who is now facing trial, and he will be sent to jail, not as a political prisoner. I tell you.

Shri Alagesan's account is not an ordinary thing to be brushed aside. But he confined himself only to his district. I want him to have a wider vision; he should refer to the entire Tamil Nadu, because everywhere this is going on.

Shri R. V. Swaminathan said something about the elections. Let us not think of the elections now. Let us settle ourselves first. Let us sweep the dirt that has been heaped by the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu. The administration was at a standstill. Let us start moving. That is the most important thing that we have to concentrate on, not the elections. He claimed that if they contest the elections, they will win and form the Ministry. I do not know why he has referred to that. I would tell him: Let us not rub on the wrong shoulders. Let us speak reasonably. Why should we bring in the elections in this debate? I can say that if we contest the elections, the ADMK can form the Ministry. But I am not foolish enough to say that. Let us face the realities of the situation. The 20-point programme has to be implemented. For that we must join hands. We must sit around a table, discuss matters, thrash out differences if there are any, and clean the administration of its maladministration.

The Karunanidhi Ministry was noted

for its maladministration, misuse of powers, abuse of powers and corruption. Very recently, our friend, Shri K.K. Shah, who happened to be a controversial figure—I think he is—alright now—he said that three of the DMK Ministers preached open secession at a meeting of the Dravida Kazakam just five days before the imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. Addressing a meeting in Delhi he said that the DMK was using DK for secessionist purposes. He also said that there were several cases of corruption and nepotism and that in one case the Accountant-General's Report was not even shown to the Governor. This is a shocking statement. From this one can understand how things were going on in Tamil Nadu.

It is good that the Karunanidhi Ministry has been dismissed. Long back the Prime Minister could have done it. Then we would have been happier still. Now the people of Tamil Nadu are having a sigh of relief. The people are very happy now. Even nocturnal lovers can move about freely and nothing would happen. Previously, what used to happen was that people were stabbed in the back or murdered. If a person belonged to the ADMK, the only intention of the Karunanidhi goonda was to assault him and murder him, if possible. I cannot tell you what a miserable life the people of Tamil Nadu were living under the DMK Ministry. Now the entire suffocation has been removed and there is peace everywhere.

I am very happy that the Prime Minister has done it. She is talking of the 20-point programme. This programme must be popularised not only in Tamil Nadu, but throughout the length and breadth of the country. As has been rightly stated, for that we must form certain committees. There the Congress party members should not have a mentality of isolation. We must join hands. It is a common venture for the economic deve-

lopment, regeneration and prosperity of the country. If I may be permitted to say so, they should not adopt a sort of big-brotherly attitude. You were good people. Let us do things for the sake of the country. He must reach the grass roots, the people in the villages. There is no point in simply talking on the floor of the House. We must go to the villages, we must educate the people regarding the evils of the dowry system, regarding the evils of family planning.... (interruptions) For heaven's sake, let me not be misunderstood. I am for family planning.

These things ought to be taught to the people of this country. But you cannot enforce these things through legislation. You should understand that. Mental revolution is the only way. Through that revolution only, through education only, can you do all these things.

16 hrs.

For example, how can you stop the giving of dowry? I do not know how you are going to implement it

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): We are on Tamil Nadu now.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am talking about the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. Are you opposing the Prime Minister? What is it? Now I understand you are not aware of the 20-point programme

My humble submission is that you cannot send an official to the marriage pandal to find out the articles, utensils, jewels etc., given in dowry. Nor will the girl's father be in a position to inform the police saying that the boy's father asked him for dowry. That means that that is the end of the girl's life. So, mental revolution is necessary.

In the matter of family planning, for instance, do you mean to say that you can send an officer to the bed room. It is impossible. We must, therefore, create favourable conditions, so that the people of this country realise their responsibilities. A sense of involvement and participation on their part is a must. For that we want the full co-operation of the Congress Party. So far as the CPI is concerned, we are jolly well travelling fine. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, they are gradually coming towards us, and we are moving towards them. It is good thing, and this must be developed.

My hon. friend there also said something about elections. He said they would do this and do that. You must give up this "holier than thou" attitude. I have every right to speak and to do things. I am not at the mercy of anybody. Now, of course, I am at the mercy of the Prime Minister because she has extended the life of Parliament! Otherwise, we have got equal rights.

So, my humble submission is that you have done the correct thing, though belatedly, but this is not enough. You must expedite the whole thing. I request you to see that the Sarkaria Commission gives its report quickly so that people understand how things go.

In Tamil Nadu, corruption is stinking. Karunanidhi is the topmost fountain head of corruption. My hon. friend Sezhiyan is a sober man. I was told that he advised the Chief Minister to behave properly. Poor man, Karunanidhi did not heed him. I was told that several times Sezhiyan advised Karunanidhi not to have any confrontation with the Centre. Sezhiyan is now here because of that. Certain people who talked ill of the Prime Minister openly in the public, who indulged in nauseating talk which no-

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body can tolerance, are now behind the bars. I feel sorry for them. I hope they will reform themselves and come out as good citizens of this country.

The Home Minister visits Tamil Nadu now and then. I request him to go there more often. There is no point in talking about constitutional niceties. Let him go to Tamil Nadu and observe the people, see what they talk about, in what a jubilant mood they are at the action taken by the Prime Minister. Nobody has any grouse or any regret except some DMK people who still believe that Karunanidhi can do something. Some people said about it wholeheartedly. I tell you that the entire people of Tamil Nadu, except Karunanidhi and his colleagues, are in a joyful and jubilant mood. I welcome this with mental anguish for the simple reason that this is for the first time that President's Rule has been imposed there. This is really a sad thing. I hope elections will be conducted shortly and my request to the Home Minister is this You must allow us to speak and thereby we must be able to allay the fear of the people regarding certain points. What is going on is this. The foreign Press have played a havoc. They have written certain articles stating that Democracy is raped and Madras is shown in a red square where the tiger is there, thereby inciting the people that democracy in India is gone and Tamil Nadu is completely finished, not only that, even the non-Congress Ministry was completely finished. We must explain to the people that Karunanidhi's Ministry deserves the demolition and the toppling game. People may think, I hope so, that if Karunanidhi is allowed to speak, he may draw thousands and thousands of crowds. Of course, people may come to hear him whether

he has changed his mind. If he has not changed, here is a Home Minister who can see which way Karunanidhi is to be sent. But what I say is that you give us an opportunity to speak. Let everybody get an opportunity to speak. I hope shortly that ban will be lifted and everybody will be allowed to speak and thereby explain the position very clearly we must remove this stigma that is going on in the country. That sort of thing you should not tolerate. I hope the Home Minister will think about my humble submission of lifting the ban and allowing the political parties to function freely so that true democracy will be in operation.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by our Home Minister, seeking the approval of the proclamation issued by the President on the 31st under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to Tamil Nadu.

Sir, several hon. Member, notable Shri Alagesan and Shri Manoharan have catalogued many omissions and commissions committed by the Karunanidhi Ministry during the last nine years' tenure. Therefore, I would not like to go into the various acts which attracted Article 356 of the Constitution necessitating the issuance of the proclamation by the President.

Yesterday, my friend and colleague Shri Era Sezhiyan referred to certain references made by the late Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly regarding the supposed federal structure of the Union. I think the whole trouble with the D.M.K. Ministry was that they were feeling their inability to appreciate and correctly interpret the provisions of our Constitution in relation to the federal structure of our Constitution.

Any student of Constitutional Law would know that the founding fathers of our Constitution, including Dr. Ambedkar, made it specific in their references, in their speeches that the Indian Union is conceived as a Unitary State, not a federal State. Of course, the Constitution is no doubt a political contrivance to reconcile the various entities, various political institutions, various peoples into an homogenous unity, but, notwithstanding that, it was contrivance to preserve national unity through an essentially Unitary State. That is the very essence of our Constitution. The basic test of a Constitution is wherein lies the ultimate repository of political power. It is clear that under the Constitution, the ultimate repository of political power rests with the Union and not with the States. As a matter of fact, the States themselves are the creature of our Parliament. Even in regard to Tamil Nadu, there was no such state called Tamil Nadu when the Constitution was inaugurated or when it came into force in 1950.

Tamil Nadu, as a concept, came much later after the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. The erstwhile composite State of Madras, composed of Tamil Nadu, parts of Kerala, parts of present Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pradesh. There was no such entity called Tamil Nadu. The Indian Parliament and the executive organ of State power, the Central Government, conceived the State of Tamil Nadu. Unlike many other federal States, in India, the reality is that the States were created by the Indian Parliament, by the Centre. This is the reason why, when the Centre intervened under article 356, in respect of the States of Kerala and West Bengal, the Parliament gave its unstinted support.

The ultimate repository of political power vests with the Centre and the Centre, as the Home Minister said

in the Rajya Sabha, has a certain responsibility to various States. The State Governments are no doubt elected by the people under the federal provisions of the Constitution. But it does not give the States the power to run the Governments the way in which they want. That exactly was the situation developing in Tamil Nadu.

Various acts of commissions and omissions of the Tamil Nadu DMK Government have been catalogued. I do not wish to go into them. In our country, the various States form integral parts of an integrated whole. The whole has a responsibility towards the part. The multi-lingual, the multi-racial, multi-religious States are integral parts of the Union and the Union for the very reason has an added responsibility towards the States in their duties to preserve the unity and stability of the country. It is in deference to its duty to various States that the Union had to intervene. As is known, the integration of our country as an integrated whole is the primary concern of the Central Government. Against the backdrop of things that were happening in Tamil Nadu, as mentioned by Mr Manoharan, for the last nine years, particularly for the last five years, the Centre had no other option but to intervene.

I had to look after the interests of my party in Tamil Nadu for a number of years during the DMK rule. I would like to recall to you, Sir, that there was a clear discrimination between citizen and citizen in Tamil Nadu. No party other than the DMK was allowed to function properly in the State. I know how the Congress party workers suffered. I was the General Secretary of the Congress; I was looking after Tamil Nadu unit. I know how they had to face day in and day out the cycle chains. The hon. Members from Tamil Nadu will re-

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member it. The cycle chain was the weapon with which they used to crush down dissent. Our party workers stood all the sufferings, all the tests. That is the reason why Congress has emerged there triumphantly ultimately. They never yielded to that sort of suppression, cycle chains and other lethal weapons. That way, they discriminated between citizen and citizen. It was the same situation that warranted the President's rule in Kerala in 1950 and also in West Bengal later. Nobody would shed any tear when justice is restored and when people are treated before law as equals.

Another point that I want to highlight is this. So much has been said about cultural revival, rejuvenation or regeneration. Some of us also come from South. I come from South. We are proud of our culture. The DMK was supposed to be founded on the basis of rejuvenation of the Dravidian culture. But what happened recently in Tamil Nadu. As was pointed out by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, every Malayalee was hounded down, even the poor panwala. In Kerala, there is so much pressure on land. The people have per force to leave the State and seek their livelihood elsewhere. In Tamil Nadu, every Malayalee, fellow Dravidian was hounded down. Hearing woeful tales of their torture when chauvinistic elements in my State came forward in defence of those people who were affected by this, our party leaders, the Chief Minister and responsible people in public life came forward to protect the interests of the Tamilians taking stern measures, but the torture of Malayalees continued in Tamil Nadu. We believe in a sort of cultural unity. That cultural unity should not be prejudicial to the national interest. What was happening in Tamilnadu was that they were putting forward stance, that militat-

ed against the cultural ethos of our country. We don't want to nurture a culture which militates against our national ethos; we want the Tamil culture or South Indian culture—if there be such a concept—to be part and parcel of the world culture and the Indian culture. But what they were seeking in Tamilnadu was to use this culture or cultural regeneration as a facade to create a receptacle for the gradual secession from this great country of India. It was this concept that was given vent to at the Madurai Conference recently, where three Ministers, according to the Governor's report itself, openly said they stood for secession from the Indian Union. Again, even at the Coimbatore Conference of the DMK, if not in so many words, the entire spirit of the Coimbatore Conference was vitiated by a threat posed against the Central Government—threatening the Central Government that if their Government is not allowed to continue, they will secede. So, Sir, when the President, in his constitutional duty to protect the interests of every State, took steps—after giving a very long rope—and intervened, the people appreciated it. And that is the reason why, when the Prime Minister visited the State on the 13th of last month, two million people thronged to hear her. Nowhere in India had so many people assembled before. This is not the first time that the Prime Minister went there but, still, when she went, the people thronged and cheered and applauded her. Wherever she went, she was welcomed because this decision was the right decision in the interests of the people of Tamilnadu.

Sir, so much has been said about the 20-point programme. Do you know what happened in Tamilnadu? Perhaps Tamilnadu is the only State where the concept and the practice of the 20-point programme was poo-hooed. The very first day of the

announcement by the Prime Minister the Chief Minister or some other responsible Minister was heard to say "We have already implemented the 20-point programme"—and they are the very people who shed crocodile tears for the down-trodden people. And I can say from my experience of the last few months since the 20-point programme was announced that this was perhaps the definite and concrete step taken by the Government, which had given hope for a better day for the down-trodden people. When land was distributed and house-sites were distributed, a new wave of electric excitement shook the country. This 20-point programme was a platform which was supported by the entire people whereas the Tamilnadu Government did raise a single finger for its implementation; they just pooh-poohed it, saying that they have already implemented it but did not do anything about it. On the other hand, Tamilnadu became a sanctuary—you know for whom? It was for the very people who tried to pull down the Central Government and who wanted to sabotage every progressive measure. It is well known that they were given sanctuary in Tamilnadu.

This was the state of affairs in Tamilnadu but if you now go to Tamilnadu you will find that the people heave a sigh of relief. During the last few days or few weeks, the people have been coming forward with positive response to the various appeals made by the Governor and his advisors. I was there and I spent three or four days in Tamilnadu recently and I know from a cross-section of the people how they are prepared to come forward voluntarily to support the 20-point programme.

I would like to say just a word more and I will have done. The integration of the country is a top-priority need of our country. I come from

a State where the Europeans first landed in our country—the Portuguese. When they came, the Zamorin of Calicut, a feudal Chief, gave them a little shelter for putting up a godown or something. But the then Maharaja of Cochin who had personal rivalry went and welcomed the Portuguese people and sought their military aid against Calicut. So, it is our own quarrels and our own centrifugal tendencies that paved the way for the foreigners to come in. This is the situation the DMK wanted to create again. History is there for guidance and yet they were trying to help repeat the destructive aspects of our history. The people of Tamilnadu wanted to develop a separate culture and in that so-called cultural pattern the Malayalees have no place; the Telugu people have also no place. I tried to find out the opinion of the Telugu and Canarese linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu. They had no place in the structure of things, in the Tamil Nadu of the DMK pattern. The people from other South Indian States had no place in the "Dravidasthan". The Dravidasthan shrank and shrank into—what they call Tamil Nadu, but I should not say so—perhaps it confined itself to Shri Karunanidhi and his henchmen only. When they say of Dravidian culture, Malayalees are out of place, Canarese are out of place and Telugu are out of place. (Interruption) The cultural spectrum will ultimately boil down to Karunanidhi and a few of his friends. That was the sort of cultural empire which he wanted to build. The political, cultural and social structure that was obtaining in Tamil Nadu was completely derogatory to the national ethos, the sort of united India which we wanted to build, the sort of independent India which we wanted to build. So, I would say, the step taken by the President was a wise step, taken in the interest of preservation of the integrity of our country, preserva-



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tion of the independence of our country, and I am sure that, in these troubled times when in the Indian Ocean or the Bay of Bengal the foreign elements are trying to create bases, this situation, if it had been allowed to develop, would have posed a tremendous threat to the very integrity and independence of the country. Therefore, I welcome the move taken by the President and I solidly support this Statutory Resolution.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Berhampore): Let me make it clear at the outset that, on certain major political issues, I have fundamental differences in outlook and ideology with the DMK Party. I am not here to defend either their politics or their ideology. But the way this thing has come before us has almost a touch of the ludicrous about it.

The first question that arises in one's mind is what the Governor was doing. About what the Governor was saying openly, in public, enough quotations have been cited here, and up till now it has not been denied that this Governor who sent the report to the President against the DMK Government on January 29, was, even on January 31, openly praising the DMK Ministry and the Chief Minister. If this is incorrect, let the Home Minister deny that. I think, under the President's rule, the Governor runs the administration as the accredited representative of the President. I would like all Members to seriously ponder if the interests of the State would be safe in the hands of a person who says one thing publicly and does another thing behind the public eye.

Now I come to the allegations levelled by the Governor which are contained in the report. When did the dereliction of the DMK Govern-

ment start according to the Governor? It was not a recent thing. Shri Manoharan thinks that DMK administration under Shri Karunanidhi forfeited its right to rule in 1972, but here in the Governor's report, we find that as early as 1970, they were doing very illegal things. The very first instance that has been given in this Report about Veeranam project indicates that the tender for the firm was tentatively accepted in May, 1970 even before the feasibility report was available. That means financial impropriety of the highest order in the knowledge of the Governor was being committed as early as 1970. But was it not a fact that in 1970, the ruling Congress party was in some kind of an alliance or understanding with the party of the same Shri Karunanidhi who is being abused now by so many members of the ruling party as also some from this side? What was the Governor doing? I need not go into other instances given here. Some relate to as early as 1971, some are of 1974 and the Governor it seems, was sleeping. The only explanation that we get is this. He says:

"Although I have at times discussed with you as also with the Prime Minister and Home Minister various aspects of the situation in the State, I have refrained from referring to these matters in any formal report firstly in the hope that the Ministry might improve its style of functioning and things might take a turn for the better."

He was patiently waiting like Micawber for six long years. The second reason that he has advanced is:

"My action might be construed as undue interference in the functioning of a duly elected Ministry"

I think, there is a practice that every State Governor sends a fortnightly report to the President and that practice

has not been discontinued. Will the Home Minister take the House into confidence and tell us, on how many occasions, not in the last report sent by him under Article 356, but in his normal fortnightly reports, did the Governor, Shri K. K. Shah, refer to the dereliction from constitutional propriety, financial propriety and other proprieties that were being committed by the DMK administration? That apart, we know that under our Constitution although normally the Governor has to act according to the advice of his cabinet, the Council of Ministers, enjoying the confidence of the majority, he has also the right to caution, to advise and to point out the wrongs that were being committed. And we also know that under our Constitution the powers of the Governor vis-a-vis the State Legislature and the State administration are much greater than the President vis-a-vis the Central Legislature and the Union Ministry. May I know from the hon. Home Minister how many times and on how many occasions did Mr K K Shah point out the wrongs to the Chief Minister or was there ever any occasion when he had sent back some proposition of the Cabinet or the Government for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers for changing it in the right direction? There is no indication. I have said that it has a touch of ludicrousness. Why? Because only less than two months were there to go before the term of the legislature and the term of the Ministry would be over. If you could wait for six long years, why not.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Why not for another three years?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Not three years, it is less than two months or to be exact 52 days more.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): His mathematics is wrong. His everything is wrong, eye-sight also.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: If you could wait for six long years, in an-

other 52 days the life of the legislature would lapse and Mr. Karunanidhi's government would have lost its term to rule. Why could you not wait for these 52 days?

Already some weeks have passed since the President's Rule was imposed and you are now lamenting that you could not cleanse the Augean stables created by Mr. Karunanidhi. I have not seen any bureaucratic rule, even though carried out in the name of the President and under the authority of the Parliament, can really tackle the problems that face the people. Everywhere you had to go back to the popular and duly constituted Ministries. Perhaps you do not know how and when you would be able to do that in Tamil Nadu. I however, tell the Government, such efforts will fail and perhaps by this single act, you have

SHRI P. K. DEO: ...tarnished....

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: ...not tarnished the image of DMK but you have almost invested the DMK government and the DMK administration which you condemn, with the crown of martyrdom and that does not redound to your credit—from which perhaps Mr Karunanidhi whom you are condemning now is going to reap the dividend if free and unfettered elections are held in the State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) Mr Chairman, Sir,

MR CHAIRMAN: Only five minutes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I do not want even five minutes. Only 3 minutes will do.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He does not want those three minutes also. Then he can stand up and sit down.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Chairman, many speakers have spoken.



[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

I do not want to repeat all that they have said. But I want to say that the Governor has given a very good certificate to the DMK Government. In that connection, I want to say a word about it. In our country, there is something like courtesy—'Maryada' we say in Telugu. I am told in Tamil also it is said 'Maryada'. Once a rustic and innocent kisan invited a European lady to his house and gave her some mango pickles. It was very red and she thought that it was some sort of a sweet and she put it in her mouth and her mouth began to burn like anything. Then the rustic asked her, 'How is it Madam?' She said, 'Very nice, very nice.' Then he said, 'Have more, have more'. This governor, out of courtesy said a word or two about this Government that it was good. Now these people are asking the Governor to have more and more powers which the Governor has refused to do. This is correct appreciation of his statement.

The Tamil language is a very sweet language I know little of it and I like it. It is mainly meant to express fine feelings. But in the hands of DMK people it has been used very wrongly and roughly and they have spoiled its gentleness. In their hands it has been spoiled. There are so many honest persons in the DMK Party who have been believing that their leader has been doing good work. Now they realised the whole fallacy of the DMK Government and felt that Mr. Karunanidhi's Government was not meant for Tamil Nadu or even for the DMK Party. It was only for a chosen few. Many people have already started deserting it.

In Macbeth, Shakespeare said—Many have deserted and those that are waiting for the nearest opportunity to desert. It is the state of affairs with Mr. Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu. Very soon he will be left alone.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Resolution with all the emphasis at my command and any Indian who believes in the unity of the country and the independence of the country must support this Resolution. Why? It is not a very pleasant thing. It is true, if you look at it from a distance you will feel that democracy is outraged because Mr. Karunanidhi had an overwhelming majority in the Assembly till it was dissolved. Do we take a superficial view of it? Are we going to examine whether the Governor was consistent all these four years or whether Shri R. V. Swamathan was consistent all these years in fighting or co-operating with them? That is not the point. What was the DMK Government doing all these four years, especially after the declaration of emergency? If we examine that, then all these things will be clear.

I will ask our friends here on this side who are opposing, did they care to know what is happening in Tamil Nadu to their own followers. Even the followers of the parties which are opposing the motion here, are supporting the dismissal. Even those who do not support the Prime Minister's other policies are supporting this action. That is why so many lakhs of people could attend the meeting on the 15th, i.e. 15 days after the dismissal of the Ministry. How do they justify that? They would not have come if she had not dismissed the Ministry or if she had not appointed a Commission of Enquiry and if she had not dissolved the Assembly. Normally, she would not have got on her visit to Tamil Nadu even 1/10th of the crowd which was there on the 15th. Karunanidhi was acting as though he was leading an independent State. Not only that, he was pleading for State autonomy. He was functioning as if he was independent of the Central Government. No income-tax official can raid any of his friend's houses and no police will help

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

the ITO in his raid. The ITO has to be at his own mercy. How many instances do you want? I can give you any number of instances, Sir. My party is one of the parties which suffered the worst. 4 of my party workers were killed during these four years. How many thousands have gone to jail? How many cases are there against me personally? Are all these permissible? Is this the way the law and order has to be maintained by any Government? Why should this happen? The Communist party is one of those parties which supported the DMK in 1971 and I will tell you the reason. It is a fact of history and even the ruling Congress party supported the DMK at that time. I will myself explain why it was so. We wanted to defeat a certain common force and we had to do that. That force is now rallying behind Mr. Karunanidhi. Those forces are now helping Mr. Karunanidhi. One thing must be clear to everybody. Even when the late Mr. Annadurai was alive, the DMK as a single party never contested the election singly and won the majority on its own. My friend Mr. Manoharan will agree with me. This was the case whether it was 1967 or 1971. They were taking the help of other parties. Rajaji was alive at that time, 1967, and Ismail Sahib helped the Indian Union Muslim League and the Swatantra Party. In 1971 the Congress and the CPI helped them to get the majority. They never got on their own. But when the CPI began to find it is changing policies, its link with the imperialists, finding its policy for state autonomy and so on, we broke away and we opposed these very policies as early as in March 1972. We collected all the facts regarding corruption, mal-administration and what they were doing to foster the demand for State autonomy and we brought it to the notice of the Governor. The Governor was aware of it even then. He was also following things in his own way

even then. Then he said, if you give it to me then we have to send it to Mr. Karunanidhi himself, what is the use. Then we brought it here and we handed it over to the President and then these various things followed. And this is what has been going on all these 4 years from 1972, uptill this very day. And it is these very charges which have now been referred to the Commission of Inquiry. Now what do we find? Many of the supporters of Mr. Karunanidhi are now deserting the DMK, they are dissociating themselves with it, and that is because of the wrong policies followed. Because of his policy of confrontation with the Centre this thing has happened.

Some of them have even demanded a meeting of their Council to demand his removal. That is the situation. So, please don't be pleading for Shri Karunanidhi.

The people of Tamil Nadu have now a feeling of relief. They now expect that the Central Government will intervene and undo all that has been done during Shri Karunanidhi's regime. So, it remains to be seen how far the expectations of the people are fulfilled. What happened to Shri Karunanidhi Ministry must be a lesson to everybody, he was a model for how a Chief Minister should not be, how a Chief Minister should not behave and should not act. This is a lesson for all.

Now the administration of Tamil Nadu is in the hands of the officials. So, kindly try to understand Shri Karunanidhi properly. I warn my Congress friends not to be complacent. After listening to the speeches of Shri Swarnathan and Shri Alagesan, I feel that they are very complacent as if everything is over now and if tomorrow the elections are held, they would be able to get a majority and form a Government of their own.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I was never complacent.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Being complacent is not an offence.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Kindly read my speech first.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** I shall never do that.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM.** There are so many political and economic factors which were so cunningly and cleverly used by Shri Karunanidhi to go to the people and mislead the people of Tamilnadu for the last four years. These factors still continue to exist. The forces that supported him were themselves responsible for the declaration of this emergency. In June 1975, those were the persons who gave their support to the DMK. The seriousness of this situation must now be realised. But, much will depend on how the President's Rule is going to function and give relief to the people of Tamilnadu.

In the speeches of my Congress friends, I do not find any reference to the issues of the people such as how the Karunanidhi Government misled the people. In the Chief Minister's Conference held recently, I read in the papers, that the Prime Minister fixed the target date as 30th June for the implementation of land reforms and distribution of lands to the peasants. What are you going to do? Can the land reforms as desired by the Prime Minister be implemented in Tamilnadu based on the legislations that are there now? What are the legislations that are there in Tamilnadu? When Congress Government was there, they fixed a ceiling of thirty standard acres for a family. But Shri Karunanidhi wanted to appear to be more radical than Shri Kamaraj himself. He reduced that to fifteen standard acres. It is on the basis of an individual. Even a minor child of three months was enabled to have fifteen standard acres. So, all the big farms belonging to the landlords—capitalists—are intact. Suppose the DMK Government had been allowed to continue a day longer, more than 15,000 tenants would have been evicted. Three days ago an Ordinance was

issued and the eviction was stopped. With these legislations framed by Shri Karunanidhi, land reforms could not be implemented effectively. The owners of the temple and trust lands are associates of Shri Karunanidhi. The lands in their possession may run into a million acres. Unless you take over these lands and fix a ceiling on the basis of the family, wherefrom are you going to get the surplus lands and implement this programme? Formidable tasks are facing the Advisers under the President's Rule. I do now know how they are going to carry out this formidable task. A corrupt administration has been left behind. The administration is infiltrated with DMK party-men. I suggest that those who have been appointed during the last three four years should be tamed and reeducated to serve the people. I particularly lay emphasis on the police. The police at the lower level go and harass the small vendors. There are orders that price list must be shown in the shops but what these policemen do is they go to small tea shops and pan shous and threaten them and arrest them and sarcastically say, "This is President's rule of Indira Gandhi rule." That is how the police is provoking the people. I would suggest that the police officials should be educated about the present political situation in the country. I wonder how many of the government officials know about the 20-point economic programme? So, Sir, the administration must be toned up and made to behave properly. The Governor should be instructed to involve the people as far as possible in the implementation of the 20-point economic programme. The implementation of the 20-point programme cannot take place relying only on the officials and advisors however efficient they may be. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to what instructions have been given to the Governor with regard to involvement of the people in the matter of implementation of the 20-point economic programme.

As regards the question of economic development the expectations of the people are very high because the Prime Minister herself has said that the money allotted for the drought relief work has been mis-spent and mis-used by the DMK government. Drought is still continuing in several parts of Tamil Nadu consecutively for the third year. So drought relief works must be organised effectively and people must be convinced that the assurance of the Prime Minister is meant seriously and not for countering the propaganda of the DMK. So drought relief must be organised properly with the co-operation of the people. Now proceedings for recovery of loans are taking place in several ways. Loans had been granted during the drought in 1974. Government loans and co-operative loans. Now the officials themselves go there and provoke the people in this way. When the DMK was in power, we gave them time. Now immediately President's rule was ushered in, they say 'I will take your pumpset' or 'I shall attach your cattle'. This is going on in several villages. I feel this is deliberately provoking the people and turning their anger against President's rule. This is what is happening

So the Central Home Ministry must take note of this serious situation and give proper instructions to the Governor and the Advisers to take the help of the political parties, k. s. n. sabhas, agricultural labourers (inter-rptions). They must take the help of only those who believe in the 20-point programme and its implementation and not those who will sabotage it. This is my submission.

**SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN** (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, since my time is limited, I shall confine my observations only to one or two points. Since yesterday, article 356 of the Constitution has been drawn into controversy

in this debate. After hearing our learned member, Shri Kalyansundaram, I even thought of accepting President's rule as a favourable remedy for all the evils. But after hearing Shri Manoharan, and Shri O. V. Alagesan, I see there is some controversy as regards the official statement.

When the Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy was speaking, he said that this was a sigh of relief after a long period of 9 years of evil deeds. But the hon. member, Shri Manoharan, while speaking, made a qualification to that. He mentioned only 4 years. I do not know whether he thought he could escape from responsibility for some of the things that had been done during his association with that party.

In my humble opinion, this article 356, which has been very much discussed since yesterday, has been an instrument of a comedy of errors in the whole administration of this country. On January 27, His Excellency Mr. Shah was summoning the Assembly of Tamil Nadu to meet for two or three weeks. On that day he was issuing a summons to the Assembly.

On 28th evening he was recommending to the Centre that situation had arisen that the State could not function according to the provisions of the law. Is it in accordance with any provisions of common-sense or in accordance with any provisions of ordinary minimum justice or in accordance with minimum provisions of 'Satyameva Jayate'? Can this question, which is lingering in the minds of 50 million people in Tamil Nadu, be explained how a responsible person who is the Head of the State had summoned the State Assembly on 27th January but had recommended within the next 24 hours the dissolution of the Ministry and the Assembly? This is the main thing that has to be explained by the Home Minister. Many previous speakers had spoken about the actions of Mr. K. K. Shah. I

[Shri S. Radhakrishnan]

need not go into their detail. But I want to know one thing. Various Members of the House have given some colour to Article 356 of the Constitution. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya was mentioning that in 1971 there were some bed-mates. In 1971, there was a grand alliance and to that alliance—I think it is a valid document for a political matrimony—Mr. Alagesan, Mr. Swaminathan and Mr. Gopal and even Mr. Manoharan were a party.

17 hrs.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur). I was not in that.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN. Then our hon. Member, Mr. Alagesan was mentioning about the long period of nine years. Is he not responsible for these evils because he was elected from the Tamil Nadu in 1971? I may even remind you that Mr. C. Subramaniam was elected from here, by this corrupt machinery, corrupt rank and file which constituted this dismissed Ministry. Shri C. Subramaniam got elected from Krishnagiri constituency. He has mentioned about nine long years but Mr. Manoharan has stated it was corrupt since four years. But after hearing Mr. Kalyanasundaram I am myself convinced that if it is the only solution to eradicate all the evils of duly elected Government by the people, why cannot you recommend the same thing to other States.

AN HON MEMBER Gujarat

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN. I mean to all the States. It is a very valuable remedy. Then when the subject of separatism was being mentioned by some hon. Members, I can mention a name which Mr. Manoharan cannot object. Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the present leader of the Anna D.M.K. was in an open conference challenging the Prime Minister—leave aside Mr. Karunanidhi or anybody else

in the DMK Ministry—that “if the Prime Minister sends any army to the Tamil Nadu, he will face them alone” That is on record.

Another important point which I want to mention is this. During these nine years of DMK Ministry, Central Ministers, one by one, visited Tamil Nadu. They were repeatedly visiting Madras, they were profusely garlanded they were given dinners and all that. They were openly saying that other States should follow Tamil Nadu. Our Home Minister had visited Tamil Nadu on various occasions and he was satisfied with the law and order situation there. The other Ministers who came were also satisfied with the implementation of the 20-point programme. Every department was praised. The Ministers who visited Tamil Nadu complimented the administration there and said that the Congress Governments in other States should follow the example of the DMK Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Your time is over. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha). Sir, I rise to support this statutory resolution. Much has been said about the report of the Governor. There are two aspects of this report. One is concerning the misrule in Tamil Nadu and the other is concerning the violation of the provisions of the Constitution. The major part of the report is covered by the later, i.e., defiance of the directions given by the centre, refusal to carry out the centre's directions in performance of its executive power, misuse of the powers under emergency and under censorship regulations for party purposes, etc., with the result that the rules concerning the emergency have become inoperative and it has become impossible to work it out. That is the gravamen of the allegation. About misrule, it has to reach a particular point before you can possibly take action.

But so far as the breaking down of the Constitution is concerned, the moment that occurs action will have to be taken. It is the totality of the report that is to be looked at. The totality of the report presents a picture of misrule on the one side which is comparatively unimportant, and the break-down of the Constitution, defiance of the instructions given under emergency and persistence in non-implementation of the directions given, on the other side. What is worse than anything else is the conversion of the facilities given by the emergency, not for the achievement of the goals of the emergency but for enriching the party and personal enrichment. Once this report has come from the Governor, the question is whether action is to be taken or not.

Mr. Sezhiyan was trying to make an important point. He said, no Central Government has the authority under the Constitution in a federal structure to order an enquiry against a Chief Minister of a State. If that is the final decision of the Tamil Nadu Government I must say that that alone is sufficient ground to dismiss that government because under article 356, the executive power shall be exercised to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament. Here is a law made by Parliament which vests authority in the Central Government to order an enquiry against the Chief Minister of any State. When an explanation was called for, Mr. Karunanidhi took the position that "We are a separate entity. No enquiry is permissible under the Constitution against us." Mr. Sezhiyan has said the same thing again here yesterday. A State Government which assumes that position is certainly defying the provisions of the Constitution and cannot be permitted to continue.

Challenges were being thrown about going to the electorate etc. That is irrelevant. Even if the entire State Legislative Assembly is supporting a

government, if that government is defying the provisions of the Constitution and refusing to ensure that the executive authority is so exercised as to comply with the laws made by Parliament, if that happens, there is a break-down of the Constitution, and the Ministry will have to be dismissed. Therefore, in the first place.... (Interruptions) if the Chief Minister has lost the support of the Assembly, Article 356 need not be invoked and he goes out and some other arrangement is made. Article 356 contemplates a situation when the Chief Minister loses his majority in the Assembly and another situation when he retains his majority and while doing so, uses that power for the purpose of defying the Centre and defying the Constitution. If that happens dismissal has to follow. Now, there is a wrong impression about the federal character of the Union of India. My friend Dr. Henry Austin elaborately dealt with it. I do not want to do it. In essence, it is a unitary government. No separate citizenship is permitted here, as is done in America. The State boundaries here can be altered, not by an amendment of the Constitution, but by a mere law passed by this Parliament. And even on the subjects which are in the State List, laws can be passed by Parliament. The matter came up before the Supreme Court in the State of West Bengal vs. the Union of India. The question was raised viz., where did exactly the sovereignty lie. It was in 1963 that West Bengal had said that sovereignty did rest in the provinces as well. The ruling given by the Supreme Court was that there was no sovereignty resting in the State; and that sovereignty rested completely and exclusively only in the Centre. There are different administrative arrangements in different States; and to call it a federation, is a sort of misuse of that particular word. It is a loose federation, a shading of a federation which is there; but in substance it is a unitary government; and the Centre's power has got to prevail. In a coun-



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

try like India, having different cultures and languages, to talk of any other thing is to argue for the dismemberment of the country. In view of the dangers that we are facing, the integrity and the unity of the country are the most supreme needs and steps will have to be taken to preserve them at any cost whatsoever. Therefore, when I support this Resolution, I do so because of what has been stated here and what I know from my personal experience and contacts in Tamil Nadu; I am only giving expression to the overwhelming feeling of exultation that is now there in the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu. Somebody said: "Go to the election" Mr. Karumandhi came out with a statement recently. He said: "We are not going to participate in the elections" Why? (Interruptions) Is it because he has become, overnight, a *sannyasi*? Does he want to become a hermit? That statement itself shows that there is a defeatism in his mind. He knows that if he goes to the polls, he will be completely routed. He says: "Let us have no more election. I have been in power for nine years. I can go out" Here is a government which came to power on the crest of a wave. After that, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran left that party and quite a number of others had also left. Was there a single by-election thereafter, in which the DMK had won—either to the State Assembly or to Parliament? They were beaten in every election. (Interruptions) These challenges are absolutely misplaced because. (Interruptions) you are no longer to dictate it. Here is a national policy, which is being evolved, and the national policy will have to be implemented. No sort of adventurist challenges have any place here. Such adventurist challenges will be ignored. As to when the elections will take place, how the elections must be conducted and how it must be dovetailed with the national policy under the conditions of emergency is a matter of policy which will

have to be evolved in a separate platform altogether. Therefore, this is not a matter for adventurist challenges. For challenges, your own leader has given the reply "for heaven's sake, do not hold the elections; I am not ready for the elections. If the election is held, I will not be available for it." That is what he has stated.

I do support the Resolution. May I place on record that in exercise of the duty, the sacred duty, which is vested in the Central Government, it has acted and the sacred duty has been discharged, in the interest of the integrity of the country, solidarity of the country and unity of the country and for fighting secessionist and agencyship tendencies which were going on. The agencyship for international sabotage has been stayed, and in that the people are with the Government. This is the answer which the people have already given to them. With these words, I support the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman Sir at the outset, I wish to express my thanks for the able support I received from the speeches of Shri Alagesa, Shri Gopal, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnar, Shri Kalyanasundram, Shri Maroharan, Shri Suryanarayana, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, Dr. Austin and Shri Stephen. They have made my work quite light.

In fact, day before yesterday when I spoke in the Rajya Sabha and yesterday here, I said that the people of Tamil Nadu have overwhelmingly welcomed President's Rule and particularly the dismissal of the DMK Government. I am not saying it just as a partyman. I have seen it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is above politics.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Hold your enthusiasm for a while. I have seen the vast sea of humanity



that gathered on the Marina. I have seen the vast crowds.... (Interruptions) Even if you want to collect crowds, crowds do not come.... (Interruptions) Please do not interrupt me. Have patience, Mr. Sezhiyan. You are a quiet man. I have listened to you for one hour and heard all the harangue and all that. I have heard you. So, please listen; have patience. If you want to be a leader, the one thing that you must develop is patience.

AN HON. MEMBER: Develop that and become the Home Minister.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You must have seen the vast sea of humanity that gathered in the Marina grounds.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: We must be shown that film; otherwise, we will not believe it!

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The lakhs of people that gathered in the streets of Madras clearly demonstrate that the people have gathered there in such large numbers to express their gratitude to the Prime Minister for what she has done.

Let my opposition friends be not under any misapprehension that this act of the Prime Minister was not received well by the public of Tamil Nadu. If they want, even now they can go in separate batches and sense the feeling of the masses of the people, and not meet Karunanidhi alone. Therefore, you must take it as a day of deliverance.

Even there, at that public meeting, I had an opportunity to speak and I said, and I say even now, that it is not as if the Prime Minister is not used to crowds, lakhs of people gathering at her meetings. We have seen Nehru's crowds and Shrimati Indira Gandhi's crowds at other places, but this is a thing which caps it all, which beats the gathering in every place so far as I have seen in my 40 years and over of political experience.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Every Prime Minister would attract crowd. Make me Prime Minister for a day and see the crowd.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You are far distant from Tamil Nadu and if you become the Prime Minister, which God forbid some people will certainly come to see who this man is.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is exactly what happened in the case of your Prime Minister, they came to see who this lady is.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If Shamim is there, crowds will be there but he will not be there.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Alagesan said, while speaking, that if he was to use folkore, it was like Gajendra Moksham. I say that the people of Tamil Nadu have seen in the figure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi a Mahishasura Mardini. I suppose you understand that means the lady who killed the demon. Therefore, let us not devalue it. Let us understand it in its proper proportions. That the feeling of the Tamil Nadu people was against the DMK Government not merely just now but for quite some time is evident. Therefore, I may say without much fear of contradiction that even a good number of DMK people welcomed this act of the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Including Mr. Sezhiyan.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not trying to drive a wedge between you all because the wedge is already there, and Mr. Sezhiyan also....

SHRI K. GOPAL: Welcomes it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not want to condemn it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Can I interrupt now with your permission?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:  
I have not said anything against you yet.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Because when you say something about me, I am afraid.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:  
It is true that there can be a valid criticism that this is a delayed action, that the Government of India waited and waited for quite some time, especially after the proclamation of emergency, in the light of the attitude of the State Government and what they did not only against the emergency but in criticising the Prime Minister in a manner that does not redound to your credit. When we hear the criticism that has been made by you against the Prime Minister, I do not think you deserve to be called a civilised party. You can have differences with political parties, you can criticise actions, you can show your disagreement, but the manner in which you show it to the Prime Minister of the country, the way you have done it, is a thing which is very wrong and I suppose you will bear it in mind not to repeat it hereafter at any time even at your gatherings. Now, Sir, I do not want to go into the several acts of mal-administration and mis-rule Shri-mati Parvathi Krishnan, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, Mr. Gopal and other friends have given a vivid description of what was happening in recent years and in recent months under the D.M.K. rule. How the labour situation has deteriorated. How so many people had to be thrown out and had to be locked up? In how many cases, the law and order in villages was subordinated to the dictates of party men in every area.

As I said in a public meeting in Madras, I say now that the D.M.K. Government has subordinated and prostituted the administration of the State to mere particular partisan ends of this Government. No police station, no Tehsil, no panchayat office, no co-operative office could work objectively

except at the behest of the party-men. Therefore, I do not want to go into it in great detail. It is a matter which is popularly known, which is commonly known, which any man in Madras can tell you. Even now, I would request Mr. H. M. Patel to just drop in at the Central Station at Madras and go to a street and ask any man. He will tell him. Therefore, let us not go into it. But you must also understand that this imposition of President's Rule, as Mr. Stephen had just now said, is what the Centre has done after reviewing the situation in the totality of the picture. You have to take the entire situation into consideration. I do not know where from either Mr. Patel or other friend has got the impression that it is only when there is a breakdown of law and order, that the Central Government can interfere or only when the Government cannot be constituted that the Central Government will have to interfere. I suppose it is a wrong notion. I may bring to your kind notice not only Article 356 but 355 also, which is relevant to this. It says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

And Article 356 follows. Therefore, as I said even earlier, even in the other House also, it is not a power, it is not a right of the Central Government, but it is a duty cast under the Constitution on the Central Government to see to it. It is an obligation; it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that every State in this country is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, let us not have a distorted notion when the Central Government can interfere. I am taking the thing objectively. As Mr. Patel and someone else have said, that let us not look at Tamil Nadu only; let us look at the broad perspective. Sup-

posing some action is taken, if propaganda is preached that this State will be outside the country, that there will be dissociation, in spite of your protest or say even active steps are being taken to bring up your children in a manner which is exclusive of the entire nation, what would happen? Do you want to keep quiet? Do you want to say that the law and order has not been broken and the police stations are functioning, and therefore you should not take any action? I suppose that it is not within a restricted scope that the Constitution framers have framed this Constitution. In spite of the fact that after 25 years, you may find some loopholes in the light of experience to amend here and there some of the basic things, the wise founding fathers have gone into it at great length, have expressed it at great length, have thought about great things. Therefore I say—if my friends think, of course that we are a federal country. But, at the same time, you must also understand that this is a country with a strong Central Government. You must understand this. It is not as if they have merely copied the article from the Government of India Act, 1935. It is not so. They have considered fully the historical perspective of this country. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was telling you just now what happened when the Portuguese came and when they first landed in the State of Kerala. Therefore, they had a historical perspective before them. They knew the centrifugal forces at work; they knew the vast land of India with its complexity, with its diversity and they knew that it needed a strong Centre to keep all the forces together. They wisely adopted this Constitution.

Let us not loosely talk of federalism of course, that is there. The State has a responsibility; the State is elected by its people. Certainly, it has to govern the people. But, over and above that, if it becomes necessary, the Centre has to intervene. What does the Centre mean? It means, you

all. The Centre is a representative of this House. When you say that the Centre takes over the responsibility, it means that this House, in its wisdom, will have to take over the reins and run the administration of that State.

Another factor that has been mentioned is this. I wish to submit that it is not only for mere corruption, it is not only for mal-administration, it is not only for misuse of power, it is not only for prostituting or subordinating the entire administrative apparatus for the partisan ends, it is not only for using even the police force to collect party funds, it is not only for preaching secession in the guise of State autonomy, it is not only because of anti-Hindi feelings trying emotionally arouse the people of Tamil Nadu, it is not only all that but it is the totality of the picture, the totality of the situation, obtaining in the State at a particular point on time, that is the relevant consideration. This is what the Governor has said.

Then, some hon. Members said that at some time or other, the Governor has said something. After all, the Governor is a Constitutional head. He cannot criticise an elected Government. If the Governor criticises the Government tomorrow Mr. Patel, and Mr. Tridib Chaudhury will come and say, "What right has the Governor, the constitutional head, to criticise an elected Government?" Therefore, let us not make much of it. Even if you want to make much of it, can I say even a man like Mr. K. K. Shah who was very well disposed towards you was compelled to say all this against you after having seen that he was not able to bear the mal-administration in the State? One can say even that. Let us not make an issue of it. How, for example, if I say, Mr. Sethyan is a good man, a quiet man, does it mean that after some time, I cannot say anything against him? You must take it for what it is worth. After all,

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:** when the speeches are read, they are prepared by the Government of the Gov. Probably, they assumed that something may happen, in the future. So, they put the things in the mouth of the Governor which he would not have said.

My submission here is that in the Governor's report the Governor did not say that only because of corruption, you are being removed. He has mentioned several things in addition to the corruption which my hon. friend Mr. Manoharan, has graphically described. They are innumerable in number. There is no time to repeat several of the things which have been said here. About the Commission of Inquiry if you see the Governor's report, it is contained in the last paragraph. He says, "I also recommend that a Commission of Inquiry may be instituted." It means that corruption is not the only ground. As I mentioned just now, it is the totality of the situation, the totality of the picture, the misuse of power, the maladministration, the secession tendency, the anti-Hindi feelings, the exclusiveness of Tamil Nadu, the prostituting of the party machinery, the Government apparatus, for the partisan ends, etc. The combination of these things led the President to impose President's rule, which he rightly did. And the President's discretion cannot be questioned. It is the sole right and responsibility of the President. It cannot be questioned even in a court of law. That apart, there is another factor. I was very glad, when Mr. Dinanathachari spoke, when Mr. Patel and Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri spoke, even when Mr. Sezhiyan spoke, they did not go, rightly and wisely—I should say, not only rightly but also wisely—go into the arguments refuting the allegations of misrule. They know that they are on a weak wicket, on a lost ground and, therefore, they have taken the Constitutional position, namely, that under these circumstan-

ces alone a Government can be removed and not otherwise. I know their weakness. They do not have the strength of mind or the strength of heart to refute the allegations of misrule.

I want to take you to another aspect which is very important. In fact, it is the worst of the crimes. You all remember the secessionist movement in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Sezhiyan has spoken and Mr. Swaminathan has spoken about it. It started somewhere with Mr. Ramaswamy Naciker and then came the DK, the DMK and the ADMK. (Interruptions) I would request you to treat this subject with seriousness, because this is a national matter, this is a matter of great importance. I am glad that Mr. Manoharan has said that they stand for the development of Hindi throughout the country. It is a very good thing. He is against all actions of rank parochialism. That is a very good thing. I welcome that statement, and I would request him and his leader, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, to repeat it *ad nauseam*, to repeat it as many times as they like, in every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu, because our young people in Tamil Nadu must grow with a better sense of responsibility, with better notions of all-India, with a better sense of national unity, national integrity. They should not be frogs in the well. That will act to your detriment in the long run.

I welcome Mr. Sezhiyan's statement also that they have given up the secessionist movement long long ago. Mr. Sezhiyan, your lifting the hand does not convince me. It is true, your brother Mr. Nedunchezhiyan has said that they have given that up long long ago. Even Mr. Karunanidhi has said that. But shall I tell you that, under the guise of State autonomy, under the veil of State autonomy, your Party people are saying, the responsible people in your Party are saying, if

State autonomy is not conceded as they want it to be conceded, then there will be secession. You want to keep alive this spirit, you want to keep alive this emotion, so that you can exploit it to your best advantage when a situation like that occurs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to make a submission. This is a very vital one. As you say, we have given it up. If there was anybody who had taken the other stand, even now I implore you, I request you, to take penal action against him? I will not stand in the way. The law of the land forbids anybody preaching secession. Treat it as a treason, put it in the court, give evidence and convict the person to any number of years as the law allows. I support you, I stand by the unity of this country.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I thank you for it. But I want you, not merely you, I want the party cadres to be sincere. I want the party cadres to mean what they say specially in this matter. There can be some difference of opinion on some other programme, I can understand that, but on a matter like this, which is vital to national unity and national integration, there cannot be a difference of opinion.

Now, shall I take you to Shri Volampuri John? He is an MP.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He has left the party and gone to your party (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He appealed to the people to accept the party as a liberation movement. He stressed that once Karunanidhi laid down office, the DMK will be converted into a liberation movement and Karunanidhi may even become the Prime Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The paper in which he wrote these things, was prescribed and it was suspended by the DMK Government itself.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALAJANOR (Pondicherry): He has used the same language in the Conference at Coimbatore. I have heard him a number of times.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, Mr. Asanthambi, Chairman Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation in the 5th State Conference of DMK held at Coimbatore on 25th to 28th December, 1975 said that if the party's demand for State autonomy was not conceded, the DMK would have no alternative but to revive its earlier demand for separate Tamil Nadu. Shri Nellai Buhari threatened that in the event of imposition of President's rule, the DMK would seize the AIR and declare independence of Tamil Nadu.

I am not going into the other matters which Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan mentioned yesterday.

Shri Murali Maran—he is a Member of this House, warned that if the life of the DMK Government in the State was not extended, there would be a real revolution in Tamil Nadu and the State would be converted into a revolutionary base.

As I said at the party's Fifth State Conference at Coimbatore from 25th to 28th December, 1975 it was declared that if the party's demand for State autonomy was not conceded the DMK would have no alternative but to review its earlier demand for separation. The party also maintained—I am saying another thing—close rapport with the Dravida Kazhagam.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who said that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Even yesterday, what did Shri Karunanidhi say? He said: You remember E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker and Annadurai. He has been sustaining himself on secessionist and anti-national sentiments. Now, therefore, I am

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

submitting to you, my friends, with all sincerity, that this kind of keeping reservation, that is, reserving your right to speak for separation in the event of your not being satisfied on any issue, the sooner you get it out of your Party and out of your Party members, the better will it be for you

One other thing which you have been noticing and which my friend, Mr. Manoharan, has also said, is arousing people's emotion in the name of language. Everybody loves his own language. Everybody loves his own mother tongue. You have a right to love Tamil just as much as I have a right to love Telugu. But nobody has said Tamil language should not be permitted or Tamil language should not be loved. You are misleading the Tamil people that 'If this comes, Tamil is dead, Oh Tamil Mother, you are dead.' In an emotional manner this kind of thing should not happen. You are aware that the late Pandit Nehru has given you that assurance and Shrimati Indira Gandhi has also repeated that assurance....

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaranja): But what is your statement? You are mentioning the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, you are mentioning the statement of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: My statement is what Shrimati Indira Gandhi has said.

I would only say this. There is an attempt—I would request hon. Members to note this also—Always to bring up their children insulating them from any ideas of nationalism, etc. This is a very dangerous thing. I want to put it before you. You love your language. You may do, You do everything possible. But you are insulating them from ideas of nationalism, and from ideas of unity of the country. This is a dangerous trend. You have been trying to put even in

your educational text-books, things like that. They do no good, they do not endure to your benefit. I am very much interested in the proper development and growth of Tamil Nadu as a part of India as much as Andhra Pradesh is I have lived 27 years of my political life in Tamil Nadu, not with the DMK but with other friends. Now, therefore, I would request you to consider this.

Now, you know, how the emergency was treated there. That I have just now mentioned. To-day also Shrimati Parvati Krishnan read out resolution:

"Passed a unanimous resolution nothing that the recent approach adopted by the ruling Congress and the methods practised by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, tended to put out the light for democracy and lead the country into the gloom of dictatorship"

Now, I would like to say that you yourself have said—it is better to remind now and then

"Mr. Sezhiyan, MP asserted that fascism existed only in Delhi and not in Tamil Nadu"

He observed

Hitler amended the Constitution and took away many people's rights for the uplift of the country, Mussolini brought about reforms identical to those of the Prime Minister

SHRI SEZHIYAN I said this in the House itself.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That does not make it different.. (Interruptions)

Then:

"Mr. Mariswamy declared that Hitler, Mussolini and General

Frango took away the fundamental rights of the people under a same kind of false pretext as is being currently employed in India."

So also, Mr. Maran and others said it.

So, you know about Hindi also. You know in 1965 there was an agitation in Tamil Nadu. There was a lot of violence. I may not be wrong when I say that in 1967 elections DMK's victory was the result of 1965 agitation and also some other people.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIAN. In all humility I want to impress upon you if you want to draw conclusion that it is because of the agitation DMK came to power, it is not a fact. It is not a past history. If you say these things, somebody may get it into his mind that only by inciting people one can come into power. DMK came on other .. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: But all the same do not say all this if Central Government does anything for Hindi. Karunanidhi himself has said; I have done it as a worker with a brush, now I will do it with a sceptre. Why do you go into all this unnecessarily? You may say, you want protection or whatever you want to say. But do not go on creating an atmosphere in the State, a kind of atmosphere by working up the emotions of the people so that they may be ready in any way of yours. That is what I am protesting against. What I am saying is, if you want to criticise, criticise some programme. But on these matters like secessionism, anti Hindi business, you will have to be very careful. Do not think that it will stand in good stead if you work up the people's emotions. I want you and I request you not to do hereafter anywhere

Now, that the President's rule has been imposed, it has been our endeavour to see that we give the people of Tamil Nadu a clean and efficient administration.

As Mr. Kalyanasundaram and Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan said, it is also our desire that, in the execution of our policy and programme, and especially in the execution of our 20 point programme we should associate as many representatives of the people as possible who can co-operate and give us that co-operation, understanding and assistance. It is true that there is a lot of room for cleaning up the matters in the administration there. I do not want to go into the details. It would not be proper for me to do so. But it becomes necessary that in the administration, at the local level, at the Panchayat level, at the co-operative, at the temple level, etc., administration of these things is better done and any lapses, any other undesirable things that have come in or that have crept in, must be cleared. Therefore, it will be worth your while, our while to clean up to the extent possible with all sincerity.

It has been our endeavour also step up the tempo of development in the State. It has been the particular wish of the Prime Minister that these years, 1976-77's development programme of Tamil Nadu should not be of less than Rs. 200 crores. During the time of the DMK Government, they had agreed to a plan of only Rs. 177 crores and even there with some resources wanting, with some resources not in sight. But due to the efforts of the Prime Minister particularly let the Tamil Nadu people be thankful to us, not for the President's rule, but for this as well, over Rs. 200 crores is going to be utilised in Tamil Nadu for development. (Interruptions) Now, it should be our effort and naturally it becomes the duty of the hon. members of this House to give co-operation and understanding. In the next few days we will be forming a Committee of



[Shri K Brahmananda Reddy]

about 60 Members to see to the administration of that part of the country. And I therefore think that we should have the blessings of the entire House is not only stepping up investment in Tamil Nadu, but bringing the administration nearer the people and in seeing to it that we give that State and those people a better and a clearer administration.

One last word, Sir. You know Tamil Nadu has rightly been mentioned as a State which has earned some reputation for good Government. But now, somehow, it has fallen on evil days. It is our duty to see that the per capita investment also increases in Tamil Nadu and the people of Tamil Nadu are able to derive the benefits of this Government.

Sir, I thank all the Hon. Members who have given us their support and I request the Hon. Members to pass this Resolution unanimously.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** The action by the Central Government in Tamil Nadu is undemocratic and against the federal character. We are not satisfied with the reply given by him. And therefore, Sir, we refuse to be a party to this sort of fraud committed on the Constitution of India. So, as a mark of protest, we are walking out.

*Shri Sezhiyan and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

18 hrs

**MR CHAIRMAN** The question is

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st January, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

AYES

[Division No. 2]

[18.02 hrs.]

Achal Singh, Shri  
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna  
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
Alagesan, Shri O V  
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman  
Arvind Netam, Shri  
Austin, Dr Henry  
Awdesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Aziz Imam, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Barman, Shri R N  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
Basumatari, Shri D  
Besra, Shri S C  
Bhagat, Shri H K L  
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath  
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu  
Bheeshmadev, Shri M  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G  
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh  
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
Chaudhary, Shri Nituraj Singh  
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
Chhotey Lal, Shri  
Chhatten Lal, Shri  
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K  
Daga, Shri M C  
Damani, Shri S R  
Darbaisa Singh, Shri  
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
Daschowdhury, Shri B K  
Deo, Shri S N Singh  
Dhamankar, Shri

Dharamgaj Singh, Shri  
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.,  
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad  
Dixit, Shri G. C.  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Dumada, Shri L. K.  
Engti, Shri Biren  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Gangadeb, Shri P.  
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh  
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh  
Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Gopal, Shri K.  
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Gowda, Shri Pampan  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.  
Hari Singh, Shri  
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M  
Jaffer Sharif, Shri C. K.  
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.  
Jha, Shri Chiranjib  
Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
Kadam, Shri J. G.  
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
Kakodkar, Shri Pursottam  
Kakoti, Shri Robin  
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.  
Kamble, Shri T. D.  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Khan, Shri I. H.  
Kinder Lal, Shri  
Kisku, Shri A. K.  
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Kulkarni, Shri Raja  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Laskar, Shri Nihar  
Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
Maharaj Singh, Shri  
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar  
Mallikarjun, Shri  
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
Manoharan, Shri K.  
Maurya, Shri B. P.  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
Modi, Shri Shrikishana  
Mahapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder  
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.  
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
Oraon, Shri Tuna  
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala  
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
Paokai Haokip, Shri  
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
Patel, Shri Prabhudas  
Patil, Shri Krishnarao  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Patil, Shri T. A.  
Patnaik, Shri Banamali  
Patnaik, Shri J. B.  
Peje, Shri S. L.  
Pradhani, Shri K.  
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K  
Ral, Shri S. K.  
Raj Bahadur, Shri

Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram Prakash, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Ch.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ranabahadur Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Ray, Shrimati Maya  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satish Chandra, Shri  
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri  
 Shallani, Shri Chandra  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tewari, Shri Shankar  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh  
 Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
 \*Shetty, Shri K. K.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result + of  
 the division is: Ayes 176; Noes 3.

*The motion was adopted.*

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
 Eleven of the clock on Thursday,  
 March 11, 1976/Phalguna 21, 1897  
 (Saka).*

\*Wrongly voted for NOES.

Sarvashri R. K. Khadiolkar and K. K. Shetty also recorded their votes for AYES.