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Chaitra 11, 1898 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 31, 1976/Chaitra 11,
1396 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allocation of Funds for Helium

*321. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four-year search for helium-strategic element for the generation of atomic energy in the thermal springs area of Bakreswar in Birbhum district in West Bengal and hot springs area of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Chotanagpur districts of Bihar may have to be abandoned due to non-allotment of funds by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-allotment of funds?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The future course of the research scheme for collection of helium from hot springs at Bakreswar in West Bengal, which was sanctioned by the Ministry of Education in 1972, is under consideration in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology. Meanwhile studies are being made by the various agencies concerned to estimate the quantity of the helium that may be available for recovery from the hot springs in the region.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Originally this scheme was initiated at the instance of

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late national Professor S. N. Bose and was conducted by Prof. Shama Das Chatterjee. The hot water from Bakreswar Thermal Spring was even sent to Munich in Germany. It is a very sorry state of affairs that Atomic Energy Department are not taking initiative. Only the Ministry of Education was sanctioning a meagre sum of Rs. 1 lakh per year for the last four years, and now the term has expired. May I know whether the Central Government is taking any immediate steps so that the research work at Bakreswar (West Bengal) and Palamau (Bihar) may be continued?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As my hon. friend said, the Ministry of Education has been funding this research scheme during 1974-75 and 1975-76. It has given something of the order of Rs. 1 lakh per year.

Now, the Department of Atomic Energy has also taken interest in the scheme and it is also engaged in a survey of the hot springs in the region precisely for the purpose which the hon. friend mentioned, that is, to determine whether it is commercially viable to exploit the helium in that region and to find out how much of helium is there or how much of it is present and what is the percentage of it and whether it is commercially viable. These are the questions which the Department of Atomic Energy are going into.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Professor Chatterjee has given the information, he feels that the results have been encouraging. It is further claimed that with the latest purification method, the samples have been found to contain hundred per cent helium by the National Physical Research Laboratory and 99.98 per cent helium by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Further, as has already been mentioned, the West

German University also found that the result was very much encouraging. In view of this fact and also in view of the fact that certain distinguished nuclear physicists have suggested to the Central Government to ask the Atomic Energy Commission to set up a pilot plant for the commercial exploitation of the helium in that region, I want to know what step is this Department—not Education Department—of Atomic Energy taking to set up the pilot plant for exploitation of helium available not only in Bakreswar but also in Palamau of Hazaribagh district of Bihar?

SHRI K C PANT The Ministry of Education was funding this scheme in the beginning from 1972, later on after the death of Prof Bose in 1974 this matter was referred by them to the Department of Science and Technology asking them to take over the scheme. The Department of science and Technology set up a Committee to report on this matter.

Then, the Department of Atomic Energy as I said were also engaged in the task and it was recommended that the Department of Atomic Energy should assess the availability of helium and find out whether it is commercially viable to exploit the helium. Now my friend has given some data and some figures—I am not going into this matter just now because it is now under the consideration of the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Science and Technology. After seeing the data they will come to a conclusion. It has not been dropped, nor has it been abandoned.

DR SARADISH ROY It has been stated that a sum of rupees one lakh has been given for 1975-76.

SHRI K C PANT 1975-76 has not come to an end. One lakh of rupees was given for 1975-76. Day after tomorrow you may ask whether this will continue or not.

DR RANEN SEN: My question has been answered by Shri Pant. To-day is 31st March. Tomorrow is an all-fools day. Does he propose that a small meagre sum of Rs 1 lakh for such an important research will be announced on the all-fools day, that is, tomorrow. Is that his contention?

SHRI K C PANT It depends on persons for whom it is announced.

Proposal for Sharing of Surplus Power by States

*322 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have made a proposal to the State Governments to share surplus power; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) While no specific proposal has been made the relevant aspects of this matter have been discussed with the States from time to time. It has been agreed that the integrated operation of power systems should be promoted with a view to meeting inter-alia deficits in the availability of power in the various States/Regions when required.

SHRI S M BANERJEE What further directive has been given by the Centre to the State Governments with regard to the sharing of power? I would like to know what financial assistance has been given to the States like the UP, Tamilnadu and West Bengal where we have seen that there was a maximum power shortage. What amount is proposed to be given to those States in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI K C PANT Financial assistance is given by the Centre to the States as part of the annual planning exercise and this is a sum total which is given to the States on the basis of a formula known as 'Gadgil Formula'. That does not include the sharing of

power as one of the ingredients and I would suggest that the States should invest in power to see that shortages do not occur and to see that their projects come up fast enough. Centre does not invest too much directly in power generation. We are now going in for Central super-thermal power stations. We have some hydro-electric stations but by and large States should be prepared to invest sufficiently in power generation. The only manner in which we can help is to give assistance for inter-State transmission lines so that power can go from one State where it is surplus to another where it is less.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir when the question of power shortage was discussed in the House we were assured by the hon. Minister of having a national power grid to help the various States. I would like to know whether any final decision has been taken in this respect or not. What are the reasons for delay?

SHRI K C PANT The setting up of a national power grid is a process and it is not something which comes up overnight. It is a process of strengthening the various links within a State then within a region and then between the regions. I would like to say we are at a stage where we are strengthening the regional grid and creating regional electricity boards. This has been happening in the last few years and today the regional links are fairly strong. Some of the inter-regional links are being strengthened. There are centrally sponsored programmes to construct the inter-State and regional links. Thirty such projects have been taken up in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER Whether the Ministry of Energy is going to chalk out an integrated plan for utilisation of surplus energy in the country. Some time back there were certain suggestions from some of the States for utilisation of the surplus energy particularly during night hours and more particularly in the industrial belt

area so that the surplus energy can be utilised in the night shift and thereby also diverting the energy to the backward and deficient areas where now agricultural operations like lift irrigation, etc. are going on.

SHRI K C PANT Inter-State transfers of power have taken place in many States and many of the deficit States have been helped. So far as utilisation of surplus night power is concerned—which is a problem in Calcutta—I would think that it is easier to use power for industries at night than for agriculture. So, if it is possible for the industries in Calcutta and West Bengal to make better use of power at night then it will certainly help the power situation in Calcutta and West Bengal.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Sir, two things emerge from the hon. Minister's statement. As regards the Gadgil Formula there is no such scope for division and allocation of finances on the basis of augmentation of more power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether steps should be taken from now on for more and more augmentation of power potentialities of the respective States and for that matter whether adequate finances would be given. Secondly I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as to whether he has come across a recent news item that in North-Bengal there is enough potentiality of water wealth and out of this water wealth we can have power to the extent of 1000 to 1800 mw.

A few days ago a Japanese team while visiting that area were saying with regard to exploration that 'dollars are flowing into the sea and nobody is taking care of it'. Based on this observation of the Japanese team that dollars are flowing into the Bay of Bengal meaning that the North Bengal water wealth is going waste, will the Government of India on their own appoint a Commission or some experts of the Water and Power Commission to formulate an integrated plan for

tapping this potential in the North Bengal area?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are aware of the potential in the North Bengal area. In fact, last week, there were two questions in relation to the North Bengal area which I answered in the House where I gave full details of the schemes being taken up, the money that has been allotted and the time-span within which the schemes are likely to fructify.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about the observation of the Japanese team?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There were bilateral talks between Karnataka and Kerala in regard to the sharing of surplus power. What are the results of the talks?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The deliberations were bilateral, they were not trilateral. The two States know best what happened between them. They have not sent us any official communication. But I do believe that a certain amount of power is going from Kerala to Karnataka, and they have agreed upon a price.

Research on raising Salt yield

*323. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Committee on Science and Technology envisages research on how to raise salt yield in the country; and

(b) if so, the proposed expenditure on this research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The draft Science and Technology Plan (1974-79) prepared by National Committee on Science and Technology which was

placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March, 1974 had inter-alia identified Research Projects for raising the salt yield in the country and for implementation of these projects, an expenditure of Rs. 14.60 lakhs was proposed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the need of the country so far as salt is concerned?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am only dealing with research and development. Salt consumption is not of my portfolio.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend has stated that the Science and Technology Plan envisages that research on salt is dependent on the needs of the country. Planning includes the requirement of the country. It should be known. Unless you know the requirement, how can you Plan? .

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue. Ask your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He should answer my question. My question is very relevant. That is why I am asking it. He cannot say I cannot put it.

Anyhow, I will put another question...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is a concession to the Minister!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What are the development projects envisaged in Karnataka under this science and technology scheme? In Karnataka, there is a very large availability of salt. Which are the places envisaged in the plan?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: There are two points. One is that in research and development and in the science and technology plan, we are trying to undertake those research development projects under which production per hectare can be increased. For that, some ideas have been identified already. But so far as the total production and consumption in the areas is concerned, when I said it is not part of the present

question and the portfolio. I was not saying that it is not part of the Planning portfolio. It is not part of research and development but of the Department of Science and Technology and this question straightway goes to that Department. It does not come within the planning aspect. However, if my friend wants further information on this question, I will be very happy to give it.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Then let the Department of Science and Technology answer.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: What are the reasons why production of salt at Sambhar lake has decreased? Has the Committee which is going into the whole question included in its purview the question of rehabilitating salt production from Sambhar lake itself.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The situation regarding Sambhar has been very unfortunate. During the last rainy season, the lake had been flooded rather badly and there is considerable additive of sweet water. That is why the lake has now to be rehabilitated. The idea so far as Sambhar and science and technology are concerned is that we are also working out the possibility of seeing what part of it can be mechanised for harvesting salt etc., so that the yield per acre increases. At the same time, I am given to understand that the Ministry concerned like the Railways and the State Government are now thinking of bunding the lake so that in future it cannot be flooded and also water can be drained quickly so that railway connection can be re-established fast.

Plan to double Nuclear Capacity in Five Years.

*325. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to double nuclear

capacity in every five years in the near future; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A task force set up by the Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up plans which envisage an installed generation of 4720 MW in heavy water moderated and cooled CANDU reactors and 1000 MW of fast breeder reactors by 1990. The recommendations are under the consideration of Government of India.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Is there any problem about getting uranium from America for the Tarapur project as a result of which the work might be stopped?

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur project from America.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is a discussion going on in the US which my hon. friends may also have seen in the press.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: It is accepted by all knowledgeable circles that that the real breakthrough in the production of nuclear power would come through the functioning of the fast breeder reactor type. But there is also a snag that the fuel for the FBR will have to come from the CANDU type reactors. A 500 MW FBR would need 1,000 kg. of plutonium and RAP I and II will not be producing more than 90 kgs., each a year. My question is in three parts. Our agreement with the USA stipulated that the plutonium would be sold back to the USA. First, is the plutonium produced at Tarapur being sold back to the USA? Second, by lagging behind in the CANDU type reactors, are we not jeopardising the whole FBR programme? Third, if you are short of funds, you should come before the House and take us into confidence. If it is due to shortage of funds, we would like to know the exact position.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I shall make use of the generous offer the hon. member has made. But so far as the fast breeder reactor is concerned. I agree that taking a long-term view, the fast breeder reactor is of great importance to India, particularly because we have plenty of thorium which can be utilised in the FBR. Therefore, we have two alternatives. One is plutonium as fuel in the fast breeder reactor, and the other is thorium. We have this option to go more the thorium-way, and that is the natural way in which our fast breeder reactor programme should develop.

एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात

* 326. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात किन-किन देशों से किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उनकी मांग की पूर्ति की योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) Medical X-ray films are, at present, being imported mainly from the German Democratic Republic in Jumbo form. Industrial X-ray and certain special types of Medical X-ray films are also being imported from West Germany, G.D.R., Belgium, U.K., USA, Czechoslovakia, France and Japan.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Photo films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Octacamund, the only unit manufacturing X-ray films in the country, are able to meet the entire demand of the country for Medical X-ray films, except for certain

special types of Medical X-ray films, partly from their own production and partly by conversion of X-ray jumbo rolls imported from GDR. There are no plans to take up the manufacture of Industrial X-ray and special types of Medical X-ray films in the country, in view of the limited demand for these types of X-ray films.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हम इस के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम जिन देशों से ये एक्स-रे रीलों मंगा रहे हैं उन पर हमारा कितना विदेशी धन खर्च होता है और उस के मुकाबिले हम उन से कोई व्यापार करते हैं या विदेशी मुद्रा में वेमेंट करते हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० मोदी : जहाँ तक एक्स-रे फिल्मस का संबंध है ये दो प्रकार की हैं। एक मेडिकल एक्स-रे फिल्मस और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रियल एक्स-रे फिल्मस जो स्पेशल क्वालिटी की होती हैं। जहाँ तक मेडिकल एक्स-रे फिल्मस का ताल्लुक है हम स्वयं बनाते हैं और जम्बो फार्म में जी० डी० प्रार० से कच्चे माल के तौर पर मंगाते हैं, उस से एक्स-रे फिल्म बनाते हैं। कुछ विशेष जम्बो..... (व्यवधान).....

In a big form it is being taken; it is a solid form.

जहाँ तक विशेष क्वालिटी की मेडिकल एक्स-रे फिल्मस हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल एक्स-रे फिल्मस का संबंध है इन की खपत भारत में बहुत कम है। यह एकोनामिकली बायबल नहीं समझा जा रहा है जिससे कि इन का प्लॉट लगाया जाय। लेकिन निश्चयपूर्वक यह कहा जा सकता है कि जहाँ तक साधारण एक्स-रे फिल्मस का और दूसरी जल्दियात का संबंध है उस के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अपनी ही बनाई हुई फिल्मस से अपनी सारी जल्दियात पूरी करें और इस तरह

स्वयं हमारी योजना है कि उस का प्रोडक्शन 12 लाख स्वभावर मीटर के करीब हो।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं ? ये तो बाहर-बाहर ही उड़ते रहे, ख़बर पाए ही नहीं। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा देते हैं ? जो फिल्म्स हम मंगाते हैं उस के बदले में हम कोई व्यापार उन से करते हैं या विदेशी मुद्रा में पेमेंट करते हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मेरे पास इस समय जो हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं विशेष इम्पोर्ट क्वालिटी की फिल्म्स उस की वेल्यूएशन तो अलग-अलग नहीं है लेकिन दोनों किस्म की एक्स-रे फिल्में जो विशेष तौर से इलाज में इस्तेमाल होती है और इंडस्ट्रियल एक्स-रे फिल्म्स, इन दोनों को मिला कर इस साल के लिए जो इम्पोर्ट आर्डर एस टी सी के द्वारा दिया गया है इस प्रकार, मैसर्स अगुफा नेवर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 10 लाख, मैसर्स ओरवो फिल्म्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बाम्बे 5 लाख, मैसर्स ओरवो फिल्म्स ईस्टर्न यूनिट्स मद्रास 5 लाख और इंडस्ट्रियल एक्स-रे फिल्म्स के लिए 40 लाख

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : श्रीमन्, मुझे दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री तो करने दीजिए। अभी तो मैं ने एक ही किया। दूसरा तो मैं स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने दोनों कर लिया। अब नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

Indian Equity Participation by Coca Cola Export Corporation

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

(a) whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation has submitted any proposal to accept Indian Equity participation; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The application of Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation for permission to continue its activities under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India. In the meantime, Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation has submitted a proposal in which it has indicated its willingness to set up an Indian company with not more than 40 per cent participation by the Corporation, for conducting the present activities of the Indian branch viz., the manufacture of beverage bases (excluding Coca Cola concentrate), their sales to the authorised Indian bottlers and extending marketing, quality control and other technical assistance to the said bottlers. The Corporation has also proposed that Coca Cola concentrate would be manufactured by a wholly owned Indian branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation. This proposal is under consideration.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of fact that the Coca Cola Export Corporation is producing an item which is neither essential nor involves sophisticated technology—there are several drinks made in India by 100 per cent Indian companies—and also in view of the fact that that Corporation has failed even to reach the target of export—only last time it was Rs. 7 lakhs export and yet, in spite of that, they are being given licence every year and the amount has increased from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs and then to Rs. 15 lakhs last year may I know what is the mystery behind this? What is the mystery behind the fact that the Coca Cola Export Corporation is allowed to violate FERA? There are other foreign companies who have made the export and who follow FERA but the Coca Cola Export Corporation is able

to violate FERA. What is the mystery behind it and what is the reason behind it.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the suspicion of the Hon'ble Member about the mystery is concerned, there is no mystery about it. FERA is there to look after every foreign firms and initially on the basis of the report, 16.0 lakhs import entitlement was allowed. After that it is being reduced to 15.0 lakhs, and it may come down even to less than 15.0 lakhs in due course. So far as the FERA is concerned, I may submit that it will take care of all foreign companies including Coca Cola. I would also like to submit that it is on the basis of 40-60 equity participation formula. So far as the genuineness of this is concerned, I may state that this is being accepted by the firm. But there are some difficulties. One of them is about the Coca Cola concentrate.

DR. RANEN SEN: In this statement it is stated that the Company has submitted a proposal in which it has indicated its willingness to set up an Indian company with not more than 40 per cent participation, etc., etc., FERA was introduced in 1973 and in January 1974 it was passed. Two years have gone. But the other foreign companies are made to dilute the capital which the Coca Cola corporation has refused. Now, in this statement it is stated that the Corporation has also proposed that Coca Cola concentrate would be manufactured by a wholly owned Indian branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation. This proposal is under consideration. It means that the Coca Cola Export Corporation will register itself under the Companies Act in India with 100 per cent foreign capital and will be considered as an Indian company. Is that the idea behind the statement which has been placed before this House?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation have submitted their proposal. So far as 40-60 equity participation formula under section 29 of FERA is concerned, they have agreed to that. But about

one point, they have raised a problem that there is a global concern working almost in more than 80 countries and they have got their trade secret. They would like to manufacture concentrate and that concern will be 100 per cent foreign owned. So far as this is concerned, this proposal is not wholly in conformity with the guidelines under FERA issued by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether it will be wholly an Indian branch.

DR. RANEN SEN: Here it is stated that coca cola concentrate would be manufactured by a wholly Indian owned branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation. Does it mean that it will be registered in India as an Indian company?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The Hon'ble Member will be kind enough to understand what I am trying to submit. My submission is that regarding rest of things they have agreed. About the concentrate, they have expressed their difficulty that theirs is a concern which is a global concern. (Interruptions) Now, I will make the point clear. So far as the manufacturing of the concentrate of Coca Cola is concerned, it will be a 100 per cent foreign company in India. But, as I have submitted, this proposal of Coca Cola Export Corporation is not fully in conformity with the guidelines under the FERA issued by the Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that in their application under FERA Messrs. Coca Cola Export Corporation have mentioned that there are about 126 employees working in their firm. Foreign exchange spent on the purchase of raw materials was Rs. 220 lakhs. Profit was Rs. 810 lakhs. Export for the last year was worth about Rs. 70 lakhs. The outgo of foreign exchange is Rs. 143.0 lakhs. They are spending money on about 37 CIA agents. If that is a fact, may I know whether the government will stop these CIA activities through Coca Cola Export Corporation and save the foreign exchange which

is being spent on the employment of 126 persons in our country?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: We are now concerned with FERA. About CIA activities, we do not have such information. If the hon. member has some concrete information in this regard, I request him to supply it to the Government so that necessary action may be taken against the wrong-doers.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the spending of foreign exchange on the employment of 126 persons?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the foreign exchange involvement is concerned, I do not have the information. I can supply it later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I always thought that the idea of sanctioning import entitlement quotas to this kind of foreign firms was that the result would be a net inflow of foreign exchange. Otherwise, there is no justification for giving them import entitlement quotas. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that during 1973, 1974 and 1975, while they were granted import licences for Rs. 16 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs, the actual exports of the Coca Cola Export Corporation from India were only of the value of Rs. 7 lakhs. That means there is a net outflow of foreign exchange and not a net inflow. Dr. Sen asked what is the mystery behind it and the Minister said, there is no mystery. But there is mystery. I want to know whether or not the country would be justified in thinking that on the same sort of pattern as is being exposed now in the United States in the case of Lockheed and such other corporations, this global company of Coca Cola may be spending crores of rupees in this country to bribe the officials and other people to see that this kind of inequitable import quotas are given to them. Secondly, he said that they have now agreed to the 40:60 ratio. They have

done nothing of the kind. The statement shows that they are trying to circumvent it by saying that they agree to 40 per cent participation in a new company which will be doing all unimportant functions like manufacture of beverage bases, sales, marketing, quality control, etc. But the real thing is the concentrate for which the company is saying that a new fully foreign-owned company will be set up. Although he says this proposal is not in conformity with FERA, why does the statement say that the proposal is under consideration now? Are they considering proposals which they know to be against FERA? Will the heavens fall if Coca Cola concentrate is not manufactured in India? Is it so essential for us? What is the idea? Mr. Pai has said that a substitute has been developed at the Food Technology Institute.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The only difficulty before the Government is, that at present more than 10,000 people are employed in these bottling plants directly and indirectly. There are 22 bottling plants and the investment in the disposal depots of Coca Cola bottles may be more than Rs. 6 crores. These are the difficulties before us. No doubt the Government is trying to have a better substitute for Coca Cola. In that direction also, we are working very effectively. So far as the Government's intention is concerned, I have already submitted before this august House that some of the proposals made by Coca Cola Export Corporation are in accordance with the FERA. But one of their proposals viz., that they will be putting up an wholly Indian company owned by the Coca Cola company for preparing Coca Cola concentrates, is not in conformity with the guidelines given by the Government under FERA. As this is part of their proposals, I have stated in my main reply that all the proposals are under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I must have a reply for my first question, i.e., about foreign exchange. Why they have allowed it?

MR. SPEAKER: He has admitted it.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I can give the figures. But so far as the intention of the hon. Member is concerned, he is very keen to know what the Government is considering about.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My supplementary is in the context of imperative necessity to augment exports and to preserve our foreign exchange for essential imports. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the first proposal which has to come about under FERA, in which they intend to set up an Indian company in which 40 per cent equity will be held by Coca Cola Export Corporation would entail thereafter remittances in foreign exchange both of capital and of dividend? Whether this sort of manufacture or concentrate would involve remittances of foreign exchange? And if any foreign exchange is to be drawn from the Government of India, is it or is it not possible for them within the postulates of FERA to stipulate conditions that they must earn foreign exchange and out of that remittances will be allowed?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as putting up this Indian company wholly owned by Coca Cola is concerned, that will be on the basis of no loss and no profit and that proposal is under consideration. I am giving the details of their proposal. Their proposal is that the concentrate is to feed their 22 bottling plants in India. So the question of foreign exchange will not arise.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What about remittances of foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: That he will bear in mind.

Diamond Tools Industry

*329. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the export of India's

industrial diamond tools during the last year;

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

(c) whether any efforts are being made to promote the diamond tools industry?

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

(b) Diamond Tools of the value of Rs. 70.36 lakhs were exported during the year 1974-75 as against exports of Rs. 55.25 lakhs during the year 1973-74. Exports are made to various countries throughout the world. During last year highest exports were made to Rumania (Rs. 18.88 lakhs) and Hongkong (Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

(c) Country's requirements for Diamond Tools are met by the existing units. Export oriented schemes and schemes for the manufacture of new specialised types of tools are encouraged on merits.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that India's diamond tools are in great demand specially from the oil world of the Middle-East, does the Government propose to increase the number of these diamond tool industries in the country; and what is going to be the target and the policy regarding their ownership, location and capacity?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: At present, there are 7 units engaged in the manufacturing of diamond tools and bits. The existing licensed capacity for diamond bits and diamond tools is 65,000 Nos. and 175,000 Nos. respectively. There are several units in the small scale sector specializing in some of the products. There is no capacity under Letter of Intent. There is no application pending. The production

during the last three years was as under:

Year 1973—28,704 Nos.

Year 1974—32,000 Nos.

And year 1975—31,000 Nos.

These relate to diamond bits. So far as the diamond tools are concerned, the figures respectively, are 46,800; 62,189 and 64,000 in number. If there are applicants the hon. Member can assure them that so far as the Government is concerned, it is there to encourage them. But at present, there is no application pending.

Tabloid Newspapers for Rural Areas

*330. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to lend a rural slant to our newspapers; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to encourage production of tabloid newspapers for rural areas to deal with rural problems and suggest remedies thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The need for wider coverage of rural news has been repeatedly stressed by the Government. However, since the newspapers are not run by the Government, not much progress has been made in this direction.

(b) No, Sir. However, production on such tabloid newspapers for rural areas would be welcome.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: The hon. Minister has said that the Government has no control over the newspapers; and as such, not much progress could be made. Recently, the conference of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference was held. Did the hon. Minister stress upon the need for giving

rural slant by the newspapers, at this conference, which he addressed?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: As I had said, the Government do not run the newspapers in this country. Both the Minister who had addressed the conference of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference in Patna and myself—both of us—had stressed the point to the Editors that there should be more wide coverage of news from our rural and backward areas in our newspapers, so that our people can know what is happening there, what transformations are taking place there; what changes are taking place. And we hope—keeping in view the response that we got from the Editors—that they have begun to realize that there is need for a much wider coverage of rural news in our newspapers; and our information system.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Would the Government like to change its policies and be prepared to help those newspapers which give better rural news?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: This is an excellent suggestion; and we would definitely consider it. If there is any newspaper which circulates, or covers important news, or generally has an overtone of rural news, then we will naturally consider it with favour.

श्री बार्मान जी : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बतलाया कि उन्होंने कान्फ्रेंस में कहा था कि जो अखबार रूरल खबरों का अपने अखबार में ज्यादा जगह देंगे, उन को बढ़ावा दिया जायगा। क्या आप कुछ ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं—जुंकि अब तो समाचार एजेंसी भी आप की है—इनमें जिन को एक्वाइंट किया जाय वे रूरल-आउटलुक के लोग हों। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जो गहरी होते हैं उन का आउटलुक भी गहरी होता है, वे गांव में नहीं जाना चाहते, इस लिये वे गांव की सही बिंदी

को अपने अखबार में डिपिक्ट नहीं कर सकते इस लिये उन में ऐसे लोगों को लाये जिन का आउटलुक रूरल हो, जिन्होंने गांव में एजुकेशन पाई हो, गांव की ज़िन्दगी से उनका नज़दीकी ताल्लुक रहा हो।

श्री बर्मोरे सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले मैं इस गलतफ़हमी का निराकरण करना चाहूंगा कि जो "समाचार" एजेन्सी बनी है उस का सरकार से सम्बन्ध है, क्या सरकार उसे चलाने वाली है। मैं इस गलतफ़हमी का भी निराकरण करना चाहूंगा कि वहां के जो सम्पादक होंगे उन्हें सरकार मनोनीत करेगी या सरकार अपॉइंट करेगी।

लेकिन यह मेरी भाषा अवश्य है कि "समाचार" अपने कामों में अब ऐसे क्षेत्रों में समाचार संकलन के लिये जायेगी जहां अब तक समाचार संकलन साधन नहीं थे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The problem of the tabloids or the rural-biased newspapers are basically financial. Even though the Minister has said that Government does not actually run these newspapers in this country, there is a lot of indirect influence which can be exerted by the Government on the running of newspapers. Therefore, are there any schemes in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting whereby the financial stringency of these newspapers or news bulletins could be alleviated, at least in the earlier stages? For instance, the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity insists on a minimum circulation, which itself is beyond the reach of many of the newspapers. Could it be relaxed for a short period so that a newspaper could establish itself, and after that trial period you could stick to your rules regarding 2,000 circulation or whatever it is, so far as Government advertisements are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): It is the policy of the Government to encourage newspapers which have a rural bias and which have circulation in the rural areas. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, here it is a question of finance. Here too we can help the newspapers to a very limited extent. As a matter of policy, we try to do that, without influencing them in their business or in any other manner. We hope that in the new climate that has been generated, as we saw in the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference in Patna, where editor after editor said that this attempt would be made, Government would be ready and willing to give whatever help we can legally and within our means give them.

Setting up of Spinning Mills in Kerala in Cooperative Sector

***331. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government propose to set up two spinning mills in Quilon and Malappuram districts in Cooperative Sector;

(b) whether Centre has been approached for its approval and sanctioning of necessary funds for this project; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Financial assistance to Cooperative Spinning Mills is being provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation through the respective State Governments. No proposal for assisting the cooperative

spinning mills in Quilon and Malappuram Districts has so far been received by the Corporation from the Kerala Government. On receipt of the proposals, the Corporation will consider sanctioning financial assistance.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. May I know the total cost of this project and also when these mills start functioning?

SHRI A C GEORGE. I have made it plain that these applications will have to be sponsored and sent through the State Governments. So, unless we receive them, we may not be in a position to indicate exactly what is the size of the mill and what is the schedule of commissioning.

Inquiry into Affairs of the Statesman

*335 **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL.** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics has found a prima facie case against the Statesman Limited on the basis of evidence tendered by the General Secretary of the Statesman Employees' Union and has recommended a special inquiry into the affairs of the company, and

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken against the Statesman Limited?

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

(b) In view of the verified and wide fluctuations in the print order of Statesman during 1973, the newspaper was asked by the Registrar of Newspapers to explain such variations. The reply from the Statesman was received only in January, 1975.

The explanation not being satisfactory and in view of the malpractice, being a matter of public importance, it was reported to the Company Law Board. The latter issued a notice to the Company in December 1975 to show cause why Directors should not be appointed on the Board of Directors of the Company under section 493(1) of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company, thereupon, moved the High Court at Calcutta for a writ against the notice issued by the Company Law Board and for interim stay of the notice. Interim stay was granted by the High Court and the writ petition is sub-judice in the High Court of Calcutta.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल 'स्टेट्समैन' के लिये जो पैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनाई गई थी उस ने इनक्वायरी की और इस बात का सबूत भी मिला कि 30,000 जहा यह प्रखबार छपता है उस का 70,000 का सर्कुलेशन बताया और इस प्रकार ऐडवर्टाइजमेंटों को चीट कर रहे हैं। दूसरे यह कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने इन कमेटी के सामने गवाही दी थी उन को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है और 18 मादमी अभी तक सस्पेंडेड है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यह फैक्ट है कि नहीं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल जो माननीय सदस्य ने बातें कही हैं उन में बहुत सत्यता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो पैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनी थी उन्होंने काफी गम्भीर आरोप 'स्टेट्समैन' प्रखबार पर लगाये थे और उस के अनुसार हम ने कार्यवाही की। उन्होंने जो कहा था वह मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हू।

I would like to quote from the report of the Fact-finding Committee they said

"It has to be mentioned here that certain serious allegation were made by the Statesman Employees' Union regarding the daily edition. It

was stated that a large number of copies were printed and then at once sold as waste paper instead of being distributed to the readers. It was also stated that the number of copies printed varied sharply from day to day, the number of copies being much larger exactly on those days on which the number of pages were larger, i.e. the days on which the retail value in terms of wage was larger. "The Statesman" did not send the Committee the information sought about the daily print order until after a threat of penal action. The print order figures as furnished show unusually wide variations. This is also a case in which special enquiry would be advisable".

यह बात भी सत्य है कि जिन लोगों ने खबर फीकट फाइंडिंग कमेटी को दी थी उन के ऊपर 'स्टेट्समैन' मैनेजमेंट ने कार्यवाही कर के उन्हें सस्पेंड किया, और हम लोगों ने लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कहा कि वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि इन कमचारियों के ऊपर कोई किसी तरह की ऐसी कार्यवाही न हो जिस से उन की नौकरी खतरे में पड़े, और हम भी सतर्क हैं कि उनकी नौकरी किसी प्रकार से खतरे में न पड़े।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : ऐम्प्लाइज ने आप के पास प्रोटेक्शन के लिये अपील की है जिस तरह से, इसी प्रकार की घटना "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में घटी थी और वहाँ के ऐम्प्लाइज ने रिस्पॉन्ड किया था जब उन को निकाल दिया गया था तो कम्पनी ला के मुताबिक उन का प्रोटेक्शन किया था। इसलिये आप के पास जो इन्होंने अपील भेजी है वह मिली है कि नहीं? और उन को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये आप तैयार हैं कि नहीं? क्यों कि तीन वर्ष में से 18 आदमी सस्पेंड हैं, वह परेशान हैं और उन्होंने आप के पास तथा प्रधान मंत्री के पास अपील भेजी है और मेरे पास भी उस की कोपी है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं ने कहा कि हम लोग यह कर रहे हैं, जो मानवीय सदस्य ने कहा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have Government obtained any explanation from the Statesman as to why there should be a discrepancy in the selling price of the paper as between its Calcutta edition and Delhi edition?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: All these matters are under investigation.

SHRI VASANT SATIDE: Has any attempt been made to have the stay granted by the High Court vacated, and has the Government examined whether they are really completely helpless in the face of the stay from taking any action against this paper?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Certainly, we have taken action to get inter-Ministerial record as quickly as possible. But as things go at present, the High Court is taking more time than it was booked. We are marshalling all the legal help that we can to pursue this case in the High Court.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Monopolies operating in Production and Distribution of Essential Commodities

*324. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said that "monopolies operating in the production and distribution of essential commodities and items of mass consumption will be abolished" addressing the Central Advisory Committee on Civil Supplies in New Delhi on March 2, 1976; and

(b) if so, in what manner it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). While addressing the Advisory Committee on Civil Supplies on 2nd March, 1976 the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies stated that the production performances of large scale units were being examined so that production was increased up to their licensed capacities. He further stated that an examination was being made of monopolies operating in the production and distribution of essential commodities and items of mass consumption with the objective of ensuring that production of consumer goods is diversified and augmented so that the consumer has a choice of several types of essential consumer items at competing rates.

Government have taken several steps to ensure that production of essential manufactured goods is augmented in the organised sector. The production is monitored regularly to ensure that the organised sector including large houses discharge their responsibilities in this regard. Several manufactured items of mass consumption for example laundry soap, footwear, safety matches, utensils, and cycle tyres and tubes have been reserved for production in the small scale industrial sector. On the distribution side action has been taken progressively for abolition of sole selling agents. The future appointments of sole selling agents has been prohibited in sugar, vanaspati, cement and paper industries since September, 1975. During the year 1975 the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has delivered 25 judgements striking down or holding void a number of monopolistic trade practices which prevent or distort competition. In addition there have been numerous interim orders of the Commission giving various directions. The consumer products covered in these orders include electric fans, footwear, sewing machines, soaps and detergents, can-

ned and bottled food vanaspati and refined oils, G.L.S. lamps and pressure cookers. Inter-alia, the emphasis in Industrial Policy continues to be governed by the objective of preventing the emergence of private monopolies, an concentration of economic power in the hands of small number of individuals.

Starting of Thermal Plant from Gas found in Tripura

*328. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money has been sanctioned for starting Thermal Plant from Gas found in Tripura;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) when the work is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been included in Tripura's Annual Plan for 1976-77 subject to the condition that the order for the generating set should be placed only after the availability of natural gas is firmly established and the approval of the project by the Government of India.

Nationalisation of Private Collieries

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

(a) whether proposals have been received from the States for nationalisation of private collieries; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to nationalise all the private collieries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). All the known privately held coking coal mines barring the captive mines of the Steel Plants, were nationalised

in 1972 and the non-eking coal mines in 1973. However, after nationalisation, cases of privately held leases came to light and on the direction of the Central Government, 54 such bases were terminated and regranted to the public sector Companies

Setting up of Tribal Development Corporations for Development Work in Tribal Areas

*33. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the States which have set up Tribal Development Corporations or

Agencies to undertake the development works in the different compact tribal areas; and

(b) the main features of works that will be undertaken by such Corporations or Agencies of the different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Statements I & II are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement I

Relating to Part (A) of the question showing the list of Tribal development corporations and tribal development agencies setup in different states

State	Name of the Tribal Development Corporation	Tribal Development Agency Project/Area
1. Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Grijan Co-operative Corporation Visakhapatnam.	Tribal Development Agency, Srikakulam.
2. Bihar	Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation.	Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum.
3. Gujarat	Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation Ahmedabad.	..
4. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Co-operative Development Federation.	Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada, (Bastar). Tribal Development Agency Korta (Bastar).
5. Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation.	..
6. Orissa	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd, Orissa.	Tribal Development Agency, Ganjam. Tribal Development Agency, Koraput. Tribal Development Agency Keonjhar. Tribal Development Agency Pimdiani.
7. West Bengal	West Bengal Tribal Development Corporation.	..

Statement III

The Tribal Development Corporations, except in the case of Gujarat, undertake primarily the functions of marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce and sale of essential consumer commodities and inputs either through primary societies or their own branches. In some cases, they may also undertake the supply of consumption credit. Andhra Pradesh Grljan Co-operative Corporation has been recognised as a Central Financing Agency by the Reserve Bank of India and gives production credit as well. The Gujarat Corporation is a non-trading organisation.

Six Tribal Development Agencies were constituted during the Fourth Plan period under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two agencies have been added during the Fifth Plan period so far. The core programmes under these Agencies relate to accelerating the pace of agricultural development. These include programmes for land development, horticulture, soil conservation, minor irrigation, settlement of landless tribals and development of animal husbandry. The outlay for the six projects started in the Fourth Plan is Rs 2 crores each and the outlay for the new projects started in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 1.50 crores each.

Passport Racket in Bombay

*334. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-State passport racket has recently been smashed in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the persons arrested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In September, 1975, the Bombay Police detected a case in which the accused persons allegedly supplied forged

Indian passports to the intending emigrants. The following persons were arrested:—

- (i) Garban Mangaram
- (ii) Devichand Batnaram
- (iii) Omprakash Atmaram Datta
- (iv) Thakurdas Malhotra

The case is still under investigation.

Brain Drain

*336. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of Prime Minister's speech at Kharagpur recently that the brain drain from India must stop, what concrete steps Government propose to take for our scientists to stay back in India; and

(b) what is Government's proposal to get back our scientists who are staying abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Government of India are continually considering means to check the outflow of our scientists from India by generating employment opportunities in the country. A list of the measures taken in this regard is laid on the Table of the House (Statement I).

(b) The Government of India have also taken a number of steps to facilitate the return of our scientists from abroad. A list of measures taken in this regard is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

Some other steps under consideration are:

- (i) Restriction on certain highly essential and scarce categories on seeking employment abroad; and
- (ii) Laying down compulsory repatriation of a portion of earning abroad.

Administrative and legal aspects of these measures are under examination.

Measures taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists, Engineers, Medical Personnel etc.

1. A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

2. Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

3. The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

4. Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, etc.

5. Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

6. The Scientists Pool Scheme operated by the CSIR provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists, etc. with high academic records.

7. The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

8. Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

9 Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

10. Industrial Co-operatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists,

etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infra-structure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases; incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Tax Octroi, electricity duty, etc.

11. The UGC has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

12. The employment strategy in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to provide employment opportunities to the various categories of job seekers, including scientists engineers and doctors through the implementation of the plan programmes in different sectors. It is expected that considerable job opportunities would be created during the Fifth Plan period through the implementation of sectoral programmes in the fields of agriculture, major and medium irrigation, soil conservation, industry, public health etc., as well as in the corporate and unorganised sectors, in the tertiary and allied services, and trade and commerce etc.

Statement II

Measures taken by Government to facilitate return of Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel to India.

1. A special section "Indians Abroad section" of the National Register is maintained for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their particulars in the form of classified Directories to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. Particulars of such personnel are also published in the monthly "Technical Manpower" bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free

to about 3,000 organisations all over India

2 The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel whose particulars are in the Indians Abroad Section of National Register, as 'Personal contract' candidates for posts advertised by them

3 A "package scheme" has been approved to attract Indian scientists technologists and engineers working in production units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology

4 The Scientists Pool operated by CSIR provides temporary placement for well-qualified Indian Scientific and technical personnel returning from abroad without an assured job

5 Supernumerary posts can be created in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad

कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य और उपलिख

*337 श्री अरुण बयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत 6 महीनों में कोयला-उत्पादन का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और इस अवधि में कितना उत्पादन हुआ,

(ख) सब में अधिक उत्पादन किन्-किन कोयला खानों में हुआ, और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के लिए उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री अरुण बयाल सिंह) :
(क) गत 6 महीने (सितम्बर 75—फरवरी 76) के दौरान 506.60 लाख टन लक्ष्य की तुलना में कोयला का वास्तविक उत्पादन 512.70 लाख टन था।

(ख) जिन कोयला खानों में अधिकतम उत्पादन हुआ वे कयारा (बिहार में) और सिगदा (मध्य प्रदेश में) हैं।

(ग) 1975-76 का कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य 980.00 लाख टन है।

Commissioning of Television Centre at Jullundur

*338 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the time by which Jullundur Television Centre will be completed; and

(b) the time by which the production of programmes will be started from Jullundur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)
(a) and (b) The Jullundur Television Centre is expected to be commissioned by 1978-79

Allocations to States for development of Hill Areas for 1976-77

*339 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any allocations for the States for the development of Hill Areas/regions out of the total allocation of Rs 500 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so the allocations for each one of the States and the Union territories, for 1976-77,

(c) whether any guidelines have also been issued for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The State-wise allocation of this Central Assistance for the Fifth Plan period will be finalised along with the Fifth Plan. A statement showing the allocations in respect of each State as also that for the Western Ghats programme for the year 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Since the strategy for the development of hill areas located in various States will have to be different, it will not be appropriate to lay down uniform guidelines. State Governments have been requested to prepare integrated plans for their hill areas keeping in mind the peculiar physio-geographic conditions and resource endowments of their hill areas.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of Special Central Assistance to Hill Areas and States in the Western Ghats region—1976-77.

Hill Area of: (Rs. crores)

1. Uttar Pradesh . . .	22.00
2. Assam . . .	5.00
3. West Bengal . . .	3.00
4. Tamil Nadu . . .	1.50

Western Ghats Region

1. Maharashtra . . .	1.40
2. Kerala . . .	1.18
3. Karnataka . . .	0.90
4. Tamil Nadu . . .	0.80
5. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	0.22

Economic Development of Sikkim

*340. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured all help for economic development of Sikkim; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Government of India have always taken special interest in the economic development of Sikkim and have endeavoured to make available all possible assistance in this regard. The Government of India constituted a special Team for drawing up a strategy for the economic development of the State. This Team was led by a Member of the Planning Commission. In accordance with the recommendation of this Team and after discussions with the Government of Sikkim, a provision of Rs. 631 crores was made for Sikkim's Annual Plan 1975-76. For the year 1976-77, Sikkim's State Plan has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 12.20 crores after detailed discussions between the officials of the Government of Sikkim, representatives of Planning Commission and the concerned Central Ministries. The major thrust of the programmes which have been included in this Plan would be rural development with adequate emphasis on Agriculture and allied sectors, Village and Small Industries and the exploitation of the Mineral and Forest Wealth of the State.

Rehabilitation of Andamanese and Onge

1654. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate provision have been made for rehabilitation of Andamanese and Onge tribes in Andaman Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring them into the mainstream of other established races and communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Andamanese and Onge tribes in Andaman Islands are two of the primitive

tribal communities of the Union Territory. The Andamanese have been resettled in the Straight Islands. Onges live in Little Andamans, for whom a part of the Island has been reserved.

The programmes for the development of these communities are covered under the Backward Classes sector of the Union Territory's plan as also under the special programme of the Central Government for the primitive groups. Adequate financial resources, therefore, are available for rehabilitation of these groups. These groups, however, are facing a special problem—they are dwindling in numbers. While the Andamanese have been in contact with the economically advanced communities, the Onges, till very recently, have been living in complete isolation. Only in the last few years, regular contacts are being made with one of the groups near Dugongcreek. The level of Onge economy is comparable to pre-stone age. Therefore, a very cautious approach is being adopted in relation to their development. The Government of India have recently constituted an Advisory Committee comprising the Chief Commissioner, Joint Secretary, Tribal Development, Director, Anthropological Survey of India, a representative of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and a well-known Anthropologist to advise the Chief Commissioner on the approach to the development of these groups and review the programmes. This Committee has visited these groups in the month of February, 1976 and have reviewed their programmes. Their detailed recommendations are awaited. In the meantime, the Administration is continuing its normal developmental activity in the Straight Islands and Little Nicobar Islands.

In the approach now adopted, the health problem of these groups has been given the highest priority. The representative of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences has given a preliminary report. It will be followed up by further detailed investigations and remedial measures.

With a view to ensure adequate flexibility in programme formulation and for expediting the implementation, the Union Territory Administration has registered a Society, viz., Andaman Adim Jitjati Vikas Samiti, in March, 1976.

Construction of Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam

1655. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of expenditure envisaged and the time schedule for the construction of the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) the outlines of work carried out so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The sanctioned cost estimate for the two units (of 235 MWe each) of Madras Atomic Power Project is Rs. 147.72 crores and according to the present time schedule Unit I of the Project is likely to attain criticality in early 1978 and the second Unit in 1979.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto end of February 1976 for both the Units of Project is Rs. 90.51 crores.

(c) The outlines of work carried out so far in respect of both the Units are as follows —

Unit-I

All civil works have been completed. Installation of major nuclear equipment has commenced. Erection of turbo-generator is in progress. All off-shore civil works for condenser cooling water system have been completed.

Unit-II

Civil works on the turbine building have been completed and those on reactor building are nearing completion. Manufacture of major nuclear and conventional equipment is in progress.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के लिये कृषि विद्यालय की योजना

1656. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीराजपुर, जिला झुबुआ मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व महाराजा ने आदिवासियों को कृषि कार्य का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये अपनी निजी भूमि कृषि विद्यालय के लिये कई वर्ष पूर्व दान कर दी थी तथा इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक योजना भी बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना की क्रियान्विति में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग को कुछ धनराशि दी है ; और

(घ) क्या इस विद्यालय का नाम नेहरू स्मारक कृषि शिक्षण विद्यालय रखने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहितन) : (क) जो हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दानपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं और कलक्टर से कब्जा लेने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(ग) सन् 1974-75 में इस संस्था की स्थापना हेतु इस्तेमाल के लिये 10 लाख रुपये की धनराशि इस वर्ष के लिये राज्य के जनजाति विकास अनुदान में से स्वीकार्य की गई थी ।

(घ) स्कूल के नामकरण के संबंध में निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया गया है ।

Production of Consumer Goods

1657. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total production and per capita consumption of consumer goods like textile, soap, tea, sugar, footwear, match-sticks etc. during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the expected production and per capita consumption during the year 1975-76 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement showing total production and per capita availability of certain consumer items for 1973-74 and 1974-75 is enclosed. Estimates for 1975-76 are not yet available.

Statement

Production and per capita availability of selected consumer goods during 1973-74 and 1974-75

Sl. No.	Commodities	Production			Per capita availability		
		Unit	1973-74	1974-75	Unit	1973-74	1974-75
1	Edible Oils	Mill. Tonnes	8.85	8.36	Kgs.	3.4	3.2
2	Vanaspati	Th. Tonnes	449.3	351.7	Kgs.	0.8	0.6

b. Production in terms of major oilseeds.

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Production			Per capita availability	
			1973-74	1974-75		Unit	1973-74 1974-75
3	Sugar	Tn. Tonnes	3 744.0	4650	Kg.	6 0	5.8
4	Cotton Cloth	Mill. Metres	7946.6	8267.6	Metres	12 0	12.9
(a)	Mill Sector	"	4083.6	4450.4	"		
(b)	Decentralised Sector	"	3863.0	3817.2	"		
5	Manmade fibres	"	845.9	862.9	"	1 5	1.4
6	Tea	Mill. Kgs.	468.0	493.6	Grams	421	435
7	Coffee	Mill. Kgs.	87.0	86.1	Grams	64	63
8	Soap* (Organised sector only)	Mill. Kgs.	240.0	228.6	}	Not available	
9	Matches* (Organised sector only)	Mill. boxes of 50 each	4470.0	4246.0			
10	Footwear* (Organised sector only)	Mill. Pairs	56.9	56.7			

*Per capita availability figures for soap, matches and footwear could not be estimated as there is sizeable production of these items in the small-scale sector for which data are not available in physical terms.

@Includes leather (Western and Indian), rubber and plastic footwear.

नमक का उत्पादन और खपत

1658. डा० लक्ष्मीबारायण शर्मा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घटिया किस्म होने तथा पत्तनों पर लदान-सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण नमक का निर्यात कम हो गया है,

(ख) भारत में नमक का कुल वितना उत्पादन होता है और इसकी खपत (उद्योगों में होने वाली खपत सहित) कितनी है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इसके निर्यात में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने, उद्योगों द्वारा

इसकी खपत बढ़ाने तथा इसके विभिन्न उप-उत्पादन तैयार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। पिछले प्रत्येक चार वर्षों में किए गए निर्यात की अपेक्षा 1975 में नमक का निर्यात उन्नेत्रनीय रूप से अधिक रहा है। हमारे नमक को किस्म निर्यात को दृष्टि से काफी अच्छी है यदि लदान की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए बंदरगाहों पर यांत्रिकी सुविधाएं उद्घाटन कराई जाएं तो नमक के निर्यात में अपेक्षित वृद्धि की जा सकती है।]

(ख) वर्ष 1975 में भारत में कुल 59 लाख मी० टन नमक का उत्पादन हुआ। देश में खाने के और औद्योगिक उपयोग के नमक की खपत क्रमशः 32 लाख और 20 लाख मी० टन हुई।

(ग) लदान की दर 1500 मी० टन प्रतिदिन में बढ़ाकर 10,000 मी० टन करने के विचार में काण्डला बंदरगाह में यंत्रिकी सुविधाएं प्रदान कराने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा ऐश उद्योगों का विस्तार होने के कारण जिनमें (कैप्टिव उपयोग के लिए नमक की आवश्यकता पड़ती है) नमक की औद्योगिक खपत में वृद्धि होने की आशा है। सोडियम सल्फेट, सोडियम सल्फाइड, बरबाइट, जिप्सम आदि जैसे अनेक उपोत्पाद नमक के उत्पादन क्रम में प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। नमक उत्पादन के लाइसेंस की शर्तों में एक शर्त यह भी होती है कि बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने वाले, उपोत्पादों को भी निकालें।

Educational Financial Aid to Dependents of ex-Servicemen of Bihar

1659. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA, Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether educational financial aid to the dependants of ex-servicemen of Bihar has not been given since 1972; and

(b) if so, reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Newspaper reading among Villagers

1660. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villagers in our country, who can read and understand the daily or weekly newspapers; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to increase the newspaper reading among villagers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The percentage of rural literacy according to 1971 Census is 23.7 per cent, but a larger percentage can understand a newspaper if read out. The percentage of such villagers is not available.

(b) With various measures taken to increase the percentage of literacy in the country and the policy of the Government to support small/medium newspapers, the newspaper reading among villagers should steadily increase.

Violation of Indian Waters

1661 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign fishing vessels that transgressed the Indian waters during the years 1975 and 1976 so far;

(b) the names of countries to which they belonged;

(c) how many of these vessels were seized and the number of persons arrested, and

(d) the particular measures taken to protect the Indian waters from being violated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) During the period in question 46 foreign fishing vessels were found transgressing in Indian Territorial waters.

(b) The identified vessels belonged to Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Dubai, Singapore and Pakistan.

(c) Twenty vessels were seized and 334 foreign nationals were arrested from these ships.

(d) Intensive patrolling of the territorial waters is being carried out by the Naval and Police craft.

Directives to States for setting up Review Committees to review Appeals of Government Officials removed from Service

1662. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directives to the State Governments to set up review committees to consider the appeals of the Government officials removed from service in the wake of emergency;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines for setting up and working of these committees have been given to the State Governments and if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) how many State Governments have actually set up such committees and the reaction of other State Governments who have not set up such committees?

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) A suggestion has been made to the State Governments to consider the setting up of a suitable machinery in the States for considering representations from the State Government servants who were retired prematurely.

(b) No guidelines have been given to the State Governments in this regard. However, a copy of the instructions issued for dealing with similar

representations in the Central Government offices has been sent to the State Governments for information.

(c) Four State Governments have set up the Review Committees so far. The matter is still under consideration in the remaining States.

Annual Plan Outlay for M.P. for 1976-77

1663. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) what will be the total plan outlay for 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The sizes of the Annual Plans of Madhya Pradesh for 1973-74—1976-77 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Total approved outlay
1973-74	144.96
1974-75	152.25
1975-76	213.38
1976-77	272.00

Safety of Jharia Township

1664. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the facts concerning a Samachar report recently that the entire Jharia township is standing on galleries underneath made in coal mining operations;

(b) whether a technical survey has been undertaken to ascertain the safety of the township and what are the findings; and

(c) what advance safety precautions are being taken to avoid any mishap in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Only a part of Jharia Township is standing on area developed by underground mining operations.

(b) and (c). A technical survey was undertaken some years ago by Government agencies, on the basis of which, special restrictions were imposed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety for making development of coal seams underneath the Jharia township. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited is working the underground mines, taking into account these restrictions.

Setting up Industry for Welfare of Tharus in Bahraich

1665. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry in any sector has been set up in the areas inhabited by Tharus, a Scheduled Tribe in the district of Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) whether any survey had been made to assess the feasibility of setting up any industry to ameliorate the condition of the said Tribe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Statistics regarding industrial licences etc. are maintained, districtwise and Statewise and not area-wise. Two industrial licences have been issued during 1974 and 1975 for location of industries in Bahraich Dist.

of U.P. which are under implementation. Besides, 187 units were registered by the end of 1973 in the district of Bahraich in the small scale sector.

(b). An industrial potentiality survey of District Bahraich was conducted by Small Industries Service Institute, Kanpur which suggested certain industries for development in this district.

Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

1666. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of rural electrification programme in Madhya Pradesh specially in the Rewa region of the State; and

(b) the steps Government propose to accelerate the pace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). There are 70,883 villages in Madhya Pradesh. 11,872 villages (16.5 per cent) have been electrified upto 15th March, 1976. Rewa region of the State comprising Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol and Satna districts has a total of 7,826 villages. Out of these, 809 villages (10.3 per cent) stand electrified upto 15th March, 1976.

(b) With a view to accelerate the pace of rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh, substantial funds have been provided for the purpose in the draft Fifth Plan as under:—

Rs. in crores

1. Normal Development Programme of the State . . .	20
2. Minimum Needs Programme . . .	55
3. Normal Programme of the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. . . .	26

With this outlay, the position in the State is expected to improve substantially.

Sub-plan for Tribal Development in Maharashtra

1667. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) the Districts of Maharashtra included in the Sub-Plan for Tribal Development and what are the schemes included in the Sub-Plan;

(b) the Centre's share out of the total out-lay; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent in Nashik District out of this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) the areas of tribal concentration falling in the districts of Thana, Nashik, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yeotmal and Chandrapur are proposed for inclusion in the Sub-Plan for tribal development in Maharashtra

The Sub-Plan covers all aspects of development and includes programmes for agriculture, cooperation and community development, irrigation and power, industry and mining, transport and communication and social services.

(b) and (c). the size of the Sub-Plan of Maharashtra including special Central assistance and the district-wise allocations has not been finalised.

Monthly Production from the Coal Mines which were closed down by Private Employers and since reopened

1668 SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines, coking and non-coking which were closed down by the private employers and which have since been reopened; and

(b) the particulars of their names and monthly production from the day of reopening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working of M/s Arthur Butler, Muzaffarpur

1669. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Arthur Butler, Muzaffarpur, has made satisfactory progress after its take-over by Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for improving the condition of the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). After take-over of the management of M/s. Arthur Butler and Company, Muzaffarpur, by the Government of India, the factory started functioning with effect from 10-8-1974, after it had remained closed for nearly 2½ years. In spite of financial difficulties at times, the company has made satisfactory progress and has been able to achieve 60 to 70 per cent of the targetted production.

(c) Well planned efforts are being made to diversify the product-mix for manufacture of Coal Tubes and Mine Cars for Bharat Coking Coal Limited, fabrication of Steel Structural for Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited and production of Hydraulic Gates and Transmission Towers for the Bihar State Government as also manufacture of Sugar Mill Machinery. The Railway Board have also placed a fresh order on the company at economic rates for the manufacture of 360 MBOC type wagons. The company is expected to achieve viability in the not too distant future.

Activities of Multinational Corporations

1670. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have told the Multinational Corporations to open industries and diversify their trade in India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The existing Industrial Policy of the Government as notified in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973 specifies the areas in which and the conditions under which the multinational corporations will be eligible to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in the country.

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 House on 20-12-1973.

Scheme for Welfare of Backward Classes

1671. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared and machinery set up to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and nomadic tribes;

(b) if so, what are those schemes and the machinery set up to implement the schemes; and

(c) the efforts made during the last three years to look after the welfare of these three classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Various schemes under Central/Centrally Sponsored Programmes and State Sector are being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The schemes taken up during the last three years (1973-74 to 1975-76) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10536/76]. These schemes are being executed by the States/U.Ts.

However, under the scheme of post-matric scholarship, the Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a pilot project at Gauhati in Assam which is looking after direct disbursement to post-matric scholarships to inter-State students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, coming from the adjoining States like Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram etc. Under the scheme Coaching and allied Schemes, the coaching-cum-guidance centres are being run through the D.G.E.&T. and necessary funds are provided by this Ministry. The scheme of aid to voluntary organisations of all India character is also operated by this Ministry.

During these three years, the amount of Rs. 170.48 crores would have been spent on these schemes

Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives

1672. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has for

mulated certain schemes to give financial assistance to fisheries cooperatives in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation has formulated a general scheme of assistance to fisheries cooperatives for expanding their production and marketing activities, establishment of processing units as well as service/repair centres for mechanised boats and other equipment, construction of godowns/sheds, setting up of technical and promotional cells in the National/State/Regional cooperative fisheries federations, preparation of project reports, for establishing processing units and also for training of technical managerial personnel of fisheries cooperatives. The Corporation's assistance will be given to cooperatives through respective state governments. The Corporation has not so far received any proposal from the Kerala Government for assisting fishery cooperatives in that state. On receipt of proposals from the State Government the Corporation will consider giving assistance.

UN Report on Multinational Corporations in India

1673 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the UN reports on Multinational Corporations;

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

(c) steps being taken to restrict the spheres of operation of these corporations in India?

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

(b) and (c). Government's policy towards foreign investment and colla-

boration including collaborations with multi-national corporations is highly selective. Import of foreign capital and technology is permitted in sophisticated fields of industry in which technological or critical production gaps exist. Foreign investment, where considered necessary, is normally restricted to 40 per cent.

Through a proper screening of existing as well as future foreign investment and collaboration, the operation of multi-national corporations are made to conform to national priorities.

Various existing Acts and Regulations of the Government provide for adequate controls over the operations of the multi-national corporations in India. These include Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1949, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and Companies Act, 1956. According to the Industrial Licensing Policy Statement of February, 1973, foreign majority companies are eligible to participate in the areas specified in Appendix I and export-oriented industries. Foreign companies coming up for expansion or diversification are required to associate Indian capital in accordance with the dilution formula announced by the Government.

Setting up of a Television Centre at Bangalore

1674 SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the people and Government of Karnataka for the establishment of a television centre at Bangalore, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain communications on this subject were received.

(b) Due to constraints of resources, currently there is no plan of setting up a T.V. Centre at Bangalore.

Production Processes developed by BARC, Bombay

1675. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay has developed production processes;

(b) if so, the names of the production items; and

(c) whether it is available to industries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed a number of production processes. Details of the production items are contained in a published catalogue, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) They are available to industries through the National Research Development Corporation of India.

Meeting of Southern Regional Electricity Board

1676 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the 43rd meeting of the Southern Regional Electricity Board was held at Hyderabad on 25th February, 1976; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein and results thereof?

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

(b) The meeting reviewed the power supply position, discussed the question of States with surplus power assisting

the deficit States and also considered aspects of operational discipline including provisioning of under frequency relays. The meeting reviewed the construction of 'Inter-State links as also the question of improvement in tele-communication and load despatch facilities in the Region?

Production of T.V. Sets

1677. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed and installed capacities of television sets production in the country and the actual number of annual production of such sets; and

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that notwithstanding the indigenous production of picture tubes in the country for the manufacture being self-sufficient, these are still being allowed to be imported in good numbers thus increasing the glut of T.V. sets in the market?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The licensed/approved and installed capacity and the actual production of T. V. sets during 1975 was 3,09,300; 2,20,000; and 97,000 numbers respectively.

(b) (i) The need to give protection for indigenous production of T.V. picture tubes has been given full consideration while formulating the import policy for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Government are aware that as a result of several factors including high cost of T.V. sets and reduced purchasing power, the off-take of T.V. sets in the market has been on a reduced scale during the last year. However, it is expected that the package of measures contained in the Union Budget for 1976-77 will result in increased sale of T.V. sets in the course of 1976.

Recruitment in Indian Forest Service

1678. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intake by direct recruitment in the Indian Forest Service has been much smaller than the requirements during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

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) and (b). The Indian Forest Service was constituted from 1st July, 1966. In order to constitute viable cadres, it was necessary to appoint as many as possible of the State Forest Service Officers, as were found suitable, to the Service at its initial constitution. After the completion of the initial recruitment to the various State cadres, generally relatively small gaps were left for subsequent recruitment. These gaps were to be distributed for direct recruitment and for promotion from the State Forest Service. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that direct recruitment during the last five years has been much smaller than the requirements.

Loss of Energy due to Pilferage

1679. **SHRI HARI SINGH:**

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one fifth of the total power generated in India goes waste through pilferage during transmission and distribution every year;

(b) the estimated yearly loss of energy from 1973 onwards in transmission lines and due to pilferages separately; and

(c) steps Government propose to minimize such loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Transmission, transformation, distribution and other losses of energy in the country are estimated at 20.46 per cent and 20 per cent respectively for the period 1973-74 and 1974-75. This includes all losses including pilferage.

(c) The following steps are being adopted or proposed by various Boards to reduce losses.

(i) Erection of new transmission lines and sub-stations to relieve over-loaded lines, changing of conductors of the existing lines, relocation of sub-stations and re-arrangement of existing L.T. system.

(ii) Installation of H.T. capacitors at various grid sub-stations to improve voltage conditions, reduce loading of the transmission lines and reducing losses.

(iii) Setting up of special units in the State Electricity Boards to prepare schemes for reduction of losses and to ensure timely implementation of various items of works to minimize losses and make optimum use of available capacity of power.

(iv) Amendment of Board's conditions of supply to make it obligatory on the part of inductive motive power consumers to install shunt capacitors at their terminals before new power connections are given.

(v) Setting up of Vigilance Squads to conduct surprise inspections to check pilferage of energy.

(vi) Provision of double compartment meter boxes on the consumers' premises to prevent tampering with the meters.

(vii) Provision of out-cuts after the meters to avoid direct tapping of power.

(viii) Use of PVC multi-core cables as service mains instead of single core VIR wires to make direct tapping very obvious.

(ix) Provision of potential links inside the body of the meter instead of under terminal cover to prevent tampering with the meter.

(x) Regular check readings by the engineers of Boards at different levels and report of checks sent to the Billing Units for verification with the readings furnished by the field staff.

Performance of Delhi T.V.

1680. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Television viewers in Delhi have lost interest in viewing the Delhi Television, for its low standard of performance; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The findings of the Audience Research surveys and letters from viewers indicate that a majority of the programmes are quite popular with the audience.

(b) The programmes are constantly reviewed by Doordarshan to effect improvements in the light of suggestions received from various sources.

Loss incurred by H.E.C.

1681. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation is incurring loss for want of orders; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The H.E.C. had been incurring losses up to the year 1974-75. It is expected to break-even in 1975-76.

2. The losses incurred have not been due to paucity of orders, but primarily due to a slow build-up of production. To accelerate the tempo of production, various measures have been taken which include the following:

- (i) effective production planning and control
- (ii) effective maintenance/preventive maintenance of equipment; and
- (iii) re-organisation and streamlining of the top managerial structure.

Thein Dam Project

1682. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final agreement has been reached between Punjab and Kashmir with regard to proposed Thein Dam recently, and

(b) whether the project has been cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Government of Punjab have reported that

no formal agreement regarding the Thein Dam Project has been signed with Jammu and Kashmir Government and the matter is still under negotiation.

(b) No, Sir.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच औद्योगिक विवाद

1683. श्री पद्मलाल बादपाल : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, कर्मचारी संघ तथा प्रबंधकों के बीच 10 वर्ष पुराना औद्योगिक विवाद दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्रम विभाग के विचाराधीन पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) :
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्रम विभाग के पास खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के किसी कर्मचारी और प्रबंधकों के बीच का 10 वर्ष पुराना औद्योगिक विवाद का कोई भी मामला अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है । किन्तु माननीय सदस्य का आशय संभवतः खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के उस कर्मचारी के मामले से है जिसकी सेवाएँ विभागीय जांच फलस्वरूप 4 अप्रैल, 1966 को समाप्त कर दी गई थी । बाद में उक्त भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी ने सेवाएँ समाप्त किए जाने की वैधता को लेकर दिल्ली की श्रमिक अदालत में अपील की थी श्रमिक अदालत, दिल्ली ने दिल्ली प्रशासन की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 26(182) / 66-श्रम दिनांक 29-4-1975 में प्रकाशित अपने 5-4-1975 के फैसले में यह मत व्यक्त किया 151 L.S.—3.

है कि वह विद्यमान सदर्थ के आधार पर मामले की सुनवाई करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है ।

(ग) इन प्रकार के मामले खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कानूनी विभाग द्वारा देख जाते हैं, अतः इन व्यक्तिगत मामले पर कितनी रकम खर्च हुई यह बता सकना मुश्किल है ।

Grant to K. V. I. C.

1684 SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the grant sanctioned to Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) percentage of the grant received by the Commission spent on the establishment; and

(c) how far the Commission has implemented the 20-point economic programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The following amounts have been sanctioned to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as Grants during the last three years:—

	(Rs. Lakhs)
1972-73	1531.62
1973-74	1353.89
1974-75	1497.82

(b) Percentage of the grant received by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission spent on establishment was as follows:—

1972-73	17%
1973-74	21%
1974-75	29%

(c) The programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are in conformity with the basic thrust of 20-point economic programme. Khadi and Village Industries are providing employment opportunities in rural areas, generally to weaker sections of the community who have no other source of employment.

Closure of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project at Kota

1686. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Atomic Power Project at Kota has been closed down for quite sometime causing immense loss to agriculture and industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made with the National Grid to divert supply of power to balance the loss that is being experienced by these two sectors; and

(d) whether any accord has been reached for Canadian assistance to restart the project and 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). Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Kota, was manually shut-down on February 20, 1976 owing to excessive vibration noticed in the turbine bearings on account of some blade failures. The matter is being investigated further.

(c) The Rajasthan State Electricity Board, which is responsible for the

operation of the grid, has made alternative arrangements to make good the loss of power. Additional assistance is being provided to Rajasthan from the Bhakra system and the Badarpur Thermal Station.

(d) The re-starting of the Station does not depend upon any Canadian assistance. The issues involved in the negotiations with Canada are still under the consideration of the two Governments.

Award on Chandigarh

1687. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for implementation of the Prime Minister's award on Chandigarh and Fazilka areas;

(b) the assistance provided to Haryana State for the construction of its new Capital; and

(c) the time by which the award is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter is being pursued with the concerned State Governments. In the statement issued, on the subject on the 29th January, 1970, it was indicated *inter alia* that financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20 crores in the shape of loans and grants would be provided to the Government of Haryana for construction of its new capital.

(c) It is not possible to lay down a time limit.

Commissioning of Variable Energy Cyclotron, Calcutta

1688. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the time by which the Variable Energy Cyclotron near Calcutta is proposed to be commissioned?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Variable Energy Cyclotron near Calcutta is expected to be commissioned during October 1976.

स्कूटर कारखाना फतुहा, पटना की इमारत

1689. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना जिले के फतुहा में स्कूटर कारखाने की इमारत बन गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या धन की कमी के कारण मशीनरी आदि का आयात करने में कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड पटना को प्रति वर्ष 30,000 स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिये बिहार राज्य के फतुहा जिला पटना में एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिये 16-2-76 को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है । निगम ने बताया है कि परियोजना का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ख) परियोजना के लिये कोई मशीन आयात करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Beating of Scheduled Caste Families by Police in Mansada Village, Cuttack

1690 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether police had beaten mercilessly the men and women of Scheduled Caste families in Mansada village in Binjharpur Police Station of Cuttack District in February 1976; and

(b) the action taken against the police in the matter?

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) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Export of know-how by BHEL.

1691 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether BHEL is ready to export know-how; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is in a position to export know-how in the following fields —

- (i) Power generating equipment, both hydro and thermal,
- (ii) Transmission equipment, and
- (iii) Traction equipment.

Raising of Resources by Orissa for Plan Outlay for 1975-76

1692. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had agreed to raise 40.55 crores of rupees from State Government budgetary resources, Electricity Board, resources of Orissa Mining Corporation, from Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, from Orissa Construction Corporation and from Orissa Small Industries Corporation to finance its 1975-76 plan outlay;

(b) if so, whether this proposed amount was raised; and

(c) if not, what was the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Orissa Government had originally agreed to raise Rs. 40.59 crores from these sources, without taking into account the State's share in fresh taxation by the Centre, including the revision of Inter-State sales tax.

(b) and (c). The precise position would be known only after the actuals for 1975-76 become available.

बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1693. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये 1974-75 और 1975-76 में कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई; और

(ख) मंजूर की गई धनराशि में से विद्युतीकरण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा कितने ग्रामों में विद्युतीकरण किया गया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड ने बिहार राज्य में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान नीचे बताए अनुसार ऋण स्वीकृत किए हैं :—

वर्ष	ऋण की राशि
1974-75	28.05 करोड़ रुपये
1975-76	7.97 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाएं चरणबद्ध रूप में, पांच वर्षों तक की अवधि में पूरी की जानी हैं। निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋण की राशि भी किस्तों में वितरित की जाती है। अब तक, 1974-75 के दौरान स्वीकृत ऋण में से 10.53 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1975-76 के दौरान स्वीकृत ऋण में से 2.31 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए जा चुके हैं।

इन योजनाओं के निर्माण में हुई प्रगति बताना अभी बहुत जलबाजी होगी।

Central Agency to regulate Price Fluctuations of Essential Commodities

1694. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Central agency to regulate the price fluctuations of essential commodities to achieve the objective of long-term stability of prices;

(b) if so, how the institutional check would be exercised in favour of consumers at times of shortages and irregular high prices; and

(c) whether similar check would also be exercised in favour of the

producers, when the market is glutted with supplies and the prices crash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up a Central Agency to regulate the price fluctuations of the essential commodities. There are already existing agencies such as the Agricultural Price Commission, the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices which are concerned with making recommendations about the prices of essential commodities. The responsibility for price policy is with the various Ministries of the Government. The general institutional framework which Government is trying to promote for price stability comprises consumer co-operatives and marketing co-operatives alongside public sector corporations for specific commodities. The general approach is to aim at providing a fair price to the producer while at the same time the price to the consumer is sought to be kept at a reasonable level.

बिहार के औरंगाबाद जिले में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1695. श्री मुखर्जी प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कग करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के औरंगाबाद जिले में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये अब तक कोई भी ब्लाक (खण्ड) सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उषाश्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिहार के औरंगाबाद जिले में 2397 गाँव हैं। 31 मार्च, 1975 तक 710 गाँव (29.6 प्रतिशत) विद्युतीकृत हो चुके हैं।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाया जाता है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बोर्डों से रासायनिक ऋण सहायता देता है। निगम को बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से और बाद जिले के नवीनगर, अम्बगाँव और मदनपुर ब्लाकों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए स्कीम प्राप्त हुई थी। किन्तु इन स्कीम को मंजूरित करने की आवश्यकता थी और इसलिए वे बन्द हो गई हैं। वापस प्राप्त होने पर निगम द्वारा उचित विचार किया जाएगा।

Rural Electrification in Orissa

1696 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) what are the five schemes of Rural Electrification which have been sanctioned for Orissa recently,

(b) the total REC loan available for these schemes,

(c) the villages (District-wise) to be electrified in Orissa, and

(d) the number of pumpsets to be energised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., in its meeting held on 8th March, 1976 sanctioned 5 rural electrification schemes of the Orissa State Electricity Board. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Statements showing the details of schemes approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 8-3-1976 in respect of Orissa

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of villages	No. of pumpsets	Amount of Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Attabira & Baragarh and Barpali blocks in Sambalpur District	196	365	73.117
2	Pallahara block in Dhankanal district	51	211	24.267
3	Boudh & Kutamul blocks in Phulbani district	187	368	72.977
4	Hemgir block in Sundergarh district	126	600	46.671
5	Naugam, Biliguda, Tumudibandha and Kotagarh blocks in Phulbani district	97	274	47.326

Difficulties faced by Ex-servicemen in Bihar

1697. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar State Ex-services League has been representing to the Defence Minister with regard to difficulties faced by the ex-servicemen at Bettiah, Darbhanga, Madhubani and other places; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Bihar State Ex Services League has recently represented to the Raksha Mantri on 31st January 1976 and 5th March 1976 regarding reservations of posts for ex-servicemen and grant of financial assistance to a Transport Co-operative Society of Ex-Servicemen at Bettiah.

In the first representation the League has stated that orders for reservation upto 10 per cent in Class III and 20 per cent in Class IV posts in the State Government offices are not being fully implemented, as no special Cell for ex-servicemen exists in the

Bihar Government Secretariat. The question of creation of a Special Cell has been taken up with Bihar State Government.

In the second representation the League has stated that a cooperative society of ex-servicemen in the name of Bhutpurwa Motor Paribahan Sahkari Samiti Ltd, Bettiah has been set up and has sought financial aid or credit facilities for this transport Cooperative of ex-servicemen. Such credit facilities are provided by the State Cooperative Banks and the League has been advised to approach the concerned State Government authorities in this connection. This case has also been forwarded to Rajya Sainik Board, Patna, for examining the Society's request for a grant/loan out of the State Special Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

Quantum of Electricity received by Tamil Nadu from Kerala

1698. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electricity received by Tamil Nadu from Kerala annually since 1973; and

(b) the conditions of agreement between the two States entered by the DMK Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and

(b) The required information regarding the quantum of electricity supplied by Kerala to Tamil Nadu and the conditions of supply obtaining between the two States is given in the enclosed statement

Statement

Statement showing the quantum of electricity supplied by Kerala to Tamil Nadu and the conditions of agreement entered between the two states

Sl. No.	Period	Approximate energy (MU) supplied by Kerala to Tamil Nadu	Conditions of supply
1	23-5-72 to 22-5-73	170	6.25 paise/unit for first 150 MU. 6 paise/unit for excess over 150 MU. The off-take should not exceed 70 MU/month. If excess drawn, 4 paise/unit extra for the additional units drawn over and above 70 MU/month. Minimum energy to be availed 150 MU. M. D. Charges : Maximum Demand should not exceed 110 MVA. If it exceeds, MD charges will be Rs. 7000/MVA/month for the excess MVA drawn over and above 110 MVA.
2	23-5-73 to 22-5-74	320	7 8 paise/unit for the first 100 MU. 8.00 paise/unit for the additional units drawn. The off-take should not exceed 90 MU/month. If excess drawn, additional 4 paise/unit should be paid for every additional unit drawn over and above 90 MU/month. M. D. Charges : Maximum demand should not exceed 125 MVA. If it exceeds, MD charges will be Rs. 7000/MVA/month for the excess MVA drawn over and above 125 MVA.
3	23-5-74 to 22-5-75	314	9 5 paise/unit.
	23-5-75 to 11-2-76	250	MD Charges : Maximum demand should not exceed 125 MVA. If it exceeds, MD charges will be levied at the rate of Rs. 50/MVA/day for the excess MVA drawn over & above 125 MVA.
4	After Commissioning of Idikkon 12-2-76	12	5 paise/unit for the actual quantum supplied.
	12-2-76 to 22-3-76	17	The details of the agreement are being worked out and a formal agreement has yet to be signed.

Development of Leather Industry

1699. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan for the development of Leather Industry has been worked out; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a public sector Corporation by the Central Government with Headquarters at Agra, for overall development of the leather industry. The State Trading Corporation in consultation with the State Governments and the Department of Industrial Development, propose to set up five Common Facility Centres, one each in States of Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, W. Bengal and Tamil Nadu, for leather finishing to help small tanners who are not in a position to set up their own finishing units.

The Government of Bihar has set up a Leather Industries Development Corporation for looking after three production units and seven small scale footwear units in various parts of Bihar. Letters of intent have been issued to the Corporation for setting up three leather finishing units in the State. The Government of U.P., has set up a Leather Development and Marketing Corporation for assisting small scale and cottage footwear units by supply of essential raw materials and for marketing their products. The Corporation has also drawn up plans for development of leather industry in the State in a phased manner.

Purchase of Potato

1700. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH;

SHRI ILARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Agricultural Marketing Federation hopes and intends to purchase potatoes worth Rs. 1 crore from Punjab growers by 1st March, 1976;

(b) if so, the purchase position of the N.A.M.F. as regards other potato growing States;

(c) whether there is any particular variety of potatoes earmarked for purchase; and

(d) specialities of that variety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. had fixed a target of purchasing 10,000 M. Tonnes of Potatoes from Punjab. This target has already been exceeded. The Federation has, upto 10th March, 1976, purchased about 14,500 tonnes of potatoes valued at about Rs. 80 lakhs.

(b) The Federation has so far purchased 4500 tonnes of potatoes from Haryana and 4000 tonnes from Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Federation is presently purchasing Chandramukhi and its allied varieties, which have longer shelf-life and better consumer acceptance in the European market.

Violation of Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act by I.B.M.

1701. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Business Machine, a U.S.A. multinational

Corporation which operates in India on hundred per cent equity basis, is caring little for the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act of 1973;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation against I.B.M. in this regard;

(c) what action Government have taken against the defaulting concern; and

(d) whether IBM is undervaluing its export products and if so; the facts therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c). In accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, IBM had submitted an application under section 29 of that Act, seeking the permission of Government to their carrying on business in India. Government's decision on that application has been communicated to the company on November, 1975. That decision calls for IBM reducing their foreign equity to 40 per cent or below in a period of two years and restructuring their activities in India along specified lines. IBM have indicated that outside the USA, they conduct their business only through branches or wholly (100 per cent) owned subsidiaries; they would therefore be unable to dilute the foreign equity in their Indian company to 40 per cent. The company have, however, offered to submit a revised programme of work in accordance with the Government decision on the restructuring of their activities here.

(d) Detailed investigations, to ascertain whether there has been any

under-valuation of exports by M/s. I.B.M., are already in progress. Pending investigation, however, exports are being allowed on an undertaking by the General Manager of I.B.M. to have remittances effected for any difference in foreign exchange adjudged to be due to India within 90 days of the receipt of demand. Also, monies sanctioned to the Company as draw-back of duty on exports have been withheld pending completion of investigations.

Public Sector Projects in Maharashtra

1702 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has asked for more public sector projects in that State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Requests are made from time to time by the State Governments to the Planning Commission and to the Central Ministries for locating Central projects in the respective States. Proposals have been received from the Maharashtra Government also for the location of a number of Central projects in the State: automobile tyre manufacturing unit, machine tool factory, commercial explosives plant, heavy commercial vehicles project, tele-communication equipment factory etc. A decision has been taken to set up a commercial explosives plant in Maharashtra. In some cases, there are at present no proposals for establishment of Central projects. In other cases, the suggestions of the State Government would be considered at the appropriate stage in taking locational decisions.

मलयेसिया तथा पूर्व अफ्रीका को भारी विद्युत् संयंत्रों तथा उपकरणों की सप्लाई

1703. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० को मलयेसिया तथा पूर्व अफ्रीका में भारी विद्युत् संयंत्रों तथा अन्य उपकरणों के लिए सप्लाई ऑर्डर प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : जी, हाँ। प्राप्त क्रयादेशों का ज्वोरा इस प्रकार है :—

मलयेसिया

(करोड़ रुपये)

(1) विभिन्न श्रेणी के बाय-लरों	29 56
(2) विद्युत ट्रांसफार्मरों	1 54
(3) विभिन्न वस्तुएँ जैसे स्विच-याइंड स्टेशन, मोटरों, कंट्रोल तथा रिसे पैनल सकिट ब्रेकरों	0 25
	31 35

पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देश

(लाख रुपये)

(1) ट्रांसफार्मरों	18 27
(2) मोटरों	12.99
(3) स्विचगियर	4.97
(4) कंट्रोल पैनल	0.20
	36.43

अविवासियों द्वारा की गई प्रगति

1704. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कुल जनसंख्या में अविवासियों की जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता क्या है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में अविवासियों ने कितनी सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति की है तथा उनमें साक्षरता के मामले में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1971 की जन गणना के अनुसार देश की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की प्रतिशतता लगभग 7 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकास एक दीर्घकालिक प्रक्रिया है तथा वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर किसी समुदाय के लिये इसका सही मूल्यांकन कठिन है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के बीच साक्षरता का स्तर 1961 में 8.54 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1971 में 11.29 प्रतिशत हो गया है। 1970-71 से 1973-74 तक विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में नामांकन के स्तर में प्रगति इस प्रकार है —

(लाखों में)

कक्षाएँ

I-V VI-VIII IX-XI

1970-71	24 63	3.79	1 71
1973-74	28.45	4.09	1 80

नामांकन में यह वृद्धि निःशुल्क शिक्षा, छात्रवृत्तियों तथा बजीफी समेत प्रोत्साहन के व्यापक कार्यक्रम के कारणों से संभव हुई है। मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों की कुल संख्या 1971-72 में 32,000 से बढ़कर 1974-75 में 59,000 (लगभग) हो गई है।

**Development of Cultural Activities
among Adivasis**

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

1705. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for development of cultural activities among the Adivasis during the years 1973-1975;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the outcome of such efforts?

(b) and (c). The amounts given to various organizations indicating the purpose of the grant are shown in the Annexure. Beside these specific grants, cultural activities are also eligible for being supported under the general central assistance for Tribal and Cultural Research Institutes. The total amount made available to the eleven Institutes in the country was Rs. 244 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 15.8 lakhs in 1974-75.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Purpose	Grant-in-aid given during	
			1973-74	1974-75
1	Ramakrishna Mission, Aleng	Cultural Expenses	1,500	..
2	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Seminar & Educational Tour, Cherrapunji		7,500	7,500
3	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady	Excursion	2,800	2,800
4	R. K. Mission, Silchar	Excursion	1,000	1,000
5	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.	Conference & Seminar	4,500	4,500
		Museum & Exhibits and Library and Reading Room	1,800	1,800
6	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi.	Library	14,544	14,544
7	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.	Excursion	2,000	2,000
8	Thakkar Bapa Ashrama, Nimakhandi.	Excursion	800	800
9	Lok Kala Sansthan, Mandla, M.P.	Training & Production of Folk Dances	..	[5,000
TOTAL			36,444.00	39,944.00

Production of Synthetic Petroleum from Coal

1706. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project has been set up for synthetic preparation of petroleum from coal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) Jealgora has installed vapour phase hydrogenation facility for producing synthetic diesel and kerosene from tar fractions. A slurry phase coal hydrogenation plant of 18 kg. per hr. is being set up at the Institute for obtaining synthetic crude for complete characterisation.

Construction of Roads between Silchar and Jirighat, Badarpur and Dharmanagar

1707. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in construction of roads between Silchar and Jirighat in the district of Cachar, connecting Assam with Manipur and between Badarpur and Dharmanagar connecting Assam with Tripura;

(b) total estimated expenditure on each section and scheduled completion date; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress in construction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (c). There are two roads mentioned in this Question i.e. Silchar-Jirighat and Badarpur-Dharmanagar.

Information is given below separately for each road:—

(i) Silchar-Jirighat Road (40 Kms.)

(a) No new road is to be constructed but the existing road is to be improved and brought to Class 9 standards. Improvement of 25 Kms., Soiling of 14 Kms. and Metalling and Black-topping of 11 Kms. have been completed till February 1976.

(b) The total amount sanctioned for the road is Rs. 116.87 lakhs and the scheduled date for completion is March, 1978.

(c) Works are progressing according to schedule and are likely to be completed by the target date.

(ii) Badarpur-Dharmanagar Road (104 Kms.)

(a) Badarpur-Bagbasa portion (97 Kms) of the road is a part of the National Highway 44 from Jowai to Agartala, a length of about 420 Kms. The Bagbasa-Dharmanagar portion (7 Kms.) is a feeder road which is being maintained by the State P.W.D. On the portion with Border Roads Organisation, 24 Kms. of resurfacing was completed during this year at a cost of approximately Rs. 10 lakhs.

It was decided only last year that this National Highway should be improved to single-lane National Highway standard.

(b) The total work of improvement on the entire National Highway, which will involve strengthening pavements, construction of permanent works, resurfacing etc. will

take 5 to 6 years at a cost of about Rs 13 crores. A rough cost of improvements on this portion of Badar pur Bagbasa is about Rs 230 lakhs.

- (c) Improvement works commenced only during 1977-78 and are progressing according to the schedule.

Effect of Seven Nation Accord on the Sale of Nuclear Technology

1708 SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) what effect the Seven Nation Accord to control sale of Nuclear Technology has on independent development of India's nuclear capacity for peaceful purposes,

(b) whether India has been consulted by the seven nations, and

(c) whether our country has any obligation to accept the above Seven Nation Accord?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF PLANNING MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c) According to recent newspaper reports a group of nuclear exporting countries have recently agreed on guidelines to be followed in the sale of nuclear plants. No official communication has been received on this subject from any of the countries mentioned in the newspaper reports. This development has been noted as a result of progressive indigenisation the imported components of our future nuclear projects are now confined to special raw materials and some valves and other components. Efforts will be made to ensure that the progress of our nuclear programme is not adversely affected by the developments as reported in the Press.

Fifth Plan allocation for Tribal Welfare in North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills Districts in Assam

1709 SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the Fifth Plan allocation for Tribal Welfare in North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills Districts in Assam,

(b) whether the above two districts are among the most backward in the country in respect of education, cultural growth transport, rural and industrial development and

(c) whether Government propose to take special care of such and other similar districts in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The Fifth Plan tentative allocation for North Cachar and Mikir Hills districts sub-plans is Rs 6.29 crores which will cover largely the programmes of development of tribals in these districts.

(b) The percentage of literacy according to 1971 census is 26.25 for North Cachar Hill and 19.12 for Mikir Hills. Compared to 28.81 for Assam and 29.3 for India as a whole. The comparative position of road length (1971) in the two districts is as follows —

	Road length (in Kms.)	
	Per 100 sq. km of area	Per lakh of population
Mikir Hills	4.8	132
North Cachar	9.2	593
Assam State	18.9	326
All India average	39.2	235

The two districts have been selected as industrially backward districts.

The level of development of the two districts in different sectors thus is uneven and they are amongst the backward districts in the country.

(c) Special programmes are being prepared under the Fifth Plan in respect of areas having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration. An integrated approach to planning is being adopted so as to ensure faster pace of economic growth in these areas.

Programmes in Manipuri from A.I.R., Silchar

1710. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes in Manipuri (Meithei) and Bishnupriya Manipuri languages have been introduced in A.I.R., Silchar, as scheduled in October, 1975;

(b) time allotted for each of the languages; and

(c) whether news (local) services have been introduced in Silchar A.I.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A daily 30 minute programme in Manipuri and a 15-minute programme in Bishnupriya is proposed to be introduced from A.I.R. Silchar shortly, after the new studios there are commissioned into service.

(c) At present, AIR Silchar broadcasts a 5-minute news bulletin in Dimas dialect at 5.55 P.M. daily.

Tractor Factory in Madhya Pradesh

1711. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for setting up a tractor factory in Madhya

Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा पूर्वी राज्यों में बिजली की कमी

1712. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा देश के पूर्वी राज्यों को ऊर्जा की बिकट कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):(क) और (ख). हरियाणा में और पूर्व क्षेत्र के बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों में बिजली की कमी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में अधिकतम मांग पर पाबन्दियां लागू हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में इस समय कई बिजली उत्पादन परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं। साथ ही समस्त देश में बिजली की उपलब्धता में और सुधार करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जैसे उपयुक्त किस्म के कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करके वर्तमान ताप-बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता से अधिकतम बिजली का उत्पादन, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों को समय पर

उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था, रख-रखाव प्रक्रिया का प्राथमिकीकरण, भारों को रोस्टर करना और भिन्न-भिन्न समय करना, प्रणालियों का एकीकृत प्रचालन, निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू करने का प्रयास, प्रचालन का निर्देशन और ताप-विद्युत केन्द्रों का रख-रखाव, कमी वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए पड़ोसी राज्यों/व्यवस्थाओं से सहायता का प्रवर्धन आदि ।

मध्य प्रदेश के गाँवों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1713. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युत करण निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी योजनाओं पर कार्य आरम्भ किया जाएगा, और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाया जाता है और वेही इसे कार्यान्वित करते हैं । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड इन योजनाओं

के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को योजनात्मक ऋण सहायता देता है । निगम स्वयं किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं करता ।

1975-76 के दौरान इस निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश की 39 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ (जिनमें एक ग्राम विद्युत सहकारी योजना भी सम्मिलित है) स्वीकृत की है । इनके लिए ऋण सहायता की कुल राशि 14.81 करोड़ रुपये है । निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गयी योजनाएँ अर्णवद्ध रूप में 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि में पूरी की जानी है और इन पर कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

1976-77 के दौरान ऋण सहायता की स्वीकृति राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रायोजित की गई और उक्त निगम द्वारा अपने निर्धारित मानदण्डों और मार्गदर्शी-सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार अनुमोदित की गयी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की स्कीमों की सख्या पर निर्भर होगी ।

Allocation for Tribal Sub-Plans
prepared by States

1714 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Tribal Sub-Plans prepared by the State Governments including the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the development of tribal areas, and

(b) if so, the amount of allocation for each one of the Tribal Sub-Plans prepared by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) and (b) The sub-plans of all the States/Union Territories including Himachal Pradesh are in the process of finalisation

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1715 श्री भागीरथ भवर क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी जिलों में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने संबंधी कोई योजना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है, और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोदी) (क) से (ग) 1976-77 की अगली वार्षिक योजना में राज्य सरकार ने ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए पांच योजनाएं अन्तर्गत कुल 164.46 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है इसमें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए खच की जाने वाली 30.09 लाख रुपए की राशि भी सम्मिलित है। इस योजना का विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है —

(लाख रु० में)

(1) लघु उद्योग	9.63
(2) औद्योगिक वस्ती	4.70
(3) रेशम कीट पालन	3.09
(4) हाथकरघा उद्योग	6.03
(5) हस्तकला उद्योग	1.09
	30.09

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 में ग्राम योजना में 160 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। आदिवासी उप योजना के परिव्यय को अग्री अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

विभिन्न सर्वजन योजनाओं (कन्द्रीय / राजकीय/केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित) से मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने में पर्याप्त लाभ और सहायता मिलेगी।

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant in West Bengal

1716 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal regarding setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in West Bengal has been finalised, and

(b) if not the present position thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF PLANNING MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No Sir

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

यस बीच वर्षों के दौरान बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि की दर

1717. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण मंडेव : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1975-76 में बेरोजगारी में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बेरोजगारी में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी की जायेगी ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1975-76 में बेरोजगारी में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई इसके ठीक-ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 को 40.69 लाख थी और यह संख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 को बढ़ कर 93.26 लाख हो गई। इस प्रकार इसमें 129 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि चालू रजिस्टर के आंकड़ों में निम्नलिखित प्रकार की अनेक स्पष्ट कमियां रह जाती हैं :

- (1) लोग अपना नाम एक से अधिक रोजगार कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर करा देने हैं, जिसमें रजिस्टर किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हो जाती है;
- (2) यह आवश्यक नहीं कि जिन लोगों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर हैं वे बेरोजगार ही हों; और

- (3) अनेक बेरोजगार व्यक्ति, खास

कर की गाँवों में रहते हैं; अपने नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर नहीं कराते।

(ख) विभिन्न योजना कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन से अधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी पांचवीं योजना में बेरोजगारी कितनी कम हो जाएगी, इसका प्रतिशत के रूप में किसी प्रकार का अनुमान देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Setting up a Thermal Power Plant at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh

1718. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee of Experts for setting up a thermal power plant at Singrauli in the Rewa region of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). While no Committee of Experts has been appointed to prepare a report for setting up a thermal power station at Singrauli, a Committee for recommending sites for super thermal stations in the country had been appointed and its report is available with Government. After considering the recommendations made by this Committee, it is initially proposed to set up a super thermal station in Mirzapur District, based on Singrauli coal. This station would have an ultimate capacity of 2000 MW and the first unit of this station is expected to be commissioned about the middle of the Sixth Plan.

**I.A.S./I.F.S./I.P.S./Central Services
Class I Candidates from Madhya
Pradesh**

1719. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of successful candidates from Madhya Pradesh in IAS/IFS/IPS/Central Services Class I Examinations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Number of Examination recruits belonging to Madhya Pradesh allocated to the various Services in

Service	1973	1974	1975
Indian Administrative Service	1	4	2
Indian Foreign Service	..	1	1

Statement

Net per capita State domestic product at current prices 1973-74.

Sl. No.	State	Per capita state domestic product
		Rs.
1	Punjab	1386
2	Maharashtra	1080
3	Gujarat	1034
4	West Bengal	910
5	Himachal Pradesh	902
6	Tamil Nadu	870
7	Andhra Pradesh	808
8	Kerala	785
9	Rajasthan	769
10	Madhya Pradesh	720
11	Jammu & Kashmir	708
12	Karnataka	704
13	Uttar Pradesh	698
14	Manipur	609
15	Bihar	604
16	Assam	601

Source: State Statistical Bureaus

NOTE.—Owing to differences in concepts, methodology and source material the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Service	1973	1974	1975
Indian Police Service	2
Central Services Class I	2	2	..

Per capita Income in States

1720. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh has highest per capita income in the country; and

(b) if so, the present per capita income in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No. A statement giving the per capita income of States for the latest year available (1973-74) is attached. The States have been ranked in the order of per capita income.

Ceiling on dividends in Co-operative Sector

1721. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have called for a review of the States rules and regulations relating to the ceiling on dividends in the co-operative sector, especially in co-operative sugar units;

(b) if so, main features of the proposal under consideration;

(c) the reaction of the State Government/co-operative organisations to the proposal; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to effect necessary changes in the rules and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The ceiling on dividends payable by cooperatives, as prescribed in State Cooperative Laws, varies in different States. It is generally around 10 per cent. The State Governments have not been called upon to review the provisions relating to these ceilings. However, within the prescribed ceilings, the desirable level of dividends to be actually paid by the cooperative sugar factories is being examined with a view to issuing, if necessary, suitable guidelines to the States.

Diversification of Trade by Union Carbide

1722. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Carbide has applied for diverting its work to ready-to-wear clothes and shrimp production;

(b) whether this move will not violate the provisions of the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act;

(c) whether they have been permitted to diversify their trade; and

(d) the reaction of Government towards the activities of the Union Carbide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). Central Government have approved the proposals of U.C.I.L. for the manufacture of readymade garments and processed marine products entirely for export vide letter of Intent issued in September 1975 and September 1973 respectively.

Under the Guidelines for administering Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973, Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings engaged in low priority manufacturing activities or in trading activities have the option either to reduce their foreign equity to 40 per cent or to change the character of their activities by diversification of their operations to predominantly manufacturing activities covered by Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973 or predominantly export oriented industries in terms of the Guidelines. Prior permission of Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the FERA 1973 is required to be obtained for such diversification.

A copy of the Guidelines has been laid on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1973.

In July 1975, the Reserve Bank of India granted permission to M/s. Union Carbide of India Ltd., under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act 1973 to carry on the fishing activity with the help of two fishing trawlers imported by M/s. Dolphin Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, against the import licence issued in

December 1970. The Reserve Bank's permission is *inter-alia* subject to the condition that entire catch of fish through the said two trawlers will be exported outside India. The Bank's permission is also without prejudice to the decision that may be taken by it on UCIL's application under Section 29(2) (a).

Use of Hindi in Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings

1723. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three sub-committees are being appointed by the Government to examine the use of Hindi in the Union Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the facts 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) and (b). No such sub-committees are being appointed by the Government

However, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, at its first meeting held on 4th March, 1976, decided to constitute three sub-committees which will review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the various official purposes in various Ministries and Departments etc as follows:—

First sub-committee: (a) Ministries of Defence, External Affairs, Education, Home Affairs, Law, Justice & Company Affairs and the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms;

(b) Teaching of Hindi, mechanical and other aids and staff for translation work and other Hindi work.

Second sub-committee: Ministries of Railways, Communications, Information & Broadcasting, Agriculture and Irrigation.

Third sub-committee: Ministries of Finance, Petroleum and Chemicals, Steel & Mines, Energy, Commerce, Health and Family Planning, Labour, Tourism & Civil Aviation, Transport & Shipping, Department of Science and Technology etc.

ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य

1724. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ट्रैक्टरों के बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों में कमी करने का है जिससे किसानों को सस्ती दरो पर ट्रैक्टर मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो आज से तीन वर्ष पहले विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य क्या थे और अब क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार, ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य उचित स्तर में बनाए रखने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है। निर्माताओं से काफी हद तक मूल्य सापेक्षता समान रखने के उद्देश्य और सामाजिक रूप में वाछनीय स्तर में मूल्य को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता से मूल्यों पर निगरानी के जरिए कानूनी मूल्य नियन्त्रण लागू किया गया था। मूल्य निगरानी अब ट्रैक्टरों के कुछ चुने हुए माडलों तक ही सीमित कर दी गई है जो अपने विभिन्न अवयव शक्ति रेंज में मूल्य प्रमुख के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विबरण

ट्रैक्टर के माइल का नाम	1-12-1973 को गंतव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य	गंतव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त चालू मूल्य
	चाये	रुपये
हिन्दुस्तान (50 अंश०)	39,155	53,170
एम० एफ०—1035 (35 अंश०)	28,930	43,275
इंटरनेशनल बी० 275/276 (35 अंश०)	28,930	43,750
444 (45 अंश०)	32,560	47,650
एस्कर्ट्स 335 (35 अंश०)	28,930	40,153
फोर्ड—3000 (46 अंश०)	39,155	51,240
माइजर (26.5 अंश०)	27,720	30,700
जीटर—2511 (25 अंश०)	23,650	35,910
पिट्टी—4000 (37 अंश०)	28,930	32,000
स्वराज—724 (23.5 अंश०)	27,720	37,003

Import Licence to Coca Cola Export Corporation

1725. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI

KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation A. U. Import Licence was only for Rs 2 lakhs;

(b) whether Government have granted import licence to the value of Rs. 7 lakhs, Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 15.12 lakhs respectively in the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons and facts therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation were granted Actual Users' import licences for a total value of Rs 1,95,200 during 1971-72.

(b) and (c) With effect from 1-4-1971 the import replenishment to the Coca Cola Export Corporation against their exports of concentrate was reduced from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The import replenishment quota was also being used to meet the requirements of concentrates of their existing bottling plants. In view of the sharp reduction in the import replenishment quota, *ad-hoc* actual users' licences had to be issued to keep the bottling plants in operation. Such an *ad-hoc* actual users' licence of Rs. 7 lakhs was issued during 1971-72 bringing the total of actual

users' licence for the year to Rs. 8,95,200. Based on a detailed examination by an Official Committee, ad-hoc actual users' licences of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 14.25 lakhs were issued during 1972-73 and 1973-74 in favour of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in order to enable them to produce the concentrates which are required by the 22 Indian bottlers of Coca Cola. These raw materials are also required for production of concentrates for export from India. One of the conditions imposed on M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation is that remittance facilities will be allowed to them upto 80 per cent of the exports of items of their own production. In calculating outward remittances on all counts, the value of imports against actual users' licences for the bottling plants as well as import replenishment and C.G. licences are also to be taken into account.

Mineral and Industrial potential of Bankura District in West Bengal

1726. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bankura district in West Bengal offers a vast mineral and industrial potential; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Certain mineral deposits have been located in Bankura District of West Bengal. In the State Annual Plan 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for mineral exploration & development schemes in West Bengal.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के गठन के बाद भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का परिचालन

1727. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के गठन के पश्चात् भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का अस्तित्व समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके बनाए रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लि० एक धारक (होल्डिंग) कम्पनी है जबकि सेप्टल कोल फील्ड्स लि० (भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय कोयला निगम) तथा भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०, कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायक कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो अपने सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में कोयला के उत्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

परमाणु शक्ति के विकास के लिए तकनीकी सहायता

1728. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परमाणु शक्ति के विकास के लिए विदेशों से किसी प्रकार की तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, जीवक मंत्री, वरमानु
ऊर्जा मंत्री, संचालन मंत्री तथा सचिव
मंत्री (बीजली इन्डिया मंत्री) (क) और
(ख) भारत ने परमाणु कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध
में अमेरिका और कनाडा के साथ सहयोग
करने का करार किया है और फास्ट
ब्रीडर टेस्ट रिप्लेटर से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी
जानकारी एवं सलाह प्राप्त करने के लिए
फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के साथ करार
किया है भारत ने परमाणु ऊर्जा के शान्तिपूर्ण
उपयोगों के क्षेत्र में अफगानिस्तान, अर्जेंटीना,
ब्रह्मा देश, बेल्जियम, कनाडा, चेकोस्लो-
वाकिया, डेनमार्क, मिस्र, ग्रब गणराज्य,
फ्रांस, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, जर्मन संघीय
गणराज्य, हंगरी, ईराक, रूमानिया, स्पेन और
सोवियत संघ के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए
द्विपक्षीय करार किए हैं। परियोजना सम्बन्धी
किए गए करारों के अलावा, अन्य करारों में
वैज्ञानिक कामकाज एवं विशेषज्ञों का आदान-
प्रदान, अवर्गीकृत किस्म के वैज्ञानिक एवं
तकनीकी प्रकाशना का परस्पर विनिमय,
सामग्रियों का आदान-प्रदान तथा प्रशिक्षण
के अध्येतावृत्ति (फेलोशिप) शामिल हैं।

**Per Capita Development Expenditure
by States and Union Territories and
Central Assistance**

1729 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state

(a) the per capita development ex-
penditure by each State and Union
Territory, during the last three years,
year-wise; and

(b) share of Central assistance, total
as well as per capita, in the total deve-
lopment expenditure by each State and
Union Territory during the last three
years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
I K GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The
following statements containing the
requisite information are laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary See No. LT-10587/76].

Statement 1 and Statement 1-A—
indicate for the year 1973-74, per
capita Plan expenditure, share of
Central Assistance released by the
Ministry of Finance and the per capita
Central Assistance in respect of all
States and Union Territories respec-
tively

Statement 2 and statement 2-A —
Indicate for the year 1974-75, per
capita Plan expenditure, share of
Central Assistance released by the
Ministry of Finance and the per capita
Central Assistance in respect of all
States and Union Territories respec-
tively

Statement 3 and statement 3-A.—
Since for the year 1975-76 expendi-
ture figures are not yet known, state-
ment 3 and statement 3-A indicate
the per capita Plan outlay, per capita
Central Assistance and the share of
Central Assistance to Plan outlays
for each State and Union Territory
respectively

**Non-realisation of Money for Coal
supplied to Public Sector Power and
Industrial Project**

1730 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state—

(a) if his attention has been drawn
to the statement made by Chairman,
CIL last month in Dhanbad about the
problem created by the non-realisa-
tion of the money for coal supplied by
the coal mining establishments to var-
ious public sector power and industrial
projects; and

(b) the total amount of such out-
standing dues?

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

(b) The total outstanding of Coal India Limited from all customers are about Rs. 94 crores as on 29-2-76, including a disputed amount of about Rs. 22 crores.

Increase in Cost of Production of Films produced by Films Division

1731. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady increase in the cost of production of departmental films produced by Films Division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to identify the areas in which economies can be effected and cost reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) General increase in prices and services,

(ii) increase in cost of raw stock, processing charges, spools and cans, etc.

(iii) revision in pay scales and allowances of officers and staff.

(c) Action is proposed to be taken for effective cost control, mainly by introducing a film-wise budget.

Use of Flyash as an admixture in Concrete

1732. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a research review although the utility of flyash produced by the thermal stations as an admixture in concrete has been recognised for a long time, the scientific

methods for preparing mixes so as to cut down the use of cement proportionately were not worked out;

(b) if so, how long will it take to work it out; and

(c) whether based on the research findings flyash is being extensively used in several irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Scientific methods for preparing concrete mixes incorporating fly ash produced in thermal power stations in the country as part replacement of portland cement have been worked out by more than one institution. The methods have been duly publicised through papers presented in seminars and published in the principal engineering journals.

(c) It has been reported by the Andhra Pradesh Government that fly ash is being widely used in practically all the major projects under their Irrigation and Power Department in mass concrete structures, for replacing cement upto 20 per cent.

Manufacture of Electronic Watches by H.M.T.

1733. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. propose to manufacture electronic watches shortly;

(b) if so, the special features of the watch; and

(c) the proposed price of the watch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tamil Nadu State Power Grid

1734. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Administration have urged the Centre to provide funds for strengthening the State's power grid; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In Tamil Nadu, as in other States, financial allocations for transmission and distribution programmes are included in the Annual State Plan and the requirements of funds are assessed annually. During 1975-76, loan assistance under a centrally sponsored scheme has also been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of inter-State transmission lines.

पटना जिले के फतुहा में ट्रैक्टर कारखाना

1735. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना जिले के फतुहा में एच० एम० टी० के सहयोग से ट्रैक्टर कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, और

(ख) कारखाने की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी और सरकार का इसे कब तक चालू करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जाधव) : (क) और (ख)-मे० हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड पिजौर के साथ उप-साइडिंग व्यवस्था के अधीन प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 की

क्षमता में जोड़र-2511 (25 अ०श०) के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए बिहार राज्य के पटना जिले में फतुहा में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु बिहार राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम लिमिटेड, पटना को 5-11-73 को एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है। पुर्जें जोड़कर ट्रैक्टर तैयार करने का कार्य 1976-77 में प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ?

Inquiry into Fire Incident in Television Studio

1736 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any inquiry was conducted in the fire incident which damaged one of the Television Studio in Delhi last year; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A case was registered by the Delhi Police under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) It is understood that the Delhi Police have not been able to establish the cause of fire.

Subsidy for Consultancy Service to Small Scale Industry

1737 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide subsidy for consultancy service to small scale industry; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) The scheme is already in operation. Services of consultants from an approved panel are available on subsidised basis to small scale industries, the subsidy being 100 per cent in backward areas and 25 per cent in other areas. A nominal fee ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per day, not exceeding Rs. 1000/- in a month, has been fixed for the consultants.

Working in Basudevpur Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1738. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported difficulties in working in Basudevpur colliery of the B.C.C.L. near Dhanbad; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent a repetition of Chasnala tragedy?

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

(b) Though there is no possibility of any inundation of Chasnala type in Basudevpur Colliery, B.C.C.L. appointed a Committee to look into the difficulties of the Colliery. Its report has since been received, and the recommendations made therein are being examined for implementation.

Study of Village Industry Products

1739. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of village industry products has been recently conducted; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad has carried out a Village Industry Profile and Organisation Study. The report is presently under examination of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Addition of New Generating Capacity during the year 1975-76

1740. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the corrective measures taken by the Ministry for removal of constraints on achievements of generating capacity targets, namely, shortage of capital and materials, delays in equipment supply and difficulties in regard to labour at site, as stated by the Minister on 7th January, 1976 in Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 27 and the results thereof;

(b) the amount of new generating capacity added during the year 1975-76; and

(c) whether the expected 8 per cent increase in total generation from thermal units has been actually realised during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In order to ensure that construction schedules for installing additional generating capacity can be adhered to the following steps are being taken:

1. Allocation of scarce materials like steel, cement, etc. on priority basis.

2. Pursuing with manufactures to ensure improved and timely availability of indigenous equipment which would avoid delays associated with imports;

3. Release of foreign exchange expeditiously where imports are unavoidable.

4. Introduction of effective monitoring of the progress of construction of projects with a view to anticipating and removing difficulties and bottlenecks.

5. Arranging for expert technical guidance where problems occur.

6. Efforts are also being made to provide funds to enable completion targets to be met.

(b) During 1975-76, the commissioning of additional generating capacity of about 1650 MW (thermal and hydro) has been reported so far. Further additions are scheduled for being commissioned before the close of this financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cases sent up for trial by C.B.I.

1741. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases had been sent up for trial by Central Bureau of Investigation during the quarter ending December, 1975;

(b) how many of them involved the Gazetted Officers; and

(c) how many of them have been convicted and the nature of conviction 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) and (b). During the quarter ending December, 1975, the Central Bureau of Investigation filed chargesheets in 124 cases. 40 of these cases involved officers of Gazetted status.

(c) The trial of only one of these cases involving Gazetted officers has concluded so far. The officer was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of Rs. 500.

Multinational Corporations operating in India

1742. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:**
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) the number of Multinational Corporations operating in India and names of countries which are involved in all these corporations, Corporation-wise;

(b) the total capital invested in each of these corporations and the percentage of capital involved by (i) Indian monopolies in private sectors and (ii) in State sectors; and

(c) the number of proposals for setting up corporations pending before the Ministry and names of countries which are involved in such proposed corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Multinational Corporations operate in this country through their Branches and Indian subsidiaries.

As on 31-3-1974, there were 540 Branches of foreign companies operating in India. The countries to which these Branches belong are Aden (1), Australia (4), Bahama Islands (2), Bangladesh (6), Belgium (3), Canada (7), France (8), Greece (1), Hongkong (6), Iran (1), Italy (5), Japan (21), Kenya (1), Kuwait (1), Lebanon (2), Liberia (1), Luxemburg (1), Nepal (3), Netherland (6), Newzealand (3), Pakistan (6), Panama (2), Philippines (1), Singapore (5), Sri Lanka (1), Sweden (5), Switzerland (11), Tanzania (1).

Thailand (2), Uganda (3), United Kingdom (319), U.S.A. (88), West Germany (13), Yugoslavia (3).

As on 31-3-1974, there were 188 Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India. The names of the foreign countries to which the parent companies belong are Bahama Islands (1), Canada (3), Italy (3), Japan (1), Panama (1), Sweden (8), Switzerland (11), United Kingdom (131), U.S.A. (24) and West Germany (5).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) At present there are 8 foreign collaboration proposals involving foreign equity participation under consideration of the Government. The names of the countries to which the foreign collaborators belong are Bermuda, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany (2 proposals), Kuwait, United Kingdom (2 proposals) and U.S.A. These proposals are under various stages of processing and will be considered on merits.

Malpractices in Fabrication of Engineering Goods

1743. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are malpractices in the fabrication of engineering goods;

(b) the facts thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken or proposed to be taken against the persons and firms responsible for the said malpractices and measures adopted to check the malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Government have come across a Press Report that malpractices in fabrication of engineering materials have been detected in the course of

tests and investigations carried out by the National Test House. These relate to use of improper materials and techniques by firms in the small-scale sector, mostly in the Eastern Region. The defects that have come to notice are as follows:

- (i) Steel Hooks. These are required to be forged out from a single piece and accorded heat treatment. But it was found that some manufacturers fabricate the hooks by welding two or more rods of different sizes and deposit weld-metal over the entire work-piece.
- (ii) Shackles: Here also, forging process is to be adopted but it is found that welding process is being adopted.
- (iii) Steel Wire Rope Slings. It is found that broken strands of used wire ropes are taken out and replaced by unbroken strands of other damaged wire ropes.
- (iv) Steel Short Link Chains: These chains are manufactured by electric arc welding or by the electrical resistance butt welding method. In the former case often the end preparation is not correctly done before welding, resulting in lack of penetration of the weld-metal. In the latter case, the requisite heat treatment is not accorded after welding.
- (v) Mild Steel Rods. Mild Steel Rods for structural purposes need to be drawn from standard billets but some manufacturers are found to fabricate them in rolling mills after melting scraps, as a result of which the requisite strength is found lacking.
- (vi) Hand Tools. Hand tools are required to be forged but they are also made by casting in which case they will not have the requisite strength and fail prematurely.

(c). ISI specifications have already been laid down on hooks, shackles, wire ropes, chains and hand tools. The units which are registered for the manufacture of these items are aware of the requirements to be met from the point of view of safety and the use of these items in the factories is governed by Factories Act, 1948 (item No. 28—Rule 55) which clearly prohibits their use without proper examination and a test certificate. The National Test House perform tests on the material sent to them, both by destructive and non-destructive methods and the materials which are found failing in the test are not certified as acceptable. At present the relevant ISI specifications do not make it obligatory for non-destructive testing (ultrasonic and/or radiographic) to detect flaws in the products. As an additional precaution, Indian Standards are being amended to permit non-destructive testing also.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1036 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1976 rescinding the Tyres and Tubes (Movement Control) Order, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10578/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM METHA): I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Notifica-

tions (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1976.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 234(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1976.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 235(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1976.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 236(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1976 [Placed in Library See No. LT-10579/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, UNDER TARIFF ACT, AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 204(E) to 228(E), 230(E), and 231(E), (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10580/76]

(ii) G.S.R. 249(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1976 together with an

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explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10581/76.]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 128(E), 129(E), 132(E), 133(E), 135(E) to 153(E), 157(E) to 159(E), 161(E) to 193(E), 196(E), 197(E), 200(E), 201(E) and 203(E) (Hindi versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1976 issued under the Central Excise Rule, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10580/76]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 229(E) (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1976 under sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10580/76]

(4) A copy of the Central Excises (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1976, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10580/76.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ADVANCE TO BE DRAWN FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing advance proposed to be drawn from the Contingency Fund of India during the 'Vote on Account' period of 1976-77 for expenditure on a 'New Service' viz., the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Private Limited, for which necessary provision had been made in the Demands for Grants for 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10582/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCE ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 23 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10583/76.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION FOR 1974-75

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (1) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1974-75 के कायकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (2) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1974-75 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10584/76.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT FOR 1976-77

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi

and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10585/76.]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of sub rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): I beg to present the Hundred and Ninety-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Trade Fairs and exhibition's—Paragraph 47 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil), relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kohrajar) I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Atrocities on Scheduled Castes in (i) Village Budhuchak (District Patna); and (ii) Village Amli Kaur (District Banda).

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The House is aware of the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique. In the face of these provocations, the Government of Mozambique, on March 3, 1976, closed the border and severed all trade and communications with Rhodesia. This courageous step implementing U.N. sanctions has opened a new stage in the struggle for the liberation of the

[Shri Bipinpal Das]

people of Zimbabwe and has rallied world opinion in favour of Mozambique and the freedom movement in Zimbabwe.

The House will recall that, at the last Commonwealth Conference in Kingston, it was decided to assist Mozambique if it closed the border with Rhodesia thereby denying to itself the considerable revenues it earned from its road and rail links with Rhodesia. On 17th March, 1976, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution unanimously condemning the aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and appealing to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique. We have also received a similar appeal from the Secretary General of the Commonwealth in a telegram addressed to the Prime Minister.

As the House knows, it has been the established policy of the Government of India to extend unstinted support and all possible assistance to the liberation movements in Africa, and to oppose the obnoxious policies of racism and apartheid pursued by the white minority regimes in Southern Africa. To the liberation movement in Mozambique, we have and the privilege of giving moral and material support during the struggle for independence.

Today, when Mozambique has taken the bold and principled step of imposing U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, the sympathies of the Government and people of India are wholly with Mozambique and the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe.

As a mark of our solidarity with the Government of Mozambique in this critical situation, we have decided to extend economic and technical assistance to Mozambique. The extent and form of such assistance will be

determined only after we hear further from the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Commonwealth as well as from the Government of Mozambique about the priorities of their requirements.

In the meantime, we have, as an immediate gesture, decided to make a grant of Rs. 900,000 as assistance to the Government of Mozambique to be used for the purchase of some of its requirements from India. This grant will form part of the collective contribution to Mozambique by the Commonwealth.

12.09 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (MODIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the modification of the settlement arrived at between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and their workmen.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 31-3-76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, just now, we applauded the Government for doing something good to the people of Mozambique and supporting their struggle. I am really sorry that I have to oppose the Government tooth and nail for bringing forward this most pernicious piece of legislation. I call it not only pernicious but immoral also.

You will remember that in 1974, all the organisations representing the Life Insurance Corporation employees, including my organisation, namely, the Life Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation, signed an agreement for four years. For nearly two months, we discussed it and I was indebted to the then Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, and the Labour Minister, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, for giving their assistance to enable us to reach this agreement which was a very happy one. Knowing fully well what was the business, what was the profit and what was the capacity to pay, this agreement was entered into between the L.I.C. and the four all India organisations of the LIC employees.

Two years have passed. Before this Bill was going to be introduced in this House, I saw the Finance Minister, the Deputy Minister, Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi, the Law Minister, the Industry Minister, the Labour Minister and even the Prime Minister, with the representatives of the LIC employees and we pleaded with them that the sanctity of this agreement should be protected. Why I am raising this issue is because, when we were discussing the Bonus Ordinance and the Bonus Amendment Bill in this House, I put a straight question to the Labour Minister who piloted the Bill as to whether the L.I.C. would also fall within the mischief or ambit of the Bill, and I was told clearly by the Labour Minister—it is on record—that the L.I.C. did not fall within the purview of the Ordinance or the Bill. The Life Insurance Corporation was always taken to be a non-competitive organisation because this is a monopoly organisation. This never came within

the mischief of either the Bonus Act or the amending Act. After this assurance, we heaved a sigh of relief. About 50,000 LIC employees throughout the country thought that this particular agreement which was entered into not under any coercion or under duress was a happy event. Everyone of us agreed. The former Chairman of the L.I.C. Mr. Puri, who is now the Governor of the Reserve Bank, signed it in 1974. And now, what is being sought to be done? May I tell you that this agreement was registered under the Industrial Dispute Act; as such, they could not change it and so they have brought this legislation—the Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Bill, 1976. For what? Just to kill a mosquito, they have brought a machine gun. The Bill has been brought in this House not to better the service conditions of the employees, not to better the condition of the policy holders, but to deduct something and to take away something. This is an immoral piece of legislation, it is a gross violation of the agreement.

It is stated in the Statement of objects and reasons that "it is proposed to set aside, with effect from the 1st April, 1975—that is because from the 1st April, 1975 the employees of the LIC were entitled to 15 per cent bonus according to the agreement, and it was not only in regard to bonus but also in regard to other matters. It continues as follows

"It is proposed to set aside, with effect from the 1st April, 1975, these provisions of the settlement arrived at between the Corporation and its class III and Class IV employees on the 24th January, 1974, to enable the Corporation to make *ex-gratia* payments to such employees at the rates determined on the basis of the general Government policy for making *ex-gratia* payments to the employees of the non-competing public sector undertakings".

The bonus agreement of HAL can be defended because it is a competitive organisation but the agreement of LIC

[S. M. Banerjee]

cannot be defended because it is a non-competing organisation. This is exactly what is happening. They have brought this Bill and this is the modification made:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the provisions of the settlement, in so far as they relate to the payment of an annual cash bonus to every Class III and Class IV employee of the corporation at the rate of fifteen per cent. of his annual salary, shall not have any force or effect and shall not be deemed to have had any force or effect on and from the 1st day of April, 1975".

So, if this is the thing to come, I don't know what is the sanctity of the Bill. There was a day when, in this House, an award relating to the Punjab National Bank was modified, at which Mr. V. V. Giri resigned. And here, in this House, the Ruling Party is now scoffing at us, winking at us and blinking at us because of the present situation. I say that today, with the help of the Emergency and with the help of the extra-ordinary powers under MISA, DTR and whatever other powers they have got, they want to curtail the rights of the employees.

I challenge that a Committee may be appointed to see whether the business in LIC has gone up or not. Let the Minister Smt. Sushila Rohatgi say, with conscience, whether the business has gone up or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't go into all those details.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only saying that because the business has gone up, they should be rewarded, but instead of being rewarded, they are being punished. So, I oppose this Bill. I call it immoral, I call it a breach of faith, I call it a pernicious piece of legislation. We should oppose it tooth and nail and reject it in the House. I oppose it and I ask the

Minister not to justify this nefarious act of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You may please ask her to reply after my making one or two observations: This is a very important thing.

Now, this is not the kind of thing that Parliament should do during an Emergency. An Emergency is there in this country, and Parliament is being called upon to pass a Bill of this kind. Why don't they do it with the employees by negotiation and settlement? Why should Parliament be brought in to this?

There is the Industrial Disputes Act, and a legal settlement has been made and registered under the Act. And now, on the eve of 1st April (tomorrow April is to begin), when the payment is to commence they are creating great enthusiasm in the minds of the LIC employees for the Emergency by bringing this wretched Bill now interfering with the agreement—cutting down the date of bonus—which the Management of LIC had freely entered into with its own employees. This is the way they want to mobilise the people! This is the way they want to help the Janasangh ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This Bill has nothing to do with this Parliament. Why should the Parliament be involved in this matter? What has the Parliament got to do with this?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that a colleague of mine who hails from Kanpur also should disagree and oppose tooth and nail not only this measure, but many other things (Interruptions). At this introductory stage, I think, on the points that Shri Banerjee has made, by and large, he has conveyed the views of all the other Members there also.

He has said that this piece of legislation is immoral and pernicious and it would be curtailing the rights of the employees, but I do not think, he is going into the merits of the Bill at this stage. All that I would like to say is that this is to bring the employees of LIC on par with the other employees who are working in the non-competing public sector undertakings. A decision has already been taken by the Government.... (Interruptions). At the same time it has already been decided that if any excess amount has already been paid during 1975-76, it will not be recovered. Keeping in view the aims and objects of the Bill, I do not think, the points which have been made by Shri Banerjee and others are valid.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay North East): There are other commitments in the settlement which you are not carrying. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER. The point that has been raised is, is it unilateral violation of the agreement and is it necessary to come to Parliament for violating the agreement? That is the question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI. The Ministry is committed to implement some other provisions of the agreement which the LIC had not implemented regarding the rate of provident fund, medical benefits and there are two or three other benefits which they were committed to give in the third and fourth year. The third year is over and the fourth year has started and they have not implemented those things, but they have come with this kind of approach.

AN HON. MEMBER: But why?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister should explain—because in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned: "It is proposed to set aside, with effect from the 1st April, 1975 these provisions of the settlement arrived at between the Corporation and its Class III and Class IV employees..." why was this necessary?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Murattupuzha): In the light of what Shri Raja Kulkarni has said, if for the purpose of non-implementation of the other provisions of the agreement, an Act of Parliament is not necessary, why for this, an Act of Parliament is necessary?

Secondly, what exactly is the amount which would be involved if this particular provision of the agreement is implemented, and what exactly is the amount that you are going to lose if the Parliament does not put its seal on your action?

श्री मोहन द इन्द्राज (इरक्कपुर) :
एग्रीमेंट की जो हमारे प्राविजन्स हैं उन 'वारे मे आपने एक लपज भी नहीं कहा है। इस लिए, इतने परेशान हो रहे हैं, इस माने क्या है ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In a conspiratorial manner it is being done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would like to know whether it is intended as an April Fool's joke.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the agreement was bonus the only item or are there any other items? There were many other items. In that case, I would request you to scrap the whole agreement. If we have the power to do that, let us scrap the whole agreement, not bonus only.

श्री मोहन द इन्द्राज : हिम्मत है तो तबाम को रिजैक्ट करिये ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a provocation. You are doing that one after the other. You pay tributes to them in the Home Ministry's report saying that they are the main people who have responded and all that and then cutting their throats all the time.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is no question of provocation. As I have said earlier, this is to bring it on par with the decisions already taken and which have been in force in other banks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you want us to rubberstamp?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: As I have already read out the objects and reasons, it was set aside from the 1st of April—the provisions of the settlement arrived at....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can that be done?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can it be done unilaterally? She has not answered your question, Sir. You have asked, 'Is this done unilaterally?'. She is not replying to that. How can this be done unilaterally? That is the simple question.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have a submission to make. After all, it is only introductory stage. Let it be introduced. I would advise the Finance Minister to meet our friends and discuss the matter.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Before bringing this Bill she should have done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let the introduction be postponed and let them sit with the employees and the management and discuss the matter in a civilised way and not try to steamroller the things just because you have got a majority.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: No question of steamrolling. I would request the Finance Minister to meet you all and discuss the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Deliberately they never let us know that they are bringing this.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Government to explain. This is a

very vital matter, because in violation of an agreement, unilateral violation, you are bringing this Bill and involving the Parliament to be a party to it. Why is it necessary?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The best thing would be: let the introduction be postponed. Let them sit with us and other members also and satisfy us why this unilateral business is necessary. Do not involve the Parliament in it. This will be setting a bad precedent.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: This is quite undesirable because the 15 per cent bonus to the LIC employees was by contract. It was a term of service conditions in the package deal settlement. If that 15 per cent were not to be there, they would have secured some other benefits. Now they are losing bonus as well as other benefits.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is on merits. The only question is: why do it unilaterally and get our sanction for it? Let the introduction be postponed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Nothing will happen if it is postponed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Postpone it.

MR. SPEAKER: All sides are involved. Then I think the Government must come forward.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We are not passing it. It is in the order paper. Let it be introduced and then I would request the Minister to sit with them and discuss the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to request: even the introduction is embarrassing to us because the world will think and the workers will think that here is a Parliament which unilaterally is willing to bulldoze the thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta-North-East): I wish to raise a point of order. You have put your finger on the right spot, a principled spot, by indicating that Government in apparently unilaterally abrogating an agreement which had been entered into, registered and all that sort of thing. You have also questioned the propriety of Parliament getting into the picture at this stage. How can we, since this question remains unresolved, permit Parliament to have it introduced? The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is insisting in spite of your indication of the propriety of the matter that it should be introduced. My point of order is that you have pointed out very accurately not to introduce it before we get satisfaction on this issue, because an agreement, if it is abrogated, might be a matter before the court to be decided upon one way or the other in regard to the rightness or wrongness of it. But in so far as that is concerned, it is beyond our purview. But here something is sought to be done which circumvents our judicial processes and at the same time does not give Parliament any satisfaction about the rationale of it. Then we cannot proceed. Please stop it from being introduced.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We are of course, entirely in your hands. Views on this side also have been expressed. I hope the Finance Minister will take note of them. Allowing it to be introduced does not of course involve Parliament. Parliament is not committed by mere introduction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Parliament's approving introduction shows that Parliament is accepting the principle.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is no principle involved at the introduction stage.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would suggest that let it be postponed to the afternoon and the Minister should meet all the Members concerned and settle about this. Let us postpone it to six O'Clock if the Members want it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Budget Grants are being taken up at six O'Clock. We may not do it to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be to-day. The Minister should meet the Members and settle about this. The principle raised is very very valid and vital.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We may postpone it to to-morrow.

MR. SPEAKER: This is postponed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would just with your permission say that the business in the other House may keep us occupied till six O'Clock. Whatever time suits them, I will settle with them some time after six O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to-morrow, then we can do it.

All right, Government agrees to take it up to-morrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There will be a meeting in the Finance Minister's room at 9.30 A.M. to-morrow and the introduction will be done to-morrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Agreement was not between the Members of Parliament and the Finance Minister. The agreement was with the employees and the Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: You represent their view points. So, this is postponed to to-morrow.

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 49 to 59 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 11 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move the cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions that they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 49 to 59."

[Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
49	Ministry of Home Affairs	36,10,000	..	1,80,53,000	..
50	Cabinet . . .	[21,07,000	..	1,05,35,000	..
51	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,23,35,000	25,000	6,16,72,000	1,25,000
52	Police . . .	31,46,80,000	50,00,000	157,34,03,000	2,50,00,000
53	Census . . .	61,44,000	..	3,07,18,000	..
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	22,75,29,000	6,21,87,000	113,76,43,000	31,09,36,000
55	Delhi . . .	18,70,87,000	8,33,05,000	93,54,37,000	41,65,24,000
56	Chandigarh . . .	2,68,91,000	1,01,89,000	13,44,54,000	5,59,48,000
57	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	3,53,02,000	1,61,72,000	17,65,08,000	8,08,58,000
58	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31,44,000	22,61,000	1,57,22,000	1,13,04,000
59	Lakshadweep . . .	53,13,000	18,05,000	2,65,68,000	90,25,000

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1976-77.

Last year, during the debate on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Home Ministry, I pointed out to the Home Minister, Shri Reddy, that democratic rights were being curtailed and there was a drive towards authoritarianism and one-party rule in this

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

country. But, he denied all these things. But, within two months, the internal Emergency was clamped down in our country. Whatever little freedom, civil liberty, the people were enjoying or the little democratic rights that the Opposition parties had been enjoying were all taken away. The Home Ministry, armed to the teeth, got extra and special powers under the M.I.S.A. and D.I.R., and they brought forward amendments after amendments to M.I.S.A. to take away the provision for relief that a detenu under detention was to get from the court. Even the provision for giving the grounds of detention to the detenu was taken away. Even the fundamental rights under Art. 14, 21, 22 and 19 of the Constitution were all suspended. That means the country was taken to a situation where only one-party rule continued—not even one-party rule but one-leader rule continued. We see that even the leader of the party was equated to the interest of the nation and the country. It was dangerous to introduce such a thing into our political system; it is really dangerous.

Now, the Home Minister, in his own report, says that there has been a supreme self-confidence in the country and everyone is happy; the people are happy, the Ministers are happy and the Congressmen are happy. Everything is going on well. He has depicted a rosy—bright picture of this country. Can you say by keeping your hands on the breast and by asking your conscience that this is true? Ask your own servants—Class III and Class IV employees—the working class people and the peasantry whether they are all happy or not. I should say 'no'. Nobody is happy with this situation excepting the vested interests, corrupt people and those who take bribes etc. The only happy people are the vested interests, the monopolists and the multi-nationals. Even the judges of the judiciary are not happy as they have taken away the powers given to them by

amendment to the Constitution. For example, by this amendment, you have made the Judiciary subordinate to the Executive. The judges have no powers, no work during Emergency. That is why I say nobody is happy to-day excepting the vested and monopoly interests. Now democracy is nowhere in this country. The Prime Minister and the other Ministers have been saying that the concept of democracy will change with the time. The concept of democracy will of course change according to the needs of the Indian situation. I should say 'yes' to this; it will change according to the Indian situation. But, can you imagine that democracy can exist without the Opposition? Now, in India, there is no Opposition. The Opposition cannot function; they cannot speak. (Interruptions). The people will not be able to know that I am opposing. I know that at least in my State of West Bengal strict pre-censorship is continuing, our speeches are cut out. Even Shri Samar Mukherjee's speech was not allowed in the press for being published. The Opposition people cannot write anything; they cannot even hold any meeting. I can give you lots of examples to prove how the democratic rights of the Opposition party are being throttled or curbed. Here the Union Home Minister will say that these are all State matters. In his own Report he says that in consultation and in coordination with the States, the Emergency measures are being implemented. Whenever a thing is represented before the State Government, they say that they do a thing under the guidance of the Centre; they are performing the function as per the guidelines given by the Centre. When we come here and when our leader Shri Samar Mukherjee represented many things before the Union Home Minister, Shri Reddy, he told him that this was a State matter and that he should go to them. When we go to the State and ask about that, they say that they have done that

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thing on the advice of the Central Ministry. This way the rights of the Opposition parties are being curbed. I can give many examples. On 9th January this year in Calcutta eight left Opposition parties wanted to hold a mass meeting to discuss about the change of Constitution. The Prime Minister and the Congress want that there should be a national debate on the proposed changes in the Constitution but the Opposition parties are not allowed to hold a meeting to discuss about the changes in the Constitution. On behalf of the eight left Opposition parties Shri Jyoti Basu wrote to the Prime Minister and Mr. Samar Mukherjee represented to the Home Minister but nothing happened. Then again on 19th January a public meeting was proposed to be held by those parties on the Constitution but the permission of the meeting was refused by the police in Calcutta.

Sir, earlier last year in November on bonus issue some trade unions wanted to hold a meeting to express their views regarding Bonus Ordinance but the same was banned by the police. To cap it all our party called a meeting to condole the death of an international communist leader, comrade Chou En Lai in Thyagaraja Hall, Calcutta but that was also prohibited. Our trade union leaders wanted to bring out a silent procession on the sad demise of the victims of Chasmala disaster. That was also banned.

Not only in West Bengal this happened in Kerala also. In Quilon district conference of Kerala Youth Socialist Federation was called. First they gave the permission but later on it was withdrawn. The police made half-naked the organisers of that meeting. Some memorial meetings could not be held in the Malabar area of Kerala.

The police withdrew the permission where Comrade Gopalan was to address a meeting in Alleppey. In

Cochin Comrade Namboodripad got the permission from the Chief Minister to hold a meeting but when he went to Cochin he had to address the big gathering without mike because the local police did not allow the use of mike. Opposition parties—whether of the left or right—cannot hold any meeting and you say democracy is there. Even the parties like CPI who are supporting the measures of the Government are also sometimes being harassed. A few days back our colleague, Shri Ramavatar Shastri was arrested in Bihar. This is the condition that you have brought about in the country under the Emergency. You are increasing the budget provision on police as well as on other heads. In respect of police alone you have increased the provision by Rs. 15 crores over the last year's budget provision. On other heads also you have increased the provision by Rs. 52 crores. For what? It is for the suppression of the people and also to take away the democratic and civil liberties of the people and mostly of the Opposition parties—whether belonging to left or right. The budget provisions for police, intelligence bureau staff, etc. are mounting up in our country but crimes, bribery, etc. are not coming down. All the Government's intelligence apparatus is used against left and right Opposition parties who are opposed to the ruling Congress. They are not able to find out the foreign agents. The report of the PAC pointed out the other day that there were some foreign agents in research organisations like the Anti-Malaria organisation. In places like Bombay, Jodhpur, Calcutta, Pantnagar, etc. with the help of John Hopkins Institute they are continuing their work by conducting research activities. There are so many foreign agents from the imperialist countries. CIA agents and others. With all our intelligence, our police, RAW, CBI and other organisations under Police, under the Cabinet Secretariat, Home Ministry, are not doing anything to

check those things. It is a shame to our country. They are aiming only against opposition parties and they want to liquidate the opposition; that is their only game; it has become their task.

They say: everyone is happy today; confidence has come to the country. I say that this is a big boast; the bubbles will burst one day with such a velocity and force that it will sweep you all and your government. You have declared an Emergency; you have gagged all opposition and you say: now everybody is happy. This situation will not continue for eternity. The Home Ministry is armed to the teeth with all sorts of powers and is asking the State governments to arrest the people in the name of dealing with the activists of the banned organisations. In fact they are arresting the leaders of all the left parties and the right parties who are in the opposition. So many persons of our CPI(M) Party had been arrested and detained under MISA, DiR re-named as DISIR (Defence and Internal Security of India Rules). Under these rules there are 380 persons in detention in West Bengal; in Kerala 104 persons. Two of our M.Ps. from this House and 33 Members of Parliament in all are in detention. 300 of our party in Rajasthan, 40 in Assam, 57 in U.P., 32 in Bihar, 14 in Bombay had been arrested and detained. Members of other leftist parties have also been arrested under MISA; members of the right parties also have been arrested. In Tripura, 38 persons of our party are under arrest. They are all leaders. In every State large numbers of our cadres, large numbers of cadres of other opposition parties have been imprisoned under MISA, and DISIR. In Kerala a thirteen year old student, Vijay Kumar of the 7th standard was arrested and kept in detention because he had the guts to draw a cartoon against the emergency. In Tamilnadu so many persons were arrested; police atrocities

are going on. The other day the House was told that a trade union leader, Bhupati, sent a memorandum to Rajyapal that is, the Governor, explaining how atrocities were being committed against political and trade union workers and because he gave that memorandum he was arrested. In the letter he wrote to the Governor, he pointed out that one of our party leaders, a prominent trade unionist Comrade Ramani was not allowed even food and medicines in the hospital and that he was very much ill-treated. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Reddy by Shri Samar Mukherjee but nothing has been done. In Andhra Pradesh, the conditions are horrible in jails. In Kerala a rickshaw puller, Zainu-abuddin was punished for writing: EMS—zindabad; AKG—zindabad. This is what is going on in our country under the name of emergency. They say that they are tackling right reaction and the American agents; under that guise they are actually attacking the left and right opposition parties and want to bring them to such a pass where they could not function. Sometime ago, there was an item which appeared in the newspaper that the Union Home Minister, Mr. Reddy, had written to all the State Governments so that political activities could be allowed by the political parties in different States. But in reality they are not allowed. I do not know whether that report is correct or that is only an eye-wash to inform the people that he is allowing the political parties to engage in their political activities. Sir, I have given so many instances that political activities are not allowed at all. We cannot hold any meeting. Only one party rule is going on. In the Congress meetings even the judges of High Court are invited to speak. But the Opposition parties are not allowed to hold meetings. And those who support the Congress Party are allowed to hold some meetings.

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Now, in all the jails of the country, terrible condition is prevailing. There, for the political prisoners, no classification is given. On the basis of the guidelines issued by the Centre after the Emergency, the detainees are dealt with. Shri Nripen Chakraborty, leader of the Opposition in Tripura Assembly—wrote a letter from Vellore Central Jail to us to see that the Union Government transferred them from Vellore Jail to Agartala Jail. But it was not accepted. He and other detainees are not getting water in that jail in sufficient quantity for taking bath, because water scarcity is so much there. He is not sure whether they would be transferred from that jail or not. There the life is hell because there is no water to take bath and lack of many other amenities.

Now, in Jalpaiguri jail there is accommodation for keeping 557 prisoners but more than one thousand prisoners have been kept there. Many of them are political prisoners. During winter season they were not given blankets. After so many requests, one blanket was given and that also not all the prisoners got. Some detainees wrote to their relatives that the conditions prevailing in jail are worse than those prevailed during the British days. During the British days they were also in jail but no such terrible conditions were prevailing in those days. Actually in Trivandrum jail detainees had to go on hunger-strike. In Tihar Jail also the leaders had to go on hunger-strike in protest against the lathi-charge inside the Jail premises.

In a jail in M.P., Shri Bhairab Bharati was kept from June 25 to August 18. During this period he was not well. But he was not given proper treatment. His relatives wanted him to be properly treated in outside hospital, but he was not allowed to be taken out of jail. Only in the last few days before his death, he was treated in Jail hospital. No

medicine was given. Actually he was murdered in jail. His relatives got mad when they received the news of his death. He has died in jail and he was not ailing from any illness outside and all that. How did he die? It was really a case of murder. We wanted the Union Home Minister to enquire into this but nothing has been done so far. Now, you say that as it is State Government matter, you do not do anything. But everywhere in the jails these things are happening. Unless the guidelines to suppress the prisoners are issued from the Centre, these atrocities can not take place throughout all jails in India. There are so many cases of police atrocities which have happened in West Bengal. I am not going to mention all those things. But I must mention about one case. That is about Mr. Mihir De, the Vice Chairman of the Union of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The Home Minister also perhaps knows about this case. Now, Mr. Mihir De was murdered. After that houses of many trade union functionaries were burnt. One Trade Union leader, Mr. Dilip Bose instituted a case in the Court. The Magistrate gave a stricture on this against the police. After some days, the police gave a report which was concocted and not real. The magistrate said:

"I totally disagree with the final report submitted in this case by the police. I am unable to accept it. In view of the powers vested in me under the Code, I direct that a proper and thorough investigation ought to be held again."

But till now nothing has happened in this case. There 14 employees have been kept detained under MISA. Not only that. As a result of the railway strike of 1974 still 24 railway employees are under detention, including 2 in Guntakka and 10 in Assam. So far as we know, 38 Central Government employees had been detained. Of the Central Government employees,

perhaps 27 have been sacked from their jobs as reported in the papers and the reasons were not given to them. They were not given an opportunity to give any explanation in defence. Without giving any reasons, they have been dismissed. In West Bengal some State Government employees in jail were released but they were all dismissed from their jobs. 15 of them have been dismissed in West Bengal. The only fault of these government employees was that they were organising trade unions. It is not a fact that they are connected with banned organisations. They are doing genuine trade union activities. Therefore, what you are doing is not fighting right reaction. You are suppressing the working class movement, the peasants' movement and the democratic movement. Those who oppose you will be tackled by you under these repressive measures to save your party, your leader and the multinational corporations and other vested interests. This is our assessment of the situation. Had your fight been against right reaction or American agents, you would not have arrested the opposition party leaders, the trade union leaders, etc. The facts show that a majority of arrests and repressions are against the working class leaders, peasant leaders, democratic leaders and leaders of leftist parties. After the declaration of emergency, police is the monarch everywhere. In the cases of excesses committed by them, the police are not pulled up. From the Centre, they are not rebuked but rewarded. This is why they are getting so much inspiration from the Centre and are doing havoc in the States, in the local places and in the districts where nobody dares to protest against them, because the protest movement has been stopped under your emergency.

In the report, so much is being said about the implementation of the 20-point programme for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

You are doing propaganda every day that so many people have been given land, house-sites, etc. But one of the non-official survey reports say that only 5 to 8 per cent of the total figure published or broadcast by the government have actually got the house sites and land. If you have got any mechanism to show that this is not so, you should inform the House and assure us that they have really got house-sites and not merely on paper.

Harassment of Harijans is going on unabated. Recently in Andhra Pradesh—they have sent a letter to the Prime Minister also—unwarranted and inhuman atrocities have been committed by the police on tribal people in Warrangal district numbering 300 belonging to Narsampet and Mulug taluk villages. It is Mr. Brahmananda Reddy's own State. They, being kept in camps, were tortured for many days. It is a matter of shame to mention here that these brutal atrocities by police are out and out against the government public announcement deploring the police third degree methods. Inhuman and uncivilised methods have been adopted in the torture. For several days they were made to suffer without food. All this is happening without cause and crime on their part. We gave a representation to the Minister but nothing has happened so far. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister also told in the Legislative Council on 8th March that 36 harijan families in a village in Krishna District were boycotted by caste Hindus. No work was given to them. In West Bengal Adivasis have been evicted from land. There are large number of cases where harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been evicted from the lands during this period. In Orissa, 58 per cent of villages with a tribal population of 45 per cent have no primary schools at all. The percentage of villages served with educational facilities generally decreases as the population of Scheduled tribes in the

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

villages increases. This is the official report of the Government of Orissa. In Bihar, poor harijans have been evicted from their lands by vested interests such as landlords and Police. They combine together and harass the poor harijans. Even their implements were snatched and huts were demolished. Punjab University Social Survey Report says that in Haryana 45 per cent of Harijans in towns are in debt, bonded labour is one in four harijans i.e. 36.9 per cent. Boys in the age group of 6—11, are not getting primary education. This is in nearly 80 per cent of the harijans and tribal populated areas. There are other instances also. In Madhya Pradesh, a harijan youth was brutally killed in a lock up. When their parents complained, they were stripped naked. This was reported by Times of India.

13 hrs.

Regarding Government service, the figures are: 1st Grade—Scheduled Castes 2.5 per cent, Tribals 0.5 per cent; 2nd Grade—Scheduled Castes 4.6 per cent, Tribals 0.5 per cent. To reach the target, it will take a long time. This is the report of Commissioner, the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Tribes, your own report. 5 to 8 per cent of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been provided with job opportunities upto now. The position of the Muslim minority is also the similar.

Now, about development of language. So many data have been collected. Reports regarding something of bilingualism data from Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and West Bengal have not yet been collected. But they have collected dialect survey reports from Maharashtra, Nagaland and Madhya Pradesh and some studies are still going on. It is found by that survey that people have been demanding development of their own regional language. For example, Kox Barak in Tripura, Bodo and Bishupriya-

Manipuri in Assam, Santhal people want Santhali language. All these languages are not being developed. No attempts are made to include Nepali and such other language in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. There are 282 languages. These are required to be developed so that linguistic minorities can get benefit from the Government.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So many crores have been sanctioned from the Welfare Fund of the Government but in actual practice a major part of it goes to the corrupt contractors and all that. This is not being checked.

You are proposing some changes in the Constitution. The Government has changed and amended the Constitution so many times. Barring 2 or 3 occasions, on all the other occasions, it has been done to save the ruling party and its leaders from being trapped under the provisions of the Constitution. I would say that the Constitution has been changed to perpetuate the rule of the Congress. That day, one of the vocal spokesmen of the Congress, Mr. D. C. Goswami was saying that the Constitution was to be changed because 25 years had passed and that India should be made a socialist Republic. He had said that there should be a guarantee for work to the working class people and that other things should be done. He also spoke about the right to property. We will support all these matters which are progressive and because they will go in favour of the people. But we think that the government's proposals to change the Constitution are meant only to serve its vested interests, reactionary changes will be made. The Minister, Mr. Mohsin had said the other day in this House that the property-right was fundamental, and that it was not going to be changed. Therefore, we say that the Gov-

ernment is going to change the Constitution in order to give more power to the vested interests and the propertied men. The States are demanding real autonomy, so that such an autonomy can become the bed-rock of Indian unity. But the Home Ministry and the Congress Government, both want more and more of centralized power. Just as, under the present days of Emergency, they have got all the powers concentrated in them, in the changed Constitution also, they will have all the powers with them; that is why we fear that the Constitution will be changed in that reactionary manner. We do not want that kind of a change and we oppose it. How is the Constitution being used? The exceptional rules under the Constitution have been made general. In Tamil Nadu, three-fourths of the total number of MLAs—i.e. 180 out of 238—belonged to the DMK. People had voted them to power; but the Government here did not care for the Constitution; it did not care for the vote of the people. It dismissed that Ministry and dissolved the Assembly, because it wanted to serve its own party interests. In the case of Gujarat, it is keeping the Assembly, in order to bring about more defections from other parties. The anti-defection bill is in the Committee-stage. It is being kept in cold-storage, because the ruling party, the ruling clique today does not want to pass that anti-defection bill. It wants to get the defection of persons, in order to form its own Congress governments. Whatever these people here who are running the administration are doing, is meant to serve the interests of the Congress party; and more so, of its own leaders. They want to perpetuate their own leadership. A one-party rule has been established. Only the Congress party is allowed to function; it is the Congress party which is violating the Constitution. It is not abiding even by the provisions of this Constitution. Everything is done

in order to make the position of the Congress party secure. In the name of transforming the social order and transforming the Constitution, everything is being changed. The judiciary is being subordinated to the Executive; judges today have no intellectual work to interpret the legislation etc. which is a major feature in any parliamentary democracy. That is why we say that under the Emergency, all the things done by the Union Home Ministry are for the ruination of the people; and erosion of democracy against the people's economic and political interests. Opposition parties are being attacked. They are not allowed to function. And the Congress government is doing what it likes. Just at the eve of this debate a bill was going to be introduced. You have granted your own employees, LIC employees, 15 per cent bonus under an agreement. Now you are going to change it unilaterally and get it okayed by the President. If this is the attitude you are developing during the emergency, I do not know how long you will be able to continue. So, in the end I would like to say only this, that if you continue in this fashion, people will rise and you will be swept away in that revolt. There is no doubt about it that that day will not be very far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As usual, I have a letter from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that in view of the large number of members in the Congress Party who wish to speak, they may not take more than ten minutes each.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to disqualify persons convicted under the Untouchability (Offences) Act from contesting elections to any body, Central or State. (28)]

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE
(Bombay—Central): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Activities of multinational companies to bribe Government officials and other sections of society. (29)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant freedom fighters pension to the participants of Moplah rebellion in Kerala. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take a decision on the question of giving freedom fighters' pension to the participants of Punnappara-Vayalar struggle against the former prince of Travancore (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide freedom fighters pension to the participants of Telengana armed insurrection against the attempt of Nizam of Hyderabad to take a stand against Independent India. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to curb the activities of Silva Sena. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking prompt action against the R. S. S. and Ananda Marg elements to wipe them out from the field of education and administration. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in granting freedom fighters' pension to large number of applicants from Kerala. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking prompt action against the Vijaya Bank authorities who are protecting the R. S. S. elements. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in enquiring into the activities of the Vijaya Bank management in protecting members and leaders of the R. S. S., a banned organisation. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of MISA and DIR against patriotic and democratic section, while fascist and reactionary forces are spared in certain cases. (38)]

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allow Bihar-Orissa tribes to own land and settle in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to consolidate Adivasis population of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh under one State Administration. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to create a separate Department in the Union Government for tribal affairs. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to punish Government Officers in Central services and Public Undertakings who are directly or indirectly responsible for non-implementation of Government policies and instructions in respect of appointment and promotion of Scheduled Tribes. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise and declare the Munda, Ho, Santhal, Kharia and Oraon Tribes as Scheduled Tribes in the State of Assam. (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to conduct impartial and politically free census operations in Bihar and Orissa resulting in the fall of population figures in respect of Scheduled Tribes in these areas. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appreciate and identify the inherent administrative problems of Chotanagpur Plateau spread over the administrative jurisdiction of the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and to create a new State of Jharkhand for ensuring good Government for proper development of that region. (49)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create an Enforcement Directorate for enforcement of the policy and instructions of the Government in respect of appointment and

promotion of Scheduled Tribes in Central services and Public Undertakings. (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a National Commission to enquire into causes of failure to ameliorate the conditions of Adivasis through development schemes in the tribal areas for the last two decades. (54)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Arrest of M.Ps. and former Legislators under the Defence of India Act for organising meetings in support of Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme and emergency. (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest alarming increase in police excesses despite Emergency. (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent misuse of MISA and Defence of India Act. (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Arrest of persons fighting against reactionary and fascist forces under MISA and Defence of India Act. (58)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to educate the police in progressive and anti-fascist policies. (59)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Collusion of police with the affluent and anti-social elements. (60)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest leaders of banned organisations like R. S. S., Anand Marg and Jamat-e-Islami. (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against pro-R. S. S. and pro-Anand Marg officials. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent misuse of police for suppressing the legitimate and just movements of farmers and workers. (63)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lenient attitude of the police towards the economic offenders. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to remove restrictions on the meetings organised in support of the 20-point programme. (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the quota reserved for them. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to inculcate in the police the feelings of being the true friends and the protectors of the public. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the atrocities being perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop misuse of Emergency powers by officials. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to prevent persons convicted for untouchability offences from fighting elections. (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to grant pension to those freedom fighters also who underwent less than six months imprisonment. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to stop pension being given to bogus freedom fighters and failure to take action against them. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to grant Rs. 200 as pension instead of Rs. 100 only to the widows of freedom fighters. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to raise the rate of pension of freedom fighters in view of rising prices. (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give reservation in Government service to the children and dependents of freedom fighters. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide medical facilities to freedom fighters. (76)]

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during this year the Home Ministry was called upon to deal with a very abnormal and difficult situation, which was prevailing in the country. This became all the more onerous and difficult subsequent to the proclamation of emergency on the 26th of June, 1975. The forces of Right Reaction, the Swatantrites, Jansanghis, Aranda Margis and the parties belonging to the extreme left, all ganged up only with one common objective, namely, to paralyse the Government established by law, to overthrow it and to subvert the democratic institutions in the country. Now, when the very fabric of democratic institutions is threatened with extinction, what is the Government expected to do? It has done precisely that very thing which could save and ensure the continuance of democratic institutions in this country. The events which followed in the wake of the proclamation of emergency and the steps taken thereafter amply justify them and show that the step which was taken was the right one.

Previous to that, in Gujarat the elected representatives of the Vidhan Sabha were subjected to all sorts of indignities and pressure and ultimately they had to resign their seats. Encouraged by this example of the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his followers were encouraged to think that the same method of violence, vilification, character assassination etc. should be resorted to in dissolving the Bihar Assembly.

The Government took note of the serious situation and intervened in the matter. Despite all the herculean efforts of all the parties sitting in the opposition, except C.P.I. they could not succeed in dissolving the Bihar Assembly. Then, there was a little lull in the activity of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Then came the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the election petition against the Prime Minister. Taking advantage of that unfavourable judgment, an atmosphere was sought to be created whereby the Government would be paralysed. Certain foreign elements were also instigating the fomenting of trouble in the country. They all combined for the overthrow of the Government of the day.

It is said that newspapers have gone out of publication. But which are those newspapers? They are those whose only aim and object was to continue the campaign of character assassination, to promote an atmosphere of violence and hatred in the country. May I know from the Members of the opposition if it is the role of the press or of the political parties to promote an atmosphere of violence where democratic functioning becomes impossible? Therefore, my submission is that the Government was amply justified in resorting to the proclamation of emergency.

It has been said that the opposition has been silenced. Take the case of the election to the Rajya Sabha all over the country. The opposition Members, according to their respective strengths, have been returned to the Rajya Sabha. If there was no freedom of election, if there was no freedom of functioning, how was it possible? Charan Singh has been let off from jail. He has again assumed the role of leadership. He had made a very long speech in the Assembly but what is the effect? People have come to know that these so-called leaders, in making long speeches, in criticising

[Shri B. R. Shankar]

the Government in an unbridled way, do not help the country at all. They are interested only in creating difficulties on the basis of which they may rise to power.

The sense of discipline has improved in the country. There has been absolutely no trouble in the campuses of the universities. There are no lock-outs, hartals or lay-offs in the country, and production has certainly gone up. Why? For four years or more before the proclamation of the emergency, what was the national scene? Everywhere there was hartal, bandh, destruction of bus, railway wagons and other public property, victimisation of loyal workers. Examinations were not held according to schedule. Honest and diligent students could not participate in the legitimate functioning of the universities. Because of a few professional agitators who had infiltrated because of certain irresponsible political elements in the campuses of the universities, the whole atmosphere was spoiled. Now we have seen very good results, but certainly all this has become possible because of the curtailment of the apparent liberty of certain irresponsible sections in the country.

The question is whether this state of emergency should continue or should be ended. In today's newspapers there is a statement purporting to have been made by a Minister of Kerala in the State Assembly wherein it has been revealed that 650 k.g. of dynamite, 2,900 dynamite sticks, potassium chloride and fuse wires had been seized. We have also seen what happened at the Baroda railway station. Explosives were sought to be transported from Gujarat to various parts of the country. It has also been reported in the press, I do not know how far it is correct, that in the Alipore Central Jail of Calcutta there have been attempts by Naxalites to explode the jail gate.

So, these things are going on in the country. Do you think that innocent

persons who are interested in the keeping up of parliamentary democracy in the country are carrying on these clandestine activities? Surely, they are persons who are interested in the overthrow of the Government established by law. On the eve of the emergency they had gone underground. If there is a failure of the Government on any score, it is on this score that some very irresponsible and dangerous elements are still at large outside.

With your permission I wanted to touch one or two more points. Now, there is the other side of the functioning of the Home Ministry, that is, with respect to improvement of discipline in the Administration (Personnel). Many Gazetted Officers have been prosecuted; many of them had been convicted and were sent to imprisonment. But I will say one thing, that is, more visible dent has been made on the discipline of the Administrative Officers belonging to the Central Services. The same is not true in the case of officers functioning under the State Governments. Therefore, the grip of emergency is slowly being lost at the State level. I am not standing for the wholesome curtailment of political liberty. But so far as improvement, which has become visible in the wake of emergency, in the administrative set-up is concerned, that should continue and there should be periodical dialogues between the State Ministries and the Central Ministries so that the country should really have the benefit which it started on the eve of emergency.

With these submissions, I extend my support to the Demands for Grants for those departments which are under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री एन० ई० होरो (कुन्टी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब देश का संविधान बना, तो क्रिष्ण शिबूल में यह प्रावधान रखा गया कि देश उन हिस्सों में, जहाँ आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की संख्या ज्यादा है, शिबूल हरिजान बनाये जायेंगे। ये शिबूल हरिजान

निर्धारित करके सरकार ने यह बताया कि उन क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन में केन्द्रीय सरकार और उन प्रवेशों के राज्यपालों को कुछ विशेषाधिकार दिये जायें। सविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 में कहा गया है :

"The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State"

फिफथ शिड्यूल में यह भी कहा गया है कि जिन प्रदेशों में शिड्यूल एरियाज हैं, वहां ट्राइब्स एडवाइजरी कौन्सिल बनाई जायेंगी, जिन में अधिक से अधिक बीस सदस्य होंगे और उनमें तीन-चौथाई सदस्य उस प्रदेश की विधान सभा में शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। राज्यपालों को यह भी अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह किसी कानून को उस क्षेत्र में लागू होने से रोके, या उसमें कोई मंशोधन या माडिफिकेशन करे।

हमारे देश को आजादी मिले 26 साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि फिफथ शिड्यूल के इस प्रावधान की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, और जहां शिड्यूल एरियाज हैं, वहां की राज्य सरकारों ने उस पर कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उन राज्यों के राज्यपालों ने भी विशेष कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि शिड्यूल एरिया बना कर जो उद्देश्य था उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। उन शिड्यूल एरियाज का प्रशासन भी उसी ढंग से हुआ जैसा कि नान-शिड्यूल एरियाज में होता है। उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं आया। अभी मैं यह होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था। उसका यह भी एक चैप्टर है आदिवासी हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में वेलफेयर के काम का, उसमें वह कहते हैं पृष्ठ 68 के तीसरे परिच्छेद में

"The Constitution of India provides a number of safeguards to protect and promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. The endeavour of the Government has been to implement these safeguards in the best possible manner. An important safeguard in relation to Scheduled Castes is that of abolition of the practice of untouchability "

इसमें वह यह कहते हैं कि सरकार ने इधर एमर्जेंसी जब से लागू हुई तब से विशेष ध्यान उनके ऊपर दिया है और 12वें पृष्ठ पर वह यह कहते हैं कि अब ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आदिवासियों की संख्या है वहां 4 लिए विशेष प्लान और सब-प्लान बनाए हैं, उसी जगह में आदिवासियों के बीच में उनकी उन्नति और विवाम का काम होगा।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फिफथ शिड्यूल में आप ने प्रावधान रखा है कि शिड्यूल एरिया बना कर विशेष स्थान उन को दिया जाएगा और उन प्रशासन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा ? तो आज तक आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उन्नति और विकास के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी प्लान बने वह पूरे शिड्यूल एरिया को एक यूनिट बना कर क्यों नहीं किया ? अभी भी 50 प्रतिशत में ज्यादा जहाँ आदिवासियों की संख्या है उसमें ही सब-प्लान होगा बाकी में नहीं होगा। इसका माने है कि शिड्यूल एरिया 4 अन्तर भी कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र होंगे जहाँ कि सब-प्लान नहीं होंगे। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा कि 3 40 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में आपने रखा और फिफथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 455 करोड़ रुपये इसमें खर्च करने वाले हैं। इसमें 200 करोड़ रुपये वह भी सम्मिलित है जो बजट से आप सहायता देंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्गों के हित के लिए जो विधान में प्रावधान रखा है उसके ऊपर सरकार ने धमल नहीं किया और आज 25-26 साल हो गए, क्या एमर्जेंसी लागू कर के उसके माध्यम से ही आप आदिवासियों का कल्याण कर सकते हैं ? सरकार बार बार कहती है

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। विशेष ध्यान तो आप 25 साल से दे रहे हैं। लेकिन आज भी उनकी हालत वही है जो आजादी के तुरन्त बाद थी। तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सिर्फ प्लान और स्कीम्स बना कर लोगों को ठगने का काम न करें। आप धरातल पर उतर कर ठोस रूप से काम करें।

आज तो पूरे देश में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की चर्चा है। हम भी उसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन गौर करें आप देखें। जो आपको स्टेट्स से रिपोर्ट मिलती है या जो इंटेलिजेंस विभाग से मिलती है क्या सब में ये रिपोर्टें सही सही वर्णन आपके मामले रखती है या नहीं? मेरा अनुभव यह है कि आज इस क्षेत्र में वह काम नहीं हो रहे हैं जिनकी चर्चा आप अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं या रेडियो के जरिए करते हैं या अपने सरकारी प्रतिवेदनो में करते हैं कि फला काम हुए। ऐसी बात नहीं है, कुछ काम तो हुआ है, मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन अधिकतर काम अभी नहीं हुआ है।

राज्य सरकारों की जो रिपोर्टें आती हैं, विशेषकर बिहार सरकार की जो रिपोर्टें आती हैं उसकी मैं चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखित बयान में यह कहा कि बिहार में बाडेड लेबर (बंघुवा मजदूरों की कोई समस्या नहीं है लेकिन उसके बाद यह कहा कि बंघुवा मजदूरों को बसाने का काम हम करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से अलग अलग प्रकार की रिपोर्टें आती हैं। इसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि सतह में कुछ और है और वास्तविकता में कुछ और है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के मध्य भाग में आदिवासियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। वे चार प्रान्तों से बड़े हुए हैं - बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मध्य

प्रदेश में। अगर सरकार इन आदिवासियों को संगठित करना चाहे, उनको उन्नति करना चाहे, नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की बात हो, उनको समाज के साथ से चलने की बात हो तो इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि इन चार प्रान्तों में बड़े आदिवासियों को एक प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत लाया जाये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, उनकी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है, इमोशनल इंटिग्रेशन की भावना नहीं आ सकती है और न राष्ट्रीय धारा के साथ वह बंध सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब समाप्त करें।

श्री एन० ई० होरो : मैं जिस क्षेत्र की बात का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ जब तक वहाँ पर उनके लिये एक प्रशासन नहीं होगा तब तक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a short while ago an Hon Member of the Opposition had referred to the situation which is obtaining in the country today. There is no doubt that it is slightly different from what it was a few months back. All the time, I was questioning myself and was wanting to ask him as to who brought about the situation that is prevailing in this country today—if at all there is something which the Hon Member does not like or if there be some other things which we do not like. This question has to be asked and answered, not today, but by posterity as to who led the country to a situation where the educational institutions stopped functioning, where the Government offices stopped working, where there was no production in the factories, where the Railways and the road transport stopped functioning, who were the people and who were the elements who took this country to a situation like that. It is not a very long time away from today and it is very vivid in our memory.

The gentleman referred to the arrest of a student who drew a cartoon of some officer or somebody. May I ask him whether he remembers about the teacher and the student who were shot dead because they wanted to attend an examination but the rowdies were opposing it and were not in a mood to allow them to go to the examination centre? This had happened in Bihar. Therefore, all the time, I was thinking of asking him as to what was our share of responsibility for the situation and what was their portion of responsibility for it. He has referred to the unhappiness prevailing in the country. It is true that there are certain sections of society which are not happy at the present position, but who are they? In my opinion, they are the rowdies, the eve teasers, the smugglers, the black marketeers, the free-lance politicians, the idlers, the anti-national and anti-social elements. It is true that this element is not happy today, because we have taken them to task and have put them in the right place.

It would be incorrect to say that if there is a complete licence instead of reasonable liberty, there would be happiness in the society. It may be so for a few people, but it cannot be so for those who live on mere subsistence in this society. He also said that there was no opposition in the country. Only a short while ago, we saw the spectacle of a few Members rising and opposing the introduction of a Bill which had the sanction of the Government and the Cabinet, but when feelings ran high against the Bill, at least for the moment, the Government agreed to the postponement of the Bill. This happened a short while ago.

The hon. Member also referred to the fact that meetings are not being allowed to be held even for purposes which need not be objected to, for instance condolence meetings etc. or meetings to discuss provisions of the

Constitution,—as if the Calcutta crowd could discuss and finalise amendments to the Constitution. Although these meetings are held ostensibly for these purposes, the real purpose of these meetings is different. We saw in Bihar that after the meetings, the crowd used to be led entirely for achieving different objectives in other directions.

He also referred to the plight of the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu. He belongs to the Communist Marxist Party, as far as I know. Has he the face to talk about parliamentary democracy? He is not here at the moment, perhaps he has gone out for the rest of the debate. His party supported the resignation by elected members of Gujarat and Bihar legislatures when Congress Governments in those two States were in overwhelming majority. Has he got the face to say that the dismissal of DMK Government was unconstitutional? That is, of course, besides the point. What I want to say is that this sort of thing would not carry us very far.

I support the Demand and make bold to say that the Ministry of Home Affairs has some real achievements to its credit. Till recently, we were accosted with a situation which could disrupt our national fabric, demean our life and deprive us of all the fruits of our hard-won freedom. It could destroy every vestige of democracy. Rejected by the masses at the polls, some opposition leaders tried to jump at every opportunity to create chaotic conditions. Taking advantage of the short-lived shortages and world-wide inflation, they tried to demonstrate our failures, and thereby by implication failure of democracy in this country. Taking a leaf out of the books of some European dictators of the 30s, they took to fascist methods for attaining fascist objectives. When I say this, some friends on the opposite side may feign a smile. May I refer them to the well known book "The Rise and Fall of the Third

[Shri Nawal Kishore]

Retoh" wherein the whole story has been lucidly narrated which will help them to draw a parallel between the situation that existed in India in 1974-75 and the situation that existed in Germany and Italy in the 20s and early 30s. But in this country no such mistakes were made. Prime Minister rose to the occasion to discharge the supreme duty of protecting the national integrity and democracy. She received the spontaneous support of the people of India. She declared emergency and took steps which checkmated the moves of self-seekers. Posterity will remain ever grateful to her for the decisions she then made. As a consequence, the situation has now infinitely improved. We have peace and order. The nation has been called to its task and harnessed to its national work. Consumer articles are available at reasonable rates. Students are going to schools and colleges. There is no more eve-teasing. Machines are no longer idle. The social malaise is showing signs of disappearance. For the first time since Independence, we have discipline in every sector of our life.

The 20-Point Programme has aroused the nation. Whatever my friends on the other side may say, whatever may be the tirade of Mr. Saroj Mukherjee, from my own experience of the rural areas I can say that this 20-Point Programme has aroused the nation as nothing has done except the Salt Satyagraha and the Satyagraha of the olden days because the 20-Point Programme has all the essence of Gandhiji's teachings and Vinobaji's programmes.

Mr. Reddy and his colleagues deserve all the kudos for enabling the country to come back to a normal working condition with a new zeal and revived spirit.

It is great that the RSS, Anand Marg, Jamaat-e-Islami and CPML

have been banned. There was a clamour in the country for this ban since long. They were thorns on the side of a healthy public and political life. But what about the organizations and institutions they had nursed under the veil of educational and cultural or activities?

Those institutions and their men are even now working and gathering strength. They are poisonous weeds which need to be weeded out. Otherwise they would destroy the crops and good husbandry will be well nigh impossible for a long time. I would like to be assured by the hon. Minister that due care and precaution is being taken in this regard.

A reference has been made in the report to the efforts to tone up the administration. It has been geared, particularly, in the context of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme, no doubt, but, intrinsic defects can be removed only if some basic thinking is done. Some basic ideas have to undergo a change. To our present-day administrators there appears nothing wrong in making the life of hundreds of honest citizens hard and unbearable for the sake of apprehending an ordinary thief. The thief will steal anyway. Some of the deeply-rooted ideas in the minds of our administration need change in the present context. Our basic approach to management of society needs a change. The implementation of socio-economic programmes depends on the competence and sense of devotion of public servants who are charged with the responsibility. Our public servants have to develop the right type of attitude. I am glad to note that a change for the better is now discernible recently and our public servants are behaving in a much better way than they have behaved a few years ago.

The success in stopping smuggling on the high seas is praiseworthy. Smuggling eats into the vitals of the

nation's economy. But on Nepal border, smuggling is continuing and I would request the Minister to take adequate steps to stop smuggling on that border.

The Ministry deserves allround appreciation for what they have done for the freedom fighters in this country. Freedom fighters have regained prestige and an urge to live. Prime Minister deserves our gratitude. But may I point out that there are some hard cases of very special nature which do not qualify under the present rules and which are pending—absconders and those whose properties were looted. They need to be considered. Then there are some cases in Bihar where applications were filed before BDOS according to Bihar Government orders and they have been granted pension from the date when the applications have been received at Patna or Delhi. For no fault of theirs they have been put to a financial loss. If at all there was a mistake, it was a mistake of the Government of Bihar, and those freedom fighters should not be penalised for this.

I want to say a word for the MPs who are freedom fighters. We have repeatedly requested the hon. Minister for Home Affairs that those of us who are freedom fighters should be given tamra patra here and now and not depend upon our. (*Interruptions*)

We have been promised several times, but for how long have we to wait? The day should come when we should be given tamra patra in the Central Hall.

I will not take more of your time. I want to draw attention to only one thing—that during the last one week, there have been three dacoity cases of a very serious nature. There was one dacoity in Delhi Express in Bihar, the other in Patna and the third in a train on Saharanpur-Hardoi line. Discovery of dynamite at Baroda and

also another instance which Mr. B. R. Shukla gave, leads to a surmise which may be correct or incorrect that some anti-national elements are still active in this country and, therefore, whenever the decision is to be taken about the emergency, this situation should be taken into consideration.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have great pleasure in taking part in the debate relating to the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs occupies an important position in the Central Executive, and the Central Executive under the Constitution is vested with wide powers. It is because of the wide powers and the unique position under the Constitution that it is able to hold the country united in spite of various diversities of language, religion and other things. And, therefore, this unique position should not be disturbed even when we think of amendment to the Constitution at any time.

The Home Ministry had a difficult time during the year in retrospect. The whole country was in turmoil politically and economically. The articles of consumption were scarce, prices were soaring high and there was large-scale black marketing and smuggling and in this turmoil some opposition parties, I do not say all the opposition parties, but some of them conspired or joined together to lead a no-tax campaign, civil disobedience in the whole country from the 29th June, 1975 and paralyse the Government, to subvert democracy and the Constitution. Any Government worth its name had to prevent it and to take effective steps to forestall such a move and this emergency which was proclaimed by the President on the 25th June, 1975, saved the whole country from destruction. It is no good complaining that during the emergency civil liberties are cur-

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

tailed, democratic rights are abrogated and so on. Hon. member from C.P.M. said so in the opening speech. But who is responsible for this? As my friend who has just spoken said, they were responsible for creating such a situation. Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Association, does not imply unbridled freedom or unbridled rights. Where there is a right, there is a duty. Every right has to be exercised in such a way that it does not cause any hardship to the other who has equally the same right. It is no good complaining. But let us see the results that accrued from the emergency. There is all round discipline. You now find discipline in the House. All the members are highly disciplined. They are speaking within their limit and the work is going on according to the schedule. There is no backlog. Yesterday the House adjourned one hour earlier. I am happy that emergency has produced the desired effect even on Members of Parliament.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA (Patan): Many important leaders are in jail.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: My complaint was that previously emergency was not taken by us seriously, including the Members on our side. It is meant for us and it is meant for all others too. The emergency is meant for everyone of us. I think it is very laudable that this emergency has achieved discipline in all walks of life and this discipline should become a way of life for every citizen in the country. The emergency should therefore continue for some more years till this discipline becomes a way of life. Let the boys settle down in schools and colleges and go there in time and let the workers go to their factories on time; and let the officers go to their offices on time; let the Members of the Legislatures work within the limits assigned to them under the Constitution. Let them not complain about the emergency when

it has produced good results. Let us compare ourselves with what we were earlier; earlier we were not accustomed to discipline. Now there is discipline. I will not say anything more about that.

The report mentions about the settlement of inter-state boundary dispute with Punjab and Haryana. For Belgaum the people of Karnataka and Maharashtra are fighting. Wherever be the boundary of a particular territory, that is part of India. Border areas should act as the hyphens that unite and not as dashes that divide. Language and culture know no boundaries. I hope under our Prime Minister, under her leadership and her guidance, the dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra would be settled amicably very soon.

The Ministry is in charge of the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I could see that it has taken some definite steps for the improvement of the lot of these people and for their welfare. More tribal blocks have been opened where the population is more than 50 per cent. It was formerly 75 per cent. Still, much more remains to be done and more allocation of funds should be given for the development of tribal blocks. When you speak about free education up to the age of 14, that should be applied to the tribal areas where more and more primary schools should be opened for the boys and girls belonging to these sections, so that illiteracy could be removed from them.

I now refer to another aspect—article 226 of the Constitution which relates to the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts. Thousands of writs by service holders are pending in the courts and stay orders are given indiscriminately by the high courts which dislocate the seniority lists and the promotions, resulting in a large scale discontentment among the officers, which affects efficiency of the

administration. I would suggest that the Government should think of having an administrative tribunal consisting of members who are qualified to be high court judges or supreme court judges to deal with the service problems. The power to issue writs allowed to the high courts may be curtailed. Under Art. 226 of the Constitution, the administrative tribunals should deal with these problems. They should give relief to the aggrieved persons and thus remove the discontent among the officers.

I would now refer to one more point. Delhi is a Union territory and it has a high court. For the appointment of judges in a high court, Art. 217 says that the President shall appoint the judges of the High Courts in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor of a State. Delhi has no Governor but it has only a Lieutenant governor. The Chief Minister is the head of the Government but the Chief Executive Councillor cannot be called the Chief Minister. Therefore, in this anomalous position, what will happen to the judicial officers in the Administration is this. Whoever be a judicial Secretary or an officer in the Administration, if he happens to be a person qualified enough, he may not get the chance. I would, therefore suggest that the Home Minister should call for such recommendations or proposals of any suitable person if available, and let the Home Minister himself sponsor such cases. I have no one in mind but I am speaking here particularly because of the anomaly that exists to-day.

Therefore, Sir, the Home Ministry has done a very good job and in this hour of trial it deserves our congratulations. It is complained by the hon. Members from the Opposition that MISA is being misused. This is a general complaint. I do not say there are no cases of misuse. There may be a few cases. Now, in such cases without waiting for report from

the State Government the Home Ministry should call for reports *suo moto*, examine these cases and see that justice is done and injustice is averted. The Home Minister gave an assurance in this House to this effect that he will look into all such cases. He said that if a letter is written by an MLA or an MP he will take action. I do not know how many such letters were received by him from MLAs and MPs and how many releases were thus effected. The House would like to know as to how many persons were released on receipt of such representations.

श्री सुभाकर पांडे (बंबोली) : गृह मंत्रालय की मांगो का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने अपातस्थिति स्थापित करने के बाद जो कार्य किए हैं उनकी महिमा स्वतः प्रकट है। देश से दाम बोरी और काम बोरी समाप्त होने की ओर हैं ही लेकिन इसके साथ साथ अनुशासन की स्थिति की स्थापना हुई है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मूल में अनुशासन है जिस की इस देश को नितान्त आवश्यकता थी। गृह मंत्रालय ने सारे भोजस्वी और फलप्रद कामों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें साथ साथ कुछ बातों की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि 26 जून को राज भाषा विभाग की स्थापना गृह मंत्रालय में हुई है। इसकी मांग बराबर टडन जी में ले कर सैठ जी करने रहे हैं लेकिन उसकी पूर्ति इस समय हुई है। देर से ही सही लेकिन फिर भी मैं उन्हें इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ। हिन्दी राजकाज की भाषा है और इसके लिए विभाग खोला गया है और इस तरह के अच्छे निर्णय किए गए हैं जिन का क्रियान्वयन अगर किया जाए तो निश्चित रूप से हिन्दी अपने स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित होगी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

इसी प्रसंग में यह चर्चा भी आई है कि ससदीय हिन्दी समिति की स्थापना भी की

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

गई है। रघुरमैया जो भी हैं और आप भी हैं। संसदीय हिन्दी समिति की स्थापना तो हुई है लेकिन वह कहां बैठेगी उसको जगह कहां मिलेगी, इसकी व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं की गई है। उसके जो मेम्बर हैं तथा दूसरे लोग भी चिन्तित है कि उसका काम किस तरह भागे बढ़ेगा। आप से भी प्रायः मैं करता हूँ और रघुरमैया जी से भी करता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के आसपास या पार्लियामेंट के भीतर हमें स्थान दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो यह काम केवल कागजी होगा और सही नहीं होगा। पार्लियामेंट के निकट मैं इसलिए स्थान की मांग करता हूँ कि ऐसी समिति के लिए पुस्तकालय की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यक होती है और पुस्तकालय में दूर अगर श्री रामकृष्णपुरम में या यमुना पार उसके फैंक दिया गया तो उसका काम अच्छा नहीं हो पाएगा।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन या लोक सेवा आयोग के बारे में अब मैं विवेक रूप में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्ट को अगर आप पढ़ें तो आप पाएंगे कि उस में बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र आवेदन नहीं होते हैं, प्रथम श्रेणी में जो उर्जित होते हैं वे उधर नहीं आते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ विशेष क्षेत्रों के लोगों का उस पर एकाधिकार सा हो गया है। उसकी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद आपको मालूम होगा कि उसका छात्रा कुछ इस प्रकार का है कि आने की वदनी हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार वह आता है और ये व्यक्ति उसकी ओर आकर्षित नहीं हो रहे हैं। इनका परिणाम यह है कि निश्चित रूप से जिन प्रतिभागियों को शासन में आना चाहिये, सरकारी नौकरियों में आना चाहिये वे प्रतिभाग्य सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। उसका मूलधार जो अंग्रेजों के समय बना था उस में कुछ सशोधन परिवर्तन तो किए गए हैं लेकिन उसकी अन्तर्द्वेषता

को बदलने का कार्य नहीं किया गया। इसके लिए एक कोठारी भावीय स्थापित हुआ है। आश्चर्य की बात है कि कोठारी आयोग की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आ पाई है। रिपोर्ट में कहीं नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। कई वर्ष उसे बने हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। वह जल्दी आनी चाहिये। अंग्रेजों को बनाये रखने का यह एक बहुत बड़ा अड़डा इस देश में है। जब मैं पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की बात करता हूँ तो हिन्दी की बात नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को आना है। अगर सभी भारतीय भाषाएँ वहाँ नहीं आवेगी तो जिनमें तेज, भोज, बल और भोजस्व है, वह लोग शासन में नहीं आवेगा, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि राष्ट्र को वह लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा जो अच्छी प्रतिभा होने से प्राप्त होता है।

वहाँ आप यह देखेंगे कि अंग्रेजी के साथ पक्षपात का व्यवहार किया जाता है। अंग्रेजी का पक्ष तो आवश्यक है, किन्तु अन्य किसी भारतीय भाषा का पक्ष आवश्यक नहीं है। जब विमूर्खीय फार्मूला आप मानते हैं और यह भी मानते हैं कि देश में तीन भाषाओं की पढाई होनी है, जब अंग्रेजी आवश्यक विषय है, अंग्रेजी का पक्ष आवश्यक है, तो और दो भारतीय भाषाओं का पक्ष निश्चित रूप से आवश्यक बना देना चाहिये। तभी न्याय हो पायेगा, नहीं तो नहीं हो पायेगा।

उसके साथ ही कुछ लोगों का नाम उसमें छपा है कि जो व्यक्तित्व का परीक्षण करते हैं। वे देश के महान् लोग हैं, उनके व्यक्तित्व और अनुभव में किसी प्रकार का फर्क नहीं है, किन्तु उनकी दृष्टि ऐसी है जो आज के समय के साथ नहीं है, बल्कि अंग्रेजों के समय जो दृष्टि बनी थी, वैसे ही लोग उसमें हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि

व्यक्तित्व के परीक्षण करने वाले अंधविश्वास के हिमायती न हों, बल्कि भारत और भारतीयता के उपासक हों, ताकि निश्चित रूप से हम बहु प्रतिभा चयन कर सकें, ऐसे व्यक्ति चयन कर सकें जो सेवा और समर्पण में विश्वास करते हों, न कि उस प्रतिभा और व्यक्ति का हम चयन करें जो शासन करने में विश्वास करता हो। कर्मचारी का परम धर्म जनता की सेवा करना है। हमको सेवक चाहिए, स्वामी नहीं चाहिए। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में ऐसे व्यक्तित्व के लोगों को रखा जाए, जिनका जनता से थोड़ा बहुत सम्बन्ध रहता है, वे केवल ज्ञानवीर न हों, बल्कि कर्मवीर भी हों और जनता का सेवक भी हों। ऐसा होने में ही अधिक अच्छा काम हो सकेगा।

आप यह भी देखेंगे कि भारतीय भाषाओं में होने वाले पक्षों की मर्यादा निरन्तर घटती जा रही और भारतीय भाषाओं को मानने वालों की संख्या घट रही है क्योंकि जनता में ऐसा विश्वास हा गया है कि जो अंग्रेजी वाले नहीं होंगे उनका लिए पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के माध्यम से सेवा का रास्ता बना रहेगा। यह बात ही ठीक जाना अपने में बहुत बड़ी बात है और इसे धन के वास्तविक पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन और गृह मंत्रालय को करना चाहिए।

हिन्दी में सर्वगं बनाने की बात अलग में चल रही है और करीब-करीब सर्वगं बनाना जायगा। किन्तु वैसे आश्चर्य की बात है कि अनुवादक जिन्हें तो एम० ए० की क्वालिफिकेशन मांगी जाती है लेकिन डायरेक्टर के लिए बी० ए० की क्वालिफिकेशन मांगी जाती है। यह अराजकता हिन्दी का क्या भला करेगी, यह मैंने मालूम नहीं। यह तय हो चुका है कि जब किसी पद का सृजन हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में होगा तो उस पर कम से कम रोक लगाई जायेगी, लेकिन पद का सृजन हिन्दी में किया जाएगा, और किसी योग्यता का मापदण्ड न रखा जायेगा। यह बड़ी बुरी बात होगी, हिन्दी और राष्ट्रभाषा के हित की

बात नहीं होगी, बल्कि व्यक्ति के स्वार्थ की बात होगी। मेरा व्यक्तियों से कोई मोह नहीं है, कार्यों से मोह है।

आप स्वयं यह सोचें कि जब राजभाषा विभाग बना हुआ है, जब पदों का सृजन होता है तो उससे यह क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता कि इस पद के लिए क्या योग्यता होनी चाहिए, ताकि व्यक्ति एक मन्त्रालय से दूसरे में और दूसरे से तीसरे में जा सके। आप इस चीज को ध्यानपूर्वक देखें कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है, कि हिन्दी के नाम पर अंग्रेजी की तरह के ही स्वार्थपरक लोग अपने स्वार्थ साधन की स्थिति बनाना चाहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों से हमको मुक्त रहना है।

मैं एक बात अक्सर कहता हूँ और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ कि राजा-महाराजा और प्रिवी-पर्स मरामत हुए, किन्तु उनकी जो कला-कृतियाँ हैं, पांडुलिपियाँ हैं, वह उनकी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति नहीं रही है, वे जनता के धन के द्वारा सुरक्षित रखी हैं। वे कृतियाँ आज उन्हीं लोगों के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, सब और नष्ट हो रही हैं और उनका कोई सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। कभी-कभी तो उन कृतियों के दर्शन विदेशों में होते हैं। चीनी में वे वहाँ चली जाती हैं। उन्हें भी सरकार को उनसे ले लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। वे जनता की सम्पत्ति हैं, उनमें ज्ञान-विज्ञान और कला का अतुल भंडार है। अगर वे नष्ट हो जाती हैं, तो सरकार अपने इस उत्तरदायित्व से अलग नहीं हो सकती है कि उसने इन कृतियों का नष्ट होने दिया और तमाशा देखती रही। कलाकृतियाँ राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति होती हैं, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की नहीं होती।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में अच्छा काम हुआ है, इसके लिए मैं गृह-मन्त्रालय को बार-बार बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से मन्त्रालयों में आपने हिन्दी की सलाहकार समितियाँ बना

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

दी हैं और बहुत-सा भे अभी बनानी बाकी हैं। उनमें भी यह समितियां बननी चाहिए।

देखने में यह आया है कि बड़े अफसर इस बात का यत्न करते हैं कि जो आदेश और निर्देश निकलते हैं, उनका कार्यान्वयन न हो। इस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि हिन्दी को साभारी अधिकारी गंभीरता के साथ ग्रहण करें और जो ग्रहण कर रहे हैं, उनके उन्नयन की व्यवस्था हो। जो ग्रहण नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जो उपेक्षा करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए भी कोई-न-कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि वह ऐसा न करें। इस दिशा में कदम भी उठाया गया है कि जो हिन्दी की क्लास अटैंड नहीं करेंगे, जो क्लास में नहीं जायेंगे, उसको अनुशासनहीनता माना जाये। यह देखना चाहिए कि हिन्दी को सरकार ने जो अधिकार दिये हैं, क्या उन का परिपालन हो रहा है या नहीं, क्योंकि हिन्दी के आने का मतलब यह है कि जनता आती है, और अगर जनता नहीं आती है, तो राष्ट्र ऊपर नहीं आता है। राष्ट्र भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो अच्छे काम किये गये हैं, उन के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ, और यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि जो काम बाकी हैं, वे गतिपूर्वक होंगे, क्योंकि अगर हिन्दी आ जायेगी, तो देश का भला होगा।

14 hrs.

कई केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों में राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में वह नीति लागू नहीं होती है, जो दिल्ली में लागू होती है। हर एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सरकार की राजभाषा सम्बन्धी नीति निश्चिढ़क लागू होनी चाहिए और उसमें किसी प्रकार की रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजकमल (हॉक) : उपस्थित

महोदय, आप ने मुझे गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

इमर्जेंसी लागू होने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान के अनेक राज्यों में गरीब अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के लोगों को आवास और कृषि के लिए जमीनें एलाट की गई हैं। लेकिन सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि क्या वे जमीनें काबिले-काय्य है या नहीं। यद्यपि गांव के बीच में काफी खाली जमीन होती है, लेकिन उन लोगों को एक दो मील के फासले पर, और गड़बड़े वाली, जमीनें दी गई हैं। मेरा यह भी अनुभव है कि उन जमीनों पर भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कब्जा नहीं होने दिया जा रहा है। इस वक्त कांग्रेस सरकार का राज्य है, लेकिन सरपंच और प्रधान आदि मठाधीश लोग ऊपर से तो 20-सूची कार्यक्रम की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वे आम-पास के लोगों को भड़का कर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उन जमीनों पर कब्जा नहीं करने देते हैं।

उन लोगों को जो जमीनें कृषि के लिए एलाट की गई हैं, उन से सरकार की आमदनी तो बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि उन पर लगान लगा दिया गया है, लेकिन वे लोग उन जमीनों के मालिक नहीं बन सके हैं और उन से कोई लाभ नहीं उठा सके हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के लोग गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्रालय की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को खास तौर पर ये आर्डर दिये जायें कि जो आदमी सरकार द्वारा एलाट की हुई जमीन पर अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों

के लोगों का कब्जा होने में रुकावट पैदा करे, उस को सफल सजा दी जावे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक व्यक्तिगत अनुभव की बात आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरी नहसील में, जहाँ मैं निवास करता हूँ, —तहसील फागी, जिला जयपुर, में—चितीड़ रैनवाल गांव में एक हरिजन को बाजार में एक दुकान की जमीन की एलाटमेंट हुई। वह दस, बीस बरस से वहाँ लकड़ी का खोखा लगा कर दुकान कर रहा था। उस को पट्टा भी दे दिया गया। लेकिन बाद में गांव के स्वयंसेवकों द्वारा विरोध किये जाने पर उस जमीन को वापस ले लिया गया और वह पट्टा भी फँसल कर दिया गया। उस दुकान की जो बुनियाद भरी हुई थी, वह भी उस व्यक्ति के हाथ से निकल गई। इस बारे में बहुत झगडा चल रहा है। गांव वालों ने कहा कि इस जगह के पास ही मन्दिर है, इस लिए दुकान उस व्यक्ति को नहीं दी जा सकती है। इस तरह की अनियमितताएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। तो एक तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप इस प्रकार की खोज जरूर करें कि जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में रोडे अटकाने वाले और उस के विरोधी हैं जो आप की कांग्रेस में आ कर सब से आगे बैठे हैं वे कौन लोग हैं। इस का आप जरूर पता लगाए कि कौन कौन से वे असामाजिक तत्व हैं। उन के लिए फौरन व्यवस्था करें और अपनी पार्टी से भी उन को निकालें।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है जो 1967 में पार्लियामेंट में बिल आया था अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने के लिए उसे जल्दी से जल्दी आप से आएं क्योंकि उसे केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ और उस के अलावा हरयाणा, पंजाब आदि के इलाकों में जहाँ जहाँ विकास के काम हुए हैं या

फैक्ट्री एरिया हैं वहाँ बहुत से भूजल आबाद हो गए हैं जो अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। मैंने स्वयं देखा है चंडीगढ़ में जितनी भी हाई कोर्ट की या और बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें हैं उन को उन गरीबों ने बनाया है जो अनुसूचित जाति के हैं और वे वही आबाद हो गए हैं कालोनियो में। वोटर्स लिस्ट में उन के नाम दर्ज हुए हैं और सब से ज्यादा उन के वोट आप को कांग्रेस को मिलते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस बिल के लिए पिछले अधिवेशन में भी घोषणा की गई थी और इस सेशन में भी 32वें नम्बर पर उसे रखा है, इस बिल को आप जल्दी से जल्दी लाकर उन लोगों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सरकारी सूची में मान्यता दें ताकि उन लोगों का भी कल्याण हो सके और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ उन को भी मिल सके। जैसे बेरवा जाति के लोग, लाखों की तादाद में चण्डीगढ़ और राजस्थान वगैरह में हैं। फिर भी गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा गलत रिपोर्ट दी जाती है कि ये लोग वहाँ बसे हुए नहीं हैं। मैंने राज्य सभा में एक पेटिशन दी थी, राज्य सभा की कमेटी ने सिफारिश कर दी है कि जहाँ कहीं भी बेरवा जाति के लोग रहते हैं उन को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में मान्यता दी जावे।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ आदि में जो लोग भुग्गी भोपड़ियों से रह रहे हैं उन के लिए 25 गज का प्लॉट आप दें रहे हैं। मैं अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित कमेटी का मेम्बर था। मैंने स्वयं देखा है दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जो उन्हें 25 गज का प्लॉट दिया जा रहा है वह उन के लिए बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। उन के परिवार में पति-पत्नी होते हैं, चार पांच बच्चे भी होते हैं तो उन को कम से कम 50 गज का प्लॉट दीजिए। जो

[श्री राम कंबार]

इतनी बड़ी सेवा करते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाते हैं वे अपने खुद भुम्मी शोपडियों में रहते हैं। तो गृह मंत्रालय इस के ऊपर ध्यान दे। प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूची कार्यक्रम में भी सब से पहली घोषणा यह है कि जो हरिजन आदिवासी और दबा हुआ तबका है उस के ऊपर सब से पहले धन खर्च किया जाय। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम 50 गज का प्लॉट आप उन को दे।

तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्दर जो पाच बीघा जमीन दी जाती है गजस्थान का मेरा मतलब है उम जमीन, लिए उन को न कोई कर्ज मिलता है न कोई बिजली की व्यवस्था है न पानी की व्यवस्था है। तो उन को बिना ब्याज के कर्ज मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे उस पाच बीघा जमीन में मिर्चाई की व्यवस्था पर सकें या दो दो तीन तीन को मिला कर कुल 10 लिए रुपया उन को देना चाहिए और बिजली के लिए उन का प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

पशुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगो को खेती के मामले में अभी तक अच्छे किसानो में नहीं चुना गया है। एक पंचायत समिति में 30-35 ग्राम पंचायत होती हैं मेरा निवेदन है उस के अन्दर जो छोटे किसान हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं उन को खेती की ट्रेनिंग दी जावे ताकि सरकारी तरीके से खेती कर के अपने छोटे छोटे खेतो में वे ऊपज बढ़ा सकें। यही मेरा निवेदन है। हमारी पार्टी से पटेल साहब को अभी बोलना है तो मैं ने अपनी बात कह दी। बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के बाद भी हरिजन और आदिवासियो पर भ्रष्टाचार हुए हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जो समितिया आपने बनाई हैं पंचायत सेबेल पर वह क्या बोट लेने के लिए बनाई हैं? जहां भी हरिजनों पर या छोटे

लोगों पर भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसके लिए उन समितियों के वेयरलैन और सदस्यों को दोषी ठहराए। वे उसके अपराधी और दोषी ठहराए जाएं और उन को सजा मिले।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
(Koraput): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry. The tribal problem is one of the national problems. The Government of India has given national importance to this problem. There are about 21 reports produced by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a parliamentary committee also to look into their welfare and they have also produced a number of reports. There are a number of other books on this problem, but the problem is yet to be solved. This is the opportunity for us to place the problems of the tribals before the House while discussing the demands of the Home Ministry. We know that if we place the problems before this House, the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs give due weightage to our viewpoints. But the problem is still there with the State government. So, we are repeating the same thing since the last 25 years. I will deal only with three or four main policy matters of the Government of India.

I will first deal with the excise policy which has been accepted in principle by all the States. The Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Welfare have accepted it in principle and have given directives to the States also. I congratulate the Chief Minister of Bihar on having taken a bold decision to abolish liquor shops in tribal areas from 1st April, 1976. But the governments of Orissa, M.P. and Andhra Pradesh have not yet taken any decision. I will quote a letter which contains an elaborate explanation about the liquor policy. This letter has been

given to the Minister of Home Affairs by the Prime Minister I quote

"It is now generally accepted that the excise policy followed by the State Governments has resulted in exploitation. A sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board on Prohibition comprising excise ministers of States which went into this question has confirmed this finding. Some time ago, a group of Members of Parliament had represented against sale of distilled liquor in tribal areas. They went to the extent of suggesting that the developmental outlays could be reduced if revenue considerations came in the way. The Scheduled Areas and Tribes Commission had made similar recommendations in 1961 but it is a pity that even though accepted by the Government these have remained unimplemented so far. Since the matter has been gone into in detail an early decision on the new excise policy should be taken without any further delay."

Talking about the developmental programme, I agree that we will get more money in the fifth plan. But I think what is being given by one hand is being taken away by the other. We know the difficulties of the people in the rural areas, specially tribal areas. Our dress and our fashion may not indicate it. I know that this dress is meant for entering the House or to get a seat before the well-to-do people. But very eagerly I have to say that exploitation is still going on there. I think these exploiters have formed an association to exploit the tribal people. They are consisting of money lenders, traders, liquor-sellers and even outsiders who go there intentionally for this purpose.

We have 510 TD blocks. The Ministry of Home Affairs have asked the State Governments to adopt a new policy regarding these TD blocks. This new policy has been accepted by the States. Government of India is

releasing money for this purpose but there are some States, especially Orissa, which have not yet prepared even the project reports. Without a project report if the money is spent, I think it will be a sheer waste. I can give you several examples as to how money was wasted like this in the past. I request the State Governments that the money meant for tribal development should not be wasted like this any more. There are instances where money was allocated for tribal development but in actual practice it was spent in non-tribal areas. There are Government reports and recommendations in this regard but nothing has been done with the result that exploitation is still going on in the tribal areas.

I would like to ask one question why there is tribal unrest in the country? The main reasons for this are alienation of tribal lands to the non-tribal people, exploitation by the landlords and so on. There are two ways to check this unrest. First is law and order and second is development of the area. I do not know for how many more years we will be treated as second-rate citizens and will have to face the problems. I am not going into details regarding this.

Now about allocation of funds, Government of Orissa has asked for Rs 65 crores but the Planning Commission has recommended only Rs 32 crores and this amount was further reduced by Rs 29 crores. Government of Orissa has to earmark the allocation of funds for tribal development from their development fund. Now the question is when the Government of India has released money from their development fund for tribal areas how much money is being allocated by the State Governments actually to these areas? The Government of India is operating some special projects. What is the Orissa Government doing? They divert the money which is normally

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

given from the State Sector to these areas, to other sectors. This has happened; and it will continue. The Minister can give directions, but not directives. The directives are guaranteed constitutionally; but directions are different. Though the State Governments receive directions, they are not responding. Here is a letter addressed by the Prime Minister regarding the policy on excise. We have also got problems relating to personnel-policy. There are a number of cases pending in the different courts, especially those relating to tribals. I request the Government of India to arrange for special courts at the panchayat samiti levels, through which the cases can be disposed of quickly. We want to check exploitation; but there should be a machinery to identify the exploiter, to check exploitation and to punish the exploiters. I think that these are old problems will get solved gradually, if this is done

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I have heard the emotional speeches relating to the tribals made by the hon. Members, as also criticisms voiced by the Opposition. I feel that they are opposing for the sake of opposition. I do not want to deal with their remarks because other friends will do it. We could not have spoken about the tribals so much, had not their interests been guaranteed under the Constitution. As a person who was a member of the Constituent Assembly, I know how these guarantees came to be given to the scheduled castes and tribes. When I hear the emotional speeches of my tribal friends, I feel like shedding tears. I am the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I know that our opinions are not accepted by all the people. Mahatma Gandhi wanted the SC and ST people to be raised to the same level as those enjoyed by the other communities. Had it not been

for Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress at the time of the Constituent Assembly, we would not have tried to do something for the development of SC and ST. I have been crying in the wilderness all these days that whatever benefits we give with one hand, we are taking away by the other. In regard to the scheduled tribes, the creation of areas called the V Schedule and VI Schedule areas, has caused havoc. What I mean by havoc is this. Suppose a person belongs to one tribe and lives in a V Schedule area; if he goes out of that area, he ceases to be a tribal. VI Schedule applies to Assam and the V Schedule to other areas, i.e. areas other than Assam. I want that this provision should be amended. The Prime Minister wanted me to meet Mr. Om Mehta; and Mr. Om Mehta promised to bring in a bill. I doubt whether there will be an open heart and an open mind if it is brought in. That is the question. Only the other day I had to go somewhere. There, somebody was saying that in Assam, all the persons in the tea-garden areas will be tribals. I told him "Why don't you understand the other thing? In the tea-garden's central area, a person may be treated as belonging to a scheduled tribe. But outside it, his own brother is not treated as a tribal." So, this area restriction must be removed. I have been promised by Shri Om Mehta that this Bill would be introduced soon. I only wish that nobody will stand in the way. Why is it being opposed? If the area restriction is removed, the tribals would be more than 9 crores. That is the fear. In politics number counts. If it becomes 9 crores, it will be an eye-sore to them. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring them to the level, to the same stage, as other people. Why not bring them to that level, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation? So, I plead with the Home Minister not to delay the introduction of the Area Restriction Bill.

Then, I want to refer to liquor. It is a fact that tribals take liquor in large quantities. At the same time, those

who are educated do not take that much liquor. It is the illiterate who consume it in large quantities. It is the Government which introduces liquor through lease. Yesterday I told the Prime Minister in her chamber in my own crude way that this amounts to sucking the blood of the tribals. When you argue this point with the Chief Minister, he says that it is a question of revenue and that he cannot afford to lose Rs. 3 crores, which is the revenue from liquor. This sucking of the blood of the tribals should be put an end to at an early date.

Then I come to land reforms. The tribals have been displaced or evicted from their lands in various ways all these years. That is why we are crying hoarse about land reforms. The distribution of land to the landless is one of the points in the 20-Point Programme of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But who are the landless among the tribals? They were not originally landless. But, over the years they have been made landless by the touts and money lenders by taking away their land on some pretext or other. When you go from Ranchi to Patna, you see the lands around being ploughed by people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But if you ask them whose lands they are, they say that those lands were with them during the time of their forefathers, but not now. Even when they give this reply, they look around in fear because this is their pitiable position. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister in the matter where I have suggested that in place of the sophisticated word "land ceiling" or "land reform" they should use the term "restoration of land", so far as tribals are concerned. What I mean is that the land should be restored to those who owned them, say after 1947, that after independence, whatever the circumstances may be. Those lands should be restored to those who plough them without any question. If you mean business, if you want to give the land to the landless, if you want to give land to the tiller, you do it.

Then, coming to representation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the services. I would like to say that the position has not improved. I do not want to repeat all the figures which I have with me here. If you mean business and if you really want to give them representation in the services, then you must introduce pre-examination training, as suggested in the Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Now there is a pre-examination training centre for IAS and IPS. After constituting this cell on pre-examination for IAS and IPS, the percentage of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has become higher in Class I and Class II services at the Centre and in the States now.

You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are not dull

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very dull.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: You have been very well educated and, therefore, you are not dull.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under this kind of teaching, I am lapsing into illiteracy.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Therefore, if opportunity is given, the tribals can also compete with others, but opportunity is not available to them, because where do they read? Not in the Central or public schools where the best teachers are available, but in schools in slum areas with the worst possible teachers. How do you expect them to compete? So, we have been insisting on Government accepting a policy of conducting written and oral examinations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in a different way, so that there is no mental reservation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What is this mental reservation?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The mental reservation is this that even though a

[Shri D. Basumatari]

provision has been made for reservation of posts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, they are not actually taken in employment. Therefore, we have been urging that there should be one scheduled caste or scheduled tribe member in every appointing authority. I am very happy and grateful to the Government of India that they have started by having one member of the scheduled castes in the higher authority, namely the UPSC. Many of the States are also following in the footsteps of the Centre in this respect.

The Home Minister has written to the States many times to constitute committees on the lines of the Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Centre, but I was told by the Prime Minister yesterday that they have some committees of this kind in the States. But what are those committees? They are no match to the Parliamentary committee. The Parliamentary committee examines all the Ministries, including the Department of Personnel and the Cabinet Secretariat. If similar committees are constituted in the States, they can examine every department even at the block level. So, you must implement what you say.

There should be no necessity for us to speak on behalf of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We are in an awkward position when we have to speak. I feel ashamed that after 28 years of independence I have to speak on it. Therefore, I would only appeal to the Home Minister to implement whatever he says.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subodh Hansda.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Is my name not there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subodh Hansda. This is the second time I am calling him. I did not call Mr. Savant. Perhaps there is something wrong in the way I pronounce the name.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Have you passed over my name? I was No. 7 after Mr. Gomango.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very unfair to say. Please sit down. This is very unfair in the first place, to say that it is factually incorrect. And secondly, if any list is supplied to me, it is only for my guidance. I can call anybody I like.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I do not mind.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Please do not cast aspersions on the Chair. Shri Subodh Hansda.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what I was going to say is that while initiating discussion the hon. Member, Shri Mukherjee, felt unhappy for declaring emergency. Now, I come from an area where there were looting, arson and murder during their regime and perhaps he has forgotten that all these things were done with their collaboration in those areas.

The Naxalite leaders, who have created a havoc in that area are now behind the bars. Now, all these things are not happening because of the emergency. Now the entire atmosphere has become very peaceful and in this peaceful atmosphere, many of our friends have said that the schools are functioning normally, officers are going to their offices in time, everything is functioning normally and there is complete discipline because of the emergency. But, it does not mean that the discipline that has been enforced today will have a lasting effect on the general mass of our people. Therefore, there is a doubt that if this emergency is lifted, there might be some sort of explosion in future. Therefore, the feeling of the people is that this emergency must continue for

some time so that the discipline which has been inculcated today in the minds of the people may continue for a long time.

As you are aware, there are certain disruptive forces which are still playing their role. It has also been admitted in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that there are forces which are raising their heads to disrupt the peaceful atmosphere of this country. That being so, I may mention that in the eastern region in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and part of Orissa, they are trying to regroup themselves, although they are lying low. There are instances of occasional fighting with the Police on the streets or in the villages. There are also instances of disturbances in a number of places. If these things are happening, we cannot be assured that the peace will be there or there will be no disturbances of law and order situation in the near future. Particularly in the State of West Bengal, the unemployment figure has shot up like anything and the total unemployment figure in West Bengal has gone up nearly two millions. The total unemployment figure in the whole of India in the live register on the employment exchanges is 9.5 million. In West Bengal only it is nearly 2 million. Therefore, you can well imagine the acuteness of unemployment position in the West Bengal.

Now, if this unemployment problem exists and is allowed to continue for some time, there is a doubt that we will be able to maintain peace in the area, although there is peace in the State of West Bengal. There is still doubt how long it will continue if the entire problem is not tackled.

Therefore, I would request the Home Ministry particularly to see that the unemployment in the rural area where the tribal and the backward people are very much affected should be solved. If all their problems are not solved, then I doubt—when all these extremist forces were grouping together—and will try to group these

people, together, may create some disturbances in the State of West Bengal. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Home Affairs to give thought to this problem and allot more money to the underdeveloped areas for the development of the backward people. They should devote more attention not only for the development of backward area in the State of West Bengal but I should say for the development of the underdeveloped areas of the whole country.

Many things have been said about the problems of Scheduled Tribes. My hon friend, Shri Basumatari, has said about the problems of Scheduled Tribes who, I think, will be numbering more than 6 millions who have not been recognised as Scheduled Tribes. Even today, in the State of Assam, I know, my community is not recognised as Scheduled Tribe. They are more than seven or eight lakhs. They are the voters there; they elect their representatives to the Assam Assembly. Still, today, the Home Ministry says that they do not belong to the Scheduled Tribe, they do not belong to that place and they are a floating population there. I do not understand the argument. How is it that they are a floating population? Have they come from outside the Indian Union? Wherefrom have they come? They have not come from any other country that they will not be recognised as Schedule Tribe people.

The Government is always dilly-dallying to introduce an amending Bill for the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not know why the Government is delaying in this matter. It should be done at an early date.

There are certain area restrictions also. As Mr. Basumatari pointed out, in a certain area, while one brother is recognised as a Scheduled Tribe, another brother is not recognised as a Scheduled Tribe. It is very strange that this difference, even between one brother and another brother has been

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

created. Why this anomaly is there? Why more than 6 million people do not get recognition. Why are they deprived of various opportunities that have been guaranteed under the constitution?

Even in Madhya Pradesh, there are more than 40 lakhs of people who have been deprived of these opportunities. Can't the Government solve this problem? I think, this can be easily solved if area restrictions can be removed and the Bill is passed in this House revising the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at an early date. The entire problem can be solved that way.

I think, once the Government recognises a community as a Scheduled Tribe or as a Scheduled Caste, in any part of the country, it should be recognised as a Scheduled Tribe or as a Scheduled Caste throughout India. I am standing here and if somebody asks me, "Are you a Scheduled Tribe man?" I would say, "I am not a Scheduled Tribe Man." If I want to get a certificate from a Delhi Magistrate, he will not recognise me as a Scheduled Tribe man because my community is not recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in the list of Government in Delhi State. Therefore, this anomaly must be removed.

Other problems are also there. My hon. friend referred to excise policy. In 1960, the Dhebar Committee was constituted in which I was also a Member and Mr. Basumatari was also a Member. A number of recommendations were made to the effect that the exploitation that is going on in the tribal areas must be stopped. One of the recommendations which was referred to by Mr. Gomango also was as to how the tribal people have been exploited by the liquor vendors and liquor contractors in all the States. The Central Prohibition Committee having accepted the recommendations of a special committee sent the guidelines to all the states. But, unfortunately, many of the States have not imple-

mented the guidelines and many liquor vendors and liquor contractors are now operating in the tribal areas and exploiting the economic situation of those areas. Therefore, that must be stopped.

How the Government is going to implement it? We do not know. The Government can spend crores and crores of rupees. But what of that? You can throw the amount into the Bay of Bengal or into the Indian Ocean. It does not matter if you cannot improve the lot of these people. Therefore, what I want to say is, whatever plans or schemes you may make, they must be implemented in such a way that the economic development of these areas can take place. Now, during the Second Five Plan, nearly 54 multi-purpose blocks were constituted and a Committee was formed to look into the whole matter which was headed by Mr. Elwin. He commented in the Report that whatever amount has been spent in the special multi-purpose blocks for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes had entirely gone to one section of the society. If that be so, what is the use of spending crores and crores of rupees?

Now, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, nearly Rs. 450 crores have been allotted for the upliftment of these people. But is it going to solve the problems of those people? I say no. There are schemes which have not yet been formulated. Even the formulation is being delayed; then again who will implement and who will supervise them? The Home Minister has sent some guidelines to the States. But what are those guidelines. Those guidelines are as to how the policy will be implemented and how the projects will be supervised. But in the policy directives and other things or in the supervision of the projects, no tribal people have been associated. They know better their own problems; how will the white-collared people know the problems of the Scheduled Tribes people? But they are the people who will dictate and supervise as to what amount.

will be spent, I know that the entire amount that has been spent, has been a mere waste. Otherwise today you cannot see people still living in a naked condition, without having a belly full of food. After 28 years of independence, people living in the jungles are still living without food which is a strange and funny thing.

Now, the 20-point programme which the Prime Minister initiated during this Emergency has certainly played a very effective role but, the point is that, while a vast majority of the people have been benefited, there are tribal people who are living in the jungles are now the victims of the Forest Department. A circular has been issued to the State Governments that all those tribal people who are living in the jungles should be ejected from the jungle areas and they are unauthorised occupants of forest land, because Government want to increase the acreage of the forests. Then, what will happen? Some millions of people will be made homeless, helpless and landless. You have not been able to solve the problems of even those people whom you had ejected for putting up big public undertakings. Even now, those problems are not solved, and now you are going to eject millions of people in this country—poor tribal people, whose problem will be a tremendous problem. Therefore, before you eject these people, I would say that you must have plans to rehabilitate them as you have rehabilitated all the refugees from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Therefore, I would request you not to hastily take action whereby all these people will be put into difficulties.

There are other things. The Forest Department has created forest villages in Madhya Pradesh and other States. There are 400 to 500 forest villages. These villages have been created to solve the labour problem of the Forest Department, but what is the Forest Department doing for the welfare of these people? Have they started any schools? Have they given them any drinking water facilities? Have they given them anything? No, nothing of

the sort. It is nobody's business—neither of the Home Ministry nor of the State Government. Then whose business is it? Are these people not Indians? Were they not born in this country that they should be deprived of all the facilities?

Now, another thing is about the wages. We have passed the Minimum Wages Act, but is the Forest Department implementing the Minimum Wage Act? No, they are not. Here Wage Act? No, they are not. Here makers? But who is the law-maker here? We passed the Minimum Wages Act but that Act has not been given effect to in the tribal villages, which have been set up by themselves. They are living the life of slaves. Though bonded system has been abolished, what else is this? That is not less than the bonded system there. Government should see that all these people should get proper opportunities for education and other welfare and whatever is necessary for their economic uplift, should be provided by Government.

I have one more thing to say about service conditions. I would like to ask, whatever circulars have been issued pertaining to reservation and promotion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are these being implemented? The Home Ministry will say that they have asked all the Departments to set up cells to take care of all these things. But the question is are they implementing the instructions? I know what happens in the big railway factory at Kharagpur. A large number of people are working there. When the question of filling up of reserved vacancies comes, they say that no suitable candidates are available; when the question of promotion comes, they say that no suitable candidates are available and, therefore, they should be given training. They are given training, but again they say that they are not suitable for promotion. There are so many departments where such things are happening. This is not only happening in the Railways, which is the biggest Government undertaking,

[Shri Subodh Hanada.]

but in all the Ministries and Departments of the Government. Then what about the Employment Exchanges? What role are they playing? They are also playing the same mischief, they are not sending the names of the qualified boys for service to other Departments; they are sending the names of those who are their relatives and thus all these vacancies are being filled on ad hoc basis to be regularised after some time. Therefore, you cannot say that whatever orders you are giving from here regarding recruitment, promotion etc. of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being followed. These are not being implemented. Whatever is implemented, that is only an eye-wash for the Home Ministry.

I would suggest that the Home Ministry must have its machinery to look into all these things. You will say that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is there and we can send our complaints to him. But has he got the authority to get the required information and the files from the Departments concerned? He is there simply fulfilling the constitutional requirement. He cannot function effectively with these powers. I would, therefore, request the Home Ministry to look into all these things very seriously, otherwise, the Home Ministry itself is going to create a problem because a large number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are now unemployed, who are getting education now.

Now, I want to say a few words about the political pension. This matter has been discussed a number of times even in the Consultative Committee. The point is that the political pension is intended for the political sufferers, but unfortunately there are cases that those who were not born before independence are getting political pensions today. I have sent the cases and have written some letters to the Ministry, but unfortunately, my name has been made public that I am

writing to the Minister in this respect and complaining that some people were not entitled for political pension. This is most unfortunate that names are being given out and published and people have come to me and charged me. I do not know, who has given out the names, but it must be the officer-in-charge. He has told the concerned persons: The Member of Parliament has complained to the Minister, therefore, your pension has been suspended. This is most unfortunate.

That apart, I would request the Home Ministry to go into the details of all the cases, particularly those young people who are enjoying these political pensions. You must go into all these facts, so that you can find the genuineness of the cases and see that only the genuine cases are considered for political pensions.

with these words, I endorsed and support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): While supporting the demands of the Home Ministry, I must congratulate the Minister for Home Affairs for the sagacity and alacrity shown by him in handling a highly explosive situation in 1975.

The split of 1969, the General Elections of 1971 and the declaration of emergency in 1975 are the three landmarks in the recent history of India. In 1975 the country was passing through critical days. The atmosphere was full of uncertainty. A dismal future for our democracy was being predicted by the high and the low. Sedition was writ large on the front pages of the morning papers and the common man crushed under the burden of sky-rocketing prices knew not whom to believe and whom not to believe. Under these bleak circumstances our President declared emergency on 26th June, 1975 and the whole atmosphere changed as if by a magic wand.

14.56 hrs.

[Shri C. M. Swaminathan to the Chair]

The prices came down. Talk of revolution evaporated and sedition melted down. The rascals and the agitators went behind the bars and people heaved a sigh of relief. It was the Home Ministry that had to bear the main burden of this changeover and, therefore, it deserved our hearty congratulations.

I may mention in this connection the disclosures of the dynamite plot at Baroda and a recent discovery of dynamite sticks in Kerala. The Baroda plot has inter-State ramifications and is master-minded by a well-known political party whose showy concern for democracy has deceived quite a few people in this country. I would like to request the Home Minister to take stern action against these political tricksters and to apprize the State Governments to take similar action in their territories.

I should also like to refer to the security measures at the border. Pakistan has practically taken to conscription. Under these circumstances, not only our Border Security Force should be further strengthened but a civilian defence force should be raised and given training in the use of small arms. Pakistan is now in a better position than in 1971. It has to fight on one front only and has secured supplies of sophisticated weapons from all over the world. Even the Muslim States to its west are giving it munificent grants in money and military hardware. Under these circumstances we cannot take things lying down. We must do our best to keep the country well alert and that is why I said that some special measures for civilian defence should be taken.

I should also like to point out some anomalies in our administration. How long are we going to keep tiny groups of villages under central tutelage and deprive them of the benefits of democracy? I refer to the small group of villages known as Dadra and Nagar

Haveli. They were liberated some 20 years ago and instead of being merged in the adjoining territory of Maharashtra—it is surrounded by Maharashtra on all sides—still it is kept as a Union Territory.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Same way Gujarat wants Daman.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Whoever it be, give it to them? You ascertain the views of the people and merge them accordingly.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We ascertained in Goa and found what it was.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Similar is the problem with Daman and Diu. Daman is about 600 kilometres from Goa. Diu is about 1,000 kilometres from Goa. They are getting only political colonial rule of Goa. Why should Diu not be merged with Gujarat and Daman with Maharashtra? Why should they be getting central tutelage for such a long time? Keeping the tiny villages under central tutelage is to deprive them of democratic rights.

15 hrs.

SHRI OM MEHTA: People do not want it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It seems that you do not want it. Otherwise, there is no problem.

I find that every year there is a special para in the Home Ministry's yearly report about the border dispute of Maharashtra and Karnataka. This year the reference to the dispute is totally dropped. Why so? I may point out that long back on the 19th August, 1974 i.e. more than a year and a half ago a solemn assurance has been given on the floor of the House that the border dispute would be solved

[Shri Shankarrao Savant]

before the general elections to the Lok Sabha. Ordinarily the general elections should have been over by now. The extension of the Lok Sabha is only a fortuitous circumstance. Nothing has still been done. If the assurance is intended to be honoured, draft solution must come before the House in this very session, for it will have to be discussed by these two Houses and also by the two State legislatures of Maharashtra and two State legislatures of Karnataka.

The question is that the Centre must take some action. You have to keep your promise. You must take some action in this Session itself. It has to be passed by both the Houses here, both the Houses in Maharashtra and both the Houses in Karnataka. The constituencies will have re-delineated thereafter. It will take some time. (Interruptions).

Yes, the Mahajan Report is there. But the Centre has to see how far the Report is in consonance with the direction given to the Commission by the charter of its appointment. If those directions are not followed, it is for the Centre to take action. There is already a Report. We have not solved the question. You have promise to solve it before the general elections. That promise must be kept. My request is that the Home Minister should take immediate and stern action in this matter.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय सभा-पति जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय का बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हूँ। वह इसलिए कि देश में जो विरोधी पार्टियाँ थीं उन्होंने तोड़फोड़ और कीमस की राजनीति चला कर के देश में बहुत ही बुरा और हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया था। यह वातावरण इसलिए फैलाया क्योंकि उनके मन में सत्ता और कुर्सी हथियाने की जो अभिलाषा थी वह बहुत बड़ गई थी। वह चाहते थे कि देश में बगावत फैला कर खूबखराबा फैला कर हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत

की बागडोर अपने हाथों में ले लें। कमिश्नर बेकन ने कहा है :

"The excessive desire for power causes angel to fall".

तो मानवता तो क्या, जब उन की यह इच्छा पूरी नहीं हुई तो भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक जो वे जिन को देश से मोहम्वत नहीं थी, गलत रास्ता भ्रष्टियार कर के उन्होंने देश के अन्दर बहुत ही भयावह स्थिति पैदा कर दी, जिसकी वजह से सारा काम-काज ठप्प हो गया, सारा जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त और असुरक्षित हो गया और सारा जीवन नष्ट प्रायः कर दिया। कालेज, स्कूल बन्द कर दिये गये। कोई कारखाना नहीं चल पा रहा था। रेल दफ्तरो में हड़ताल। देश के चारों ओर एक हलचल का दौर शुरू करा दिया। सत्ता हथियाने की भूख और एम्बीशन के गलत रास्ते भ्रष्टियार करने का उन्हें चस्का लगा।

एम्बीशन जब पूरा नहीं होता है तो वह झुझलाहट में मोछे शस्त्रों का प्रयोग करता है। यहाँ शैक्सपीयर ने कहा है कि जब आदमी के मन में एम्बीशन हो जाती है किसी चीज के लिए, किन्तु वह न मिले तो इन्सान भ्रष्ट और परवर्त हो जाता है। शैक्सपीयर ने यह कहा है

"Fling away ambition!
By that sin fell the angels!
How can man then the image of
his maker
Hope to win by it."

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान में इन्होंने एक घृणा का वातावरण पैदा किया और हिन्दुस्तान में घणित प्रचार के जरिए शासन की बागडोर अब इन के हाथ नहीं आई और सत्ता की भूख पूरी नहीं हुई, तो इन्होंने गन्दी राजनीति का सहारा लिया और अपनी ख्वाहिश को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने टोटल रेबेनूशन का एक नारा दिया और सारे देश के अन्दर एक बड़ी आग लगा दी जिससे मालूम पड़ता था कि हिन्दुस्तान बरबड़ों के कगार पर खड़ा है। मैं सर बीन मैनाई ने

1689 में जो कहा है, वह आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जोकि विरोधी दलों के लिए एक अच्छा विवेक देने वाला हो सकता है —

"A man in a revolution resolving to do nothing which is not strictly according to established form resembles a man who has lost himself in the wilderness, and who stands crying 'where is the king's highway?' I will walk nowhere but on the king's highway. In a wilderness a man should take the track which will carry him home. In a revolution we must have recourse to the highest law, the safety of the State."

देश की रक्षा परम आवश्यक है। हमारी जनता हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि है।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल क्रान्ति का नारा लगाकर यह बिपक्षी लोग देश को कहा ले जाना चाहते थे। मैनाई ने कहा है कि लेखी आक वि स्टेड क्रान्ति का सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य होना चाहिये।

तो माननीय समापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि देश के वानावरण को गन्दा बना कर ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान की किममत को खतरे में डाल रहे थे और विरोधी दल के लोगों का यह व्यवहार व कर्म ठीक नहीं था। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की नीति के कारण और गृह मंत्रालय ने ज़िम बख्ता के साथ, कुशलता के साथ इस आड़े सफ़ट के वक्त में अपनी बुरदशिता दिखाई और अपना जो कार्यक्रम बनाया, उसी से यह देश बच सका वरना सारा दुनिया के अन्दर यह देश सदैव के लिये बरबाद हो जाता। और नष्ट हो जाता। यह बड़ा टाइमली स्टेप जो होम मिनिस्ट्री ने उठाया, उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। देश में इन्फ़रजेंसी और 20-बूजी कार्यक्रम लागू करके देश की करोड़ों जनता

के मन में विश्वास और यकीन और इरादा पैदा किया।

समापति महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के डिस्पूट का जिक्र किया गया है। यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा का बार्डर का डिस्पूट है, इससे हम वर्स्ट इफ़ैक्टिड हैं क्योंकि यह मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है इसके लिये जल्दी कानून बनाया जाएगा। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिजिजन व फ़ैसले लिये गये हैं उसमें उस एरिया के रहने वाले किसानों, बुजुर्गों को गो संसद् सदस्यों या विधायकगण को शामिल नहीं किया गया है और न कोई राय या जायजा मांगा गया है और अधिकारीगण ने कुछ कागज और नक्शों को देखकर एक फ़ैसला ले लिया है। जो कि सिचार्ड से बहुत दूर है। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि जब तक संसद् कोई कानून इस बारे में पारित न कर दे तब तक इस फ़ैसले को अमल में नहीं लाना चाहिये लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे इलाके में हरियाणा की पुलिस यमुना को पार करके जबरबस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की जमीन को छीन रही है और खम्भे गाड़ रही है। हरियाणा की पुलिस हमारे लोगों के घरों और बूल्हों तक पहुँच जाती है। उनके साथ मारपीट करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की फसल को लूट रहे हैं। हमारे एरिया में यमुना-पार से आने वाले लोगों ने उनके जीवन को अमुरक्षित कर दिया है। हरियाणा की पुलिस डबे, गोली की नोक पर अपना कब्ज़ा जमा रही है। जिला बुलन्दशहर के घरों में कोई परवगी नहीं रह गई है और वे अपना जीवन बड़ी परेशानी में गुज़ार रहे हैं। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप नया लैजिस्लेशन लाएँ, संसद्-सदस्यों, कुछ विधायकों और कुछ मुराने किसानों और बुलन्दशहर जिले के लोगों

[बी.एच. सिंह]

की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए जो उन की सारी मुश्किलों की उन की सारी कठिनाइयों को धीरे सन्ध्याई को मौके पर जा कर देखें और अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक कमिशन बनाया जाए जिस में लोग इस तरह के हों और उस की रिपोर्ट देने के बाद कोई लैजिस्लेशन लाया जाए और उसको पास करवाया जाए। अब जो जबरदस्ती वहां चल रही है हमारे एशिया में उसको रोकने की भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। केन्द्र से आदेश जाना चाहिये कि जब तक कोई कानून नहीं बनता है, पार्लियामेंट उसको पास नहीं कर देती है तब तक किसी भी प्रदेश के अधिकारी या आदमी या पुलिस कर्मचारी कहीं दूसरे प्रदेश में जा कर जबरदस्ती न करें, अत्याचार न करें, किसी की जमीन छीनने की या फसल लूटने की कोशिश न करें और इसका अधिकार उनको नहीं होना चाहिये। यह समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। आप जहां बैठे हुए हैं उससे छ. मील पर दूरी की यह समस्या है। वहां ये वाकाल हो रहे हैं। पता नहीं आप बामोश क्यों बैठे हैं और क्यों इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप कुछ कहते ही नहीं हैं। आपको चाहिए कि आप कहें कि जब तक कोई डिस्टिक्शन नहीं हो जाता है, कोई फैसला नहीं हो जाता है, कोई लैजिस्लेशन नहीं बन जाता है तब तक यह जोर जबरदस्ती न की जाए। कोई लैजिस्लेशन अगर लाया जाता है या कोई डिस्टिक्शन अगर आप से लेते हैं तो उसके पास होने या उसको लागू करने से पहले अगर जरूरी हो तो उस के एग्जैडमेंट किए जा सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस समस्या पर थोड़ा समय लगाएं और इस तरह की बारदास्ती को रोकें। यह बहुत आवश्यक

है। हरिद्वार और उत्तर प्रदेश का जो यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट है इस पर नजर रखने के लिए अगर आप चाहें तो कोई कमेटी बना सकते हैं। लेकिन कुछ न कुछ उसके बारे में आपको जरूर करना चाहिये।

अब से अफसरों में पका है कि जो जूम करने का डंग है, वह जूम करने वालों ने भ्रष्ट बैकानिक बना लिया है, बहुत चुस्ती से और तेजी से वे जूम करने लग गए हैं। पुलिस का इन जूमों को रोकने का जो डब है वह आउट-डेटेड है, पुराना है। क्रिमिनल नए-नए तरीके अपना कर जूम करते हैं। नए नए तरीके उपन्यासों, सिनेमाघरों आदि से सीखते हैं, विदेशी हथियार भी उनके पास होते हैं और बड़ी तेजी से वे काम करते हैं। हमारी पुलिस का जो तरीका है, जो डंग है वह वही पुराना है। उस में कोई तबदीली नहीं आई है। ट्रेनिंग भी उनको वही 70-80 साल पहले जो मिलती थी, वही मिलती है। आज का क्रिमिनल पुलिस से बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है। आपको पुलिस को माडर्न हथियारों से लैस करना पड़ेगा, उसके काम करने के जो तरीके हैं उनको बदलना पड़ेगा उसको नए तरीके की ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इसके लिए आप कमीशन बना सकते हैं। जो नए मेजस या मीथडज आपको सुझाए अपराधियों को पकड़ने के और जो रिपोर्टें वह दे उस पर आप प्रबल करें। नए-नए जूम किए जा रहे हैं। बसों को लूटा जा रहा है, यह एक फीचर है। दूसरा फीचर है बैंकों को लूटने का। बुलन्दशहर में, मेरठ के, मुजफ्फरनगर में, बलिया में, बस्ती में बैंकों को लूटा गया है। सरकार की तबज्जह उस ओर नहीं आ रही है। इसको देख कर खच होता है।

हैं जो वे सबसे बहुत कम जानते हैं। जिस को यह भी पता है कि इसकी सरकार को बेवकाल है। / सरकार के जो कार्य हैं उनको उसे अपने हस्त में लेना चाहिये। मैं तरह की ट्रैनिंग पुलिस को देनी चाहिये, इस तरह के इन्सिडरों से पुलिस को सँस कलना चाहिये ताकि वह अपराधियों को पकड़ने में सक्षम हो सकें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तभी इस अपराध की स्थिति से, जो नई पैदा हो गई है, निपटा जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि शङ्कर कास्ट्स के जो भाई हैं उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन आया है। कुछ शिक्षाएँ भी की गई हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन आया है। जैसे ही हमारी सरकार ने किसी और मुद्दे में या मकसद में कुछ छिलाई दिखाई हो लेकिन इस में कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है और मैंने यह कहते हुए खुशी भी होती है कि हमारी जो कांग्रेस की सरकार है उसने शङ्कर कास्ट्स और माइनोरिटी के बंटवारे के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है और कमेटी है और शुरू से इसके लिए काम मन से करती चली आ रही है। दूसरे किसी मामले में अगर आप शक करें तो उसकी गुंजाइश हो सकती है लेकिन इस बात में सरकार को छिलाई बरतने का दावा नहीं दिया जा सकता है या उस पर शक नहीं किया जा सकता है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी पार्टी ही अपनी एक पार्टी है जिस ने अपने जन्म से मिशनरी शील के साथ, बने हुए कुछले हुए लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के काम को महात्मा के तौर पर लिया है और उसको अपना सिद्धान्त बनाया है और कार्यक्रम का ध्येय बनाया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है हरिजनों की जो उत्थान स्थिति है वे उस तरह के इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हो रही हैं जिस तरह से होनी चाहिये,

उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में कुछ कमी है और उस रास्ते में बड़ी गड़बड़ें और रोड़े हैं। इस और आपका ध्यान आग्रह चाहिये। बराबर उन पर ध्यान आग्रह होते हैं, कोई उनकी सुनवाई नहीं हो पाती है—

श्री पद्मानाभ बाबसाह (बंगालबाग) : दोहरी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। एक तरफ खुशामद करते हैं दूसरी तरफ आलोचना करते हैं।

श्री हरी सिंह खुशामद नहीं है। आप भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो तो आप भी इतना नहीं कर पाए जितना उन्होंने कर दिया है।

इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में बहुत कमी है यह हमें कहना पड़ता है और इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो नीतियाँ हैं उनको अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार को बड़ी तेज नजर रखनी चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जो आपका प्रोग्राम है, जो आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से नाबराबरी मिटे, शोषण समाप्त हो, इसान जो इसान का शोषण करता है वह समाप्त हो, तो वह सफल नहीं होगा। उसके लिए आपको बड़ी जागरूकता बरतनी होगी। होम मिनिस्ट्री को उसके सम्बन्ध में बतान फव्वान मीटिंग करके कमियों का पता लगाना चाहिये और उनको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिये और इन चीजों पर नजर रखनी चाहिये।

इसी सदन में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक मेहरदार समाज भी है, जो सफाई का काम करता है। और अज शङ्कर कास्ट्स को जो प्रगति हुई है उसका साथ मेहरदार समाज को नहीं पहुँचा है। लेकिन ये बेचारे मेहरदार—सफाई कर्मचारी, स्कैवेंजर्स—आज भी बहुत स्थिति में हैं। उनको कोई उत्थान नहीं हुआ है। आज जो वे बहुत दुखी और उदास हैं—

[बी.हरी सिंह]

युग्मिय है कि उन में विद्रोह या बलाघत को भाग नहीं है। उन के जो सार्वजनिक कार्य-कर्ता, नेता या गुमायदे हैं, वे भी कानून और व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं, और वे देश में बलाघत को भाग नहीं फैलाते हैं। मैं श्री बारूपाल से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो लोग नारे लगाते हैं, जो आन्दोलन करते हैं, वह सब से ज्यादा फल पाते हैं, लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जिन लोगों को आस्था संविधान और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजा-संज्ञेय निजाम में हैं, उन को कुछ नहीं मिल पाया है।

सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए आज तक कोई ऐसी निश्चित योजना नहीं आ पाई, जिस से उन को ज़िन्दगी में कुछ सुधार हो। बहुत पहले इस बारे में एक कमेटी बनाई गई, जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। लेकिन आज हालात बहुत बदल गये हैं। अगर सरकार इस वर्ग को ऊपर उठाना चाहती है, तो उस के लिए असल से एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो सारे देश में घूम-घूम कर तथ्यों तथा सफाई कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक समस्याओं का पता लगाये और एक ऐसी योजना सरकार को दे जिस से इस वर्ग को उन्नति हो सके। सफाई करने वाले वर्ग के जीवन में भी समाज-वाद, समानता और खुशहाली की लहर आ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के अनुदानों को मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह (मधुबनी) : समा-पति महोदय, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हम मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय एक बार फिर एक भगिन-परोक्षा में सफल हो सके हैं। इस निमित्त मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करना हूँ।

आप ने देखा कि कुछ समय पूर्व देश को क्या स्थिति थी। देश भर में अराजकता का

वातावरण व्याप्त हो चुका था। स्थिति की इस अवस्था का हम को कोई फायदा नहीं रहा नहीं था। सभी खर्च से सफाई थी, और वे सब से लोग थे, जो सभा के अकारणों तथे कहे जा सकते हैं, और जिन को बाहर से पकड़-मिलता था, और उस प्रलोचन से वे इस तरह के कारनामे करते थे। बाहर हो, वहीं, इस सबन में भी जो कारनामे किये गये और जो खेल खेले गये, देख उन का साथी है, और हम लोग तो यहाँ मौजूद हो थे। कभी-कभी हमें भी यह सोच कर निराशा हो जाती थी कि इस वातावरण में देश कैसे चलेगा।

लेकिन हमें भगवान् में विश्वास है, और उस भगवान् को कृपा है कि हमें इन्दिरा जो जैसा नेता प्राप्त है। उन को दूरवांशित से देश बच गया है, और आज हम फिर इस स्थिति में हैं कि हम विश्व से अपना सिर ऊँच कर सकें।

देश में जो दुखद स्थिति थी, उस पर काबू पाने के लिए आपात स्थिति लागू हुई। उस का सुफल यह हुआ कि देश में एकता, अनुशासन और विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा हुआ। फिर 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू हुआ और उस से अनेक फायदे हुए। इस का काम नोचे से ले कर ऊपर तक—ग्राम स्तर से लेकर दिल्ली के स्तर तक—प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोग इस बारे में शंका करते हैं। उन को नज़र में कुछ खामियाँ हो सकती हैं। लेकिन हमें सिर्फ़ स बात को चिन्ता है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अक्षरशः पालन हो। इस का पालन हो रहा है। हम बहुत हद तक आगे बढ़े हैं और लोगों का विश्वास जीत सके हैं। यह सही है कि लोगों ने फिर इस सरकार को नीतियाँ में निष्ठा व्यक्त करना शुरू कर दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है उन शब्दों का ही नहीं, बल्कि उन अक्षरों का

पक्षध हो और देश का भला हो, कल्याण हो, देश भागे बड़े, यह हमारे समझ और मनोकामना हैं और हमारा विश्वास है कि यह पूरा हो कर रहेगा।

इतना होने के बाद भी मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँगा, उन का तो ध्यान आकर्षित है ही लेकिन फिर भी मेरा यह कर्तव्य होता है कि मैं इस तरह ध्यान दिलाऊँ कि हम निश्चित न हो जायें कि वे सभी शक्तियाँ नष्ट हो चुकी हैं। वे अभी दबो हुई हैं और मौके की तलाश में हैं। इस के उदाहरण हमें जहाँ तहाँ हो जाने वाली कुछ घटनाओं से मिलते हैं जैसे रेलवे में भी जब पूर्ण शांति विराजमान है तब भी एकाध घटना घटने की बात हुई लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी की तत्परता की बलिहादी है और गृह मंत्रालय तथा राज्य मंत्रालय की तत्परता और जागरूकता की बलिहादी है जिस के कारण उन के वारनामे नहीं चल सके और वे अपने प्रयास में विफल हो गए।¹ लगता है कि वे हर तरह से निराश हो गए हैं, सरकार की जो मर्कजा है उस के आगे उन के सभी मंसूबे नष्ट हो गए हैं और अब वे नष्ट भ्रष्ट होगे ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है।

कुछ समय पहले मैंने बताया था कि ये जो छात्र स्कूलों कालजा और विश्वविद्यालयों में गए हैं उन का आखिर क्या भविष्य है? कहा पढ़ने गए हैं या हड़ताल को शिक्षा देने में है या घेराव का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने गए? किसी स्कूल वालेज अथवा विश्व-विद्यालय में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा था। अराजकता का वातावरण सर्वत्र छाया हुआ था। लेकिन आज वातावरण हर जगह बिल्कुल उस से भिन्न है। आज हर एक स्कूल कालेज अथवा विश्वविद्यालय में काम अपने ढंग से हो रहा है। आप कहें भी जाइए आप देखेंगे कि लड़के पढ़ने में रुचि ले रहे हैं,

अध्यापक पढ़ाने में रुचि ले रहे हैं और सारा काम ठीक से चल रहा है। अगर हमारे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और ज्ञान अर्जन करते हैं तो वे हमारे देश के अच्छे नागरिक होंगे। वे देश की भागें बढाने में आप के हाथ मजबूत करेंगे और उस में और गति लाने में आप के सहायक होंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

हमने लोगों को यह कहते देखा था कि ये मूल्य जो आकाश को छू रहे हैं कभी घटेगे भी या नहीं? लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि स्थिति क्या है। आज हर चीज का मूल्य गिर रहा है। विदेशी लोग जिन के यहाँ महंगाई अभी भी छाई हुई है वे भी हमारी करनी देख कर आश्चर्यचकित हैं। उन्हें सही मालूम हो रहा है कि आखिर कौन सी जादू की छड़ी हिन्दुस्तान में प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में है जिस के चलाने से वह कमर तोड़ने वाली विकराल महंगाई जो देश में जम कर रहना चाहती थी छूमतर हो गई और भाग गई? इस का दूसरा परिणाम भी हम को सहना पड़ रहा है। जो पूँजीवादी देश हमारी इस आत्म-निर्भरता को पसंद नहीं करते हैं वे रंग बिरंगी चाले चलने में लगे हैं, वे अभी भी अपने घडयल करने में लगे हैं और तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही कराने में सलग्न हैं जिस से हिन्दुस्तान में एक बार फिर सश्रुत की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाय। लेकिन व कभी भी अपने प्रयास में सफल नहीं होंगे। उनका प्रयास विफल होगा यह मैं जानता हूँ और कहता हूँ।

सरकार ने तस्करी पर नियंत्रण किया है, विदेशी मुद्रा पर रोक लगाई है। अभी हाल ही में हम ने एक कानून पास किया है विदेशी मुद्रा पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में। अभी कल परखी ही मैं भी उस डिबेट में भाग ले रहा था। उस विधेयक की जो धाराएँ थी वे बड़ी अच्छी धाराएँ थी और उन को सही ढंग से काम में लाकर हम विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रचलन को रोक सकेंगे।

[जी जयन्माच विषय]

तभी वह देश को धाने बड़ा सक्केन क्योकि यह बिबेनी मुझा और कास धन जो बर इस से वे लेगे पैरबल सक्कर चमाना चाहते थे और हमने अपने प्रवास को बिफल करना चाहते थे। लेकिन हमने बड़ी खुशी है कि हम ने अपने दुश्मनो पर बिजय प्राप्त कर ली है, दुश्मनो को अपने मार्ग से हटा कर अपनी बड़ गए हैं और हमारी गति में तेजी आई है।

एक सब से बड़ी परेशानी का कारण हमारे लिए कश्मीर का समस्या था। उस के बारे में हम ने अभी शेख अब्दुला के साथ सम्झौता किया है और बड़े अच्छे तरीके से उसका पालन हो रहा है। उस प्रान्त का शासन बहुत ठोस है और लोग सतुष्ट हैं, सारे काम ठीक ढंग से चल रहे हैं। तो यह भी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की प्रखर बुद्धि का परिचायक है। इस प्रकार हम वहाँ में भी निश्चित हो गए हैं।

हमारे जो सीमा सुरक्षा दल हैं, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस है या आसाम राइफल्स के लोग हैं वे बड़े कार्यक्षम हैं, बड़े इमानदार हैं, बड़े कर्तव्य परायण और देशभक्त हैं। भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर मुझे उनसे बात करने का अवसर मिला है। मैं उनकी बातें सुन कर बहुत सतुष्ट हूँ। यद्यपि उनकी बहुत सी दिक्कतें और परेशानियाँ हैं लेकिन वे हमेशा देश पर मरने के लिए तत्पर रहते हैं। मुझे उनकी बातों से इस बात का पता चला। हमारी सरकार तो उनकी हमेशा प्रशंसा करती है, हम भी उनकी प्रशंसा करते कभी नहीं बर्केंगे।

हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय की एक सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि और है। जनतन्त्र एक ऐसी सुन्दर प्रणाली है, एक ऐसा सुन्दर

प्रशासन है कि सिक्किम की जनता को भी हमने आकर्षित किया। वहाँ पर राजकीयों का शासन था। वहाँ की जनता केवल शोषण की ही जानती थी। वहाँ की जनता और विधान सभा ने एक मत से निर्णय लिया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलेंगे। हमारे देश के साथ मिल कर अब वे हमारे एक भावपूर्ण अंग बन गए हैं। हमारी सरकार को अब उस प्रदेश के विकास की चिन्ता है। सरकार सिक्किम के विकास के लिए यथाशक्ति सभी कुछ कर रही है। मैं भी सिक्किम गया और वहाँ के लोगों से, वहाँ की सरकार के लोगों से मिला। मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि सबके सब बड़े सतुष्ट हैं। वे कभी नहीं जानते कि वे हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हैं बल्कि वे तो हम से भी अधिक हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक होने का गर्व करते हैं। यह भी हमारी सरकार की उपलब्धि का एक सुन्दर उदाहरण है।

कमजोर वर्गों के विषय में यहाँ पर जो चर्चा चली वह एक दुःखद घटना है। कोई वर्ग धनी हो, कोई कमजोर हो, ऊच-नीच हो—प्रजातन्त्र और समाजवाद में यह सब नहीं होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके उन्मूलन के लिए तत्पर जरूर है, वह चाहती जरूर है, यह इसी बात से परिलक्षित है कि जहाँ प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस वर्ग के लिए तीस करोड़ की धनराशि रखी गई थी वहाँ इस पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 455 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। अब आगे यह प्रान्तों पर निभार करता है कि वे इस पैसों को किस प्रकार से व्यय करते हैं। जिन भाइयों ने यहाँ पर इस वर्ग के विकास और उत्थान की चर्चा की है मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे केवल इस सदन में ही बोल कर न रह जायें, वे विभिन्न स्थानों पर जा कर देखें कि जो धन

मिला है वह किस प्रकार से खर्च किया जा रहा है और उससे शरीरों का कष्ट दूर हो रहा है या नहीं। यदि उससे उनकी कोई कमी दिखलाई दे तो यह मंत्री जी को इत्तफा करें। इस प्रकार शरीरों का बहुत खर्चा हो सकेगा।

कुछ समय पहले देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की एक लहर सी आई थी। आज यहाँ बगा हुआ तो कल वहाँ पर हुआ। इस प्रकार दंगे ही दंगे होते रहते थे। इस असमय में मैं भीमती सुभद्रा बोशी का विस्मरण नहीं कर सकता हूँ। उनके नेतृत्व में जो साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी समिति बनी हुई है उसने सारे देश का बातावरण बबल दिया है। वास्तव में इस अभियान ने साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर विजय प्राप्त कर ली है। अभी हाल ही में, गतवर्ष दिसम्बर में, पटना में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फासिस्ट विरोधी सम्मेलन हुआ। उस सम्मेलन में दिखला दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में फासिस्टवादियों, अराजक तत्वों और अवांछित तत्वों को असल देने की क्षमता है। उस सम्मेलन में इस क्षमता का परिचय दे दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब हमें ज्ञान से काम करना चाहिए और मुझे आशा है ऐसा ही होगा।

मैं अभी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, मनीपुर और अरुणाचल प्रदेश गया था। पहले इन इन क्षेत्रों को जो खबरें पढ़ने थे उससे बड़ा धक्का खाया होगा जो लेकिन जब मैं वहाँ जा कर लोगों से मिला तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। वहाँ की जनता स देश की सरकार से बड़ी खुश है कि उसने ज्वाब के लिए बड़ा परिश्रम किया है और आगे भी करने के प्रयास में है। इस बात में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। वह जो हमारे देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ पर यातायात की सुविधा नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि सरकार इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, वहाँ पर यातायात

की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए जो कुछ भी संभव हो सके।

श्रीमान्, यह कहा तक सत्य है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैंने कहीं पर देखा है कि पुलिस की सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के लिए, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक अध्ययन समिति बनाई गई है। यदि यह सही है तो एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है, ऐसी समिति का बनाया जाना बहुत अच्छी बात है। क्योंकि देश के अनेकों भागों में घूम कर और इस वर्ग के लोगों से मिल कर बातें करने का मुझे मौका मिला है। यूँ तो वे सब तरफ से तैयार हैं लेकिन दली जुझार में कुछ शिकायतें भी करते हैं जैसे उन की उचित तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है उन को समस्याओं की तरफ देखना नहीं की जाती है— इस प्रकार की बातें वे लोग कहते हैं। मुझे इन सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना है— प्रशासन का प्रारम्भ दिल्ली से नहीं होता है प्रशासन गांव में शुरू होता है। अब गांव का प्रशासक कौन होता है—मुझे मालूम नहीं आप यहाँ पर क्या कहते हैं लेकिन बिहार में उस को बोर्डर कहते हैं, उसके ऊपर दफादार होता है। दफादार से ऊपर थानेदार होता है जिस को दारोगा भी कहते हैं। ये लोग गांव का स्थानीय प्रशासन चलाते हैं, इन को काफी जिम्मेदारी होती है। अब अगर किसी रेंज में कुछ हो जाता है तो उस को जाबाबदेही केन्द्र सरकार पर भी आ जाती है—एक तरह से इन लोगों को बड़ी कठिन परिस्थिति में काम करना पड़ता है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ये लोग घूस लेते हैं, लेते होंगे, मैं उस का विरोध नहीं करता, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि ये लोग किस परिस्थिति में काम करते हैं। एक-एक दारोगा के नीचे पचास-पचास गांव होते हैं। ग्रंथों के जमाने में तो दारोगा को बोर्ड मिलता था, लेकिन अब तो गांव

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

उसे एक साइकिल ही मिलती है। इस के नीचे 10-15 सिपाहो होते हैं— अब अगर कहीं चार-पांच बटनाये हो गई, तब उस की स्थिति बड़े बिचित्र हो जाती है, कहा जाय, कैसे जा, कैसे उस काम को करे, अगर नहीं करे, तो भी मारा जाता है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ— इस वर्ष की स्थिति को जांच को जाय और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह अध्ययन समिति जांच करेगी और अपने उचित सिफारिशें सरकार के पास भेजेगी।

अन्त में कुछ शब्द में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेन्शन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। गलत आदमी को पेन्शन न मिले, वह बात तो सभी कहेंगे और मैं भी कहना हूँ, लेकिन आप ने इस से जो शर्त रखी है कि उस आदमी को कम से कम 6 महीने को जेल अवधाय होने चाहिए— इस के बारे में एक नम्र सुझाव मैं सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि वह व्यक्ति चाहे एक दिन के लिए भी जेल गया हो, लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता को लड़ाई के नाम पर जेल गया हो, उस को भी यह पेन्शन मिलनी चाहिए। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों में इस बात को लेकर बड़े बेचैनी है। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो चाहे एक दिन के लिए भी जेल गया हो उस को यह पेन्शन मिलनी चाहिए।

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दूसरी बात—आप 200 रुपये देते हैं, यह बहुत कम है, मेरी दृष्टि में 500 रुपये दिया जाना चाहिए और जब उस का निधन हो जाय, उस के बाद उस को पत्नी को भी यह पेन्शन मिलनी चाहिए, उसके बच्चों को भी इस का लाभ मिले। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस योजना पर फिर से पुनरावलोकन करें और स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सहायता करें।

एक रोजमर्रा बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—आप जानते हैं बिहार में एक मिथिला क्षेत्र कहलाता है, जहाँ मिथिला भाषा बोली जाती है तथा उस की आबादी लगभग 3 करोड़ से कम नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र में अनेकों बड़े-बड़े विद्वान हुए हैं, उन्होंने अनेकों ग्रन्थ लिखे हैं और अब तो विभिन्न प्रान्तों में यह अगड़ा होने लगा है— वे कहते हैं कि वे हमारे यहाँ के हैं। जैसे महाकवि विद्यापति है, उन का काव्य कई भाषाओं में अनूदिन हो चुका है। उस क्षेत्र की बहुत दिनों से यह मान है कि मिथिला भाषा को संविधान को अठ-म सूची में स्थान दिया जाय, ऐसा कर के उस भाषा के प्रति, मिथिला भाषियों के प्रति तथा देश के प्रति आप बहुत बड़ी सेवा कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुलोक प्रसाद वर्मा (नवदा) : सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगे समर्थन करते हुए सर्वप्रथम गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यो तो गृह मंत्रालय की उपलब्धियाँ बराबर ही रही हैं, लेकिन खामकर 1975 का वर्ष बड़ा ही सुन्दर रहा है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को व्यक्त किया है किस चमूच में देश के अन्दर विगत वर्ष में जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी, जो हालात थे, सब के सामने ऐसा प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ था कि अब इस देश का भविष्य आगे क्या होगा, एक अनिश्चितता की स्थिति थी, ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री की दूरदर्शिता और गृह मंत्रालय के सामयिक कदम से देश में आशातीत उपलब्धियाँ हुई और जो अनिश्चितता की स्थिति थी, निराशा के बावजूद छायी गयी, वह सचमुच में आशा में परिवर्तित हो गई। इन उपलब्धियों के लिये सचमुच में गृह मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है। इस सदर्भ में अन्य बातों को कहने के पूर्व मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप के मंत्रालय

में समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों के लिये जी व्यवस्था की है उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि व्यवस्था सही है। किन्तु आज प्रश्न समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों के सामने यह है कि जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस का कार्यान्वयन कहा तक हो रहा है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि समाज का जो दुर्बल वर्ग है उस की समस्याये कैसे कैसे पैदा हुई और वह किस स्थिति में है, हम की जानकारी लेना आवश्यक है।

सभापति जी, मैं इस बात की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहना हूँ कि यो तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश में सब तरह के लोग हैं और कई जातियाँ लोग हैं किन्तु सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से समाज के अन्दर कुछ जातियाँ ऐसी हैं अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ और पिछड़ा वर्ग, जिस में दो हिस्से हैं ऐनेकशर (1) और ऐनेकशर (2) बिहार के अन्दर। सभापति जी, आज बिहार के अन्दर जो ऐनेकशर (1) की जाति लागू है उन की अवस्था आदिवासी, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ में भी खराब है, और उन की बहुत तादाद है। उन की अवस्था की ओर राय सरकार और भारत सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा सका। उन का सम्बन्ध गाँवों से है और गाँवों में खेतिहर मजदूरों के नाम से वह जाने जाते हैं। उन को पूरे वर्ष काम नहीं मिल पाता। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जो काम किया जा रहा है, आप ने बहुत बड़ी राशियों का उपग्रह किया है, अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये सेवाओं में स्थान भी सुरक्षित रखे हैं। आप सारे देश में राज्यवार सविसेख को उठा कर देखें तो बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों को तो जाने दीजिये, क्या क्लास (3) और (4) में भी ऐसे लोगों की कमी है जो अपराधी और पीछे भी नहीं बन

सकते हैं? आज उन की संख्या और सविसेख की संख्या मिला कर देखेंगे तो 2 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा क्लास (3) और (4) में ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि प्रशासन के अन्दर उन का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। बहानियाँ जिनके हाथ में हैं वह ऐसे लोग हैं जो इन की अवहेलना कर क्लास (3) और (4) में ऐसे लोगों को रखते हैं जिनके पास जमीन है, जिन के पास जीविका के दूसरे माधन है। ऐसे तमाम लोग सब्सिडी में चले आते हैं और वह वर्ग, जिसकी वित्ता आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को है और गृह मन्त्रालय को है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधरी है। आज इस देश के अन्दर हम तरह के दुर्बल वर्गों, कमजोर वर्गों, जोकि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं, की आबादी 80 और 85 प्रतिशत है और इनने लोगों को अगर आज कमजोर बना कर, आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से कमजोर बना कर, रखा जाएगा, तो हम इस देश को मजबूत नहीं बना सकते हैं?

आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चलाया है और गृह मन्त्रालय ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, उन से आज कमजोर और दुर्बल वर्ग के लोगों में एक आशा की लहर दौड़ गई है और वे आज बड़ी आशा में देख रहे हैं कि उन को भी वे सारी सुविधाएँ, जोकि मिलनी चाहिए थी और जो अभी तक नहीं मिली हैं, मिलने वाली हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि अगर आप ऐसे दुर्बल वर्गों को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 की नौकरियों में ऐसे कमजोर वर्गों को तब तक अनिवार्य रूप से भर्ती किया जाय जब तक अब तक के सुरक्षित स्थान पर जितनी नियुक्तियाँ होनी चाहिये थी पूरी न हो जायें तब तक जितनी रिक्तियाँ हों ऐसे ही कमजोर वर्ग अर्थात् अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित

[जी सुचदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

जनजाति को ही लिया जाय। आज सफाई मजदूर जिन को बिहार में बेहतर कहा जाता है और मुसहर और डोम जाति के लोगों को, जो कि सभी दृष्टिकोण से दबे हुए हैं, उन को भी क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में सर्व प्रथम प्राथमिकता देकर लिया जाना चाहिए। आज उन का प्रतिशत इन में नहीं बढ़ रहा है। अगर इन कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को उनमें भी लिया जाएगा, तो इन की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो सकती है। जब इन सर्विसेज में ये आएंगे तो इन की आर्थिक स्थिति और सामाजिक स्थिति में उन्नति होगी और आप का यह कमजोर समाज, जागृत होगा और आगे बढ़ेगा क्योंकि समाज में इन लोगों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। देश का मजबूत बनाने के लिए इन लोगों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था सुधरनी चाहिए। समाज में ये जा पिछड़े और कमजोर वर्ग हैं वे हमेशा चाहते हैं और उन की यह इच्छा होती है कि देश के अन्दर कुशल प्रशामन हो क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो उन की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए आज वे सरकार के प्रति बड़े आशान्वित हैं और उस में बड़े भक्त हैं। इसलिए मैं इन कमजोर वर्गों की ओर गृह मंत्री जी और उन के मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे स्मरण आया है कि इसी सदन में एक कमीशन 1954 में बनाया था। उस कमीशन का नाम पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन था। जो काका कालेलकर कमीशन कहा जाता है। उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सबमिट हुई थी लेकिन सदन में, उस पर चर्चा आज तक नहीं हुई है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि उस पर चर्चा हो और उस के साथ ही साथ एक दूसरा पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग गठित किया जाए जोकि यह

पता लगाए कि उस समय से लेकर आज तक कमजोर और दुर्बल वर्गों के रास्ते में क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं और उन लोगों का कल्याण क्यों नहीं हुआ है। वह कमीशन यह देखे कि समाज के अन्दर किस किस वर्ग में दुर्बलता है और कौन कौन से वर्ग कमजोर हैं और उन के उत्थान के लिए क्या किया जाये। इन सब चीजों की जानकारी हासिल करके वह कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। इसलिए मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि काका कालेलकर साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर बहस इस सदन में होनी चाहिए और एक नया आयोग फिर से गठित किया जाना चाहिए जो कि यह देखे कि इस लम्बे अर्से के बीच में समाज के अन्दर क्या स्थिति पैदा हुई है और सरकार को क्या करना चाहिए पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कदम उठाए हैं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा है उनमें इन लोगों को बहुत आशान्वित किया है और एक नई चेतना उन लोगों में पैदा की है और इसमें उन लोगों के अन्दर एक नई ज्योति जागी है कि सरकार उन के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर रही है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आज कर्नाटक ने, आन्ध्र ने और तमिलनाडु ने सर्विसेज में इन वर्गों के लिए यानी पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए कुछ स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिए हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि कमजोर वर्गों के लिए, पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिए ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता है और इस के लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बड़े ऊँचे दृष्टिकोण से जनगणना में परिवर्तन किया गया है और जाति का आधार हटा दिया गया है। कि ऐसा करने से जातियता मिटेगी पर परिणाम उलटा हुआ। मिटने के बजाये और जातियता बढ़ गई।

उच्च वर्गों में और पिछड़े वर्ग और कमजोर वर्ग का शोषण भी और बढ़ गया। जातीयता के आधार पर शोषण होने लगा। जाति के आधार पर अब जन गणना न होगी। विचार करके देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि सचमुच में उसे हटा देने के बाद ऐसे दुर्बल वर्ग के लोगों का शोषण बड़ा है। इसकी जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं है। इस जानकारी के अभाव में जोकि उसको जन गणना के आकड़ों में मिलती उनके उत्थान का काम मुश्किल हो गया है। अब सरकार को कमजोर वर्गों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था क्या है यह जानकारी नहीं मिल पाती है। आपने तो ऊँचे दृष्टिकोण से किया था जातीयता को मिटाने के लिए यह किया था और यह एक सुन्दर कदम भी था लेकिन हमका जो परिणाम निकला है वह बुरा निकला है। खराब निकला है। उच्च विचार में तथा उच्च दृष्टिकोण से जिस काम को किया गया था उसके अच्छे नतीजे नहीं आए हैं। यहाँ कारण है कि जिस जाति एव वर्ग का जो अधिकांश जिस स्थान पर बैठता है वह अपनी ही जाति एव समाज के लोगों का चयन करता है और जो दुर्बल वर्ग के लोग हैं वे बराबर मारे जा रहे हैं। इस पर फिर से गौर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जन गणना की जो पुरानी पद्धति थी जिसमें पता चलता था कि समाज में विभिन्न वर्गों की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है, आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है उनको अपनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि सच्ची जानकारी आपको मिल सके। आज उस जानकारी से हम वंचित हैं और हम कारण से सही हालत में नहीं हैं उससे अनभिज्ञ हैं। इस वास्ते समाज के दुर्बल वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने में देरी हो रही है, उनको सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप फिर से गौर करें और देखें कि कहा तक सम्भव हो सकता है कि ऐसे कमजोर वर्गों के बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति का पता हमारी सरकार को, हमारी

प्रधान मंत्री को, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को लगे। केन्द्र के स्तर पर और राज्यों के स्तर पर आप इनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए चिन्तित हैं। फिर से उन तमाम चीजों की जिन के माध्यम से हमें सही मानों में जानकारी मिल सकती है, हम को जानकारी लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और जनगणना जैसे जाति के आधार पर पहले होती थी, वैसे ही कराई जाय ताकि पता चले कि कमजोर वर्ग सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि में किस जाति में है।

ऊपर से कहाई किए जाने के बावजूद जो कमिशनल है, जो चोर है, जो डकैत है वे नए नए तरीके चोरी करने के, डकैती मारने के अपना रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारा प्रशासन है, जो पुलिस फोर्स है, जो पुलिस दल है, जिन के जिम्मे रक्षा का काम, देखभाल का काम है, उसको हमें नए ढंग से शिक्षित करना होगा, नए ढंग से ट्रेनिंग देने का काम करना होगा। आप देखें कि एक थाने में एक दारोगा, एक जम्मादार और दम कास्टेबल होते हैं। श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने ठीक कहा है कि आज उनके पास इतनी ताकत नहीं है, वे साधन भी नहीं हैं कि बड़े हुए फ्राइम्ज को वे रोक सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि बायरलैस वे साथ साथ हर एक थाने में आपको उनको एक जीप देनी चाहिए। ऐसा आपने किया अभी ग्राम के स्तर पर जो फ्राइम्ज बढ़ रहे हैं उनको सह माना में आप कंट्रोल कर सकेंगे।

गावों में सही जानकारी देने वाला, वहाँ प्रहरी का काम करने वाला चाकीदार होता है जिस को आपने पुलिस सेवा में नहीं लिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह विषय आपको अधीन नहीं आता है। जैसे हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि कोई भी फ्राइम्ज जो ग्राम स्तर, जिला स्तर, राज्य स्तर या केन्द्र के स्तर पर

[श्री सुबबेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

होता है उस के बारे में आपकी जवाबदारी भी आ जाती है। अब आप देखें कि चौकीदार को आप क्या देते हैं। पचास रुपया देते हैं महीना, सब मिला कर इतना ही उसको मिलता है। चौकीदारी टैक्स में जो पैसा वसूल होता है वही पैसा उसको मिलता है। सरकारी खजाने से एक पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। उससे चौबीस घंटे काम लिया जाता है, गांव की वह रक्षा करता है, चोरो, डकैतों का वह सामना करता है इस सब का आपको खयाल रखना चाहिए। अगर यह विषय आपका न हो तो राज्य सरकारो को आप कहें कि वे इस पर विचार करें और आपने जो समिति पुलिस अध्ययन दल के नाम से गठित की है वह इस के ऊपर भी गौर करे, ग्राम स्तर पर जो यह प्रहरी है, उनकी समस्याओं पर भी गौर करे और अपनी सिफारिशें दे।

प्रशासन में भी बड़ी खामी आ गई है, उस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यह सही है कि आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत से प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए हैं। मेरी समझ में प्रशासन तंत्र को जिस तेजी से काम करना चाहिए, जिस ईमानदारी और लगन से करना चाहिए, उस में कुछ कमी है। उस कमी को भी दूर करना चाहिए। 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम से देश के कमजोर वर्गों को जो राहत मिली है, उस को तभी कायम रखा जा सकता है, जब कि हमारा प्रशासनिक यंत्र, राजनैतिक दल और सामाजिक संस्थानों तथा संसद-सदस्य और विधायक सब मिल कर काम करें। लेकिन सब से बड़ा काम प्रशासनिक यंत्र की कार्यान्वयन की शक्ति को बढ़ाना है। वे लोग महज खानापुरी के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में उन की हादिक इच्छा नहीं है। यही कारण है कि जगह जगह यह

सुनाई-मझा है कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सताया जा रहा है, उन के घरों में अन्न लपाई जा रही है, उन को तरह तरह के मुकदमों में फंसाया जा रहा है। आज तथ्य यह है कि 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम और आपातकालीन स्थिति के कारण उन लोगों में जागृति और जोश आया है। वे महसूस करने लगे हैं कि हमारे लिए कुछ होने वाला है। लेकिन समाज के शोषक तत्वों और प्रशासन के कुछ वर्गों को इस में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रशासन के लोग इस में दिलचस्पी लें और तेजी से काम करें। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं और इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण (कराड) : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। गत वर्ष देश में जो घटनायें घटीं उनमें सब से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि वह अपने कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ावा देने के लिए और सब मंत्रालयों का मार्ग-दर्शन करने के लिए अपनी मांगों में वृद्धि करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक साराहता करने लायक बात यह है कि इन्स्टेलिजेंस और सी०बी०आई० आदि होम मिनिस्ट्री के सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स द्वारा इतना अच्छा काम किया गया है कि संसार में हमारा नाम ऊंचा हो गया है। उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पूरी तरह से पालन किया है। इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री और उन के अधिकारियों को बधाई देना चाहती हूं।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि कर्मचारियों पर जो बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है,

इस को देखते हुए नीचे के स्तर पर जो भोग हैं उन के लिए थोड़ी सी कमी महसूस हो रही है । हम जब देहातों में और नीचे के स्तर पर भूमते हैं तो हमें पता लगता है कि पुलिस डिगटमेंट में अभी भी थोड़ा सा मोह है । उस के लिए उन का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए, उन्हें और कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए उन की बरेलू कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जायें और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय । उन की ये सब चिन्ताएँ दूर हो जायें तो गृह मन्त्रालय का काम और भी अच्छे तरीके से हो सकता है । देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी जितनी रक्षा मन्त्रालय पर है उतनी ही हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय पर भी है । इस के लिए कार्यक्रम लोगों की हय में भर्ती होना बहुत महत्व रखता है । इसके लिए सिलैक्शन भी ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस में कार्यक्रम लोग चने जाए । चुनाव के वक्त एक तो प्रेशर आ जाता है या कुछ पैसे का उपयोग भी किया जाता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इन पर ध्यान दिया जाए और अच्छे कार्यक्रम अलिस्ट लोगों को बास दिया जाए तो मन्त्रालय का काम अच्छे तरीके से चल पड़ेगा और उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

हमारे देश की जिम्मेदारी गृह मन्त्रालय के ऊपर है और उनको निभाने के लिए उनमें बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं । मीना के अन्दर भी जो काम हुए हैं वे भी सराहनीय हैं । देहातों में जो डैकेलिया पड़ती हैं उन के लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए भी गृह मन्त्रालय ने बहुत सराहनीय कार्य किए हैं । पिछड़ी जातियों और स्त्रियों के संरक्षण के लिए मन्त्रालय ने जो काम किए हैं उनके लिए मैं उसको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और इसका एहसान हम कभी नहीं भूलेंगे । स्त्री पुलिस को जो आप ने एक दर्जा दिया है और स्त्री पुलिस के लिए जो आपने बहुत काम किए हैं उसके स्तर भी बढ़ाए गए हैं इससे स्त्रियों को उत्तेजना और प्रोत्साहन मिला है, एक नया कार्य क्षेत्र उनके लिए खुल गया है । स्त्रियाँ

पुलिस का काम बहुत अच्छे तरीके से करती हैं और मुझे यह कहने में बड़ा गर्व मालूम होता है, स्त्रियों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे ज्यादा ईमानदार और सिसीयर होती हैं पुलिस का काम करने में तो उनको सचमुच आपने बहुत ही अच्छा मौका दिया है और उन्होंने अभी तक एन सी सी में, पुलिस में सभी तरफ बड़े अच्छे तरीके से काम किया है । उन्होंने अपनी ईमानदारी का सबूत दिया है । यह आपको पता है और मुझे बहुत गर्व होता है यह कहने में कि हमारे यहाँ की पुलिस ने एक नामांकित जल्पा स्त्रियों का रखा है उसने बहुत नाम कमाया है । इस तरह से स्त्रियों के लिए भी गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से हमें बहुत मदद मिली है और प्रोत्साहन मिला है, इसलिए उनकी यागो का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ । और भी स्त्रियों के लिए कुछ स्कोप खोल कर उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए आप कुछ करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है और मैं उसके लिए प्रार्थना करूँगी ।

15 59 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHI in the Chair]

यह कहते हुए मुझे बड़ी खशी होती है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए भी इस वक्त मन्त्रालय ने जो कुछ किया है और अभी करने भी जा रहा है वह बहुत सराहनीय है । मैं तो ज्यादातर महाराष्ट्र की बात बूझी कि हमारे यहाँ बहुत कुछ उनके लिए किया गया है और हो भी रहा है । पिछड़े वर्ग बहुत सी मूलनियतें और पयदे उठा रहे हैं । भूमिहीनों को भूमि बांटी गई है । 75 प्रतिशत भूमिहीनों को भूमि दी गई है । और घर दिये गये हैं । इस प्रकार की खबरे अच्छाबारी में पढ़ने को मिलती हैं । विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में इस वर्ग के लिये बहुत काम हो रहा है । इसके लिये मैं बधायी देना चाहती हूँ । साथ ही मैं यह भी बूझती कि महाराष्ट्र में बहुत से प्रश्न सुलझाये गये हैं । राज्य सरकार को केंद्रीय सरकार का

[श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण]

सम्पूर्ण सहयोग मिलता है। इस बात के लिये बधायी देते हुये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट में एक ही प्रश्न सुलझाने से बचा हुआ है, बड़े बड़े बाँधों के प्रश्न जो 26 साल से सुलझ नहीं सके थे उनके लिये हमारे नये मुख्य मंत्री ने समाधान निकाले हैं, अब केवल हमारे महाराष्ट्र में सीमा विवाद का प्रश्न बचा हुआ है, गृह मंत्रालय से मेरी विनती है कि इस प्रश्न को भी यदि शीघ्र सुलझा दिया जाए तो आपके नाम में चार चांद लग जायेंगे, हमें और भी आपको बधाई देने का मौका मिलेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूँ और अपनी शुभ-कामनाओं के साथ अपना भावण समाप्त करती हूँ।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Particularly I want to express my gratitude to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak. In the beginning it was said that only ten minutes would be allowed to each member. I request you to give us a little more time.

You know after emergency was introduced in the country, law-abiding people—particularly, children going to schools and colleges, took to their studies seriously and workers going to the factories to earn their livelihood—these are the people who are very happy. But, who are unhappy also may also be mentioned—Black-marketeers, hoarders, political and professional leaders. For politicians also, there is a limit to criticise each

other but when things were going on not only in Parliament but also in the entire country, beyond control, some drastic measures were needed.

Sir, I have visited the tribal areas of my district along with my colleague, Shrimati Radha Bai Anand Rao and local journalists. I am sorry to say that I could not agree with my hon. friend from Bengal who just spoke. I do not know the conditions in Bengal and other parts of the country. But according to the figures given in the Home Ministry report—this is not a false report, this is Government's report and the figures are approved and audited figures—in a poor country like ours, even after getting Independence, what are we doing? What are we doing, except leaving it to the officials? We have to do our duty also as Members of Parliament and as representatives of the people! You have to see what is going on in the countryside and you have to report when something wrong is going on there. When we put in a complaint, we need not be afraid. Our duty is to bring to the notice of the authorities what is going on, without fear or favour.

Now, I take up this report for 1975-76. Please see page 69. The welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been receiving special attention of the Government. The size of investment of the supplementary special programmes for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes in the successive plans has been increasing. The following figures indicate the position:—

Plan	Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
First	1951-56	30.04
Second	1956-61	79.41
Third	1961-66	100.40
Annual Plans	1966-69	68.50
Fourth	1969-74	172.29
Fifth	1974-79	455.00*

* Includes Rs. 200 crores under special central assistance for tribal sub-plan.

I visited my Constituency where the Scheduled Castes live. I may be permitted to state that in Andhra Pradesh there are 20 lakhs of tribal people. There is a long list on the table of the House giving measures for their amelioration. Development Corporations and Development agencies have been set up in different States. I am closely associated with such agencies in my District. There is a branch of Andhra Pradesh Girijan Corporation. The present Home Minister when he was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh constituted that and had provided funds. There are several corporations in the whole of India. But, except the Visakhapatnam Development, Girijan Corporation, other societies are not working properly. It is said that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank have recognised only the Visakhapatnam Society, the Andhra Pradesh Girijan Corporation is to give credit. In this way, the politicians, the representatives of the people, should take interest, otherwise things will be going on like this and we cannot rectify all these things overnight.

We started movement 58 years back in the early days of Congress.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I also started when I was in college.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: There should not be any dissatisfaction or any limit to public service 80 per cent of our people are underfed.

MR CHAIRMAN: I started at the age of 5.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I bless all of you because you are younger than me. I want you to go ahead like this not only as a Chairman, but as a Minister and even above that.

For the service of the people, I want to go ahead according to the

wishes of the people. We have been trained in this manner. We should not be disheartened.

So far as house sites are concerned for Scheduled Castes and Tribal people in Andhra Pradesh, 32,42,406 house-sites have already been allotted under the 20-point programme. I do not want to go into the figures in other States.

In this way, in my district West Godavari alone, already they have given house-sites as follows:—

	Extent assigned	No. of families benefited.
Scheduled castes :	12,292	3130
Scheduled tribes :	5,418	1195
Other backward classes :	7,272	1980

So, we cannot say that development had not taken place at all.

Tribal people are provided with milch cows and bullocks. How can they maintain them in summer? Therefore, I have suggested that they should not be given the milch cattle which they cannot afford to maintain. Instead, they should be given only such things which are useful for the development of poultry or piggery. I have seen the tribal people in our place called Erukula who with the small amount given by government are able to purchase pigs and earn something like Rs. 600 or so within six months' time. You should not say, therefore that nothing is being done for these people. I have myself seen many reports pertaining to the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. Even though they are getting all facilities yet all of them may not be satisfied with what they get. There is also no limit to the satisfaction. Government is taking

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

all steps to see that they are given all the facilities, depriving other sections of the people. In our country there are some harijan individuals owning 40 or 50 acres of land. Can they be considered backward?

I do not want to go into details of that. I would mention about freedom-fighters who are getting the pension and some have not gone to the jails at all. Nearly 75 per cent of the freedom fighters have already died. Only about 25 per cent of them are still alive and are getting the pension. When I travelled in 1967 in my district, I found a bogus co-operative society which was given a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs or so from the Centre. I do not know how the people in charge were able to manage to get Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned for this society. First I went to the local Registrar of Cooperatives to find out the position and then to the Collector. When I explained everything the Collector asked me to give a written complaint to him. I immediately gave the complaint and after six months or so that grant was stopped. That is how we should help the Government. There is nothing wrong in allotting amounts for the purpose. But, if these are misused that should be brought to the notice of the Government.

There are ashram schools in my district where the children of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are taken and they have to remain there from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening every day. There is a lady teacher in one of the schools she is a widow. The teacher is aged about 25. She is such a dedicated lady that she has to look after these 20 children in that ashram school. If she were remarried she might at the most have one or two children according to the decided national family planning policy of the Government. Just imagine how she is ma-

naging these 20 children in that ashram school from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening. She complained against the fathers of the school children. After going to their houses she found that they are feeding them with toddy instead of butter milk. So, let us go to the interior of the tribal areas and give the people all the assistance. I told them, next time when I come there I will join them over coffee and food and they felt very happy. No doubt, with money cheating also follows there but it is our duty to prevent cheating.

Before I conclude I want to mention that a number of Senas had been started in the earlier chaotic conditions. Members of Shiva Sena had come to Andhra and started Andhra Sena taking advantage of the demand for separate Andhra Pradesh. Although we do not hear about such Senas today, I would like to say that they have not completely vanished. The organisers of these Senas—Shiva Sena, Dravid Sena and Andhra Sena—may be lying low for the present waiting for an opportune moment, to raise their ugly heads. I would appeal to the Home Minister, Shri Om Mehta and Shri Mohsin to see to it that these elements are caught. I would appeal to them to take effective action for completely wiping out these Senas irrespective of their names. I know, some of the Senas have adopted the names of our leaders to escape action but that should not deter the Home Minister from tackling them as the situation demands.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to a recent news-item wherein there is mention of the so-called leaders of Andhra Sena having disbanded it and joined the Congress party. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah is not here. I do not know the fact but as it has appeared in the Press, Shri Raghu Ramaiah immediately gave them the green signal to join the Congress, without, probably, any knowledge of the Sena.

The Home Minister may be aware that some persons calling themselves members of Andhra Sena took a leading part in the movement for separate Andhra Pradesh. The Prime Minister recognised our feelings and finally gave a solution to which we all agreed. Even when we responded to the Prime Minister's call and agreed to the solution suggested by her, the so-called members of the Sena did not accept the formula and tried to spread dis-affection and bitter feelings against the policies of the Government and the Prime Minister. I have a personal experience because some of the members of the Sena pointed a gun at me while I was addressing the MLAs at Kakinada where we had gone to convince them about the desirability of leaving the matter to the Prime Minister's decision in a democratic way.

In this way, we had gone there and convinced the people and come back. We had voiced the people's feelings. The Prime Minister appreciated our feelings and concluded that the feelings were right. That was how the six-point formula had come out. This has also been mentioned in this Report for 1975-76 of Ministry of Home Affairs. We took the correct decision in accepting the formula suggested by the Prime Minister at that critical time. We, the Andhras, are grateful to her for saving the unity of the five crores of Telugu-speaking people. If newspaper reports about the so-called leaders in Andhra Pradesh are correct ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you quoting from?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: These are my notes only.

So much fuss has been made by an organisation which has no popular support and base in Andhra Pradesh. These so-called sena members coerced the legislators, MLAs, and MPs, to resign at that time. But we did not surrender to them. Not even one MLA

or MP had resigned. We faced them. So let us not allow them to take advantage of the present situation. We brought to the notice of the House and the Prime Minister the feelings of Andhra Pradesh in those days.

Finally, I would refer to one burning issue which concerns not only Andhra Pradesh but other States also. This is about Indian origin people coming from Burma to settle in India. They were all born in India and had gone to Burma for business. Several families are coming but some of them are not allowed to stay. They are getting visas from our authorities there. But after coming here, they face difficulties. They have no properties in Burma. All their properties have been confiscated in Burma. I received some complaints from Madras. The Bombay regional officer Department of Immigration of Ministry Home Affairs has accepted some families to stay. But they have not been accepted in Madras. This matter requires to be looked into. I think you once again, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. I am also thankful to hon. members who have participated in the discussion today. The tributes they have paid to the Home Ministry shows that the Ministry, which used to be abused all the time its Demands were being discussed in the House, has come out of the red and is doing something which is worthwhile.

There is also another feature, that only one member from the Opposition has spoken so far. Previously it was generally the Opposition which used to speak about the Home Ministry and criticise us. Today only one or two members from the Opposition

[Shri Om Mehta]

have spoken. They are not keen on taking interest in this debate. This also shows that whatever we have done in the last 8 months is quite creditable. When Shri Jagannath Rao, who participated in today's discussion says that the emergency should continue until discipline becomes a way of life, it shows that whatever we have done has been done in a good way and people have responded and so have hon members of this House.

I am grateful to you for permitting me to intervene briefly in this debate. I will only touch on a few subjects of the Home Ministry, because the hon Home Minister, when he speaks tomorrow, will reply to all the other points which have been raised. But as regards administration, smuggling and other things and also the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, concerning whom most members, particularly Shri Subodh Hansda, spoke, I will reply to some of the points raised and say what has been done in these respects.

As this hon. House is aware, under the Prime Minister's directions, a number of steps have been taken in recent months to improve the quality of administration. There include steps to reduce administrative delays, simplification of rules and procedures, review of periodical reports and returns, strict observance of discipline, cleanliness and punctuality. Levels of processing files have been specified and officers at the middle, and in some cases, even at lower, levels, are encouraged to take decisions with proper delegation of powers. protracted notings on the file are avoided and quicker decisions are taken by personal discussions among the concerned officials. Where matters of policy and important decisions are involved, meetings of senior officers with the secretary of the department are held. The cumulative effect of this has been that there is now distinct and qualitative improvement in work output and greater confidence among officers at different levels in

the discharge of their duties. When hon. Members go to some office and see the officers they would see how in those 8 or 9 months there has been qualitative change in the working of the government offices. Training programmes have been reoriented into to fit this new environment and modifications have been made to make the administration more responsive to the needs of the people. All recruits to the All India and Central Services, technical and non-technical now compulsorily attend a four-month foundational course in the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration. Besides covering constitutional political, economic and social fields, the course devotes particular attention to attitudinal behaviour. Visits to villages and backward areas, and on a spot study of special problems also form part of their training. There are training programmes for 1976-79 which include: complete coverage of the CSS staff upto the level of Under Secretary by an integrated programme of training during 1976-77, arrangements for compulsory training state service officers brought on the selected list of IAS, training in public relations for class 1 and 2 officers deployed in jobs in which they come in contact with the general public and an integrated plan for building up training institutions for all levels of state employees. The House would also be happy to note that in response to the suggestions made by hon Members we have instituted special courses for officers dealing with tribals and other weaker sections of the people.

I may also inform my hon friend Shri Subodh Hansda that upto this time two courses have been held in the Indian Institute of Public Administration for officers who are posted to the tribal areas and they have shown what the problems in those areas are and how they could be tackled so that when officers are posted to those areas they become well acquainted with the problems of the tribals and could discharge their duties more efficiently.

It is obvious that the quality of public service must depend upon the quality of the public servant. Even good public servants may do bad work if they are ill organised and hampered by outmoded methods. It is therefore necessary that the training programmes and methods of work have to be under constant review. Modern life calls for a high standard of efficiency and so we have introduced a number of reforms aimed at improving efficiency, simplification of procedures and providing prompt service to the public. While I am on this subject, I should also like to refer to a matter which has received a great deal of public attention recently; I should say, which has raised some public controversy also. In this House also my esteemed friend Shri Jaganath Rao referred to it, the present constitutional position under which government servants seek redress in a court of law on matters relating to their service. It has been pointed out that courts today are glutted with such cases mainly through writ petitions. The present position has several unsatisfactory consequences which affect both discipline and efficiency. There is a widely canvassed suggestion, of taking service matters outside the jurisdiction of courts and of setting up administrative tribunals to deal with such matters. It is argued that this would provide a more speedier and a more efficacious remedy in the case of government servants. This matter is being examined in all its aspects and I hope very soon some decision will be taken. Government are fully alive to the need of taking action against inefficiency and corruption. A series of steps have been taken to deal with those problems. Promotions to senior appointments are now strictly on the basis of merit. Length of service as a condition of eligibility for senior level positions has been reduced so that officers may reach senior positions at a comparatively younger age. To weed out the inefficient and corrupt, periodical review of the work and conduct of officers at all levels is now a continuing process. All off-

cers are being screened at the age of 50 or 55 regularly. The cases of 66,286 Central Government servants have been reviewed as on 22-3-76. The total number retired so far is 2,312. In the All India Services, 28 officers have been retired prematurely—IAS 10, IPS 12 and IFS 6. Clear directions have been given that there should be no witch-hunting or motivated action while screening officers. Both at the Centre and in a number of States, high-level review committees have been constituted for hearing representation of officers who might have been prematurely retired.

In the fight against corruption, the Central Bureau of Investigation has made special efforts since the declaration of emergency. During the period July-December 1975, it registered 699 cases for open enquiry and investigation. Prosecutions were launched in 241 cases involving 87 gazetted officers and convictions were obtained in 140 cases. Departmental proceedings were taken in 412 cases involving 294 gazetted officers and departmental punishments were imposed in 404 cases involving 178 gazetted officers.

Sir, any government can be proud of the achievements of the CBI, not only in the field of corruption but in other fields also. As you know, one of our most esteemed colleagues and a member of this House, Shri L. N. Mishra, was murdered sometime ago in Samastipur. May serious charges were being levelled at that time by the opposition parties and they wanted to cloud the issue. It was the CBI which found out the culprits and has gone to the court. In the minimum possible time they caught hold of the culprits.

श्री झारखंडे राय (बोखी) : जिन लोगों ने इन्वेस्टिगेशन को फ्लाउट करने की कोशिश की है जो आप कह रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Most of them are today in jail. Everything was coming out in the papers at that time and directions were being given. Most of them today are in jail. There was another case where a bomb was thrown at the car of the Hon Chief Justice of India. In that case also, nobody knew that in such a short time the CBI will be able to find out the clue to the crime. It is praiseworthy that in this case also they have been able to find out the culprits who are standing trial in the court today.

So far as the dynamite case in Baroda is concerned, the demand has come not from this House but from everywhere that this also should be entrusted to the CBI. The CBI has taken up this case also and very soon they will be able to find out how a conspiracy was being hatched to bring chaos in the country through violence. Most of the people who are behind this conspiracy always talk of non-violence, but actually when it comes to action, they are most violent and their activities lead to violence. It is a tribute to his organisation that when ever a serious crime like murder is committed, the first demand comes that the case should be entrusted to the CBI. Though we have not got so much staff, still whenever we find that there is a serious case and our intervention is needed, the CBI takes it up. In 90 per cent of the cases which have been taken up by the CBI, they have been successful in finding out the culprits.

Greater emphasis is also placed on preventive vigilance. Surprise inspections of vulnerable spots and proper scrutiny of personnel posted at sensitive points involving dealings with the public are being undertaken.

Before I leave the subject of administration, I would like to refer to the role of the Department of Personnel in the deputation of suitable experts from India in various fields to the developing countries. Mr. Daga

who is here, was also referring to this and I hope, when he intervenes he will refer to it again. The Ministry of External Affairs receives requests for such experts and suitable names are then suggested to foreign governments from out of panels maintained by the Department of Personnel. In all, 2341 persons were selected for such assignments abroad during 1975, as against 1761 during the previous year. There is increasing demand for Indian experts from several developing countries. We have had to augment our machinery to empanel suitable candidates so that we could meet these growing demands adequately. This also shows the high esteem in which Indian expertise is held in those countries and is a tribute to the quality of our men. Here I would like to point out that in some cases what happens is that some of the officers who, by some under hand means try to get employment in foreign countries and about whom we are not sure whether they are the best, come to the Department of Personnel for permission. We are discouraging that and we are not allowing that because we want to be sure that the man who goes there should serve as an emissary of this country and should go with proper knowledge and proper expertise so that he can make a name of this country. Therefore, we are trying to channelise all these things and we are maintaining a register so that the best people can go to those countries and provide whatever technical knowhow they want.

I now come to the action being taken, in the wake of Emergency, against anti-social elements, more particularly, as you know, against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: How does he know?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Because he comes from Maharashtra.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Anti-social elements are confined mainly in Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Mr. Daga has come to my rescue. So, you know about their activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you will concede that my knowledge may not be as good as that of yours.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Because I am dealing with these people.

The number of detention orders issued as on 20-3-76 was 2227 including 294 foreign exchange racketeers. In spite of some impediments caused by injunction orders of courts, 1399 persons have been actually detained. Action to round up the remaining and for attachment of the property, impounding of passports etc. of the absconders is under way. The effect of all these measures has been: (1) a substantial reduction in the extent of smuggling; (2) a corresponding increase in the worth of rupee in the unofficial quotations in terms of major foreign currencies; and (3) a very sizable increase in the official inward (non-trace) remittances.

The Enforcement Directorate has tightened up its measures, and during the year 1975, investigations were completed in 4232 cases and convictions secured in 102 cases. These figures are a record for this Organisation and this has never been achieved in all the previous years. As a result of strict action taken by the Directorate, the inward remittances went up to Rs. 928 crores in 1975, as against Rs. 569 crores in 1974 and Rs. 396 crores in 1973. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the combined figures of 1973 and 1974 are almost equal to the figure for 1975. This is a very big achievement by our department; and I think it is a very good achievement for our coun-

try, through which so much money, in the shape of foreign exchange, has come to this country.

I will now come to the subject about which most of our Members have participated this time.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): As the Minister had referred to Bombay, I would like to know what he has done about another anti-social and fanatic communal organisation, that is, Shiv Sena.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already said that most of the fanatic, anti-social elements who were doing all these things, are behind the bars. If some information in respect of those who are not behind the bars and who are indulging in such activities, comes to us, we will take action. (Interruptions). Whatever organizations we had to ban, we have already banned. If we find that some organizations are doing some work which is anti-India, and if we receive reports, only then can we ban them. It is not a general rule. (Interruptions) I would not like to go into the merits and demerits of Shiv Sena. But whenever we find that an organization is doing something which is harmful to the country, only then can that organization be banned. Not that every organization can be banned.

The welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has continued to receive special attention from the Government during the 5th Plan. Out of the outlay of Rs. 250 crores, made for the backward classes, Rs. 150 crores are intended for the welfare of scheduled tribes. During the current year, the expenditure will be of the order of about Rs. 32.50 crores. For 1976-77, an amount of Rs. 37.90 crores has been proposed—Rs. 14.75 crores in

[Shri Om Mehta]

the Central sector and Rs. 23.15 crores in the States' sector. In addition, an amount of about Rs. 35 crores is included in the States' budgets, as their committed share, thereby making the total for 1976-77 come up to the order of Rs. 73 crores. In regard to scheduled tribes, the special Central assistance has been doubled, i.e. from Rs. 20 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 40 crores in 1976-77. The States will thus be eligible to an outlay equivalent to 20 per cent of the total Central assistance of Rs 200 crores provided under this head in the 5th Plan. Greater emphasis has naturally been made on the provision of educational facilities to the SC and ST. It is recognized that education is the best means of enabling these communities to advance and catch up with the general population of this country. A number of scholarships and other benefits are now given to them in the matter of education. The number of post-Matric scholarships awarded during 1974-75 records an all-time high figure of 3.08 lakhs. And, Sir, recently in this very year we increased the amount also. It is about 1-1/2 times of what they were getting previously. The figure is 3.08 lakhs in the case of SC and about 60,000 in the case of ST. For the year 1975-76, this number is expected to go up to 4 lakhs. 4 lakh post-Matric students will be getting scholarships. As you know, we have provided about Rs. 200 crores for these post-Matric scholarships alone, in the 5th Five-year plan. I had recently addressed a letter to all the State Governments drawing their attention to the imperative need for avoiding delays in the matter of quick disbursement of scholarships. We have also taken steps to streamline the procedure for the grant of these scholarships. Various developmental schemes relating to agriculture, cooperation irrigation, smallscale industries etc. have also been taken up for the welfare of SC and ST. According to available information, 5 lakh families of SC and ST

were allotted land under the old ceiling law; and about 50,000 families have been benefited under the revised ceiling laws in the various States and Union Territories.

There are 366 industrial training institutes in the country, in which seats are reserved for these communities and stipends given to them for training in courses like fitters, turners, electricians and motor mechanics. Greater attention is also being paid to the problem of housing and housing sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the available estimates, free house sites have been provided to more than 30 lakhs of landless people, a substantial number of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, hon. Members are aware of the new strategy of integrated development of the Scheduled Tribes through the instrument of sub-plans. These sub-plans present a total picture of the development of the region and include all activities of the State Government, Centre and Centrally sponsored schemes, and activities of the financing and credit institutions. For the year 1976-77, the States have been asked to identify a few major thrust areas with reference to specific pressing problems in each area. The focus of attention of the new effort will, therefore, be on these items. In the coming year, the major thrust will be directed in the field of credit and marketing, and in the re-organisation of primary co-operative societies for marketing and purchase of minor forest produce from the tribals at support prices, and for the supply of articles of daily consumption. Special arrangements for making available consumption credit to the tribals and evolving a simple procedure for advancing loans are being worked out. As you know, this is one of the most important aspects of

the 20-Point Programme for the liquidation of debts. We have to provide some alternative means to give credit to these people for their day to day use. We are working them out through our own officers so that we can provide alternative credit to the people in the tribal areas. States have been requested to designate senior officers to be specially responsible to direct the switch-over to the new credit system.

Another important area would be the elimination of exploitation. As my hon. friend, Shri Hansda, knows, a new excise policy for tribal areas has been commended to the State Governments whereby vending of liquor in predominantly tribal areas will be discontinued and the tribals will be allowed to prepare their traditional drink for personal and social purposes. The State Governments have agreed in principle for the adoption of this policy. Bihar has announced that this policy will be implemented from tomorrow.

The State Governments are in the process of reviewing the existing legislation to end exploitation with a view to taking up special time-bound programmes in this regard. A programme for restoration of illegally alienated land is also being taken up.

The quality of administration is the most important in-out for the success of tribal sub-plans. The States are engaged in the setting up of a unified chain of command from the State level to the project level. These are the instructions which we have issued that they should have a unified command for the tribal areas.

The Prime Minister, after announcing the economic development programme for the weaker sections, specially addressed the Chief Ministers on the greater significance of development programmes in the tribal areas, in the context of the 20-Point Programme. The Prime Minister reiterated

certain crucial points, viz, the administrative structure and personnel policy, posting of key functionaries having sympathies for the tribals. I think this meets the point raised by Shri Subodh Hansda. We are asking the State Governments that they should try and post those officers in tribal areas who have some knowledge of tribal problems and also have sympathy for the tribals. Naturally, they have to make some sacrifice by staying there for a longer period. Another point mentioned was special efforts at recruitment of tribals in departments such as Education, Police, Revenue etc. which have day to day contacts with the tribal people and the review of laws and regulations and all those matters which help the elimination of exploitation. The abiding interest of the Prime Minister with a deep feeling for the tribal communities will be the guiding spirit in the efforts of the sub-plan.

Some of the Members have raised the question about their representation in the services. I must say that from 1964 onwards in IAS and IPS in the non-technical services of the Central Government, the quota of 15 per cent for the scheduled castes and 7 per cent for the scheduled tribes has been filled up completely. There is not a single year in which we have not fulfilled the quota prescribed under the Constitution.

In the public sector and other services, we are trying our best and I will presently give the latest figures. I am thankful to the Chairman of the Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for giving detailed figures and also for acknowledging what has been done in this field. I do not say that we have completely achieved our goal, but we are trying our best and it is due to our persuasion and persistence that we have achieved these figures.

[Shri Om Mehta]

In 1965 the total number of officers in Class I was 318, but in 1975 it has gone up to 1,197. In Class II the number in 1965 was 864; in 1975 it has gone up to 2,689. In Class, III, the total number in 1965 was 96,114; now it is 1,74,025. In Class IV, excluding sweepers, the number in 1965 was 2,01,073. Now it has gone up to 2,30,811. That is, the percentage is 18.64 for the scheduled Castes.

For the scheduled tribes, the total number of posts in Class I in 1965 was 52; it was 219 in 1975. In Class II the number was 103 in 1965, and in 1975 it was 321. In Class III the figure was 12,390 in 1965, now it is 36,859. In Class IV it was 38,444 in 1965 and 49,439 in 1975. It is about 4 per cent, which is less than the quota prescribed, but we are trying to take in more and more. Because the educational facilities in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are less, they are not coming in larger numbers for the services. We are trying to open more Ashram schools. Under the integrated tribal development projects which are being started in these areas, they will have more opportunity to go to schools and get education, so that their quota of 7 per cent is fully subscribed.

I am glad to say that with the creation of a separate Department of Official Language, the pace of using Hindi for official purposes has been accelerated. The problem of the use of Hindi for the official work of the Union is closely linked with the problem of the use of the regional languages in the different States. The Central Government is giving grants to the State Governments for the development of their regional languages. The legal provision that English shall be used in correspondence between the Union Government and the States, which have not agreed to correspond with the Union in Hindi, is being adhered to while planning for the progressing use of

Hindi, it is ensured that no employee who does not have proficiency in Hindi should be subjected to any inconvenience or disadvantage.

As the House is aware, a Committee of Parliament on Official Language has been constituted. This Committee whose first meeting was held on March 4, 1976, will review the progress made in the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union.

As a Minister in-charge of the Union Territories, I would like to say a word about Delhi....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Incidentally, what are you doing about the suggestion of Vinoba to use Devnagiri as the script for various languages?

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानंद जी (हमीरपुर) :
केन्द्र में कितनी माई है

SHRI OM MEHTA: I do not have the figures now. If Swamiji wants the figures, I can give him the figures. But I can assure him that there is a considerable increase in the use of Hindi than what it was about 10 years back. There is a sufficient increase in the use of Hindi. I can give him the figures as to how the people in the Central Government are using Hindi.

About your suggestion, Sir, this is a suggestion for consideration. We will see what is the suggestion and whether something could be done about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, your Ministers have gone there.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Ministers can go everywhere. So many suggestions are received. Unless the recommendations or suggestions are received officially, notice is not taken. But whenever anybody goes and gives any suggestion, we certainly act on it. As

soon as the suggestions come to us we certainly look into them. At this stage, I will not be able to say anything about it.

As hon. Members must have noted, after the Emergency, there has been considerable improvement in the civic services of Delhi....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: What about the Removal of Area Restrictions Bill? When are you going to bring it before the House and pass it?

SHRI OM MEHTA: When I was referring to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I am sorry, I forgot to mention about that Bill. I can assure the hon. Member, the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Committee, that very soon we will introduce the Bill in this very House. We are ourselves convinced that there are certain difficulties due to area restrictions and we are trying to remove those anomalies. We will try to bring that Bill very soon.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: When?

SHRI OM MEHTA: As soon as the Bill is completed, we will bring it before the House. (Interruptions) I have said, very soon. We might bring it tomorrow or any day. You must realise that we are on it. Very soon we will introduce it.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): There was a suggestion that Kols should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Has any progress been made in that regard?

SHRI OM MEHTA: As to who will be included or who will be excluded, that is a very wide matter. But he is referring to a different Bill. I have already told Mr. Basumatari that the Removal of Area Restrictions Bill will be introduced in this House very soon.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): I have referred to the Untouchability Offences Act. What about that?

151 ES-8.

SHRI OM MEHTA: That is already before the House. It is part-discussed. When we get time, we will discuss the other half so that the Bill is passed.

One of the problems of administration of Delhi has been the multiplicity of authorities dealing with its affairs. Proposals are under consideration to see in what manner some institutional changes could be brought about to secure coordinated development in the Union Territory.

Sir, I have attempted to place before the House in some detail the broad features and objectives of my Department's functioning. The essence of good government is to keep on reminding ourselves that the administration has not merely to get on with the job in hand but it has constantly to prepare itself to undertake new tasks and face newer challenges. The Emergency has released the latent talents in the administrative organs both at the Centre and in the States. There is now a new awareness and a greater sense of dedication at all levels. It is upto us, those responsible for Government, to put them to good purpose. The D M K Government in Tamil Nadu and the Janata Front Government in Gujarat are examples as to how power could be grossly abused for selfish, partisan and political ends. It is a pity they chose to ignore the prevalent mood of the country and brought about their own downfall. The happenings in these two States will, I hope, serve both as a warning and as a lesson.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

17 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to make an announcement. Having followed the debate for Home Affairs this day, the indications are that the

[Shri K. Raghu Bamaiah]

time allotted for Home Affairs and Shipping and Transport may not be fully utilised and it may be necessary to provide for another Demand for Grant for the period which may so remain during Thursday and Friday. The third Ministry which is put down for discussion is External Affairs, but the Minister for External Affairs has gone abroad and is not likely to return before 5th April. If the House agrees, in order not to inconvenience the House, I suggest that we give precedence to the Demands for Grants for Defence over the External Affairs Demands, so that after Demands for Grants for Shipping and Transport, we will take up Demands for Grants for Defence and then External Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that this proposal be accepted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

17.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1976-77—
contd.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
contd.

श्री विश्वनाथ राव (देवरिका) : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि उसने विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र, भारतीय जनतंत्र को बचा लिया है। उसने देश और लोकतंत्र को ऐसी फासिस्ट शक्तियों से बचाया है, जो हमारे लोकतंत्र का विरोध कर रही थीं और इस देश में ऐसी मनोबुलि को प्रोत्साहन दे रही थीं, जिसके कारण देश में अधिनायकतंत्र कायम हो जाये।

मैं अपने निजी अनुभव से बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी कि सभा सम्मेलन करना तक कठिन हो गया था। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जनसंघ तथा

संघर्ष काँग्रेस संयुक्त होकर, और बार-बार ० एल० एल० को भी साथ मिलाकर, यह प्रयत्न कर रहे थे कि देश में लोकतंत्रात्मक शक्तियों का ह्रास हो और लोकतंत्रात्मक संगठनों को नष्ट किया जाये। 1974 में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में "लोकतंत्र बचाओ" का नारा लगा और एक "लोक-तंत्र बचाओ" सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया। उस समय ईट, पत्थर और डंडे चलाकर इन विरोधी बलों ने प्रयत्न किया कि वह सम्मेलन न होने पाए। इन तीनों पार्टियों ने मिलकर जो कार्यवाहियाँ की थीं, उससे सारे देश ने यह महसूस किया कि उन शक्तियों से सचेत और सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है। हमने इस सदन में भी देखा कि इन बलों द्वारा भ्रष्ट, उपाध्यक्ष और सभापतियों को धमकाया जाता था।

ऐसी स्थिति में अपने देश और लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिये यह सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है। लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिये हमने जो प्रयत्न किया है, और उसके बाद जिस गति से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उससे न केवल हमारे देश का लोकतंत्र बचा है, बल्कि उससे विश्व भर में लोकतंत्र को बल मिला है। यदि हम इस देश में लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति को चलाने में असफल हो गये होते तो वह सारे देश तथा विश्व में लोकतंत्र की असफलता होती।

ऐसी स्थिति में आपात् काल की जो घोषणा की गई वह अत्यंत प्रावश्यक थी। बिना पैसा दिए होटलों में लोग घुस जाने थे और किसी विरोधी पार्टी के नेता की जयकार बोल कर बिना पैसा दिए चले जाते थे। बसों में, ट्रेन में सभी जगह बिना टिकट रखते थे और किसी व्यक्ति की भीड़ का नारा लगा कर उस से उत्तर जाते थे।

ऐसी स्थिति थी। ऐसी स्थिति में आपात काल की घोषणा अत्यंत आवश्यक और उपयोगी थी और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि न केवल वह मनोवृत्ति रही बल्कि 8.4 लाख जो हमारे देश की रक्षा के साधन हैं, पुलिस के आदमी, उन में भी डिसिप्लिन का उत्पात बढ़ा, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिला और उन के अन्दर अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए मनोवृत्ति बढ़ी। ऐसे समय में जब कि एक नेता हमारे रक्षा जवानों को और पुलिस के जवानों को भी गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे वैसे समय में जब आपात काल की घोषणा नहीं होती तो कब होती? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर उस समय आपात काल की घोषणा नहीं होती तो देश अवश्य संकट में होता। इसलिए हम का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो नारा 1974 में दिया गया-लोकतंत्र बचाओ उस को सरकार ने और देश के लोगों ने सुना। उस से देश के अन्दर और सारे विश्व के लोकतंत्र की रक्षा हुई। इसीलिए इस आपातकाल का स्वागत इस तरह से हुआ और इस मंत्रालय को इस तरह से बधाई मिल रही है, इस की सफलताओं की इस तरह से प्रशंसा हो रही है।

इस घोषणा से न केवल कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक हुई बल्कि आपातकाल के बाद जो चार महीने बीते हैं उस के अन्दर सारे देश में उत्पादन में 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, आर्थिक विकास हुआ है, उत्पादन बढ़ा है, अनुशासन बढ़ा है, ट्रेनों का चलना सुधरा है और यही नहीं सड़कों पर चलने के लिए भी जनसाधारण को एक आदर्श और मार्ग-दर्शन मिला है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस आपातकाल को बढ़ाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं छात्रों से मिला, सभी जगह घूम घूम कर लोगों से मिला चाहे डिग्री कॉलेज हो चाहे इंटरमीडिएट कॉलेज हो, उन के प्रिंसिपलों से, अध्यापकों से और किसानों से

जगह जगह मिला। सब की ओरों से इस समय एक है कि आपातकाल का समय बढ़ना चाहिए बल्कि दो बार किसानों ने तो यहां तक कहा कि ऐसी हालत सदा रहनी चाहिए। कॉलेजों के प्रिंसिपलों ने कहा मैं नहीं कहता कि सदा इस की आवश्यकता होगी इसमें कुछ ढिलाई हो सकती है। लेकिन जब तक इसकी आवश्यकता हो तब तक यह रहे। जब तक एक अनुशासित ढंग से काम करने की प्रवृत्ति लोग न प्राप्त कर ले और यह एक आदत न पड़ जाय कि अनुशासन से मुक्त चले तब तक किसी न किसी रूप में आपातकाल का समय बढ़ाते रहना चाहिए। नेताओं को छोड़िए। मैं नहीं कहता कि लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर के रखा। राजनैतिक ढंग से भी उन का सामना किया जा सकता है। लेकिन जिस तरह से 1971 में जब पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई थी और उस के बाद से आपात काल की स्थिति किसी न किसी रूप में चली आ रही है उसी तरह से जो देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति की वजह से आपात काल की घोषणा की गई है वह भी बढ़ती रहनी चाहिए। लोगों की एक आदत पड़ रही है। मैं मजदूरों से मिला, रेलवे कर्मचारियों से मिला। उन का भी यह कहना था कि हमारा काम बहुत तेजी से और अच्छे तरीके से बढ़ रहा है। अभी रेलवे मंत्रालय की बहस से भी यह मालूम हुआ, लगभग 20 लाख आदमी जो रेलवे में काम करने हैं उन की तरफ से भी यही बात है कि काम अच्छा होने लगा है और उत्पादन बढ़ा है, हर चीज में सुधार हुआ है। इस तरह से देश के अन्दर जितने भी विभिन्न विभाग हैं सब में सुधार हुआ है। जिस साधन से यह सब हुआ है और जिस से देश को लाभ हो रहा है उस को जल्दी समाप्त करने के लिए मैं राय नहीं दूंगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इसको बढ़ाना चाहिए।

विरोध पक्ष की तरफ से बहस प्रारम्भ करते हुए माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आज इस देश में वन पार्टी रूल हो गया है। वन

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

पार्टी कम कहाँ है ? वह स्वयं विरोधी पार्टी की तरफ से यहाँ बीस रहे थे। उन के अलावा पांच छ. और पार्टियाँ इस समय भी इस हाउस में काम कर रही हैं और बाहर भी कर रही हैं। हाँ, इल्लुशवाजी कर के जो लोग शासन के और समाज के काम में इकट्ठा डाल रहे थे वह प्रवृत्ति बकी है इससे राष्ट्र को लाभ हुआ है, समाज का लाभ हुआ है। समाज के लाभ के लिए ही सरकार होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहूँगा कि जब तक इस देश में कर्तव्यभाव उत्पन्न नहीं होता तब तक इसकी जारी रखा जाये। अधिकार के लिए, स्वतंत्रता के लिए, अजादी के लिए तो बार बार बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन काम करने के लिए, कर्तव्यभाव को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जिस बात का अभाव है उस अभाव को पूरा करना है। पिछले 5-6 महीनों में जो भाव उत्पन्न हुआ है उसको आगे बढ़ाना है।

समाप्ति अनुरोध. आपका कहना है कि अनुशासनपर्व में अनुशासन तो हमेशा के लिए हो, पर्व भले ही चोड़े दिनों के लिए हो।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : समाप्ति जी ने कहा, विनोबा जी ने भी इसको अनुशासन पर्व कहा है। जब तक इसकी आवश्यकता हो इसको रहना चाहिए।

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो सेंट्रल पुलिस फोर्स है उसको बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर किसी माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की है, मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। चाहे बार्डर सिम्पोरिटी फोर्स हो या सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस हो, आज उसको बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं उत्तरी सीमा के पास का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से रेगुलर पुलिस फोर्स अथवा स्टेट पुलिस रहती है, उसी व्यापक न सही लेकिन सीमा के पास सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बार्डर सिम्पोरिटी फोर्स

और सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस व्यापक रूप में रखी जाये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अनुशासन पर्व में हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, देश में अनुशासन बढ़ा है, कर्तव्यपालन का भाव बढ़ा है, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में देश की तरक्की हो रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में बीस सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। वह नाचों तक पहुँच गया है तथा सफलता प्राप्त कर रहा है। इसमें छात्रों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये। हरिजनों के लिए तो बहुत काम हो रहा है, बहुत तेजी से उनका काम आगे बढ़ रहा है। जिससे उनमें बड़ी आशा बंधी है और वे अनुभव कर रहे कि लोकतांत्रिक सरकार हमारे लिए बड़ा काम कर रही है परन्तु इस प्रकार का भाव अभी तक छात्रों में नहीं आया है। उनकी तरफ भी काम हो रहा है लेकिन अभी छात्रों की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देने और प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि हमारा ध्येय पूरी तरह से सफल हो सके।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस समय देश में कास्टीट्यूशन अमेन्डमेंट की बात चल रही है। यद्यपि इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध विधि मंत्रालय से है लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि सविधान में राइट्स के साथ साथ ड्यूटी की भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अधिकारों के साथ-साथ कर्तव्यपरायणता का भी उल्लेख सविधान में होना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर बैकवर्डनेस की चर्चा की गई है। भारत में जातिवाद के नाम पर कुरीतियाँ चल रही हैं, कुकर्न और दुष्कर्म हो रहे हैं। यदि आग्र बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जाति के आधार पर पिछड़े वर्गों का होना तय न करें बल्कि बैकवर्डनेस के आधार पर, पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर पिछड़े वर्ग तय करें

आर्थिक आर्थिक रूप से, जिसके अर्थों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके। जो अर्थी जाति वाले हैं उनके भी ऐसे बीच हो सकते हैं जिनके पास कोई आर्थिक साधन नहीं जिनके द्वारा वे अपना जीवन-निर्वाह कर सकें। इसलिए संविधान में जो अभी तक पुरानी नीति बस रही है उसको बदलने की आवश्यकता है। अर्थी जाति या नीची जाति को बिना देखे हुए जिसकी जैसी आर्थिक स्थिति हो उसके आधार पर बैकवर्डनेस को निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। आप इसको डिफाइन करें। इसकी परिभाषा को बदलें। आज सारे देश में मौलिक परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, परिवर्तन के इस युग में बैकवर्डनेस और फॉर्बर्डनेस को भी डिफाइन किया जाय। सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये तो दिया हुआ है, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों के लिये नहीं दिया गया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए भी परिभाषा बनाई जाय ताकि सचमुच में जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका पिछड़ापन स्पष्ट हो सके।

एक बात मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में से एक हूँ और मैं इस मीके पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गलतियाँ हुई होंगी, गलती से कुछ को सर्टिफिकेट मिल गये होंगे, लेकिन अभी भी ऐसे बहुत से हैं जो वास्तव में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं और उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल सके हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में बोगस फ्रीडम फाइटर शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था, फ्रीडम फाइटर न बोगस था और बोगस है, आज फ्रीडम फाइटर के नाम पर ही हम यहां बैठे हुए डिस्क्शन कर रहे हैं। उनके लिये गवर्नमेन्ट को जितना करना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं किया गया, यह ठीक है कि अब काम शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन देर से शुरू हुआ है। आज एक सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल रहा है, बहुत सी जगहों पर रिकार्ड ही नहीं है। आरबखंडे राय जी और राजदेव सिंह जी

वहां बैठे हैं, एक नहीं जनेकों जेकों में रहे हैं, मैं और आरबखंडे राय जी एक ही जेल में रहे हैं लेकिन रिकार्ड नहीं मिलता है। मैं देखती कैंप में करीब 15 महीने रहा, जो जर्मनी के कन्सेंट्रेशन कैंप से कम सख्त नहीं था, लेकिन वहां का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं मिलता। वहां से लौटने के बाद बरेली सेन्ट्रल प्रिजन में करीब पौने तीन साल रहे, वहां भी हम लोगों का नाम नहीं है। उसके बाद फतहगढ़ सेन्ट्रल प्रिजन में करीब डेढ़ साल रहे—वहां सिर्फ दो हफ्ते का रिकार्ड मिलता है। मैं नहीं जानता ऐसा क्यों है, हो सकता है कि विदेशी सरकार जानबूझ कर हमारा नाम वहां नहीं रहने देना चाहती होगी, इसी लिये जाते बसत उसने उस रिकार्ड को नष्ट कर दिया हो। ऐसी दिक्कतें आज स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सामने आ रही हैं, जिनकी वजह से आप जो सुविधायें उनको देने जा रहे हैं, वे उन सुविधाओं को प्राप्त नहो कर पा रहे हैं। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स एसोसियेशन के नाम से सात-आठ संगठन बन गये थे, अब सब को मिला कर एक संगठन बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिसका नाम आल इण्डिया फ्रीडम फाइटर्स आर्गेनिजेशन रखा गया है। जिसका उद्घाटन पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने बंगलौर में किया—आप इस संगठन को मान्यता दे।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि कई प्रान्तों में कई तरह की सुविधायें, कहीं अधिक और कहीं कम, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को दी जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल इस मायने में काफी आगे बढे हुए हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तमाम राज्यों में जो नियम बने हुए हैं, उनको मंगा कर एक यूनीफार्म पालिसी तय करे और उसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को सुझाव दे ताकि सारे भारत में एक ही तरह की पालिसी चल सके।

श्री मूल चम्ब डाला (पाली): सभापति जी, जिन व्यक्ति का आम जनता से सम्पर्क

[श्री मूलचन्द झा]

होता है, वह पुलिस है। भारत की जनमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 17 नवम्बर, 1975 को हैदराबाद में कहा था—पुलिस के रकबे में परिवर्तन होना आवश्यक है। पुलिस को केवल गरीब और कमबोर्ष वर्ग की सहायता ही नहीं करनी है बल्कि अभिभावक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका निभानी है। लेकिन आपके एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—पुलिस का खर्चा कितना बढ़ गया है और किस रूप में बढ़ा है। पहले सी०बी०आई० को लीजिये—1965 में उसका खर्चा 1 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये था, जो अब तीन गुना हो गया है—3 करोड़ 8 लाख हो गया है। बी०एस०एफ० का खर्चा जो पहले 4 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपये था, अब बढ़ कर 23 करोड़ 97 लाख हो गया है। एक्सपेंडिचर और बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स जो 1968-69 में 26.24 कोड़ था वह 1975-76 में 80.75 करोड़ हो गया। इसी तरह से सी०आर०पी० का जहां 1963-64 में 3 कोड़ 61 लाख था वह 1967-68 में 8 करोड़ 40 लाख हो गया। इसी तरह से सी०आर०पी०एफ० का खर्चा जो 1969-70 में 22 करोड़ 47 लाख था वह बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 54 कोड़ 32 लाख हो गया। इसी तरह से सी०आई०एस०एफ० का खर्चा जो 1969-70 में 20.19 लाख था वह बढ़ कर 1974-75 में 720.69 लाख हो गया। 52 परसेंट खर्चा बढ़ा है।

मैं खर्च की बात न कह कर आपके सामने पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमिटी की हाल की रिपोर्ट से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ

"The Committee are not at all satisfied with the Minister's reply. The fact to be noted is, despite the realisation of the need for economy on police expenditure, the expenditure has continued to go on increasing at a very rapid speed. The increase has been, as already stated, of the order of 52 times in 24 years. The Committee, would,

therefore, repeat their recommendations, and insist for the appointment of an independent high-powered Commission. The Committee are most unhappy on the very casual treatment meted out to the positive recommendation of the PAC."

यानी 52 परसेंट खर्चा बढ़ने के बाद भी आफेंसेज बढ़ रहे हैं, कम नहीं हुए। जहां तक आपके रिक्चरी करने का सवाल है वह भी आप नहीं करते हैं, जब कि आप को कई बार कहा गया। करीब 31 करोड़ 33 लाख रु० रिक्चर करना है।

It is indeed surprising that the Central Government should have allowed accumulation of arrears of the magnitude of Rs 3135 crores."

जहां आपका सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स का खर्चा 21 करोड़ का था वह भी आप ने वसूल नहीं किया। और उसके अलावा आज यह मान्य हो रहा है कि आफेंसेज बढ़ते जाते हैं। पुलिस का खर्चा बढ़ना जाता है, साथ-साथ आफेंसेज बढ़ते जाते हैं।

"The Committee feel that already a large number of police forces have been created. In their opinion Government should review the entire position to see whether it is necessary to have such a large number of forces each created for performing limited functions in addition to the one...."

उनका कहना यह है कि 8 फीसदी इकोनामिक आफेंसेज बढ़ गये हैं, जब कि खर्चा 52 परसेंट बढ़ गया। मैं एक बात और जानना चाहता था कि खर्चा बढ़ने के बाद आज देश में कितने मर्डर केसेज होते हैं? कितने इकोनामिक आफेंसेज बढ़ रहे हैं? यह धर्कड़ में देश करना चाहता था और बतलाना चाहता था कि खर्च के अनुपात में आपके पुलिस विभाग का रकबा आज भी नहीं बदला है। पुलिस का रकबा वैसे का वैसे ही है, गरीबी के साथ उसका व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है। और मेरे

काल से घांटे और प्रतिभासानी आदमी पुलिस विभाग में भर्ती जाना चाहते। आज जो सबसे बड़ा खतरा देश के सामने आया हुआ है, उसके बारे में एक प्रांतीय निकला है। 21 मार्च के इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली में "ग्रैन गुंडाज" पर यह प्रांतीय निकला है। इसको आप पढ़ेंगे तो बहुत सी बातों का पता चलेगा। मैं उसमें से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The dada, the badmash or goonda of our cities has criminal personality of his own....."

MR. CHAIRMAN: What did you say—Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Dada—that is true. You know this very well because you come from Nagpur.

महाराष्ट्र के नन्दरी गुंडे होते हैं। (बदबवास)

"In Calcutta, Bombay and Amritsar, he is a smuggler; in cities like Kanpur and Ahmedabad, he may be a labour contractor who takes his commission to secure jobs or a hired strike-breaker; in most towns, he lives off petty shopkeepers threatening them with violence if they do not pay. He is also a pimp, a seller of hooch and a racketeer..."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I have already read that articles.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Very good.

समापति महोदय डागा जी, वे सब गुंडे जो महाराष्ट्र में हैं, राजस्थान से आते हैं।

श्री मूल बन्द डागा राजस्थान के लोग तो बड़े मेहनती होते हैं, ईमानदार होते हैं और भलाई से भरपूर होते हैं।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज सबसे ज्यादा जो परेशानी है वह गुंडों से है। प्रांतीय में जो लिखा है वह आप ने पढ़ा होगा उसमें आगे लिखा है :

"Professional" goondas revealed that they "thrive in Calcutta because of congestion, poverty and corruption in the police."

Why these goondas thrive?

इसमें पुलिस का हाथ होता है। जितने आफ्सेज होते हैं वे इन गुंडों की वजह से होते हैं और इन गुंडा एलिमेंट्स को अगर आप खत्म कर दें तो आफ्सेज बहुत कम हो जायेंगे। मोहसिन साहब, आप ने हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी प्रांतगामी शक्तियों को खत्म कर दिया है लेकिन अभी भी इन गुंडों की समस्या है और राजनीतिज्ञ भी इन गुंडों को मरक्षण देते हैं और उनसे पूजापति भी डरते हैं और यह सोचते हैं कि वे कहीं हमारी इज्जत खराब न कर दें। इन गुंडों को हटाने का कोई तरीका नहीं है ? वे पुलिस से मिले रहते हैं और पुलिस से उनके सम्बन्ध रहते हैं। इसलिए मैंने पहले आपको बताया है कि आप का पुलिस पर 52 परसेंट खर्च बढ़ गया है लेकिन आज भी गांवों में गरीब और कमजोर वर्गों को पुलिस से कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है। आप यहां बैठने वाले इस बात को चाहे महसूस न करें लेकिन यह सही बात है कि गरीबों को पुलिस की सेवाएं नहीं मिलती हैं और उनसे उनको रक्षा नहीं मिलती है। आज सब जगह गुंडों का साम्राज्य है, शहरों में गुंडे हैं और गांवों में भी गुंडे हैं और वे गुंडे पुलिस के एजेंट होते हैं। उनको बम्बई में रहने वाले चाहे 'डागा' कहे या और लोग बदमाश कहे या फिर उनको 'दादा' कहे लेकिन इस इम्बेसी में भी इन गुंडों का नाश नहीं हुआ है। गांवों में बहुत से गुंडे हैं और पुलिस को उनसे आमदनी होती है और अगर गुंडे न हों तो पुलिस की आमदनी बन्द हो जाएगी। वे प्रतिगामी शक्तियां हैं और एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं और कई जगहों ये बकीलों के एजेंट भी बन जाते हैं। इसके अलावा भगवा कपड़ों में भेष बदल कर यह लोगों को लूटते हैं। वे बड़े डकैत होते हैं। इन गुंडों से सब जगह बहुत परेशानी है। कहने को तो यह सेवा का नाम

[श्री मुखर्ज्य डाया]

लेते हैं लेकिन भेष बर्बल कर सेवा की भाव में यह लोगों का शिकार खेलते हैं। ये बात तो अहिंसा की करते हैं लेकिन मन में इन के हिंसा होती है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप हमारा बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग भी बहुत होशियार बन चुका है। वह क्रान्ति की बात करता है लेकिन क्रान्ति के बोरे की दुम पकड़ कर सही सेवा करने से कतराता है। जब मौका आएगा तो वह पीछे चला जाएगा। इसीलिए आप के बहुत के कैसेज फेल हो जाते हैं। अदालतों में पुलिस के बयान नहीं माने जाते। पुलिस पर आप इतना खर्च करते हैं, भरबो करोड़ा का खर्च करते हैं दुगना खर्च अब उस पर आप कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसके बयान नहीं मानते हैं अदालतों में। गुडे छूटते हैं। भोम मेहता साहब अभी बड़ा अच्छा बयान दे रहे थे। कह रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में माग हो रही है सी० बी० आई० की। मैंने कहा तब तो आपको पुलिस को हटा देना चाहिये। अगर सी० बी० आई० की माग हो रही है और पुलिस काम नहीं कर सकती है तो उसको हटा दो और सी० बी० आई० को काम करने दो। तब इस पर खर्च क्यों करते हो। होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुद होते तो मैं उनसे प्रछना इसके बारे में। सी० बी० आई० पहले बहुत बड़े मामलों में जाती थी। लेकिन अब बिश्वास ही नहीं रहा है आपको पुलिस पर। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस एमरजेंसी के समय मैं बदमाशों का गुडो का सफाया तो कम से कम कर दो। अब नहीं हुआ तो फिर कभी नहीं होगा। अच्छे से अच्छे आदमी की ये इज्जत उतार लेते हैं। ये नेता भी जल्दी बनते हैं। नेताओं की भी ये जय बोलते हैं। राजनीतिज्ञों का जो इनको प्रोटेक्शन मिलता है वह भी नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इनको आप ऐसे कुचलें जैसे लोग साप को कुचलते हैं। गांव में जो गरीब आदमी है, जो मालगुजार है, जो दबा पिसा है उसकी ज़िन्दगी ये दूधर कर देते हैं।

इन की तरह आपकी बात तबकबद आनी चाहिये।

प्रशासन के बारे में बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही गई है। हर भावनी यह कहता है कि नीकरवाही तानाशाही और पूँजीवादी प्रवृत्तियों से जकड़ी हुई है। उसमें परिवर्तन हो ही नहीं सकता है। यह कई पीढ़ियों से चली आ रही है। उनके बाप दादे आई० सी० एस० रहे हैं। उनका असर उनमें है। इनकी मनोवृत्ति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। मैंने क्वेश्चन पूछे हैं कि एम पीज के साथ, एम० एल० एच० के साथ ये कैसे बिहेव करें। लेकिन कोई तबदीली उनके बिहेवियर में नहीं आई है। मशीनरी जो सरकारी है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। छोटे छोटे 26-26 और 27-27 साल के लड़के आई० ए० एस० बन कर चले जाते हैं और उनकी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर बना दिया जाता है। वे कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। उनकी तमन्ना शादी करने की होती है, हनीमून की बात वे सोचते हैं।

श्री परिपूर्जामन्व पंमूली (देहरी गढ़वाल) हनीमून होम मिनिस्ट्री में बोड़े आती है।

श्री मूल बन्व डाया बुडापे में उस बात को याद मत करो।

लाल बहादुर जी की बात आप कह रहे थे। मैं आपको सामने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको पढ़ कर रखना चाहता हू। जो बहा ट्रेनिंग के लिए जाते हैं उनकी ट्रेनिंग बेकार हो जाती है। देखें आप कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहती है

"An experience, retired, senior administrator has stated that there is an impression that only a person who could not be fitted elsewhere is posted to the Academy."

कोई फालतू हो, या कोई निकम्मा हो, तो उसको वहाँ लगा देते हैं, वरना कोई वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहता है।

एकेडेमी में ट्रेनिंग किस प्रकार होती है, वह देख कर बहुत दुख होता है। वहाँ पर बहुत पैसा बर्बाद होता है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 89वीं रिपोर्ट—कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट, में इस बारे में टिप्पणी की गई है। वहाँ किताबों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो लोग खुद होशियार नहीं हैं, उनको वहाँ पढ़ाने के लिए भेजा जाता है। वे लोग वहाँ जा कर मजा करते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहाँ कड़ी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये। यह भी जरूरी है कि जब तक कोई आई० ए० एस० अफसर 33 या 35 वर्ष का न हो जाये, और छोटे छोटे कामों में से न मुञ्चर जाये, तब तक उसको क्लर्क के पद पर नियुक्त न किया जाये।

आज अफसर कौन बनता है? जिसके बाप-दादा आई० ए० एस० या कोई बड़े अफसर रहे हैं, वह अफसर बनता है। 50 परसेंट लड़के ऐसे परिवारों से आते हैं। उन लोगों की इस सविस पर मानोपनी सी बनी हुई है। गांवों में जो लोग गरीबी में रहते हैं, उनके लड़के कभी अफसर नहीं बनते हैं। समाज के छोटे लोगों के बच्चे कभी अफसर नहीं बन सकते हैं। यह हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 309 के मुताबिक आज तक इन सर्विसिज की रिफूटमेंट और कन्डीशनल आफ सविस आदि के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। यह सब काम क्लर्क के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इन अफसरों की जांच कौन करे? मन्त्री भी उनके साथ बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, नाकि वे उनसे काम करवा सकें। इसलिए उन लोगों ने अपनी हकूमत बहुत जोर से जमाई हुई है। कोई उनको खींचने वाला और उन पर सवार होने वाला हो, तब काम चले। लोग कहते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ न बोलो, वरना वे काम को और बिगाड़ देंगे।

यूनियन पब्लिक सविस कमीशन की 25वीं रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि सरकार को जरूरत थी 614 आदमियों की लेकिन 151 LS—10

इतिहास की 355 आदमी रखने के लिए। फिर कहने लगे कि 614 आदमी चाहिए। कमेटी में एम्ब्रामिन करने से पता चला कि ये लोग अपनी सहूलियत के मुताबिक क्लर्क को बदल देते हैं। आर्टिकल 309 के मुताबिक कोई एकट नहीं बनाया गया है। ये लोग आर्टिकल 311 से गवर्न होते हैं। इसमें बताया गया है कि रेकॉर्डरमेंट 230 इंजीनियरों की थी लेकिन मांग की गई 440 की। दूसरी तरफ इंजीनियरिंग सविस के लिए 213 आदमी चाहिए थे लेकिन मांग की गई 64 की। कितनी बार रिमाइंड किया गया? रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है:

"The Commission regret to state that in spite of repeated observations made by them in their previous reports—para 14 of 22nd report, 23rd report and 24th report—cases continue to occur where Ministries/Departments do not intimate the number of vacancies even approximately for being notified for the information of prospective candidate."

यह हालत है। अब आप बताइये कि इस तरह में लोगों को नौकरियों में लेते हैं।

एक बहुत बड़ा मवाल और है। 1962 में जब लड़ाई हुई उस समय हमारे मिजिल के लोगों को एमरजेंसी में आफिसर मुकर्रर किया गया और वे ई० सी० धोज कहलाए। उन्होंने बड़ी सेवा की 1962 में। लेकिन जब उनकी प्रमोशन का सवाल आया तो आपकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने क्या किया कि जो एक्टिव सविस उन्होंने मिलिटरी में की उसके लिए कहा कि डैट विल नाट बी कंसिडर्ड। जिन्होंने तब काम किया लड़ाई में जिन्दगी को खतरे में डाला पांच साल तक लड़ाई के मैदान में रहे उसके बाद यहाँ अफसर बनाए गए तो उनके लिए कहने लगे

No. It was apprehended by these officers as early as 1962 that due to defective system of confidential reports Departmental Promotion Committee....

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी ने कहा कि ये पुराने गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट नहीं हैं। आपने उनको लड़ाई पर भज दिया और उनके काम की रिपोर्ट के लिए कहा कि नहीं लेंगे। जबकि उसमें लिखा हुआ था कि उनकी पहले की सर्विस गिनी जाएगी। मैं ओम मेहता जी का लैटर पढ़ता अगर वह यहां होते। उन्होंने कहा कि यस इट बिल बी कंसिडर्ड। उन्होंने कंसिडर किया और बात की। उसके बाद भी व वही के वही हैं। उनके लिए कहते हैं कि ये ई० सी० ओज लेने लायक नहीं हैं। कहते हैं कि ये मिलिटरी के आदमी हैं। इस पर भी आप सोचें। आज भी कितने ही मुकदमे पैडिंग हैं अदालतों में। मैंने एक बात कहनी है कि इन केसिस के पैडिंग होते हुए भी आप कोई काम करना चाहते हैं? अपना वर्क कितना पैडिंग है यह आपकी रिपोर्ट बताती है।

At present 400 writ petitions are pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court where basic issues are involved. This is the report of 1975-76.

ये एक साल के आंकड़े हैं। एक जगह कहते हैं कि इन अपसरों को आप हटा नहीं सकते, इनको निकाल नहीं सकते, इनका कुछ नहीं कर सकते। They can go in appeal; they can move the High Court.

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही थी। हमने फारेन से एक अपना यहां का आदमी बुलाया था और उसको नौकरी देना चाहते थे लेकिन एक आदमी ने रिट कर दी। फिर आप कहते हैं कि प्रशासन में बड़ी गति आ गई है वडा सुधार आ गया है मैं भी कहता हूं कि बहुत सुधार आ गया है आपात काल में मगर सुधार कब आता है? तब आता है जब हम महसूस करें, गरीब महसूस करें, अब हमारी सुनवाई होती है। आपका सब खबरों में एक बयान निकला कि गरीब जो अपनी आवाज उठाएंगे उनकी सुनवाई होगी। अब कोई मिनिस्टर को दरखास्त दे दे तो मिनिस्टर क्लैक्टर के पास भेजेगा, क्लैक्टर एस०डी०ओ०

के पास, एस० डी० ओ० तहसीलदार के पास इस तरह से जाएगी और छः महीने बाद क्योंकि इतना काम होता है वे भी भूल जाएंगे कि कोई दरखास्त आई थी या उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट आई।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत होती है उसी के पास इनक्वायरी के लिए भेजी जाती है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : हां ठीक बात है तो आप यह कहां कहते हैं कि गरीब की सुनवाई होगी। मुझे एक सवाल का जवाब आपने दिया है। मैंने कहा कि किसी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट की एकाउंटेंटिली कैसे जज करते हैं। उसके लिए कहा कि देअर इज नो प्रोसीजर लाइक दैट।

सभापति महोदय : आप बीस मिनट बोल चुके हैं। अब समाप्त करें। दूसरों को भी मौका दें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ग्यारह घंटे टाइम है। आपकी कृपा है, इसलिए बोल रहा हूं।

मैं एक बात कह रहा था कि आपका सेण्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन है; दो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैंथुली (टेहरीगढ़वाल) सभापति जी देश में कमी इसलिए हो जाती है कि किसी को ज्यादा मिलता है और कोई भूखा ही रह जाता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : पहाड़ के लोगों को तो 40 करोड़ दिया है—आदिवासियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और उनका विकास करने के लिए फिर भी आप सेटिस्फाई नहीं होते हैं तो क्या किया जाये।

सभापति जी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए बड़ी अच्छी बातें कही जाती हैं। चूंकि आप काफी बोलते हैं और हर एक विषय के धुरन्धर हैं इसलिए मैं आपको ही कोट करना चाहता हूं :

I quote:

"The Committee feel that despite the concern shown by the Planning Commission in successive five-year plans for removing regional imbalances and for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the progress made in this behalf has been far from adequate. As pointed out in the earlier chapter, there continues to be not only lack of information about the actual progress in the development of backward areas, but there has been no proper machinery to monitor the progress made and to regulate the working of the scheme in this behalf, with a view to improve their implementation."

28 साल के बाद भी हरिजनों के लिए बहुत कुछ नहीं हो पाया है, इस आपात काल में यदि सक्षी से काम लिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ उनके लिए काफी काम हो सकता है।

श्री बी० तुलसीराम (पेढ़ापाल्ल) : सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई तरह के सवाल उठाये हैं। आपातकाल के बाद इस देश में बहुत से परिवर्तन आये हैं, गृह मंत्रालय में भी बड़ी तेजी से परिवर्तन हुए हैं जिसके लिए मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को और गृह मंत्री, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी को बधाई देता हूँ। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर जो चर्चा हुई उसमें कई तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। यहां पर एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि कुछ ऐसे लोगों को भी पैशन मिल रही है जोकि आजादी के पहले पैदा भी नहीं ए थे। इस पैशन के लिए जो 6 महीने की शर्त रखी गई है उसमें यदि एक दिन की भी कमी हो तो पैशन नहीं दी जा रही है। इसमें अगर वहां से डिपॉजिट या जेलर प्रमाणित करता है तो उन लोगों की क्या गलती है। वह लोग तो जेल गये हैं, उन्होंने कष्ट उठाये हैं, उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया है, त्याग

किया है इसलिए उनको तो पैशन मिलना जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुधार किये जा सकते हैं उसपर गृह मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं बहुत सी बातों के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कहना चाहता था लेकिन समय की कमी है। माननीय सदस्य जिन बातों को कह चुके हैं उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद में फरवरी के महीने में एक घटना घटी थी जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने जनरल बजट के अवसर पर भी कहा है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, श्रीम मेहता जी और आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखकर भी दिया है लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं ने वहां पर हैदराबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट के जो एस०पी० है मि०पी० रेड्डी और मजिस्ट्रेट बाद पुलिस स्टेशन के सब इंस्पेक्टर श्री दामोदर रेड्डी हैं उनको भी लिखकर दिया है। इन लोगों की मदद से वहां बहुत बड़ी घटना घटी है, वहां पर शत्रुयुद्ध कास्टस, शत्रुयुद्ध ट्राइब्स और माइनाटिज के लोगों को बहुत तंग किया जा रहा है। 38 (ई) के तहत प्रोटेक्टेड टिनेट्स को वहां की सरकार ने पटटा दिया, उस के बाद उन को पोजेशन दिया गया। पोजेशन मिलने के बाद वहां जो समाने वाली पार्टी थी, उस ने उन लोगों को तंग करना शुरू कर दिया। मुन्सिफ की कोर्ट में जा कर उन लोगों ने इन्जक्शन लिया कि वह पार्टी वहां पर नहीं आनी चाहिये। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी जब वे लोग वहां पर गये और पुलिस को भी उन्होंने दरुवास्त दी कि ये लोग हमारे वहां पहुंचने पर तंग करेंगे, उस के बाद भी पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सामने वाली पार्टी ने माइनाटिज के एक आदमी को जान से मार दिया, तीन आदमियों के सिर फूटे, दो आदमियों के हाथ टूटे, दो स्कूटर जला दिये गये, एक मोटर साइकिल

[श्री बी० तुलसी राम]

जन्मा दी गई। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी पुलिस ने कोई मदद नहीं की। पुलिस ने क्यों मदद नहीं की, उन से पैसा लिया गया था किस कारण से मदद नहीं की—इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। यह मर्डर 29 फरवरी को हुआ था। अभी जब पिछली रा० 28 को मैं वहाँ पर था, तब तक केवल चार पांच आदमियों को छोड़ कर किसी को अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया था। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि पुलिस उन के साथ किम तरह से मिली हुई है।

जब उन लोगों का 38(ई) के तहत पट्टा मिला था और वह पट्टा सरकार ने दिया था तो उन लोगों की रक्षा करना पुलिस का काम है सरकार का काम है। अगर सरकार उन की मदद नहीं कर सकती है, तो पट्टा देने की क्या जरूरत थी, उन को उस जगह पर बैठाने की क्या जरूरत थी। उन लोगों ने मझ से कम्प्लेंट की और जब मैं उन की मदद के लिए खड़ा हुआ तो मुझे भी धमकी देल है कि मुझे भी मार देगे। मैंने इन मारी बाना को लिख कर दिया है और मैंने कोई शक भी नहीं है कि वे लोग मुझे मारने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह बात सिर्फ मेरे साथ ही नहीं है बल्कि जो भी उन की मदद करने की कोशिश करता है उस को भी मारने की वे लोग तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इस तरह का अन्याय वहाँ हो रहा है और उन अन्याय करने वालों के साथ पुलिस शामिल है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि ऐसे अफसरों को फौरन वहाँ पर बरतकर करना चाहिए, उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। मैंने पहले ही मैं सब बातें लिख कर दी है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ,

इस से मुझे ऐसा लगता है जैसे जब लोगों का ही राज चलेगा। क्या आप की आपातकालीन स्थिति में भी वे लोग इस तरह के काम करते रहेंगे। जैसा अभी डागा जी ने कहा था अभी कुछ जगहों पर गुंडों का राज है, वहाँ के कुछ लीडर्स पुलिस और गुंडों के साथ मिल कर ऐसे काम करते हैं। तो उस के लिए मैं खास तौर से प्रबल मंत्री और गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करेंगे तो गरीबों पर बहुत ही अन्याय होगा और वह लोग गरीबों को मारेंगे।

ग्राम मेवा केन्द्र शिवरामपल्ली गाँव आश्रम के सर्वोदय लीडर श्री प्रभाकर जी ट्रस्टी है, ठोकरसी लाल कपाड़िया उस के मैनेजिंग ट्रस्टी हैं और मैं भी वहाँ का ट्रस्टी हूँ। वहाँ नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी को लाने के लिए कोशिश करने वालों में मैं भी एक हूँ। हमारे आश्रम को 55 एकड़ जमीन सरकार ने गौशाला के लिये वो दी थी, वह हमने नेशनल अकादमी को दी, और वहाँ यह लोग आये - 1965 में नेशनल मेमोरिटी पुलिस आयोग और उस के बाद नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी आयी। उन लोगों का जो पोजीशन दी गई वह आज भी मौजूद है उसका नक्शा बना हुआ है। काँडिया गाँव हुई है। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी बन्दूक ले कर पुलिस वाले गरीबों की जमीन पर आ कर काँडिया गाड़ रहे थे। मुझ में हम वहाँ मैं लोग ने शिकायत की और मैंने खुद वहाँ जा कर देखा है। किसी के कब्रिस्तान में कड़िया नाड़ी है। मुसलमानों के और धोबियों के कब्रिस्तान में गाड़ी है और किसी के खेत में जा कर कड़िया गाड़ी है। मैंने कहा कि इस तरह से आप को नहीं करना चाहिए अगर वह जमीन सरकार की है तब भी नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैं ने इस बारे में कलेक्टर को लिखा उस ने अपने नीचे के अधिकारी को सब के लिये भेजा कि वह भीके पर जाकर त करेगा और अगर वह जमीन धांपकी है तो धांप को देंगे। पहले वह लोग सुनते ही नहीं थे। काफी दीर्घ धूप के बाद जो मैं मैं ने कहा था उन लाइनों पर अब धांपे हैं। अब कलेक्टर के पास गये हैं उन्होंने मैं सब के लिए धांपी को भेजा और वह कहते हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का एक इंस्टीट्यूशन है उसके खिलाफ हम क्यों कोई कार्यवाही करे, ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने की मदद करते हैं इस तरह से कबीरस्तान खराब हो रहा है, लोगों के खेत खराब हो रहे हैं। 8, 10 धांपीयों के घर हैं और हमारे जो आश्रम आस्पताल है, एक स्कूल जो 1949 का बना है, अनायालय का होस्टल, है, यह सब हम चला रहे हैं, लेकिन वह लोग अपनी जिद पर धड़े है। सब मिला कर कोई 4, 5 एकड़ जमीन होगी, और बीच में पब्लिक रोड है जिसको बन्द करना चाहते हैं और उस को लेने से उनको कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

इस बारे में मैं खाम तोर से गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन को वहां रोकने के लिए आप फौरन इंस्ट्रक्शन दे जिससे वह लोग वहां के लोगों को तंग न करे। मैं ने आज तक कहीं भी कबीरस्तान खोदने की बात नहीं सुनी। इस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ अगर हम पुलिस को दखलस्त दें तो पुलिस उन के खिलाफ केस करेगी, और हम नहीं चाहते कि एक अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूशन अधिकारियों को बदनाम करे। ऐसा काम करने से प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार का नाम खराब होता है। वहां की जनता इस जबरदस्ती के खिलाफ कहने के लिए मेरे पास आयी और तेलंग भाषा में कहने लगी जिस का मतलब हिन्दी में है कि इन्दिरा मां ऐसा कर रही है,

हमारी जमीन बंद कर दिया रख रही है। एक तरफ आप बरीबों को जमीन बांट रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम से हमारी जमीन छीन रहे हैं। तो मैंने उन से कहा कि इन्दिरा मां कभी ऐसा नहीं करती है, और लाखों करोड़ों धांपियों को जमीन बटवा रहीं हैं, फिर तुम्हारी जमीन क्यों लेंगे। ऐसी छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिये तो गों को अधिकारी परेशान करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बारे में फौरन आदेश दे और जो काम वह कर रहे हैं उस को तुरन्त रुकवा दे। और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्रोइक्स के लोगों का जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है, भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है और उस को फुलफिल नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से जो कोटा है वह पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस को मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए। उन के एपाइंटमेंट्स और प्रमोशन का कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए। वहां पर मरडर हुआ था।

18 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): He is making serious charges and urging the Minister to take immediate action. But the Minister is not listening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If other hon. Members can allow the Minister to give his undivided attention to the speakers, they will be kind enough.

श्री श्री० सुलसीराम : मैं ने मंत्री जी से बात की थी और जो वहां पर मरडर हुआ था उसके बारे में लिख कर दिया था लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री भोम मेहता जी से बात करने के लिए गया, तो वे कहने लगे कि हम इस में क्या कर कर सकते हैं एक एम०पी जाकर बान करें और उससे यह कहा जाय की हम क्या कर सकते हैं तो वहां के धांपी उन के पास कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं। उन पर कोई मुसीबत आयी या कोई दुःख उन पर पड़े, तो वे लोग वहां आ कर कैसे कह सकते हैं।

[बी बी० सुलसीराम]

मैं बहरिपेस्ट कबंगा कि यहा से कोई आफिसर वहां भेजा जाये और वह सी० आई० डी० के साथ जा कर वहां जाच करे और हम बात को देखे कि जो मैं कहना हूँ कि वह झूठ है या सच है। मंत्री जी वहां पर अपना अधिकारी भेज कर तसल्ली कर लें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Paripoora-nand Painuli

श्री बरिपूषा(नन्द पैन्यूलो (टिहरी-गढ़वाल): सभापति जी, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ इसलिए कि मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि जिन परिस्थितियों में से देश गुजर रहा था और देश की हालत समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने खराब कर दी थी उस पर संकुल लगे कर हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने जो अभूतपूर्व कार्य किया है, उस के लिए वह बघाई का पात्र है। मान्यवर, मैं इसलिए भी गृह मंत्रालय को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention that my name was there in the list. I have been sitting here since morning. I do not know if my name has been omitted at the last moment....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I thought that a couple of Members were absent here. I missed your name. He will speak tomorrow.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join other hon. Members on this side of the House in congratulating the hon. Home Minister and the Minister in-charge of the Department of Personnel for their good works done to contain internal disorder and charges in the year in retrospect. I support the demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. .

MR CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 1, 1976/Chaitra 12, 1898 (Saka).