

Tuesday, December 22, 1981
Pausa 1, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(SEVENTH SERIES)

Vol. XXIII

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Seventh Session, 1981-1903 (Saka)

(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 21 to 24)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 22, 1981/ Pausa 1,
1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mool Chand Daga is not here. Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik is not here.

(अवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Lal Patel.

(अवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. It is all off the record. We have called Question 438. Regarding Question 437, Mr. Bag has written to me that he will not be here. So, we have called Question 438.

Distribution of Molasses and Alcohol

*438. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of distribution of sugar

molasses and alcohol to industries is not functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if so, what are the main defects of the distribution system;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in the system so that the distribution could be more effective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The allocation of molasses and alcohol available within a State to individual industrial units in the same State is made by the State Government concerned. Inter-State allocations of molasses/alcohol from surplus States to deficit States are being made on a non-statutory basis by the Government of India. The Government are now playing the role, on a non-statutory basis, of a co-ordinating authority to ensure equitable distribution of available alcohol and molasses amongst all the States and Union Territories for all uses. In discharging this role the Government are assisted by a consultative body, the Central Molasses Board, on which all the States and Union Territories are represented. For effectively discharging this role, the Government would require the unstinted cooperation of all the States surplus in molasses and alcohol. At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held on 28th November, 1981, all the surplus States

**Not recorded.

expressed their willingness, in general, to release surplus molasses and alcohol as per the Inter-State allocations made by the Government of India. The Government have been making, and will continue to make, efforts to see that the States having a surplus in molasses/alcohol make available the maximum quantities of molasses/alcohol to deficit States. No changes in this system are under contemplation.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि नान स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था का कार्य केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नान-स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था कब से शुरू हुई और क्या उसके मुनाफ़िक काम चल रहा है? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था का कार्य मन्त्रालय ने की बात केन्द्रीय सरकार सोच रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र मेठी) : इसके लिए एक मोलैसिस कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड है जिसकी प्रति वर्ष मीटिंग होती है। उस मीटिंग में सभी स्टेट्स के प्रतिनिधि बुलाए जाते हैं, कम्पन्ड मिनिस्टर्स वहाँ आते हैं और उस में तय किया जाता है कि टोटल एवलेबिलिटी कितनी है, कितनी उसमें मरप्लस स्टेट्स हैं और कितनी डेफिसिट स्टेट्स हैं, और उसके बाद उसकी वितरण व्यवस्था की जाती है। यह जो सभी वितरण व्यवस्था है इसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक कोऑर्डिनेटिंग एथारिटी के रूप में काम करती है, कोई स्टेट्यूटरी कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। लास्ट ईयर, जो कि शार्टेज का साल था, उसमें जरूर कठिनाई हुई थी, इसको पूरी तरह से पालन करवाने में, लेकिन इस वर्ष मौजूदा स्थिति जो मोलैसिस और एल्कोहल की है उसमें हमें उम्मीद है कि डेफिसिट की रिक्वायर-मेंट्स मरप्लस स्टेट्स के द्वारा पूरी कर ली जायेगी। 1964 से यह मोलैसिस कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड काम कर रहा है।

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय; हमारे देश में इनेचर्ड स्प्रोट और एल्कोहल की कमी है और हम बाहर से इसको मंगवाते हैं। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने अपने उत्तर में 8.5.1981 को बताया था कि 1979-80 में 4 लाख टन मोलैसिस एक्सपोर्ट किया। जब हम मोलैसिस एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तीन सालों में हम अपने देश में एल्कोहल और इनेचर्ड स्प्रोट की कितनी जरूरत होगी और क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने यहां इसके उत्पादन के बारे में सोचा है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र मेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोलैसिस और एल्कोहल का उत्पादन गुजरात के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। गुजरात का उत्पादन बंदी करना रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर गत वर्ष 51.5 लाख टन गुजरात का उत्पादन था और 4309 लाख लीटर एल्कोहल का उत्पादन था। 1981-82 में गुजरात का उत्पादन 67 से लेकर 70 लाख टन होने की आशा है और इसलिये एल्कोहल का उत्पादन 5,762 लाख लीटर होगा। ऐसी सूरत में इस वर्ष कोई कमी मालूम नहीं होती है। हर साल के लिए कोई आंकड़ा निश्चिन करना मुश्किल है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा इनका उत्पादन गुजरात के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statistics that are available, we find that surplus States in the country are Maharashtra and Gujarat. Gujarat is one of the dry States in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Gujarat which has a surplus of molasses will be allowed to expand their industry based on alcohol and molasses? Have they received any such request or is the Central Government thinking of encouraging such industry in the State of Gujarat?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is not a question of any particular State being surplus or not being surplus. As far as industrial licence for production of alcohol is concerned they have to review it in the position of the overall availability of molasses and alcohol; and there are some States which are surplus and some other States which are too much deficit. For example, West Bengal and Kerala suffered a deficit last year, Maharashtra was surplus, Gujarat was slightly surplus. Therefore, if all the alcohol produced is consumed in the State, then the deficit States would definitely suffer much more.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Minister has stated that last year deficit States like West Bengal suffered a lot. So far as my information goes, the suffering is still continuing in West Bengal. Will the Minister kindly inform us what steps have been taken to supply industrial alcohol to West Bengal this year?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as supply of alcohol to West Bengal this year is concerned... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I thought it was for something else too.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Even last year, in order to improve the availability of alcohol in West Bengal, 100 lakh litres of alcohol was allowed to be imported, of which 42 lakh litres came in the last alcohol year and 58 lakh litres have come now. Apart from this, as far as current allocation for 1981-82 is concerned, we have taken steps to see that the requirement of West Bengal is met fully.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister is quite aware that over the years the distribution of molasses and alcohol has been causing a lot of problem in the deficit States. The functioning of the Central Molasses Board is also far from satisfactory in so far as they have no power to determine how much is excess in the other States and how much is the actual need. And there-

fore there is a discrimination between industries based on alcohol and molasses in Madhya Pradesh and other deficit States and no equitable distribution of this basic raw material is available. Therefore, may I request the hon. Minister to consider a scheme whereby the entire production of molasses and alcohol is taken over and channelised through a central body and there is equitable distribution to all the States? The State of M.P. has been constantly clamouring for alcohol and molasses and they are not getting it according to their requirements. Because of this some of the industries in M.P. have to work half-time or one shift and they are suffering in a serious manner. Therefore will this Ministry have a correlation with the Industries Ministry so that, while granting licences to those industries which has molasses and alcohol as their base, they also are assured of the raw material required, without which the licences should not be given? Will the Minister make clear all these points?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the Central Government issuing executive orders is concerned, under the present arrangement, we are only a coordinating agency and we cannot issue executive orders unless legislation is passed in this regard. As far as the question of legislation is concerned, although it is receiving attention, it is a delicate matter between the States and the Centre and therefore, most of the State Governments will have to be taken into confidence before we legislate on this subject. As far as short supply to M.P. is concerned, last year we tried to supply it to M.P. from various surplus States, but it did not reach the deficit point. However, this year we are seeing that all the deficit States will get it from the surplus States. As far as the question of having liaison with the Industries Ministry is concerned, we are having liaison with regard to setting up of industries and I have taken note of the hon. member's suggestion.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस के लिए गैस की मखन जरूरत है, इस लिये मधुरा रिफाइनरी को कब शुरू करेंगे ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य की फीचर फिल्में निर्यात की गई ?

भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

* 439. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना

और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ देशों ने भारतीय फीचर फिल्में खरीदने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of the countries, which have expressed desire to import Indian feature films and with which contracts have been concluded during 1979-80 and 1980-81 together with value of exports have been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Details for 1979-80		Details for 1980-81	
		No. of Films	Value in Rs.	No. of Films	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Afghanistan	28	12,03,573.00	2	1,45,299.00
	Arabian Gulf (2 to 6)				
2	Bahrain	16	20,41,950.00	17	18,92,220.00
3	Dubai	183	3,07,22,448.00	265	5,03,96,432.65
4	Kuwait	29	1,39,000.00	14	5,52,820.00
5	Abudhabi	7	5,92,540.00	2	51,000.00
6	Sarajha	3	53,551.00	1	7,85,000.00
7	Burma	4	2,15,855.00	9	5,95,444.50
	East Africa (8 to 16)				
8	Kenya	35	8,88,027.00	35	10,64,846.60
9	Uganda	1	16,000.00	..	—
10	Tanzania	58	22,18,508.00	52	17,88,679.05
11	Malawi	41	14,30,706.00	29	8,71,943.30
12	Ethiopia	8	1,75,313.00	..	—
13	Mozambique	5	1,72,340.00	..	—
14	Swaziland	1	45,575.00	1	44,825.00
15	Botswana	3	1,43,140.00	6	2,27,587.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Lesatho	1	54,990.00	3	1,29,760.00
17.	Fiji	84	50,75,803.00	82	60,58,961.30
	<i>Middle East (18 to 27)</i> .				
18.	Greece . . . .	..	..	1	13,260.00
19.	Cyprus . . . .	..	..	1	24,500.00
20.	Iran	11	4,00,081.00	1	26,655.00
21.	Iraq	27	18,63,006.00	35	25,59,909.00
22.	Israel	68	16,94,020.00	52	14,70,616.30
23.	Jordan	83	22,64,671.00	53	18,06,686.40
24.	Labanon	51	29,54,009.00	22	7,04,869.70
25.	Syria . . . .	..	..	5	1,33,690.00
26.	Turkey	1	40,000.00	..	..
27.	Egypt	12	17,72,890.00	20	11,89,843.00
28.	Mauritius & Madagascar .	36	21,43,433.00	61	19,64,128.50
	<i>North Africa (29 to 33)</i>				
29.	Morocco	93	44,14,331.00	96	49,63,132.97
30.	Libya . . . .	..	..	4	99,480.00
31.	Ivory-Coast	2	56,000.00	1	35,505.00
32.	Senegal	8	1,77,989.00	4	1,34,373.00
33.	Gibraltar	17	8,06,424.00	25	8,87,403.20
	<i>Far East (34 to 38)</i>				
34.	Singapore	70	50,63,018.00	93	63,65,998.58
35.	Malaysia	65	27,87,100.00	102	40,53,637.48
36.	Hong-Kong	7	2,56,348.00	5	1,40,000.00
37.	Thailand	13	4,46,982.00	10	2,75,601.00
38.	Indonesia	35	26,88,859.00	38	38,55,613.04
39.	Sudan	19	4,74,258.00	27	5,33,290.46
40.	U.K. & Ireland	199	2,32,34,309.00	111	2,57,07,351.06
41.	USA/Canada	109	68,24,511.00	96	85,79,230.12
	<i>West Indies (42 to 45)</i>				
42.	Trinidad	31	26,19,927.00	28	19,38,706.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Barbados	8	4,39,389.00	11	4,89,733.60
44.	Surinam	39	11,90,874.00	42	14,58,122.50
45.	Guyana	13	5,50,191.00	11	5,95,834.00
<i>West Africa (46 to 50)</i>					
46.	Nigeria	11	7,02,650.00	29	13,55,311.00
47.	Gambia	17	9,18,023.00	28	12,12,051.30
48.	Sierra Leone	--	..	7	1,53,645.00
49.	Liberia	13	3,63,878.00	21	5,87,178.00
50.	Lagos	--	..	11	5,62,039.00
<i>Western Europe (51 to 62)</i>					
51.	Portugal	22	10,33,444.00	9	3,02,284.21
52.	Switzerland	1	49,900.00	..	..
53.	France	16	5,18,607.00	8	2,36,460.00
54.	Spain	--	..	1	1,15,500.00
55.	West Germany	10	5,23,100.00	5	1,63,650.00
56.	Holland	6	1,56,248.00	6	2,26,325.00
57.	Belgium	1	17,334.00	2	74,260.00
58.	Finland	1	10,400.00	1	34,725.00
59.	Yugoslavia	5	4,64,256.00	2	1,21,086.00
60.	Bulgaria	2	97,514.00	1	60,840.00
61.	Czechoslovakia	11	2,16,665.00	2	74,188.00
62.	Romania	--	..	4	1,28,084.00
<i>Latin America (63 to 64)</i>					
63.	Lima/Peru	9	3,00,801.00	1	43,034.00
64.	Mexico	1	67,500.00	1	16,000.00
<i>Yar (65 to 68)</i>					
65.	Aden	2	60,000.00	3	70,000.00
66.	Yemen	26	8,99,319.00	10	4,30,748.56
67.	Djibouti	30	10,81,276.00	24	7,85,530.80
68.	Sanna . . . .	..	..	22	9,22,434.30
69.	U.S.S.R.	3	15,80,000.00	8	38,25,000.00
70.	Sri Lanka	20	16,63,097.00	38	43,89,815.25
71.	Australia	1	4,250.00	1	39,450.00
72.	China	1	38,000.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Bangladesh (Dacca) . . . . .	..	..	1	3,500.00
74.	Japan/Manila	2	69,174.00	1	55,000.00
75.	Maldives	5	2,76,641.00	7	96,719.50
76.	Phillipinas . . . . .	..	..	2	46,000.00
GRAND TOTAL :		1740	12,14,64,016.00	1729	15,07,42,847.23

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 76 देशों को फिल्में निर्यात की गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से देश हैं जिन्होंने यहां की जन-भाषा राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी में बनी हुई फिल्मों को ज्यादा पसन्द किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : जिन देशों में हमारे देशवासी जा कर बसे हैं, जैसे फिजी, त्रिनिदाद, मारिणश, श्रीलंका, ऐसी जगहों पर हमारी हिन्दी फिल्में चलती हैं। वहां उन की काफी मांग है और वहां भेजी भी जा रही है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अमरीका के लोग भी ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं—हिन्दी फिल्मों को, ऐसा मुझे लोगों ने कहा था।

श्री निहाल सिंह : यह कहावत है—“निन्दक नियरे राखिये, आंगन कुटि छवाय”। कोई ऐसी फिल्म जिस में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार के खिलाफ कोई बात है या आलोचना है या नेताओं के खिलाफ है तो सरकार उस पर पाबन्दी लगा देती है। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले “मेरी आवाज सुनो” पर सरकार ने पाबन्दी लगा दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई देश यदि इन फिल्मों को मंगाना चाहेगा तो क्या आप निर्यात करेंगे ?

श्री वसंत साठे : जो फिल्में बैन हो जाती हैं वे न तो हिन्दुस्तान में बतलाई जा सकती हैं और न बाहर बतलाई जा सकती हैं।

जहां तक “मेरी आवाज सुनो” का सवाल है—क्या आप ने वह फिल्म देखी है ?
.....(व्यवधान).....

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने उस फिल्म को बैन किया है, क्या आपने उसे देखी है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : यह फिल्म हमने देखी है। ऐसी फिल्मों के बारे में, इस सदन में, प्रायः प्रत्येक सदस्य ने, इस में किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं था, पिछले वर्ष जब यहां पर चर्चा हुई थी तो बोलते हुए कहा था कि वायलेंस और बीभत्सता दिखाने वाली फिल्मों को नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। यह इस सदन की एकमत से राय थी। हमने यह फिल्म देखी है और उस फिल्म में यह पाया है कि यह बीभत्सता की, वायलेंस की दृष्टि से खराब फिल्म है, इसलिए हमने उस पर बैन लगाया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This matter is pending in courts in Bombay. Why should he say something about a film which is sub judice? Since you have allowed that, I am sure you will allow other matters also.

MR. SPEAKER: Did I allow that? Are you a lawyer in that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you plead the case?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has disappointed me by answering that the Hindi films are in

demand where overseas Indians are there. Does he know that even in countries which have been considered traditionally hostile to India like Pakistan and China, Hindi films are extremely popular. I will give you an example. When I went to Mansarovar, the Chinese insisted on showing me a Hindi film. I did not want to see that Hindi film but they wanted to see that. This is the popularity there. Even today, people there are singing 'Main Awara Hun.' I am not talking about you.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that to me to judge.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Otherwise a privilege motion will come.

Is he aware that in countries like China there is a tremendous demand for Hindi films? This could be part and parcel of our new move for friendship. Will he take special steps to see that good and high quality Hindi films are exported to such countries?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will be very glad to do that. I am aware that in China our films are very popular. I will be quite glad if there is a greater exchange of films with China and more of our films are sold to that country. That suggestion is definitely welcome and we will examine it.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप अपने काउन्टरपार्ट से जानना चाहती हैं या इनसे ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा है जो कि दोनों के लिए प्रयोग हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों के अन्तर्गत प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की फिल्में भी आती हैं या नहीं ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि मारीणश जैसे देश में भोजपुरी भाषा के बोलने वाले लोग अधिक संख्या में हैं और वे यह चाहते हैं कि

इस देश से वहाँ भोजपुरी भाषा की फिल्में भी जाएं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय वहाँ भोजपुरी भाषा में भी फिल्में भेजना चाहेंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय भाषाओं की फिल्में भी हमारे देशों में जाती हैं। दक्षिण भारत की जो फिल्में हैं, उन का एक फेस्टिवल हुआ था और काफी लोकप्रियता उन फिल्मों की वहाँ है। हम यह भी प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में जो फिल्में भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं में हैं, उन्हें डबिंग किया जाए, सबटाइटलिंग किया जाए, जिस से अपने ही देश में नहीं, बल्कि हमारे देशों में, जैसे नेटिन अमेरिका और अन्य देशों में वे फिल्में दिखाई जाएं।

जहाँ तक भोजपुरी भाषा का सवाल है, मारीणश या अन्य जगहों पर, जहाँ भोजपुरी फिल्मों की मांग होगी और हुई है, वहाँ भोजपुरी फिल्में भेजी जाएंगी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि 7 देशों में 1740 फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया, जिस में 12 करोड़, 14 लाख 64 हजार मोलह रूपए की आय हुई।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फिल्में निर्यात की गई थीं, इन फिल्मों में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर आधारित कितनी फिल्में थीं और क्या डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर पर भी कोई फीचर फिल्म बनी थी, जिस को निर्यात किया गया ? दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन फिल्मों में सरकार की ओर से कितनी फिल्में बनाई गई थी और प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री की ओर से कितनी फिल्में बनाई गई थीं ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, ये तमाम फिल्में निजी उद्योग में बनी हुई हैं और जहाँ तक बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी का सवाल है, मेरे ख्याल से कोई फीचर फिल्म उन के जीवन पर आधारित नहीं बनी है। किसी निर्माता ने नहीं बनाई और यदि ऐसी कोई फिल्म बनाई

जाए तो उस को बाहर भेजने के लिए हम बड़ी खुशी से तैयार रहेंगे।

Adoption of New Price Formula by OPEC

*440. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has recently planned to adopt a new price formula for oil prices to go up and down with market forces and other factors;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this formula; and

(c) its impact on India's imports and how far it will help India in cutting down its foreign exchange on oil imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to press reports the OPEC decided at its meeting in Geneva in October, 1981 to adopt a unified pricing system with official price of Arabian Light crude oil, as the marker crude, at \$ 34/bbl. At the subsequent meeting at Abu Dhabi in the second week of December, 1981 the OPEC have while reportedly deciding to maintain the market price at \$34/bbl for Arabian Light Crude, agreed on certain changes in the differentials for other varieties. There is no information about any new price formula for oil prices to go up or down with market forces and other such factors.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above the questions do not arise.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The hon. Minister in his statement has referred to a meeting of the OPEC countries in October. I am referring to a meeting which was held in Vienna in November 28th where the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Shri Ahmad Zaki Yamani, announced, while addressing

a seminar on this question of oil prices, that in future the prices of oil will be linked with the market factors and other factors. May I know from the hon. Minister if this is the thinking of the OPEC countries, according to the latest information which you have got? If the present system of linking the price to the market factor operates, or the new formula is adopted, what will be the effect on India's economy and the oil prices generally?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): What the hon. Member is referring to is an Expert Committee of OPEC, where the hon. Minister from Saudi Arabia has made a statement about the pricing strategy on a long term basis. The Committee which was formed was also known as the Long Term Strategy Committee. In terms of this Committee's Report, the following three elements were to be considered: An index reflecting the impact of inflation on international trade, an exchange adjustment combining 11 major currencies with dollar and a price increase adjustment based on GNP growth in OECD countries. As far as this long-term strategy is concerned, this is not being put into action. For the time being, we have got report of these two meetings which we have referred to in the main body of the answer. One was held in Geneva and the other was held in Abu Dhabi, where they have said that they would limit the price at \$ 34 with a variation of \$ 4, but later they have recommended a variation of \$ 1.60 to \$ 3 per barrel for Arabian crude oil till the end of 1982 and therefore, unless the price variations are known, it is difficult to say what would be the impact of these prices on the Indian economy.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, Mr. Yamani also mentioned that a dialogue between North and South has to be seriously attempted and he also offered and desired that the OPEC countries would also participate in such talks and would like to create

contentions of a stable economic order in the Third World countries. In this respect, while taking into consideration this categorical statement by which he has tried to make an offer to the Third World countries, may I know from the hon. Minister if India has made any attempt to secure this help or the offer which the OPEC countries have given to the Third World countries to meet our energy crisis?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as this position is concerned, India has been approaching many countries. Last year our Finance Minister visited Iran, then I visited Iraq in this connection and also Libya and many of our people have visited the other countries and we have requested them that as far as India is concerned, the pricing pattern and the loan pattern should be observed in view of the fact that we are the per capita consumers of crude oil which is among the least in the Third world compared to even Sri Lank and other countries. Therefore, we have requested that we should be given a different treatment and we should be given a loan assistance for some time.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Sir, with the oil price hike in the international market, in our country also we have raised the prices of oil and also with the imported crude oil as well as the indigenous oil the prices have been equalised. Therefore, firstly I would like to know whether in case the price of crude oil goes down in the international market, the Government propose to provide oil to the farmers at a cheaper rate, and secondly, since we have equalised the prices of the imported as well as the indigenous crude oil and since in respect of those States which are consuming more of residual furnace oil there is no hike in the royalty. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to enhance the royalty to the oil producing States of India.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the prices are concerned, it is a pooled price between the price fixed by

the Government for the indigenous production which has been fixed at Rs. 1182/- now and the imported price of crude. This pooled price comes to round about Rs. 2000/- per tonne. That does not mean that this is the production price of the crude and if the crude increases in India, to that extent the price of Rs. 2000/- might get reduced, but whether the prices will get reduced or not it is difficult for me to say. It is for the Finance Minister to say.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: What about royalty?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as royalty is concerned, I would like to say that this is under consideration.

TV Telecast to cover North Bengal

*441. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of North Bengal, i.e. Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar and West Dinapur are having television sets for the purpose of seeing the telecast from Bangladesh as well as India;

(b) whether the people of those areas are not able to see the telecast from India while they are able to see properly the telecast from Bangladesh and nearby areas;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reasons why they are not able to see the telecast from India; and

(d) the steps so far taken by Government so as to enable the people of North-Bengal to see the telecast from India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) It is reported that in some parts of the border areas including North-Bengal, TV service from Bangladesh is being received.

(b) to (d). Districts of North Bengal are presently not getting any service from Doordarshan. Under the

VIIth Plan there is a proposal to set up TV relay transmitter at Murshidabad in North Bengal.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I would not like to use very harsh words but the hon. Minister is trying to mislead the House. If you kindly go through the reply, you will find, it says:

"The districts of North Bengal are presently not getting any service from Doordarshan. Under the VI Plan, there is a proposal to set up TV Relay Transmitter at Murshidabad in North Bengal."

I feel pity about the knowledge of geography of the Minister. She has no idea as to where Murshidabad is and where North Bengal is. Murshidabad is not in North Bengal. North Bengal is a separate area. I would like the hon. Minister to survey the area for TV Relay Centre in the VI Plan. North Bengal is just like a sickle. It is on the north of Calcutta at a distance of about 700 kms and from Murshidabad it is about 400 to 750 kms. On the one side, it is on the border of Bangladesh and on the other, it is on the borders of Nepal, China and Bhutan.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question now. What is the question?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am going to put the question. In the VI Plan period there is no proposal for a TV Relay Centre in any place located in North Bengal. The hon. Minister is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would open a TV Relay Centre in Siliguri on an emergency basis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, we have said that there is no provision for setting up a Relay Centre in the North Ben-

gal region. We have added that there is a proposal to set up a Relay Transmission in Murshidabad which will cover some parts of North Bengal. However, Murshidabad is not in North Bengal, it is just below North Bengal. For the benefit of our friends, I may tell them that we are seriously considering having a Relay Centre at Malda, which I believe, is in North Bengal. *(Interruptions)* With the coming up of the INSAT, it will be possible to cover some portions like Siliguri, Darjeeling or some other part. We will have a Relay Centre somewhere there to cover North Bengal proper.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Malda is at the extreme south of North Bengal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it in North Bengal or not?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Yes, it is in North Bengal. It is just from the border of Assam at a distance of 750 kms. How can you cover Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Sikkim State from Malda?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you, by any chance, allergic to the name of Malda?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: No. From Malda, from one corner to the other corner, it is 750 kms. How can it work? So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would take up the case again of having the microwave system extended and be ready to give priority to open a Relay Centre, particularly in Siliguri?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, Malda will cover Siliguri, if he is interested in Siliguri... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: How will it cover that part that is Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Sikkim?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Jalpaiguri?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They go on extending; from Siliguri, they jump to Jalpaiguri. I really do not understand their allergy to Malda.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to take a geography class.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Malda is very popular not only for its mangoes but for its good men also.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Malda is famous for coal racketing also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My hon. friends need not be over-anxious. We will be able to cover a part of north Bengal with INSAT satellite. That is the thinking we are having at present. The microwave link does not extend even upto Murshidabad, leave alone Malda and further down. That will take a quite a few years. The Posts and Telegraphs have to be set up a microwave which has to take TV signals. Instead of waiting for that, we are thinking of utilising INSAT which will come next year for the purpose of covering this area.

श्री जमोलरहमान मोहतरिम स्पीकर साहब, आपने ठीक ही फर्मया कि जियो-ग्राफी को बनाम भी लेबो होगा। मैं माननी मंत्री जी की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बंगाल का जो एरिया है, वहाँ एक ज़िले का कुछ हिस्सा काटकर, एम आर सी कर्मजनों की रेकमंडेशन पर, बर्तार कोरीडोर दिया गया है, वहाँ से बंगलादेश की दूरी किसी प्वाइन्ट पर 8 किलोमीटर है, किसी प्वाइन्ट पर 12 किलोमीटर है, किसी प्वाइन्ट पर 14 किलोमीटर है तो किसी प्वाइन्ट पर 11 किलोमीटर है। उनके उत्तर में नेपाल है, फिर भूटान है और उनके बाद चाइना है। इसका क्यूम्पु-नेटिव इफेक्ट, चाहे मेरो कांस्टीटुएन्सी हो या नार्थ बंगाल, उस पर पड़ता है और उसी आधार पर यह क्वेश्चन भी है।

شری جمال الرحمن : مستخدم

اسپیکر صاحب - آپ نے تھوک ہی

نومایا کہ جغرافی کی کلاس بھی لینی ہوگی۔ میں مائلے ملدو جی کی فوج اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ نارتھ بنگال کا جو ایریا ہے۔ وہاں ایک ضلع کا کچھ حصہ کاٹ کر ایس۔ او۔ سی۔ کنکشن کی ویکمیلیڈیشن پر بطور کوری ڈور دیا گیا ہے وہاں سے بلکلہ دیہی کی دوری کسی پوائنٹ پر ۸ کلو میٹر ہے کسی پوائنٹ پر ۱۲ کلو میٹر ہے کسی پوائنٹ پر ۱۴ کلو میٹر ہے تو کسی پوائنٹ پر ۱۱ کلو میٹر ہے اس کے آتر میں شمال ہے پور پھولان ہے اور اس کے بعد چالہنا ہے۔ اس کا کومپلیمنٹ اینڈیکٹ چاہے مہدی کلسٹی چوباسی ہو یا نارتھ بلکلہ ہو اس پر پڑتا ہے اور اسی ادمار پر یہ کویسٹن بھی ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कर लीजिए ।

श्री जमोलरहमान मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। बंगलादेश के दो बी प्रोक्लाम को हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, वे चाहे सिलीगुड़ी में हों या दीगर हिस्सों में हों, देखते हैं। इस स्ट्रेटजिक प्वाइन्ट की इम्पार्टेन्स को देखते हुए मिक्सड फाइव ईयर प्लान में आपने कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं रखा है। इस स्ट्रेटजिक प्वाइन्ट की इम्पार्टेन्स को देखते हुए आप वहाँ पर एक स्टेशन क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ताकि दूसरे मुल्क के खजाना जो हमारे मुल्क में आते हैं वह न आ पायें ?

شری جمیل الرحمن : میں سوال

پوچھ رہا ہوں - بلکلہ دیہی کے تھے -
وی۔ پروگرام کو ہندوستان کے لوگ
وہ چاہے ملی کڑی میں ہوں یا دیگر
حصوں میں ہوں دیکھتے ہیں - اس
اسٹریٹجک پوائنٹ کی اسٹریٹجی
کو دیکھتے ہوئے آپ وہاں پر ایک
اسٹیشن کوں نہیں بناتے ہیں تاکہ
دوسرے ملک کے خہالات جو ہمارے
ملک میں آئے ہوں وہ نہ آ پائوں -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने बता दिया है ।

He has already replied to that question.

विद्युत् संयंत्रों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग

†442. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 की अप्रैल से नवम्बर की अवधि के दौरान हुए बिजली के वास्तविक उत्पादन की तुलना में चालू वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान हुआ उत्पादन देश में उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का कितने प्रतिशत था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली संयंत्रों की क्षमता का उपयोग उनकी अधिकतम क्षमता से बहुत कम होता है ; और

(ग) अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अधिकतम उपयोग के रास्ते में क्या रुकावटें

हैं और इसका अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The total energy generation in the country during the period April to November, 1981 was 80993 MU as against 72427 MU during the corresponding period last year representing an increase of 11.8 per cent. The capacity utilisation of hydel power stations mainly depends on the design potential and the water availability in the reservoirs. Since the rainfall during the current year has been comparatively good, the hydel generation has increased by 5.2 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year. During the period April to November, 1981, thermal generation has increased by 18.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year. The percentage capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country during the period April to November, 1981 was 44.9 per cent as against 41.9 per cent during the corresponding period last year. It is expected that capacity utilisation of power plants will further improve to achieve an average plant load factor of 48 per cent during the year 1981-82.

(c) Some of the reasons for poor performance of thermal power stations are:

(i) deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc.

(ii) Unduly long time being taken for plant maintenance as well on forced outages of the equipment;

(iii) Inadequate availability of spare parts;

(iv) Comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units;

(v) non-availability of trained Operation and Monitoring personnel;

(vi) Poor quality of coal supplies etc.

The Ministry of Energy and Central Electricity Authority have been taking up this matter with State Electricity Boards, coal companies and suppliers of equipment for overcoming the constraints with a view to achieve a better capacity utilisation of thermal power stations. A number of measures have been taken and are being taken to improve performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:

(i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards/Power stations authorities to identify the deficiencies in the plant and equipment etc. and to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes in a time-bound manner;

(ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from the suppliers as well as advising power stations to place orders for spares well in time;

(iv) arrangements to ensure requisite quality of coal;

(v) setting up of task force particularly for 200 MW units comprising representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units;

(vi) visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to

monitor the operation practices and to render advice; and

(vii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स का यूटिलाइजेशन, टोटल कैपेसिटी का 44 परसेंट से कुछ अधिक हो रहा है। प्रश्न में दिक्कत यह है कि जब हम मंत्रालय पूछते हैं कि कितनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है और उसका कितना परसेंट उत्पादन हो रहा है तो वह मेगावाट में बताया जाता है और जो जनरेशन होता है वह मेगा यूनिट में बताया जाता है इसलिए यह ठीक से पता नहीं चल पाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज की जो स्थिति है उनमें प्राप कहीं देश में चले जाइये वहाँ बिजली नहीं मिलती है। हमारे यहां बिहार में महीने के 30 दिनों में प्रमर 30 घंटे भी बिजली मिल जाए तो उसका बड़ा उपकार माना जाता है। इसके अलावा हरिजन गांवों में जो बिजली लगाने की योजना थी वह खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। प्राजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी प्राज प्राप यहां पर कह रहे हैं कि टोटल कैपेसिटी का केवल 44 परसेंट बिजली उत्पादन प्राप कर रहे हैं...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): This does not apply to Bihar. In Bihar, the utilisation capacity is very low.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार का तो और भी कम है। मैं तो और प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि प्राप बिजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हरिजन बस्तियों में और किसानों को प्राप बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसमें सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत

यह है कि ऊर्जा का मामला तीन मिनिस्ट्रीज से सम्बन्ध रखता है। कोल मिनिस्ट्री, इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और पावर मिनिस्ट्री। पावर कहती है कि कोल खराब है, कोल कहता है कि मशीन खराब है और कहन वहता है कि बनाने की अकाल नहीं है। इस प्रकार ये तीनों एक दूसरे पर ब्लेम करते आ रहे हैं। बिहार में 1979 में चन्द्रपुरा में एक कमेटी बैठो थी, शायद उसकी रिपोर्ट आप के पास होगी। यदि वह रिपोर्ट आपके पास है, तो क्या आप बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस रिपोर्ट में क्या है और क्या आप तीनों मिनिस्ट्री एम्प्लॉय को लेकर कोई टास्क-फोर्स बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि जो यह काम है उसकी भी पूर्ति हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सवाल ही बना रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल बना रहे हो, तो क्या नींव रख दी ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो क्या आप टास्क फोर्स बनाने जा रहे हैं ? तीनों मिनिस्ट्रीज का आपस में एक दूसरे पर जो टकराव हो रहा है, इसके निराकरण के लिए क्या आप कुछ करेंगे ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is not correct because we have already a Task Force comprising of representatives from BHEL, the Central Electricity Board and the Energy Department. If any State Electricity Board requires our help, we send the Task Force to them; the Task Force goes and they find out the deficiencies and tell what measures are to be taken.

With regard to the Bihar State Electricity Board, I would like to inform the House that in Bihar capacity utilisation is very low: in 1978-79 it was 35.3, in 1979-80 it was 37.8 and in 1980-81, 31.4. We have taken a lot of measures there: arranging for an experts team from Russia for identification of deficiencies in the Plant which is of Russian make at Patrathu, arranging for list of spare parts and taking up the maintenance of the Plant. A team of Russian experts is already working and another team will be reaching shortly. Foreign exchange for an amount of more than Rs. 1 crore has already been cleared for import of spare parts from Russia. In the recent Protocol signed by the Ministry of Energy with the USSR, an agreement has been reached for expeditious supply of spare parts. This is with regard to Bihar capacity utilisation.

With regard to what the hon. Member said about the shifting of responsibility, that is not the case. There was a time when coal shortage was there, but now coal shortage is not there; may be, there are hardly three or four power stations where coal shortage may be there. Otherwise, there is no coal shortage.

With regard to the quality of coal, whenever any complaint reaches us, we arrange for a joint sampling. Today the arrangement is like this: the Coal Company people, the Energy people, the State Electricity Board people and the Railways go together and find out the difficulties.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बिहार के संबंध में बतलाया कि वहाँ यूटिलाइजेशन सबसे कम है। यह बिहार के लिए सोचनीय स्थिति है। कहलगांव थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, जिनका कि उत्पादन 1982 तक शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था, जिसके लिए हम लोगों ने आन्दोलन भी किया और जेल भी गए—मंत्री महोदय इन

दोनो कार्यों को कब से शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें कितना बिजली का उत्पादन होगा, जिसमें कि आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: So far as Kahalgaon is concerned, we have prepared a project report and there we are thinking of having a Super Thermal Power Station. We have to talk to the World Bank for this and as soon as we get the clearance for Super Thermal Power at Kahalgaon, we will go ahead. I cannot say exactly when.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में नहीं बताया है। इनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि कांटी कहाँ पर है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम ही नहीं है कि कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कहाँ बनाने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कीकर के पेड़ में कांटा होता है।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let him give notice of a separate question.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट है उत्तरी बिहार के लिए। उत्तरी बिहार में सब से कम बिजली मिलती है और यह कहा गया था कि 82 तक यह शुरू हो जायगा। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम ही नहीं है कि कांटी कहाँ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में इसका तात्त्विक नहीं है, इसलिए मलाहिदा सवाल पर बतलाएंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह सवाल थर्मल पावर का, बिजली का और ऊर्जा का है ... (अवधान) ...

श्रीमति कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब ज्याग्राफी की क्लास लेंगे तो बता देंगे कि कांटी कहाँ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बबून के पेड़ में होता है कांटा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The capacity utilisation of power plants in this country is a most shameful affair. It is a national waste and a national crime—I would say. If you see the figures given by the Ministry, the thermal power plant capacity utilisation between April and November was 44.9 per cent. Earlier years it was 41.9 per cent. Even today the total capacity utilisation is much below 50 per cent which is a national crime. Anywhere in the world it should be 80 to 85 per cent minimum. Then only it can work properly.

What are the reasons? The Minister is saying that he is going to import machines from Russia. What will those machines do? The reasons they have given are: deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering, etc., unduly long time being taken for plant maintenance as well as forced outages of the equipment, inadequate availability of spare parts, comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units and poor quality of coal supplies, etc. These are the reasons and so long as these reasons remain that you cannot give a proper maintenance, that you cannot supply good quality and that you cannot have a proper lay out of the plant, how will the capacity utilisation increase?

Today there is an extreme shortage of electricity supply in every sector whether it is industry, agriculture or for private utilisation. How long will the Government take to meet the requirements of the country? And what concrete steps are being taken to meet the requirement? Will he assure the House?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: At present 10 per cent shortage is there all over India. I quite appreciate the hon. Member's concern....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In Rajasthan it is 50 per cent.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:that if the capacity utilisation had been in the range of 55 per cent during 1976-77, today in India there would have been no paucity of power and there would have been no power crisis. But the difficulties I have told you. Many of the difficulties we have been able to solve—like spare parts. There was nothing like spare parts earlier. Now, spare parts are available. But, unfortunately, all the State Electricity Boards are not run the way they should be run....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Scrap them, if they are not running.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That I do not know. But what we are trying is that we are trying to persuade them to think on our line. Only if they had accepted the Rajadhyaksha Committee recommendations, today the composition and functioning of the State Electricity Boards will be most effective. But not a single State has accepted the Rajadhyaksha Committee recommendations. We cannot impose on them these things. We are trying to persuade them....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Something must be done. The country is suffering.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the power question is very important. I think the economic ills of the country will be mitigated to a great, great extent if they can put them in order. I think some dialogue should take place between the States and the Centre.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He is speaking of a 10 per cent cut. But there is a 50 per cent cut in Rajasthan—

than. Industries are crippled and consumers are suffering.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Particularly, in the background of severe drought and floods in Rajasthan. Fifty per cent cut is something astonishing.

MR. SPEAKER: We must try to put up with that. Shri Sanjeevi Rao.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Quite a few countries have adopted washing of coal. It is not a sophisticated coal washery used for the steel plants but a primary washery. Is the Government thinking of having a similar type of washery for washing of coal to improve the quality of coal for the thermal plants?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: So far as thermal plant is concerned, if the situation arises, we shall certainly adopt this method. But, you know this is a very costly one. We do not know whether the State Electricity Board will be prepared to bear this.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस समय रबी की सिंचाई का मौसम है, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहाँ गांव वालों ने जो ट्यूब-वेलज लगा रखे हैं, उन को बिजली नहीं मिलती है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हो गया है ।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : यदि मिलती भी है तो रात को दो बजे रात या तीन बजे मिलती है । उस वक्त उस ठण्डक में कोई सिंचाई नहीं कर सकता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा—क्या

वे प्रदेश सरकार को इस आशय का परिपत्र भेजने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो ट्यूब-वेलज गांवों में लगे हुए हैं उन को दिन में बिजली दी जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिन में दे देंगे तो वे खर्च कर लेंगे ।

It needs overhauling the working of the system.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, for the agricultural sector, I think, the State Electricity Board should do something. Minimum six hours' power should be given to the agriculturists.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned; even myself is concerned. Please sit down, Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: In view of the statement from the Minister that the rate of expansion of the capacity for generation is lagging behind each year by 50 per cent because of the non-supply of the correct type of generating machines, I want to know one thing. We read the statement of the Minister contemplating to import those generating machines from abroad. The BHEL is also exporting machines. But, in view of the Minister's statement, it seems coordination has been established between the Ministry of Power and BHEL. I want to know whether he has taken up this question with BHEL to see that the problem of non-supply of the correct type of generating machines on time is solved.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Well, Sir, this question does not arise. I have already answered that if any deficiency is there, the Task Force is there. They will go and point out those deficiencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 443. Not here.

Q. No. 444. Shri Ram Awadh. Not here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I put the question?

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to play the hat trick. Daily we are having the hat trick in Parliament—absentee hat trick.

Next Question—Q No. 446. Shri Horo.

Thank you, Mr. Horo.

Committees appointed by Government on Restructuring of Power Industry

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

(a) whether any Committee had been set up by Government on restructuring of power industry with special reference to supply of power to the industrial sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several other Committees set up by Government earlier have sent their reports to Government;

(c) if so, the details regarding the earlier Committees appointed by Government; and

(d) the details regarding the latest Committee constituted by Government and the time likely to be taken regarding the submission of its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Energy have not set up any Committee recently on restructuring of power industry. The only major Committee set up by the Government of India to study the power industry in all its aspects and give recommendations for improvements in its working including measures for restructuring the industry was the Committee on Power set up in 1978 under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajadhyaksha. This Committee gave its report in 1980.

SHRI N. E. HORO: What are the salient features of this report? What steps have been taken by the Government so far? In future, what steps do they intend to take? These are my questions.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Regarding the restructuring of the State Electricity Boards, the Rajadyaksha Committee has made a number of recommendations. Some of the recommendations are the following:

1. Need to strengthen the management of the State Electricity Boards, by certain changes in procedure in selection of top management, as also the Constitution of the Boards.

—this is the first recommendation.

2. Adoption of latest maintenance and operation practices and storage of minimum spare parts.

3. Need for evolving a mechanism at the Regional level to facilitate integrated operation of the Regional Power Systems. A Regional Electricity Authority has been proposed.

4. Emphasis on the training of personnel.

5. Proper Industrial relation.

6. Effective Management Information System for monitoring of Power Stations.

Well, I personally called the Regional Power Boards' meeting and we have discussed the matter there. We had the Power Ministers' Conference. We had discussed it there. We are trying to persuade the State Electricity Boards and Chief Ministers to accept these recommendations.

SHRI N. E. HORO: In answer to my question the hon. Minister has stated that the State Electricity Boards are not implementing these recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: Not accepting.

SHRI N. E. HORO: They are not accepting them. He has stated that he had a conference of the Power Ministers and all that. He said that he is trying to persuade these people. I would like to know this specifically. What are the basic reasons why these State Electricity Boards are not willing to accept those recommendations?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Well, it is difficult for me to say. But one thing is there. A Regional Electricity Authority has been proposed. This is number one. And number two is this namely, expansion of the Central Sector. Now, somehow or other, the apprehensions of the State Electricity Boards are there that the expansion of the Central Sector will be at the cost of the State Electricity Boards. These are the main reasons, as it seems to me.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, is it a fact that some of the State Electricity Boards are composed of inefficient management people and inefficient officers indulging in corrupt methods? Is it not one of the reasons why these Electricity Boards are not doing well? Will he get the affairs of these State Electricity Boards examined by the CBI, to remove these officers and persons who are indulging in corrupt methods?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Well, it is difficult for Boards are under the State Governments. As a matter of fact, I am helpless there. I can only advise the State Government. That is all I can do.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received an exhaustive Memorandum from the All India Federation of Electricity employees on the question of the restructuring of the industry, especially in the light of the Rajadyaksha Committee's recommendations.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I could not hear you; please repeat the question.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the Minister whether, in the overall situation of power in the country, an organisation of workers' representatives, the All-India Federation of Electricity Employees, has submitted a Memorandum regarding certain changes including certain proposals for the re-structuring of the power industry. I would like to know whether the Minister has received it or not.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: They have raised it several times. We have discussed very many points, on restructuring of the State Electricity Boards. But, I don't remember positively whether they have submitted any Memorandum or not.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, there are various State Governments which are not managing this power situation properly; they are not solving the problem. He said that this subject is under the State Government. For example, we have the U.P. Government. May I know whether he will advise the State Government....

AN HON. MEMBER: Dismiss the State Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:.... to take suitable action so that the Agricultural sector will be provided with electricity in time, so that the farmers are supplied with electricity in time? Regarding the Governments which are not managing things properly, the Minister once said that he would throw such Governments in the Bay of Bengal. Here, what does he propose to do?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have no comments.

पेट्रोलियम डीलरों का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन

* 436. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा .
श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चंडीगढ़ में 28 नवम्बर, 1981 को पेट्रोलियम डीलरों के सातवें अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या निर्णय लिए गये और किन-किन समस्याओं तथा नये प्रश्नों के बारे में हल निकालने के लिए सरकार से अपील की गई तथा उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) उनकी विभिन्न मांगें क्या हैं और सरकार ने अब तक कौन-कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार की हैं तथा कौन-कौन सी मांगें अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पेट्रोलियम डीलरों के फेडरेशन से 27-28 नवम्बर, 1981 को चंडीगढ़ में हुए सातवें अखिल भारतीय पेट्रोलियम डीलर्स सम्मेलन में किये गये विचार-विमर्श के सम्बन्ध में कोई औपचारिक पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । प्रश्न पर औपचारिक निर्णय/सरकारी प्रतिक्रिया का इस समय कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Dankuni Carbonization Plant

* 437. **SHRI AJIT BAG:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has actually been acquired for the Low Temperature Carbonization Plant at Dankuni and how many families of land

owners and agricultural labourers have been adversely affected on account of this land acquisition;

(b) whether Government propose to compensate them for the loss by providing at least one member of every family so affected with a job in this project;

(c) what is the initial target of production, when the production will start and what the by-products will be;

(d) what is the estimated employment potential of the project and what is Government's policy of employment in this plant; and

(e) whether Government have any plan for building link roads to the South, South-West and West of the project area for the use of farmers of the locality?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Acquisition of 156 acres of land for the LTC plant has been completed. The number of families whose lands have been acquired is about 620.

(b) and (d) Compensation is paid for land acquired according to provisions of the law. It may not be possible to employ one member from every family in addition to payment of compensation. Employment will be provided to the land losers in accordance with the over-all requirement of employment of the project. The manpower requirement of the plant has been estimated as 900.

(c) The plant is expected to go in production in September, 1984. When commissioned, the plant will produce 18-20 million cu.ft. of gas, 1000 tonnes of smokeless solid fuel and 80 tonnes of tar chemicals per day, in addition to other products like ammonium sulphate and calcium carbonate etc.

(e) The LTC project is by the side of Delhi road, a by-pass of G.T. road and Durgapur Express-way. There are

also a number of link roads going to different directions which connect the project site with all urban agglomerations and important villages in the district. Coal India Limited have no plans to build link roads to the South, South-West and West of the Project area for the use of farmers of the locality. However, construction of such roads for benefit to farmers is a matter within the purview of the State Government.

M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie

*443. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the affairs of M/s Mackinnon Mackenzie, a leading shipping company which is heading towards bankruptcy;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that huge losses in the company are only due to the adverse operating conditions created by the Board of Directors; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take against the Board of Directors; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take against the Board of Directors in order to safeguard the interest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) An inspection of the books of accounts and other records of M/s Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. under section 209-A of the Companies Act was carried out recently. The Inspection Report is under examination. In view of this, there is no proposal at present with this Department for ordering any other enquiry under the provisions of the Companies Act.

(b) As per the Company's latest balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1980, the Company had a net accumulated loss of Rs. 502.74 lakhs upto 31st December, 1980 against its paid up capital of Rs. 248.61 lakhs as at that date. As per the information available, the reasons for the huge loss suffered by the company are mainly the following:—

- (i) Low freight and hire charges earnings;
- (ii) fall in International freight rates;
- (iii) acquisition of ship in the year 1978 at a cost of Rs. 491 lakhs when the shipping industry was in difficulties;
- (iv) depression in the freight market;
- (v) heavy interest burden on the moneys borrowed by the company;
- (vi) unscheduled dry docking and repairs resulting in increase in cost and loss of revenue;
- (vii) fewer voyage and fierce competition from the new entrants in the trade;
- (viii) increase in the cost of fuel and other operation costs.

(c) It will be premature to do so at this stage.

मनीआर्डर न मिलने की शिकायतें

*444. श्री राम प्रबोध : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पिछले दो सालों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में मनीआर्डर न मिलने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) सरकार मनीआर्डरों के भुगतान में अनियमितता रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1979-80 एवं 1980-81 वर्षों के दौरान विभाग को मनीआर्डरों के संबंध में क्रमशः 3.08 एवं 3.28 लाख पृष्ठनाष्ठ एवं शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं । इनकी जांच की गई थी । लगभग 84 प्रतिशत मामलों में मनीआर्डरों का भुगतान किया गया है । 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में मनीआर्डर फार्म भुगतान करने वाले डाकघर में नहीं पहुंचे थे अतः उनके लिए दूसरे मनीआर्डर जारी किए गए तथा उनका भुगतान किया गया । डाक तार विभाग प्रति वर्ष लगभग 11 करोड़ मनीआर्डरों का निपटान करता है और गैर-भुगतान के मामले में प्रति 10,000 मामलों में 3 है ।

(ग) विभाग के पास ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में जांच एवं पुनर्जांच करने तथा कुछ मनीआर्डरों के भुगतान का सत्यापन करने हेतु मुख्यस्थित प्रणाली है । प्रत्येक मामले की जांच की जाती है तथा जहां मूल मनीआर्डर का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है वहां दूसरा मनीआर्डर जारी करने हेतु तुरंत कार्रवाई की जाती है । जब किसी कर्मचारी की ओर से कोई अनियमितता पकड़ी जाती है तो उस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Shifting of Hindustan Fertilizer corporation Headquarters from New Delhi to Calcutta

*445. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government are not implementing the decision taken long back to shift the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's Headquarters to Calcutta from Delhi; and

(b) by what time it will be shifted to Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the Head Office of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation should be shifted to Calcutta. However, Government is yet to take a final view pending consideration of certain representations received by the Government against the shifting of the Head Office to Calcutta.

किसानों से विद्युत् प्रभार

*447. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कृषि कार्यों के लिए बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले किसानों से निर्धारित न्यूनतम विद्युत प्रभार लिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन राज्यों को अनुदेश जारी किए हैं कि न्यूनतम विद्युत प्रभार समाप्त किया जाए और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में किसानों की मांग क्या है और उनकी मांग स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) कृषि

कार्यों के लिए बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले कृषि उपभोक्ताओं से निम्नलिखित राज्यों में न्यूनतम विद्युत प्रभार लिए जा रहे हैं :-

असम
गुजरात
जम्मू और कश्मीर
कर्नाटक
केरल
मध्य प्रदेश
महाराष्ट्र
मेघालय
उड़ीसा
पंजाब
राजस्थान
तमिलनाडु ; और
उत्तर प्रदेश

कृषि कार्य के लिए विद्युत का उपयोग करने के लिए न्यूनतम प्रभारों को समाप्त करने के संबंध में कुछ क्षेत्रों के कृषि उपभोक्ताओं से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। तथापि, इन मामलों में उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य सक्षम हैं।

Self Sufficiency in Production of Fertilizers during Sixth Plan

*448. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are confident that the targets for fertiliser production during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be achieved;

(b) if so, to what extent the fertilizer production has been increased during the initial stages of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government are also confident that fertiliser needs of the

country will be fully met after the completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of fertilizers which was 21.64 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 8.41 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, is expected to go up to about 32 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.25 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1981-82.

(c) No, Sir. The production of fertilizers is expected to fall short of the expected demand of fertilizers at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This position has been recognised in the Plan itself.

Failure of REC to achieve Targets in Karnataka

*449. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation has failed to reach its target of electrification in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the remaining villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). There was only a marginal shortfall in the fulfilments of targets fixed for 1980-81. As against a target of 650 villages and 20,000 pumpsets, 527 villages and 18,411 pumpsets were energised.

(c) As on 31-8-1981, 16,940 villages in Karnataka had been electrified out of a total of 26,826 villages. Accord-

ing to the perspective presented by the State, the electrification of the remaining villages would be completed in the 7th and 8th Plan period.

Publishing of Figure and Number of Copies Printed by Newspapers

*450. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to make rules, regulations and policy for all the newspapers requiring them to publish compulsorily the figures of number of copies of papers on front page below the name of the paper;

(b) whether the Minister had expressed this view very recently;

(c) if so, the details of the above scheme and policy in the light of the statement of the Minister;

(d) the reasons for making such policy and rules; and

(e) by when the same is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). On the suggestion of the Newsprint Advisory Committee as well as some organisations of Journalists, a proposal to make it obligatory on the part of the newspapers to publish the number of copies actually printed by them on the preceding day of publication is under consideration of the Government. The implementation of such a measure would be helpful in monitoring the consumption of newsprint which is imported at a considerable cost in foreign exchange. Besides, this would also help the readers and the advertisers to know immediately the circulation figures of the newspapers they read and use.

नये उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना की योजना

*451. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की प्रथा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नये उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और ये कारखाने किन-किन राज्यों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा उन की स्थापना में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में 8 नये नाइट्रोजन युक्त और 11 फास्फोरिक उर्वरक संयंत्रों पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की व्यवस्था है । नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों में 6 गैस पर आधारित संयंत्र होंगे जिन में से एक की स्थापना मध्य प्रदेश में, एक की राजस्थान में और चार संयंत्रों की स्थापना उत्तर प्रदेश में की जाएगी । गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों के सही स्थान का निर्णय अभी नहीं किया गया है ।

नाइट्रोजनयुक्त शेष दो उर्वरक संयंत्रों में से एक एक संयंत्र क्रमशः कोयले और नैऋत्या पर आधारित करने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्रों को केवल तभी प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है जब रामगुन्डम और तालचर में कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्रों के अन्वेषण से कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्र की तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सिद्ध हो जाये । नैऋत्या पर आधारित प्लांट की स्थापना तभी

का जा सकती है जब उर्वरक उत्पादन के लिये अतिरिक्त नैऋत्या उपलब्ध हो ।

फास्फोरिक उर्वरकों के 11 संयंत्रों में से 5 संयंत्रों के स्थानों का पता लगा लिया गया है । वे हैं-पारादीप, कोचीन (विस्तार), गोवा (विस्तार), मंगलौर और तूतीकोरिन (विस्तार) इन के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान में झामरकोआ रांक फास्फेट पर आधारित एक फास्फोरिक उर्वरक संयंत्र और सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स पर आधारित सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट संयंत्रों के लिये भी प्रस्ताव है ।

उर्वरक यंत्र के स्थान का निर्णय फोल्ड स्टॉक की उपलब्धता, बाजार की निकटता, माँग-ढाँचा, कच्चे मालों और तैयार उर्वरकों के परिवहन की लागत और सम्भार तंत्र तथा अन्य तकनीकी आर्थिक विचारों जैसे तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है ।

Gujarat's Request for Import of Equipment

*452. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R.
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have requested the Centre for allowing the State to import power generating sets because BHEL has failed to supply the same; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Under the present Import Policy, State Electricity Boards are permitted to float global tenders for power equipment. These are then considered by the Empowered Committee under the Department of Heavy Industry and a deci-

sion is taken on merits after taking into consideration all the relevant factors. Under this policy the Gujarat State Electricity Board invited global tenders for import of equipment for the Wankabori Thermal Power Station (Stage-II) and proposed that equipment may be imported for the project. The Empowered Committee considered the proposal taking into consideration all the relevant factors and decided that in view of the availability of the indigenous manufacturing capacity it would not be possible to go in for import and that orders should be placed on the BHEL for supply of the equipment.

For similar reasons for the request from Gujarat Government for import of generating equipment for the extension scheme of Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station has also not been agreed to.

Hydel Projects Beneficial to Both India and Nepal

*453. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal have agreed on a package programme under which a review of hydel projects encompassing river projects that will give benefit to both the countries will be undertaken;

(b) if so, the projects that will be reviewed;

(c) whether the scheme also envisages the construction of new hydel projects with mutual help; and

(d) if so, whether any such scheme is already under consideration of the two countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). India—Nepal have agreed to collaborate, for

mutual benefit in the exploitation of water resources. This approach is being pursued on a project basis.

TV Relay Centres at Indore and Bhopal

*454. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a TV Relay Centre at Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the estimated expenditure on this project;

(d) whether Government propose considering to start a TV Relay Centre at Bhopal on the same system; and

(e) if so, whether both centres can be set up under the same scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Indore has been identified as one of the 49 locations for setting up TV Relay Centres with the help of microwave link under the perspective plan for expansion of TV in the country in four phases over the next 20 years. Indore is in the first phase (1980-85). Details are yet to be finalised.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Film "Gandhi"

*455. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by Government of India for the production of the film on Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) the agency through which the film will be distributed.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC)/Film India International Limited—Public Sector Undertakings—have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5.83 crores till date towards the production of the film on Mahatma Gandhi.

(b) The distribution of the film would be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the co-production agreement. According to this agreement, the distribution of the film would be undertaken by IFI/GFI or a company set up by them in USA and Canada. The NFDC would handle distribution of the film in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bhutan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Afghanistan, USSR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, GDR, Albania. The distribution of the film in the remaining territories would be assigned to M/s Filmcrest a subsidiary of IFI-GFI/Indo British Films. The parties to the co-production agreement would be entitled to share profits in proportion to their investment in the production.

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम
द्वारा कम लागत के थियेटरों के
निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

4899. आचार्य भगवान देव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह
बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के राष्ट्रीय फिल्म
विकास निगम द्वारा ग्रामीण अर्ध-ग्रामीण तथा
शहरी क्षेत्रों में कम कोमत वाले थियेटरों के
निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती
है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन राज्यों ने
इस सहायता का उपयोग किया है और इस

सहायता के साथ ग्रामीण अर्ध-ग्रामीण
तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में गितने थियेटर खोले गये
हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त
साठे): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने
तमिल नाडु (8), महाराष्ट्र (5), आंध्र
प्रदेश (4), केरल (1), कर्नाटक (2),
उड़ीसा (8), मध्य प्रदेश (1), उत्तर प्रदेश
(4) तथा पश्चिम बंगाल (5) के राज्यों के
38 अवेदकों को ऋण मंजूर किए हैं। एक
थियेटर ने कर्नाटक राज्य में हरियूर,
जो अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्र है, में व्यावसायिक
प्रदर्शन शुरू कर दिया है।

Pump Storage Project for Kota

4900. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENER-
GY pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pump
storage project has been formulated
for Kota;

(b) if so, the power generation
capacity thereof; and

(c) other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c).
Rajasthan State Electricity Board
submitted a project report on the
Pumped Storage Scheme at Kota dur-
ing January 1979 to the Central
Electricity Authority. his report envi-
sages the installation of two units of
100 MW each operating under an ave-
rage head of 189 m in a power house
to be located on the foreshore of Ja-
wahar Sagar Reservoir of the Cham-
bal Complex.

This project report was examined
in the Central Electricity Authority
and Central Water Commission and
comments sent to the State authori-

ties. The project required to be recast to take into account the various points raised by the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. Assistance of CEA and CWC have been sought by the State authorities in recasting the project proposals and the same is being provided.

Visit by Liaison Officers to Ministry

4901. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4208 on 15th September, 1981 regarding visit by retired officers to Ministry and state:

(a) whether he is aware that these Liaison Officers continue to visiting the Sections dealing with their subjects like synthetic fibre industry and are handling over personally all communications from their principals to the Desk Officer concerned direct and getting their replies also in the same manner and their visits continue unchecked;

(b) whether he has considered the expediency of inter-changing the Desk Officers/Staff working in these vulnerable Sections in view of the various allurements offered by the industrial house through these Liaison Officers in the interests of ensuring high public standards and rooting out rampant corruption; and

(c) what steps he has taken or proposes to take after taking a cue from part (d) of the Question referred to above to continuance of such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The visitors to the Ministry are prohibited from meeting the officers below the rank of Under Secretary or from visiting rooms where Desk/Section officers sit.

(b) Rotational transfers of staff are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible.

(c) No such malpractice has come to notice.

मध्य प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल के डीलरों की नियुक्ति

4902. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खण्ड स्तर पर मिट्टी के तेल के डीलर नियुक्त करने के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) इस समय ऐसे कितने खण्ड हैं जिन में मिट्टी के तेल के डीलर पहले ही नियुक्त किए जा चुके हैं;

(घ) क्या मिट्टी के तेल के डीलरों की नियुक्ति में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्योरे क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव यह है कि प्रत्येक दो खण्डों (ब्लाकों) में मिट्टी के तेल के डीलर को नियुक्ति की जाए।

(ख) प्रस्ताव पर उद्योग तथा राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कुल 457 खण्डों में

से 97 खण्डों में पहले ही से मिट्टी के तेल के डोलर हैं।

(घ) श्री (ड०) वर्तमान लागू नीति के अनुसार, सभी डोलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिपों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के समुदायों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित है। इन समुदायों के बेरोजगार स्नातक तथा बेरोजगार इंजीनियरी स्नातक ऐसे स्नातकों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे में से भी अवसर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

Polytechnic in Talcher

4903. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry have a proposal for setting up a Polytechnic School in Talcher Coal Mines of Orissa;

(b) whether such proposal is likely to be implemented during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so the total amount allotted for this purpose; and

(d) the progress made so far in the establishment of the above Institute in the Talcher Coal Mines area of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Financial allocation and other details are being worked out.

Sale of Coking Coal and Middlings by TISCO in Black Market

4904. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of coking coal and middlings from washeries purchased

by the TISCO from the CIL in 1980-81 and on what price;

(b) quantity of coking coal and middlings from washeries sold by the TISCO from its captive collieries in the same period and on what price;

(c) whether any complaints have come to his notice to the effect that the TISCO purchases coal from the CIL and sells the same coal in the blackmarket earning huge profit, if so, steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal India Ltd. supplied 5.15 lakh tonnes of washed coking coal to TISCO in 1980-81 at an average price of Rs. 255/- per tonne. CIL also supplied 2.40 lakh tonnes of middlings from SWANG and KATHARA washeries valued at about Rs. 80 per tonne, depending on the quality of the middlings.

(b) TISCO does not sell any washed coking coal from its captive collieries. However about 35,000 tonnes of middlings have been sold to outside consumers at about Rs. 120/- per tonne, again depending on the quality of the middlings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Requirement of Sulphur during Sixth Five Year Plan

4905. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of sulphur during the whole of the 6th Five Year Plan;

(b) what was the consumption of sulphuric acid in India in each of the years 1975-80; and

(c) what is its State-wise demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The requirement of sulphur during the entire period of the Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated to be between 5.5 to 6 million tonnes at the rate of 1 to 1.2 million per year.

(b) Production of sulphuric acid during the year 1975 to 1980 was as follows:

Year	Production in lakh tonnes
1975	13.7
1976	16.6
1977	20.2
1978	21.1
1979	22.6
1980	21.5

The production in a year more or less denotes the consumption in the country for that year.

(c) The state-wise demand during 1981-82 is estimated as under:—

Name of the State	State-wise demand of Sulphuric acid (in 1000 tonnes)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	300
2. Assam	60
3. Bihar	120
4. Delhi	80
5. Gujarat	220
6. Haryana	20
7. Karnataka	20
8. Kerala	470
9. Maharashtra	450
10. Madhya Pradesh	180
11. Orissa	20

1	2
12. Punjab	25
13. Rajasthan	80
14. Tamilnadu	250
15. U.P.	50
16. West Bengal	145
Total z	2500

झरिया कोयला युक्त क्षेत्र के लिए विस्तृत योजना

4906. श्रीमती माधरी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भाहू कोरिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा झरिया कोयला युक्त क्षेत्र के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस योजना के कार्यान्वित किये जाने पर कोयले के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). कोल इंडिया लि० के के० खा० ग्रा० एवं डि० सं० लि० ने झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र के कोयला-धारी क्षेत्रों के लिए पोलैण्ड की सहायता से एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया था।

योजना में यह व्यवस्थाएं हैं—नी बड़े ओपेन कास्ट और इक्कीस बड़े भूमिगत खनन ब्लॉकों का निर्माण और साथ ही धरातल की समस्त आधारभूत सुविधाओं का पुनर्निर्माण।

योजना का कार्यान्वयन पहले ही चरणों में शुरू किया जा चुका है। अनेक परियोजनाओं को, जिन इस योजना की अभिन्न

अंग है, कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है और उन पर काम शुरू हो चुका है। आशा है कि इस योजना के 2000 ईस्वी तक सफलतापूर्वक पूरा हो जाने पर इस से लगभग 56 मिलियन टन कोक कर और अकोककर कोयले का उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

Negotiations with Japanese Company for Mining Project

4907. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been some negotiations with a group of Japanese Company for setting up an export-oriented project for mining coal in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement reached, if any, between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licences to M/s. CIPLA

4908. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences for bulk drugs and formulations issued to CIPLA with the dates and other details;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of them have not been implemented; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have cancelled these licences; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Implementation of licences issued for bulk drugs alone is monitored. M/s. CIPLA have been issued 25 industrial licences for the manufacture of bulk drugs. The details of these licences as well as their present position are given in the Annexure. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3262/81] Out of the 25 industrial licences issued, 17 are reported to have been implemented, 3 have been cancelled and action to cancel another licence which has been surrendered by the company is being taken. Reasons for non-implementation of the remaining 4 licences are being ascertained and appropriate action will be taken accordingly.

दिल्ली वक्फ संपत्ति पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

4909. श्री अशफाक हुसैन :

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वक्फ संपत्ति पर लोगों द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद भारी पैमाने पर अनधिकृत कब्जा किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी वक्फ संपत्ति का ब्योरा क्या है और ऐसे अनधिकृत कब्जों को खाली कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इस बारे में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) ऐसी संपत्ति से अनधिकृत कब्जे को खाली कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भी कुछ वक्फ संपत्ति पर कब्जा किया है;

(ड) यदि हां, तो तरसंबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को किस अधिनियम के अधीन इह संपत्ति पर कब्जा करने की अनुमति दी गई; और

(च) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ कब्जाओं पर भी कब्जा किया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी०शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के अनुसार, 15 अगस्त, 1947 के पश्चात् दिल्ली में वक्फ संपत्तियों पर अप्राधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया गया है। किन्तु ठीक-ठीक रूप से उन वक्फ संपत्तियों का ब्योरा देना कठिन है जो अप्राधिकृत कब्जे में हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली में अभी वक्फ संपत्तियों के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य चल रहा है। तारीख 30-11-1981 तक 69 मामलों में दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड ने कब्जा लेने के बारे में न्यायालयों से डिक्लरेशन प्राप्त कर ली हैं। वक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 में यह उपबंध है कि दिल्ली में सभी वक्फों का साधारण अधीक्षण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्थापित दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड में निहित है। यह कार्य दिल्ली प्रशासन का है कि वह ऐसे मामलों में कार्रवाई करे। दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड का यह भी कर्तव्य है कि वह वक्फ अधिनियम 1954 के अधीन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करे कि उसके अधीक्षण के अधीन वक्फों का समुचित रूप से अनुरक्षण, निरीक्षण और प्रशासन किया जाए। दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को अप्राधिकृत कब्जों के मामलों में वक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 55 के उपबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए न्यायालयों में वाद फाइल करने हैं।

(घ) से (च) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कब्जे में कुछ ऐसी संपत्तियां हैं (जिनके अंतर्गत कश्मीर की भूमि भी है) जिनके बारे में वक्फ बोर्ड ने यह दावा

किया है कि वे संपत्तियां वक्फ बोर्ड की हैं और उन संपत्तियों के बारे में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण यह दावा करता है कि वे 1937 के नज़ूल करार के आधार पर उसके नियंत्रण में हैं।

Alternative Rules for Vehicles

4910. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some experiments by our scientists engaged in the search for alternative fuels for vehicles; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The experiments conducted by the Indian Institute of Petroleum and the Research and Development Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation on alternative fuels for motor vehicles have shown that a mixture of 20 per cent alcohol with petrol could be successfully used as fuel in Indian vehicles.

New Coal Deposits discovered by G.S.I.

4911. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the new coal deposits that the Geological Survey of India have discovered since 1st June, 1980 to 30th November, 1981;

(b) what is the amount of coal expected from these mines; and

(c) by what time these mines are likely to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Geological Survey of India is engaged in regional exploration by mapping and drilling for coal in 22 coalfields spread over Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal by deploying 51 drills during the period June 1980 to November 1981. As a result of exploration, new reserves of coal have been established in virgin sectors of following coalfields: Saharjuri and Rajmahal in Bihar, Korba, Hasdo-Arand and Sohagpur in Madhya Pradesh; Neyveli Lignite field in Tamil Nadu and Raniganj in West Bengal.

(b) A total reserve of 147 million tonnes of coal has been estimated from the above coalfields.

(c) The planning for coal exploitation can only be undertaken after the receipt of detailed Geological Reports and on the basis of techno-economic feasibility of exploiting the coal deposit.

Expansion of Smaller Exchange

4912. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have the expansion of smaller exchanges below 600 lines;

(b) if so, the details regarding the supply position of stores for this expansion; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to encourage private entrepreneurs for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manually operated exchanges are expanded by using boards manufactured by departmental factories, and automatic exchanges by equipments manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries. The production of automatic equipment is inadequate. Steps are being taken to set up additional manufacturing capacity in the country as a long term arrangement. For immediate relief it is proposed to import some small containerised electronic exchanges.

(c) No, Sir.

Drilling in Karnataka

4913. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start on-shore drilling in any part of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). One gravity profile across Kaladgi basin in Northern part of Karnataka and some geomorphological survey was conducted. On the basis of this survey, it has been noticed that the Karnataka State is covered by basement and very ancient rocks which are not congenial for concurrence of hydrocarbons.

Newspapers Published from U.P. and Rajasthan

4915. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily newspapers published from U.P. and Rajasthan and their circulation figures per publishing day;

(b) whether Government have approved them for the DAVP advertisement purpose;

(c) if so, the names of those papers; and

(d) what steps Government propose to provide DAVP advertisements to those papers to whom the DAVP has so far not considered or in respect of DAVP which has not taken any decision for the purpose of DAVP advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) The names of daily newspapers alongwith their circulation figures are given in Annexure I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3263/81]

(b) and (c). The dailies which have been approved by Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity for the release of Government advertisement are given in Annexure II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3263/81]

(d) All applications for empanelment are duly considered by DAVP in accordance with the Advertising Policy of the Government. Newspapers and periodicals which fulfil the prescribed criteria are approved for advertisements. At present only 8 cases are under consideration

Irregularities in appointment of sub-Post Masters and Post Masters in U.P. Circle

4916. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in U.P. Circle several complaints of favouritism and corruption have been received in appointments of Sub Postmas-

ters and Postmasters whenever new Post Offices are opened;

(b) whether it is also true that in several cases less qualified persons are selected even when more qualified persons have applied for the jobs; and

(c) what action Government have taken with detail, in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

Electric Bills sent by D.E.S.U. to Consumers

4917. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the areas in Delhi electricity bills have not been sent to the consumers by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for the last 10 months;

(b) if so the reasons for this delay; and

(c) the amount due to D.E.S.U. on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) DESU has reported that there has been delay of about 11 months in sending electricity consumption bills to the consumers serviced through its Shakti Nagar and Civil lines Districts on account of abandoning of the job of computer billing by the agency earlier entrusted with the work, in April, 1981 and the time taken in finalisation of the arrangement with the other computered agency.

(c) The amount involved on this account is of the order of 3 crores.

4918. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of L.P.G. Gas Licences issued in favour of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Servicemen and handicapped persons during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to issue licences in favour of minor handicapped children parents so that they could get good education through the income of their parents; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total number of LPG distributorships awarded by the oil companies from 1-1-1979 to 31.8.1981 state-wise and the number out of them awarded to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are given in the enclosed statement. Other details are not readily available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Parents of minor handicapped children can take their chance against the category appropriate to their eligibility.

Statement

LPG Distributorships Awarded from 1-1-1979 to 31-8-1981.

State	Total	SC/ST
Andhra Pradesh	12	1
Bihar	2	2
Gujarat	16	3
Haryana	3	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2
Karnataka	12	4
Kerala	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	6	1
Maharashtra	34	9
Orissa	2	1
Punjab	3	..
Rajasthan	8	1
Tamil Nadu	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	30	4
West Bengal	7	..
Chandigarh	2	2
Delhi	11	8
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	..
TOTAL :	157	32

Supply of cooking Gas to Raniganj-Asansol Coal Belt

4919. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the citizens of Raniganj-Asansol coal belt are facing untold hardships for want of cooking gas supply;

(b) whether he is also aware that in spite of his assurance nothing has been done so far; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation by appointing dealers of IOL in this area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) that their supply of cooking gas (LPG) in the Raniganj Asansol coal belt has not been satisfactory due to the inadequate number of dealer-owned cylinders and the refusal of their distributor to transport LPG-cylinders at the approved rates. Negotiations are being held by the HPCL with the distributors. Improvement in supplies is expected with settlement of the problems by the HPCL and with the appointment of two new distributors in the area planned for 1982-83 by the Indian Oil Corporation.

Free Legal Aid to the poor

4920. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases taken up by the agencies meant for providing free legal aid to the poor people, State-wise;

(b) whether Committee for Free Legal Aid have been set up in every State;

(c) the number of free legal aid agencies managed by the voluntary organisations; and

(d) whether there was any suggestion to include social workers in the Free Legal Aid Committees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are State Boards and voluntary organisations in many of the States engaged in the work of legal aid to the indigent. The statistics as to the total number of cases taken up by them are not available with the Central Government.

(b) Committees have so far been formed under the legal aid schemes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, as also in Delhi for the Supreme Court cases.

(c) Voluntary organisations doing legal aid work do not have to inform the Government about their functions and hence the number of such organisation is not available.

(d) The Krishna. Iyer Committee in their report of May, 1973 on Processual Justice to the People and Bhagwati Committee in their report dated August 31, 1977 on National Juridicare had suggested the enlistment of the services of official and non-official agencies including social workers.

Unemployment resulting from abandonment of Coal Mines

4921. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise, hectare-fise development plan of virgin land for coal mining in 1980-81 to 1984-85. Zone-wise, details thereof;

(b) the number of ECL coal mines already abandoned;

(c) the number of employees rendered jobless due to such abandonment; and

(d) the estimated number of jobless on coal mining upto 1984-85 due to abandonment of mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The number of mines approved by Government for development during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are follows:

	1980-81	1981-82 (Upto 18th December, 81)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	..
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	5	..
Central Coalfields Ltd.	3	5
Western Coalfields Ltd.	6	4
	15	9

Opening of mines beyond 1981-82 will be on the basis of sanctions that may be issued henceforth.

(b) to (d). During Sixth Plan period (1980-85) only 10 units are likely to be closed in ECL due to exhaustion of coal reserves. The total number of manpower to be rendered surplus due to such expected closure, will be about 8143. However, these persons will be utilised in various other developing projects.

Representation from Vice-President, Kolhapur Sarafa Vyapari Sangh, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

4922. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation dated 18 April, 1981 from Vice-President, Kolhapur Sarafa Vyapari Sangh, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) was examined and not accepted by the Department;

(b) what were the suggestions/requests made in the said representation;

(c) what are the reasons in details for not accepting the said suggestions/requests; and

(d) whether the representationists have been informed of the said reasoning of the rejection of their request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Telephone Faults in West Bengal

4923. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI MATILAL HASDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone faults were reported in West Bengal during the period between January and October, 1981, district-wise;

(b) how many of these faults could be corrected within one day, one week, one month and so on; and

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent faults and rectify the faults speedily after they were reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The number of telephone faults reported in West Bengal from January to

October, 1981 is given, District-wise, as under:—

Name of District	No. of faults reported
Bankura	5,209
Burdwan	53020
Birbhum	6804
Coochbehar	3606
Darjeeling	3035
Howrah	759
Hugli	3802
Jalpaiguri	10620
Midnapur	13405
Malda	5530
Murshidabad	8428
Nadia	8808
Purulia	5512
24 Parganas	4528
West Dinajpur	4425
Calcutta	6,63,327

(b) Except Calcutta, faults are cleared; Within one day 85 per cent. them.

The balance within one week.

The position of fault clearance in Calcutta is as under:—

Within one day	38.73%
Within one week	80.64%
Within one month	90.03%
Within two months	98.19%

The balance within three months.

(c) In Calcutta faults are primarily due to damage of Underground cables due to digging by various utility agencies.

Theft of cables and accessories also cause disruption in the telephone service.

The following programme has been drawn for protection and upgradation of external network.

(1) (i) Pressurization of under round cables;

(ii) Installation of cabinets and pillars;

(iii) Replacement of damaged cables;

(iv) Construction of underground cable ducts;

(v) Use of Jelly filled cables in distribution network;

(vi) Provision of microwave and PCM junctions;

(vii) Checking of subscriber instruments and fittings and taking remedial action thereof;

(viii) Close coordination with different utility agencies who are carrying on digging operations.

(2) For speedy implementation of the above programme a task Force organisation has been set up in Calcutta.

(3) The following steps have also been taken in other districts of West Bengal.

(i) Daily watch is being kept on clearance of faults;

(ii) Inspection of subscribers premises have been installed;

(iii) Aluminium wire in house wiring is being progressively changed by copper wire;

(iv) Overhead iron wire alignment, equal to or less than 4 spans, is being replaced by drop wire progressively.

(v) Close supervision is being maintained to ensure that the routine maintenance tests are carried out as per prescribed schedules.

Publication of Daily paper "Shiv Shakti" (Marathi)

4924 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Daily paper "SHIV SHAKTI" (Marathi) published from Akola-Maharashtra has been issued without the press line (Editor-Pub-and press) etc. required under the Act (issued 22 November, 1981);

(b) if so, whether any action has been instituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Ropeway System for despatching Coal to IISCO

4925, SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ropeway system of despatching coal to IISCO had been falling every month far short of the target fixed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to improve the situation?

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) No. of cases in which recovery schedules collected by the Team on the spot. | 123 |
| (ii) No. of fully paid up compensation cases from which no further adjustments are possible and consequently the question of issue of recovery schedules does not arise. | 31 |
| (iii) No. of compensation cases in which particulars given are not correct. | 41 |

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Settlement of Property Claims

4926. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 224 on 18th August, 1981 regarding settlement of cases for issue of recovery of scheduled of property claims and to state:

(a) what progress has been made to settle the remaining 195 cases for issue of recovery schedules of property claims of persons from Ulhasnagar (Dist. Thane), Maharashtra;

(b) whether a team of Government of Maharashtra visited the settlement; if so, with what result;

(c) if the said team has not visited so far, the reasons therefor, if any, given by Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) what special efforts are being made to settle the said cases soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Maharashtra Government Team and the Settlement Wing have since completed scrutiny of pending 195 cases with the following result:—

Issue of LPG Agencies to Social Workers

4927. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are issuing LPG agencies to social workers;

(b) if so, what are the criteria laid down to define a social worker and who is authorised to decide;

(c) what are the guidelines in this regard; and

(d) whether any such agency has been allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. LPG agencies are awarded by the concerned oil companies.

(b) and (c). Only from 1981-82, 10 per cent of all dealerships/distributorships are reserved for outstanding Social Workers/Freedom Fighters (SW/FF). Candidates applying for distributorships under this category should give details and proof of their social work at the time of submitting applications. Freedom Fighters should produce certificate regarding their entitlement to be categorised as a freedom fighter from the Ministry of Home Affairs. No prescribed educational qualification and upper age limit for this category of candidates are required. It is for the competent authority of the concerned oil company to accept the documentary evidence/affidavit etc. submitted by the applicants in support of their being a social worker.

(d) No, Sir. Selection of dealers under 'SW/FF' category is under finalisation.

Pending cases in High Courts and Lower Courts

4928. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 77th and 79th Reports of the Law Commission have been sent to the States for appropriate action on the recommendation therein relating to delay and arrears in the various courts;

(b) if so, the action taken by the States concerning them in Report of the Commission so far, State-wise; and

(c) keeping in view the large number of cases pending in different courts in the country for disposal, the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States for implementation of the recommendations of the Law Commission by the States and other related matters?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Law Commission are explicit and no guidelines have been issued regarding their implementation to the States by the Union Government. The States have not intimated to the Union Government, the action taken by them on these Reports.

Change in Minimum Qualifications for Appointment to Posts of Doordarshan Cameramen, Film Editors etc.

4929. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the qualifications for the job requirement of Doordar-

shan Cameramen, Film Editors, Sound Recordists and Graphic Artists are going to be changed; if so, the facts and reasons;

(b) whether these qualifications will be kept at part with those in the Films Division (a sister organisation of the same Ministry); and

(c) when the changed qualifications will be implemented in Door-darshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Survey by ONGC in Nadia, West Bengal

4930. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of areas proposed to be surveyed in Nadia, 24 Parganas, Burdwan district and other places by the ONGC to find oil in West Bengal; and

(b) when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The ONGC plan to carry out surveys for oil exploration in the following areas of West Bengal:—

(i) Seismic Survey

1. Burdwan-Maimari	}	Nadia and Murshidabad Districts.
2. Palassi-Behrapore-Jalangi		
3. Krishna Nagar-Chapra		
4. Diamond Harbour-Bodra-Canning		24 Parganas District.
5. Calcutta		

(ii) Precision Gravity Survey

1. Sirampore-Howrah	Howrah District
2. Barasat-Dumdum	24 Parganas District.

The above work has been started from the current field season 1981-82

Construction of P.O. Building in Orissa

4931. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post office buildings which are proposed to be constructed in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct a building for the Swamipatna Sub Post Office of Keonjhar district in Orissa is under the consideration of Government;

(c) if so, whether the construction of the above post office building at Swamipatna of that district in Orissa is expected to be started before the end of the current financial year; and

(d) if not, the expected time in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) It is proposed to construct 43 post office buildings including 7 which have been recently constructed during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Orissa Circle.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present no departmental land is available for construction of sub post office building at Swampatna. Therefore, there is at present no proposal to construct departmental building for this Sub Post Office.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps at Bilaspur and Jawalamukhi

4932. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rejection of certain applications for petrol pumps at Bilaspur and Jawalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh was objected to and described as arbitrary and discriminatory on behalf of Indian Oil Corporation in as much as the rejections were made without any valid reasons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dealership at Jawalamukhi is reported to be under process as per laid down policy/procedure. The dealership at Bilaspur has been taken up for re-advertisement.

Transfer of Employees of West Zone Telephone Exchange, Delhi to other Zones and Back

4933. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of employees of West Zone Telephone Exchange, Delhi have been transferred to other zones on Public Complaints;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same employees have again been transferred back to West Zone, Telephone Exchange; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Hydel Projects of Kerala Awaiting Sanction

4934. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric Projects of Kerala with detail awaiting sanction from the Centre; and

(b) what steps are being taken to expedite the sanction of these projects by the Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Presently, seven multi-purpose/hydel schemes of Kerala, for which project reports have been received are under consideration of the Central Government. Present position of these schemes is given in the Statement appended.

Statement

Scheme	Instal- led Capacity (MW)	Esti- mated cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of receipt of Project Report	Present status of project Report
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lower Periyar	3x60	59.76	1976	This scheme has been cleared by Central Electricity Authority in Nov., 1981. Clearance of Deptt. of Environment is awaited, on receipt of which this scheme would be recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Plan.
2. Karapara-Kuriarkut- sy Multi-Purpose Project.	95	48.55	1979	The project report examined in CEA/CWC and comments were forwarded to Project authorities. While replies on certain comments have been received, replies for others are still awaited. Being a multi-purpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the CEA.
3. Mananthawady Multi- Multi-purpose Pro- ject.	4x60	73.68	1980	The Project has been examined in the CEA/CAC and Deptt. of Power and comments has been forwarded to the Project authorities. While replies to some of the comments have been received in March, 1981, replies for others are still awaited. As the project involves the westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for Irrigation and Power generation, the inter-State aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a multi-purpose project the project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.
4. Kuttiyadi Augmen- tation Scheme	—	13.05	1976	The Project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments has been sent to the Project authorities. Replies to certain comments on the Hydrology, Civil design and rates and costs aspects are still awaited. The project involves west-ward diversion

1	2	3	4	5
				of waters of Karamanthodi river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery Basin, into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The Inter-State aspects of the scheme need to be resolved. The scheme would be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-state issue are resolved, and project features are finalised.
5. Pandiar Punnapuzha Tailrace	2x35	21.95	1972	<p>Project report has been examined. However, this scheme has been proposed as a tail race development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. In this connection, in 1965, an Understanding was reached between Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the presence of then Member, Planning Commission under which Tamil Nadu Govt. was allowed to impound waters of Pandiar and Punnapuzha rivers, tributaries of west flowing Chailiar rivers to generate power leaving tail race waters in the same basin for power generation and irrigation use by Kerala downstream. Subsequently there has been rethinking on the part of the Tamil Nadu Govt. to divert some of the waters of this basin eastward. The Govt. of Kerala has intimated that this matter is presently under discussion between two State Govts. The Pandar Punnapuzha tail race scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after a decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken.</p>
6. Silent Valley Hydel Project.	2x60	58.00	1977	<p>The project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in Feb., 1979. However, in view of the serious reservations expressed by Environmentalists and Ecologists all over the World, the matter is under re-examination.</p>
7. Puyankutty Hydel Project	750	565.15	April, 1981	<p>The project report is currently under examination in the CFA/CWC and Deptt. of Power. The scheme would be considered for techno-economic clearance, after its technical and economic feasibility is established.</p>

Printing of Urdu Publication "Ajkal"

4935. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of Government's Urdu publication "Ajkal" that are printed;

(b) whether the number of copies are proposed to be increased in view of the great demand for and non-availability of the publication; and

(c) if so, steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) 7500 for December 1981.

(b) and (c). The Government are already meeting the increased demand by raising the print order of the publication.

Utilisation of Power Houses in Bihar

4936. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the utilization of the Sakri Power House, Darbhanga, Raj Power House, Darbhanga Electricity Company's previous Power House and other defunct thermal and diesel power houses of Bihar and, particularly, those of North Bihar and whether they are going to be fully activated; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey for Oil in Tanjore, Tamil Nadu

4937. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Government have conducted survey in finding out oil resources from the underground in Tanjore District, Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Yes, Sir. Tanjore District covers the major part of the onshore Cauvery Basin. The ONGC have carried out geological survey in Cauvery Basin since 1958, covering an area of 11,160 sq. kms. by reconnaissance surveys, 5140 sq. km. by semi-detailed surveys and 2860 sq. kms. by detailed surveys. In addition, 48 shallow bore holes of a total meterage of 11,073 metres were also drilled to supplement the surface data.

In the alluvial areas, geophysical surveys were started in 1959. A total of 16035 stations of gravity magnetic surveys, 1432 line kms. of electrical surveys and 10,870 line kms. of seismic surveys have been completed so far. Major portion of these surveys fall in Tanjore District.

Burnt/Wasted Petroleum Gas

4938. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that enormous quantities of petroleum gas are burnt out or wasted away at different refineries and the oil fields and off-shore drilling sites;

(b) if so, what is the average estimated annual quantum and value of the gas so burnt out or wasted at various refineries etc. separately; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to eliminate this wastage, and

to utilise this energy-potential and what further steps are contemplated in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS - AND FERTILIZERS**

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(a) to (c). 1. Production, utilisation and flaring of gas in oil fields on-shore and offshore during 1980-81 was as under:—

Statement

	Million Cubic Metres		
	Production	Utilisation	Flared
Assam	842	585	257
Gujarat	843	677	166
Off-shore	673	293	380
Total	2358	1555	803

2. Gas produced in a Refinery is first utilised to maximise production of cooking gas (LPG); thereafter a portion of it is burnt as fuel in the refinery furnaces. The balance quantity which is minimal is flared for

safety and operational reasons. As the balance quantity of gas cannot be utilised technically, its value has not been quantified exactly.

3. Utilisation plan of ONGC gas in Assam is indicated below:

(i) Gas being supplied to Tea Gardens	22,000 Cubic Metres per day
(ii) Contract with ASEB 3×15 MW Thermal Power Plant near Lakwa (Supply commenced with effect from 2-4-81).	2,30,000 Cubic Metres per day
(iii) Commitment made to ASEB 3×3 MW Mobile Generating sets at Geleki (Supply commenced with effect from 17-3-81).	90,000 Cubic Metres per day
(iv) Gas earmarked for third phase expansion unit of Namrup Fertilizers Plant (likely to draw gas during 1983-84).	4,50,000 Cubic Metres per day
(v) Gas being utilised for production purpose in ONGC fields.	35,000 Cubic Metres per day

Utilisation plan of OIL is as under :—

(i) Market Supply	Rate of Supply (cum./day)
Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn.	9,70,000
Limited (HFCL) : Phase I & II	
Assam State Electricity Board	8,87,000
Indian Oil Corporation (Assam Oil Division)	2,22,000
Assam Gas Company (AGC)	55,000
Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. (APL)	1,34,000
Tingri Gas Grid (TGG)	55,000
Moran Gas Grid (MGG)	55,000
Dum Dum Gas Grid (DDGG)	1,38,000
Other Small consumers	19,000
	25,35,000
(ii) Industry use within O.I.L.	7,00,000
	32,35,000

(iii) Additional Schemes for which gas has been committed :

	Committed Quantity of Gas per day in Cubic Metres
1. Namrup Fertilizer Expansion Project, Phase III	7,00,000
2. LPG Plant to be commissioned in early 1982	1,10,000
3. ASEB's mobile gas turbine	2,00,000

	10,10,000

Western Region: ONGC's current production of both associated and free gas totals around 22.5 lakhs CMD

against which 21.84 lakhs CMD stand contracted as per details below:

	Lakhs (Cu. M/day)
(i) For use as feedstock	13.25
(ii) For power generation	4.90
(iii) For use as Industrial fuel	3.19
(iv) For domestic consumption	0.50

Total	21.84

4. Utilisation of associated gas from Bombay High: Associated gas produced along with oil at the current rate of oil production from Bombay High is of the order of 4 million cubic metres per day. Internal consumption including the production of LPG is 0.6 million cubic metres. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers is supplied 1.45 million cubic metres per day which is to increase to 1.8 million cubic metres per day. Any gas not required by the RCF is given to Tata Electric Company (TEC) for power generation. Gas supply to TEC at present is of the order of 0.6 to 0.8 million cubic metres. Unutilised gas, if any, is flared.

5. Information regarding value of gas flared in oil fields onshore and offshore is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Telephone Connection to Persons on Waiting List at Jorbagh Exchange

4939. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T announced on Divali eve that on the coming up of the Nehru Place Telephone Exchange in November, 1981, the wait-listed persons upto 20th January, 1979 with Jor Bagh Telephone Exchange will be covered;

(b) if so reasons for not providing the telephone connections;

(c) what is the tentative date by which the announcement will materialise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. With the commissioning of the new Nehru Place telephone exchange, it is expected to clear the waiting list at Jorbagh Telephone exchange as registered upto 22-1-79 in the non-OYT-General category and not 20-1-79.

(b) to (d). Since the new Nehru Place telephone exchange was commissioned on 16-12-81, affording relief to the Jorbagh exchange, the new telephone connections would now be released at Jorbagh Telephone Exchange progressively.

Telephone Transfer Rules

4940. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Telephone Transfer Rules, a proprietorship concern becoming a partnership concern with a change in firm's name and with the original proprietor as one of the partners, the transfer of the telephone is permitted;

(b) if so, how many cases of the type have come to the notice of Government where this permission has not been allowed in Delhi, with particular reference to Delhi Cantt;

(c) steps taken to set the things right; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) Does not arise.

Electric Power Generated in Kerala and Quantity out of that sold to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

4941. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of electric power generated in the different projects in Kerala State during the past five years; how much of it is consumed in the State; the quantity sold to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(b) whether about 20 per cent of it is allowed to go waste;

(c) the financial loss incurred thereby;

(d) whether any scheme has been drawn up to extend transmission facilities and maximise utilisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing station wise energy generation in Kerala during the last five years is attached. The net energy consumption in Kerala and the net export to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 were as under:—

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	(Figures in MU)				
Net-consumption :	2601	2836	3057	3205	3595
Net export to Tamil Nadu	540	1606	1634	893	931
Net export to Karnataka			463	990	710

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The construction of 220 KV Idukki-Udamalpet (Kerala-

Tamil Nadu) transmission line is in progress. Two more 220 KV transmission lines for Idukki-Trichur North and Sabirigiri-Trivandrum have recently been sanctioned.

Statement*Statement showing station-wise energy generation in Kerala during the last five years (1976-77 to 1980-81)*

(All figures in MU)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	(Fig. in MU)				
Kuttaidi	182.25	269.87	251.19	224.38	256.78
Sholayar	161.11	198.99	232.46	160.92	180.66
Poringalkuthu	200.15	238.48	246.52	202.81	178.61
Pallivasal	184.97	179.72	226.02	248.94	234.06
Sengulam	127.21	166.76	166.09	147.70	156.31
Panniar	39.39	95.52	72.70	103.79	106.25
Narimangalam	206.76	292.24	294.37	304.60	243.58
Sbarigiri	1066.97	1065.51	1337.54	1469.60	1282.42
Idukki	993.35	1962.69	2367.30	2249.60	2623.23
Total: (Gross Generation)¹.	3162.16	4469.78	5191.19	5112.34	5261.90
Total : Net Generation	3141.00	4442.00	5154.00	5088.00	5236.00

Instruction issued by D.G.P.&T in 1979

4942. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DGP&T has issued any instructions in 1979 to the effect that the disciplinary authorities would be debarred from initiating fresh action in case a charge sheet is withdrawn against a delinquent officer unless the reasons for

cancellation/withdrawal of the original charge-sheet indicating the intention of issuing subsequent charge-sheet are specifically mentioned in the order of withdrawal;

(b) if so, the details of instructions in this regard;

(c) whether these details of instructions are applicable to all Central Government Employees governed under CCS (C.C.&A.) Rules; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). Instructions were issued by the P&T Department on 5th July, 1979 clarifying that the disciplinary authorities would be debarred from initiating fresh proceedings against the delinquent officers unless the reasons for cancellation of the original charge-sheet or for dropping the proceedings are appropriately mentioned and it is duly stated in the order that the proceedings were being dropped without prejudice to further action which may be considered in the circumstances of the case.

(c) and (d). Instructions issued by the P&T Department are applicable to their own employees covered under C.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules.

Adulteration of Petroleum Products

4943. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advice is given to State Governments regarding the regulation of supply of petroleum products and to take action against those indulging in adulteration of petroleum products;

(b) whether Government have been receiving reports of such adulteration and action taken thereon by the State Governments; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government have submitted any report to Government about the adulteration of such products and the action taken against the parties responsible thereof with details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From time to time reports are received from State Governments.

(c) No detailed report for the current year has been sent by Tamil Nadu Government.

Demand of Chloramphenicol

4944. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected demand of Chloramphenicol and its esters in our country during the next five years;

(b) whether the basic stage manufacture in our country would be able to fulfil the demand; and

(c) if so, how and if not, how Government propose to meet the gap in demand and supply from basic stages in relation to the manufacture of Chloramphenicol from L-Base by a number of small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The expected demand of Chloramphenicol in the country during the next five years, based on the rate of growth being 5 per cent (compound), is as follows:—

1982-83	290 MT
1983-84	305 MT
1984-85	320 MT
1985-86	336 MT
1986-87	353 MT

(b) and (c). At present indigenous production of Chloramphenicol from the basic stage is not sufficient to meet the demand of the industry.

However, shortfall in demand and production is met through canalised imports of bulk Chloramphenicol and also imports of intermediates like L-Base by actual users.

Rise in Prices of Drugs due to Customs duty on intermediates

4945. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase of customs duty on drug intermediates in November, 1981 the cost of production of end products would go up beyond the notified price;

(b) how much provision has been left in the Drug Price Equalisation Account for grant of subsidies on this account to the small-scale units; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue's Notification dated the 27th November, 1981 withdrawn the custom duty concession available on the following four drug intermediates:—

- (1) L-Base
- (2) D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine
- (3) D2-Aminobutanol
- (4) Guanidine Hydrochloride

It is not possible at this stage to say whether any upward revision in the prices of the connected bulk drugs would be necessitated due to the withdrawal of Customs' duty concession on the above for drug intermediates.

(b) and (c). The question of payment of any subsidy would arise only if and when Government fixes separate retention prices of the related bulk drugs for ex-intermediate stage viz-a-viz the pooled/common sale price of those bulk drugs.

Customs duty on Drug Intermediates

4946. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the objective behind Government's move to drastically in-

crease the customs duty on certain drug intermediates recently;

(b) what is the number and capacity of small-scale units who are engaged in the manufacture of import substitute end-products manufactured out of these drug intermediates;

(c) whether the capacity of these small-scale units would remain idle in view of the inability of the small-scale units to sell the end-products at the notified price under DPCO; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure survival of small-scale units and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue's notification dated the 27th November, 1981 withdrawn the concessional rate of duty of customs which was announced in March 1979 on the following 4 items:—

- (1) L-Base
- (2) D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine,
- (3) Guanidine Hydrochloride,
- (4) D2-Aminobutanol.

The reasons for withdrawing the duty concession are that D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine and Guanidine Hydrochloride are not used in the manufacture of essential drugs by the drug manufacturers in the country and in their place Guanidine Nitrate and D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine Chloride Hydrochloride on which concessional rate of duty of customs is available are used. As regards L-Base and D2-Aminobutanol the custom duty concession was withdrawn to encourage the production of connected drugs from basic stages.

(b) to (d). In three of four cases, concessional rate of Custom's duty on the import of other intermediates required for the production of the same bulk drugs for which the three in-

intermediates are required, continue. The Small Scale Units can, therefore, import these intermediates for which concessional rate of Custom's duty continue and sell the related bulk drugs at the prices fixed by Government for such a bulk drug. In the remaining cases (i.e. L-Base) also depending upon its international price, Small Scale units can import the item. Those small scale units which hold an import licence can also obtain this intermediate at Government fixed price from the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited.

As for the prices of the related bulk drugs, the provisions of the Drugs Prices Control Order would apply to them in case a need for further revision is warranted.

Minister's Address to Executives of Western Coal Fields Ltd. on 23rd October, 1981

4947. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the executives of Western Coalfields Ltd. at Nagpur on 23rd October, 1981 he expressed the view that "the workers had lost their trust in trade union leaders and public sector executives should stop in to fill this vacuum"; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to replace the trade unions by bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) No such statement as alleged was made.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Platform by Micoperi of Italy

4948. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MICOPERI of Italy, basically a salvage contractor was given the contract for installing SE/SI platforms at Bombay High;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange has been released for their work;

(c) whether the same company was given optional work i.e. NU platform installation without prior release of foreign exchange by the Finance Ministry;

(d) whether the said company was a defaulter in their SE/SI work; and

(e) whether MICOPERI has been further recommended by his Ministry for installation of SJ platform, if so, the considerations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. Micoperi of Italy are primarily marine contractors for installation of offshore platforms and pipelines. A contract for installation of SE and SI platforms and pipelines along with the option for installation of another platform NU was awarded to M/s. Micoperi by the ONGC on the basis of global tenders as their offer was found to be the lowest technically suitable offer.

(b) Foreign exchange for US \$ 2,05,54,600 was released by the Government to the ONGC for installation of SE and SI platforms and laying of pipelines and risers by M/s Micoperi.

(c) Yes, Sir; M/s Micoperi was also given the optional work of installation of one additional platform NU by the ONGC under the provisions of the contract. The possibility of entrusting the work for the additional platform also to M/s Micoperi had been indicated to the Government by the ONGC at the time of requesting for approval for SE and SI platforms. The Government was, however, not approached by the ONGC for release of foreign exchange as no additional for-

foreign exchange was required by the ONGC due to cancellation of work of some marine pipelines and resultant savings of foreign exchange.

(d) No, Sir. However, with the award of additional work for NU platform, priorities for completion of different items of work for all the three platforms were indicated to them so that these facilities could be completed and used immediately after the monsoon. This they were able to accomplish though some minor low priority work remained incomplete before the onset of monsoon.

(e) M/s Micoperi were recommended by the ONGC for installation of SJ platform as their rates were found to be the most competitive and meeting the delivery schedule of the ONGC's programme. This proposal of tide ONGC has been approved by the Government.

State Power Project for World Bank Assistance

4949. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments which have sent their proposals for power projects for World Bank assistance; and

(b) the reasons why the Centre has decided not to forward these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) The pipeline of power projects to be posed for World Bank assistance till 1984-85 have already been identified. The suggestions of the State Governments will, however, be kept in view while identifying power projects for assistance in future

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जम जातियों को पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की एजेंसी

4950. श्री राम लाल राहो : पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उद्योग और कारोबार के स्थानों का कोटा पूरा करने हेतु (पेट्रोलडीलर मिट्रो के तेल और कुकिंग गैस की डोलर शिप या एजेंसी) व्यक्तियों का चयन किस मानदण्ड के आधार पर किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभाग द्वारा इस मानदण्ड को अनदेखी की जाती है और आरक्षण कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए सभी डोलरशिप, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप का 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण एक रीस्टर प्रणाली और विज्ञापन के माध्यम से किया जाता है, अतः चयन यथा गठित चयन समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) जो, नहीं। आरक्षण नीति के आरम्भ होने से, निर्दिष्ट कोटा मोटे तौर पर हासिल किया गया है/ किया जा रहा है।

Corrupt practices in ONGC, Dehradun

4951. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that a Deputy Director of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun, against whom C.B.I. has registered a case for dishonestly encashing the gratuity cheque of another Officer of O.N.G.C. has been promoted to the post of Senior Deputy Director;

(b) if so, the reasons for promoting the said Deputy Director to the post of Senior Deputy Director when a C.B.I. case had been registered against him; and

(c) action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The said Deputy Director was promoted to the post of Senior Deputy Director on 19-4-1979 whereas the C.B.I. had file a formal charge-sheet in the Court of Law in February, 1980, that is, 10 months after his promotion.

(c) Action, if any, will be taken by the ONGC on the basis of the Court's judgement in this matter.

USSR Resiles from Financing Waidhan Project

4952. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union's resiling from its commitments over the financing of the proposed Waidhan Super Thermal Project has seriously jeopardised its future;

(b) if so, whether the project was undertaken on the understanding that the cost of project estimated at around Rs. 500 crores would be met by the Soviet Union;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for backing out by USSR in this regard; and

(d) what are the main reasons for the same and whether any compromise formula is being worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The Indo-Soviet Technical Co-operation Agreement signed in December 1980, provides for a credit of 520 million roubles which includes credit assistance for the proposed Super Thermal Power Project to be set up at Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh. The credit is intended to finance the rouble component of the Project only.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Recommendations of Political Parties on Election Reforms

4953. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:**

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Opposition Parties' Election Reforms Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The recommendations for election reform made by Opposition Parties nine member Committee stated to sumably are the recommendations of the nine member Committee stated to have been appointed by the Opposition Parties on July 17, 1981 to prepare comprehensive electoral reforms on the basis of a note drafted by Shri Chandrashekhar, President of the Janata Party. According to the report

appearing in the Press, the note would seem to be virtually a summary of measures suggested by different committees or commissions which examined the subject.

The suggestions made in various quarters, including the recommendations of the Election Commission are before a Committee of the Cabinet. After provisional conclusions are arrived at on these proposals, they would be discussed with the political parties and wherever necessary with the State Governments as well, before taking final decision.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Connections to Employees of Banasthali Vidyapith

4954. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Banasthali Vidyapith, a leading educational institution in Northern India has been provided with cooking gas connections for its employees;

(b) if so, the category-wise number of such LPG connections;

(c) the rules governing the transfer of LPG connections held by their employees in the event of their retirement/transfer to some other places;

(d) whether these LPG connections are withdrawn by this Institution prior to retirement/transfer of its employees; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). 500 cooking gas (LPG) connections have been sanctioned to the Banasthali Vidyapith. Category-wise details are as follows:—

Domestic connections for staff	200
Hostels	189
Laboratories	20
Hospitals	16
Reserve Stock	75
	<hr/>
	500
	<hr/>

(c) to (e). The cooking gas (LPG) connections are issued to the employees of the Institution for their personal use as such the question of surrendering their cooking gas connections to the Institution while at the time of their retirement or transfer does not arise.

Issue of Licence to Mrs. Glaxo for production of Salbutamol

4955. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the letter of intent granted to M/s. Glaxo for the production of Salbutamol has lapsed, if so, when and what was the validity of the letter of intent;

(b) is it a fact that LC-cum-MRTP did not agree to extend the validity of the letter of intent for Salbutamol granted to M/s Glaxo and turned down the recommendation of his Ministry; when was such decision taken by LC-cum-MRTP; and

(c) if so, under what circumstances the decision of LC-cum-MRTP had not been communicated to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Letter of Intent granted to M/s. Glaxo for manufacture of Salbutamol has not been extended beyond its initial 12 month validity period nor has the letter of Intent been treated as lapsed.

(b) Yes, Sir, in June 1980.

(c) The decisions of the Committee are usually communicated to the party on receipt of the approved minutes. In the case of M/s Glaxo, a representation mentioning, inter-alia, that they had applied for extension of validity of the Letter of Intent within the validity period, had been received

before the receipt of the approved minutes. The decision was not communicated as it was proposed to examine whether there is a case to take the issue back to the Approval Committee.

**Non-implementation of awards by
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.**

4956. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 15 specific cases the awards of All India Tribunals have not been implemented by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited; and

(b) the action taken on the report of the Team sent by the Ministry to study the industrial relations in the BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A study team from the Ministry of Labour visited the BCCL, among other companies, to study the machinery to settle the disputes in coal companies. The report of this team has not yet been received.

**Contract for Import of Crude Oil from
Iran**

4957. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what are the main features of the proposed agreement reached between India and Iran for import of crude oil in 1982 and to what extent total domestic demand will be met by Iran in 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Agreements have been concluded with the National Iranian Oil Company in terms of which about 3.3 million tonnes of

crude oil will be imported during 1982. This will meet about 9.3 per cent of the estimated total domestic demand of crude oil. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

**Scheme for Apprenticeship Pro-
gramme at Duliajan by Oil India
Limited**

4958. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil India Limited propose to start an apprenticeship programme in the North East and specially at Duliajan for training of local unemployed rural youths;

(b) if so, the main trades included for training schemes;

(c) the details of the facilities and the extent of cost to be borne by the company; and

(d) the number of rural unemployed youths likely to be absorbed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Apprenticeship training scheme (under the Apprentice Act, 1961) is in existence in Oil India Limited since 1968. The training is imparted at Duliajan, for some of the boys who pass out from the Industrial Training Institutes of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) The training is imparted in the following trades, namely, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Welder, Electricians, Lineman, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Mechanic Diesel Boiler Attendant, Fitter Structural and Surveyor.

(c) Facilities are free hostel accommodation with all free services with basic furniture and free medical treatment. Also Company pays a stipend at the rate prescribed under the Act. Ration stores facilities and recreational facilities are also extended as in the case of regular company employees. Total annual expenditure in-

curring for the scheme is of the order of Rs. 2.21 lakhs.

(d) There is no commitment to absorb the Apprentices who successfully complete the training scheme.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Karnataka

4959. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has passed orders not to supply kerosene oil to kerosene oil pumpsets and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) what steps Government of India propose to take to help the State Government to overcome the shortage and difficulty faced in supplying kerosene for irrigational pumpsets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government of Karnataka has not passed any such Orders.

(b) Use of kerosene in pumpsets for irrigation is not permissible under the Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order, 1966. It is proposed to advise the Governments of Karnataka and other States concerned to pass an Order in this regard.

Promotional Avenue of Class IV Staff of AIR

4960. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion of class IV staff of the AIR and its subordinate Offices to CG-II grade is made on the basis of examination against 10 per cent quota reserved for the purpose;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by an order issued in August 1981 employees having attained the age of 50

years are debarred from appearing in the examination for promotion to CG-II Grade; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the promotional chances of persons after their attaining the age of 50 years being debarred from appearing in the promotional examination?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The stipulation has been laid down on the basis of the guidelines applicable to Government of India offices. This age limit is relaxable by 5 years for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates and 2 years for physically handicapped persons.

(c) For Group D staff who are above/below the age of 50 the promotional avenues exist as follows:—

(1) Peon to Daftry.

(2) Daftry to Selection Grade Daftry.

(3) Peon/Daftry to Junior/Senior Gestetnor Operator.

गया में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन का निर्माण

4961. श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिभाग ने गया में स्वचालित टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज के भवन के निर्माण के लिए पहले ही भूमि ले ली है और इसका प्रारम्भिक निर्माण प्रारम्भिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा था और भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग द्वारा गया के स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिये उपकरण के आर्वेदन वर्ष 1982-83 के सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विये जाने की सम्भावना

है और इस एक्सचेंज के वर्ष 1984-85 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक्सचेंज भवन के लिए प्राथमिक योजनाएं तैयार कर ली गई हैं तथा प्राथमिक प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी दी जाने वाली है। 1983 के अन्त तक भवन के तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है। एक्सचेंज के लिए आयोजित उपस्कर अब 1983-84 के लिए आवंटित किया गया है तथा इसके 1984-85 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

DAVP Propagating Ruling Party's Programme rather than Opposition Parties

4962. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DAVP is an agency which propagates the ruling party's programme rather than the opposition parties programme and work assigned to it;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not the details of the programmes published so far since January 1980 for the public interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c), Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of this Ministry functions as a centralised agency

for publicising the activities, policies and programmes of the Central Government Ministries and Departments through the various media. A large proportion of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity's work is concerned with educative and motivational publicity campaigns for National Savings, Family Welfare, Health Education, National Unity, educating the people about the rights of the weaker sections prohibition, adult education, the campaign against the untouchability apart from release of informative advertisements relating to these subjects as well as recruitments for posts in Government Departments and tenders for various purposes. There is no question of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity propagating programmes of any political party.

Chliramphenicol obtained by Mrs. Brouhe Limited

4963. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the quantities of Chliramphenicol that have been obtained by M/s. Brouhe Ltd. from sources other than their own during the last 3 years;

(b) whether this material has been obtained by them from the market at cheaper prices than that notified by Government; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The reference in the question appears to M/s. Boehringer Knoll Limited who are engaged in the production of Chloramphenicol Powder. The information asked for would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Replacement of Existing Telephone Instruments

4964. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual demand for replacement of existing telephone instruments and what portion of it is being met by the existing level of production; and

(b) if the demand cannot be met from the existing production, do Government propose to import instruments at least for those who can pay for it in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The annual requirement for replacement of the existing telephone instruments during 1981-82 is about 90,000 and this is met from the indigenous production capacity of I.T.I.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licence of M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited

4965. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Messrs Tata Chemicals Limited were granted a licence in 1970 for the expansion of soda ash by 1,40,000 tonnes which they completed in 1973;

(b) what were the conditions attached to the licence for another additional capacity of 1,40,000 tonnes granted in December 1973 to Messrs. Tata Chemicals Limited;

(c) was the expansion of capacity conditional to doubling of railway tracks and expansion of salt works;

(d) if not, when Messrs. Tata Chemicals Limited reported these stipulations; and

(e) will he be pleased to place on the Table of the House a copy of conditions attached to the said licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited were granted an industrial licence No. L/19(1)(4)/70/Ch.II/SE dated 7-12-70 for expansion of their soda ash plant by 1,44,000 tonnes per annum. The licence was implemented in January, 1974.

(b) and (e) The following are the terms and conditions of the industrial licence No. CIL: 15(73) dated 4-12-73, granted to M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited for expansion of their soda ash capacity by 1,40,000 TPA.

(i) The industrial undertaking is to be located at Mithapur, Gujarat.

(ii) The substantial expansion shall be completed and commercial production established within a period of two years from the date of issue of the Industrial licence.

(iii) The company shall export a minimum of 10,000 tonnes of soda ash per annum for a period of three years after the expiry of three years from the date of commissioning the expansion of the unit from 3,60,000 tonnes per annum to 5,00,000 tonnes per annum.

(iv) No foreign collaboration will be permitted.

(v) The company shall meet the entire cost of the project out of their internal resources.

(vi) The industrial licence will be valid for a period of two years within which commercial production is to be established. If an extension to this period is necessary, the company may apply to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, New Delhi with full justification giving the circumstances under which and the period for which the extension is sought.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In their industrial licence application, the company had indicated that an additional quantity of 2,70,000 tonnes of salt would be required for the expansion scheme and that the quantity of salt would be produced captively. In December 1975 the company indicated that development of their salt works was held up for want of clearance under the MRTP Act.

The conversion of the railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge from Viramgam to Okha was included in the Railway Board budget of 1972-73. The conversion was planned to be completed by 1978. The conversion is yet to be completed. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. informed Government in January, 1979 that, because of the delay in the conversion of the railway line, they would face serious problems in transportation and handling of large quantities of fuel, raw material inputs and finished products required for the expansion of soda ash.

Price of Crude in Spot Market

4966. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of November, prices of crude oil in the spot market were lower in comparison to the prices prevailing in the months of September and October 1981;

(b) if so, whether India took advantage of the price decline in the spot market;

(c) if so, whether India purchased the crude;

(d) if so, the total quantity purchased and at what rates; and

(e) how much was saved by spot price of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As reported in some market journals, the spot prices of OPEC crude oils during November, 1981 were higher as compared to the prices prevailing in September and October, 1981.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Withdrawal of Price Control on Drugs

4967. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to withdraw price control on some drugs;

(b) if so, the list of such drugs;

(c) the number of the firms manufacturing all such kinds of drugs in India;

(d) the total amount of profits earned by all those firms for the period from 1978 to 1980 year-wise; and

(e) the number of foreign firms engaged in India in manufacturing life-saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no agreed list of life-saving drugs. However, going by the essential drugs and formulations whose prices are controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 almost all foreign drug companies are manufacturing such drugs/formulations in varying numbers.

Kalidaspur Coal Mine Project

4968. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Kalidaspur Coal Mine Project in the district of Bankura in West Bengal made so far;

(b) when the project will start production; and

(c) number of persons who will get jobs, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Initial work has already started on the Kalidaspur mine in Bankura District of West Bengal. The project report has been examined and clarifications sought from the company. The initial production is expected from 1983-84.

(c) Kalidaspur Project will have a manpower requirement of 1013.

Allotment of Staff Quarters to Telegraph Department Employees in Sambalpur

4969. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no allotment has yet been made of the 96 staff quarters constructed for the Telegraph Department employees in Sambalpur (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. But the number of quarters is 90 and not 96.

(b) The staff quarters have not yet been allotted due to the fact that sanitary and electricity connections have

not yet been provided and the matter is being pursued with the authorities concerned.

Representation by Colliery Mazdoor Sabha regarding working under unsafe conditions

4970. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 6-9-81 from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU), Asansol, regarding complaint from the workers of the mines under the ECL who are being asked to perform their duties under unsafe conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to protect the mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) In the representation dated 6-9-81, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India had made certain complaints which have been found incorrect. The allegations were about workers being asked to perform their duties under unsafe conditions in ECL mines. Briefly they are as follows:—

(i) That Tirath Colliery is a Degree III mine which requires more attention for safety measures;

(ii) Management of ECL is taking repressive measures against the workers and is forcing them to work in an unsafe conditions;

(iii) Officers of Personnel department are controlling the mines violating all provisions of law and they are forcing the workers to work more than 8 hours; and

(iv) Miners are not allowed to come up for changing defective cap lamp etc.

These complaints have been looked into and the allegations have not been found to be correct. As regards safety, the Company has instituted a vigorous drive at all levels so that the safety laws are strictly complied with and the following measures, inter alia, have been taken by the Company:—

(i) Area Safety Officer and Head Quarter Safety Officer have been empowered to stop any section/mine if conditions exist in the mine endangering life of persons engaged therein.

(ii) Special Directives have been issued by the Directors of the company regarding methods of making effective supervision of mines.

(iii) A time bound action programme has been prepared to introduce supports of freshly exposed roofs.

Representation regarding Reinstatement of Union's General Secretary of NPCC

4971. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the steps taken by Government on the representation dated 8-7-81 from the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited Workers' Union, Calcutta regarding the reinstatement of the Union's General Secretary to honour the Tribunal's verdict; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Since the services of General Secretary of the Workers' Union, Calcutta was terminated on a charge of grave misconduct, NPCC management decided to contest the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court of Calcutta has admitted the plea of the Corporation and granted a stay order against operation of the award of the Industrial Tribunal. The case will be decided according to the judgement of the High Court.

(b) Does not arise.

Low Temperature Carbonization Plants near Coalfields

4972. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more low temperature Carbonization plants in the country near the coalfield areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have selected any site for that purpose;

(c) if so, names of these places; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to set up more low temperature carbonisation plants in the country near coalfield areas. How-

ever, a draft feasibility report on a low temperature carbonisation project at Kanpur has been got prepared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, for which the coal source is yet to be finalised. This project report is in a preliminary stage of study and the site of the project is not near the coal source.

**Construction of Microwave Tower,
near Amreli (Gujarat)**

4973. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of construction of "Microwave Tower" near Amreli (Saurashtra) in Gujarat is going very slow and will not be completed in its scheduled time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to complete it in time;

(c) when it is likely to be completed and will come into functioning;

(d) how much expenditure has been incurred till 30th November, 1981 since its inception and construction;

(e) at what stage it stands at present; and

(f) what are the plans, projects and estimates of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The erection of the tower is expected to be completed in 1982. However, the complete microwave project of which this tower is one component is likely to become operational in 1983.

(d) Rs. 3,47,912/- has been incurred towards cost of tower foundation

and tower materials upto 30th November, 1981.

(e) Tower materials have been received and the erection work is being taken up.

(f) This tower forms part of Rajkot—Amreli—Bhavnagar — Ahmedabad—Surat wideband microwave scheme and its estimated cost is Rs. 7,76,000/-.

Direction by Central Board of Molasses for Supply of Alcohol to West Bengal

4974. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Molasses has asked the States of U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra to supply molasses to West Bengal;

(b) if so, the total quantity supplied by these States;

(c) reasons for short supply; and

(d) total loss suffered by alcohol-based industries of West Bengal due to the short supply, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The West Bengal Government have reported that during the alcohol year 1980-81, 7,800 tonnes of molasses were received from other States.

(c) The State Government of U.P. and Bihar indicated that, after meeting their own requirements, there was no molasses to spare for other States. Maharashtra issued release orders for the molasses allocated, but the entire quantity released could not be lifted within the alcohol year.

(d) Does not arise as the molasses supplied to West Bengal are used by the West Bengal distilleries to produce mostly potable liquor.

Technology regarding Telecast of Asian Games throughout the Country

4975. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved technological development which would enable the entire country to watch the Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Government has approved the plan for linking the various TV Centres by P&T microwave links. The link is already available between Bombay and Madras; Bombay-Delhi link is under testing; Delhi-Lucknow-Calcutta link and Delhi-Jullundur-Srinagar link are expected to become available next year. With the help of the existing links and those likely to be ready before the Asian Games, it would be possible to relay the games simultaneously from the respective TV Centres either live or recorded as considered necessary and feasible.

First Electronic Telex Exchange

4976. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when is the first Electronic Telex Exchange to be set up and where;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are also considering to set up such exchanges at many other places in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The first Electronic Telex Exchange in the country was installed in October 1977 which is the international Gateway

Telex Exchange of OCS at Bombay. The first Electronic Telex Exchange of the P&T network, to handle national transit traffic is being installed at Bombay.

(b) The capacity of the Exchange is 3700 lines. It is mainly a transit exchange for routing the national traffic from and to the Western Zone, and will take over the transit functions of the Strowger Zonal Telex Exchange at Bombay. The Exchange configuration is being arranged to provide for about 700 subscriber connections also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 3 SPC Electronic Telex Exchanges have been ordered for installation at Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, for switching the national traffic from the Eastern, Northern and Southern Zones. Proposals to set up Electronic Telex Exchanges, at some more centres in the country are under consideration.

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

4977. श्री बिरदा राम कुलवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्चिमी राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त राठे) : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) संसाधनों के अभाव और अपेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण पश्चिमी राजस्थान में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करना संभव नहीं हुआ है ।

Northern States to Face Severe Power Shortage during Six Months from November 1981

4978. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that Northern States will be facing the most severe power shortage during the six months from November, 1981;

(b) if so, the main States which will be affected;

(c) the extent of power shortage to be faced by Rajasthan; and

(d) what steps are being considered to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While some of the States/Union Territories in the Northern Region like Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh are anticipated to have satisfactory power supply position, the states of Punjab, Haryana, J&K, U.P. and Rajasthan are expected to face some power shortages in some months in next six months. But the situation is expected to be better than previous year.

(c) The position of Rajasthan is expected to be better than previous years. The power supply position in Rajasthan primarily depends on the performance of two units installed at RAPP. Shortages will get reduced to a marginal power shortage of 3 to 5 per cent after March, 1982.

(d) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve the availability of power in the States. These steps include maximisation of generation from the existing installed capacity, better management of load demand like staggering of holidays and peak load restrictions, transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States etc. as well as addition of new generating capacity in the States.

News-item captioned "DGS&D buying Tenders in dailies from January, 1982"

4979. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "DGS&D buying tenders in dailies from January 1982" appearing in the English daily National Herald dated 14th November, 1981; if so, full particulars thereof; and

(b) the quantum and amount of money involved in making purchases by the Ministry during the year 1979, 1980 and 1981, with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The tender notices in respect of Purchases made by DGS&D are at present published in the Indian Trade Journal, a weekly bulletin published by Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There has been demand from Trade for wider dissemination of information on purchases made by DGS&D so that this could reach firms, especially Small Scale Units, spread all over the country. Considering also the fact that DGS&D makes purchases of substantial value every year, it was felt that tender particulars could be published in leading news papers of different regions to have wider publicity and more competition. It was decided that this scheme should be introduced as an experimental measure for 3 months from the beginning of the next Financial year. The proposal earlier was to introduce this scheme with effect from 1-1-82 but due to certain administrative reasons this has to be postponed. The question whether it should be continued or not will be decided on seeing the result of the experiment.

(b) The value and broad categories of important items of stores purchased by DGS&D during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 are shown in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3264/81]. The statistics indicating quantity of the stores purchased is not maintained.

Electoral reforms for discussions with Political Parties

4980. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN;
SHRI ATAL BEHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items relating to electoral reforms that have been finalised by the Ministry;

(b) when will they be discussed with the leaders of political parties and when new or amending laws will be brought before Parliament;

(c) will these electoral reforms be operative by the time of next elections in certain States; and

(d) whether experiments have been made of some of these suggestions in some bye-elections; if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). Suggestions made in various quarters, including the recommendations of the Election Commission covering the entire gamut of Election Law are now before a Committee of the Cabinet. After provisional conclusions are arrived at on these proposals, they would be discussed with the political parties and, wherever necessary, with the State Governments as well. Hence, taking of final decisions would necessarily involve quite sometime and it is not possible at this stage to state exactly the time by which it would be possible to come forward with an appropriate legisla-

tion for the purpose before Parliament.

However, the scheme of issuing photographed identity cards to voters was tried on an experimental basis in Sikkim during the elections to the Legislative Assembly of that State held in October, 1979. The Election Commission has stated that the result of the experiment was satisfactory.

Letter from NPCC and Barrage National Workers Union, Rajahmundry

4981. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter from the NPCC and Barrage National Workers Union (Recognised), Rajahmundry dated 16-9-81.

(b) if so, the points raised by the Union in the said representation;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., has received a representation from the NPCC and Barrage National Workers Union, Rajahmundry. The President of the said Union has requested NPCC management, *inter alia*, to stay action in the re-employment of Shri Prasad Rao till all allegations against him were fully examined. Shri Prasad Rao after due enquiry, was dismissed from service w.e.f. 29th August 1979. An injunction was also obtained against him restraining him from entering the premises of NPCC. Shri Prasad Rao has been contesting the case in the Labour Court, Guntur. NPCC management will take such measures as required under the law.

Setting up of Gas based Industries in Tripura

4982. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to set-up gas based industries in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Natural gas in some quantity has recently been discovered at Baramura well No. 6 in Tripura and the well is presently under testing for detailed studies. Pending completion of these studies and establishment of the potential of the structure it would be premature to make any plans for utilisation of the gas.

Paralysation of Telephone System in Jodhpur, Barmer, Baitu and Chohtar in Rajasthan

4983. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone system in the telephone exchange of Jodhpur, Barmer, Baitu and Chohtar in Rajasthan has been paralysed due to technical defects, obsolete machinery and equipment;

(b) if so, the nature of these technical defects and obsolete machinery; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Telephone Department to improve the telephone system of these towns and villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The telephone exchange of Jodhpur, Barmer, Baitu and Chohtar (not chohtar) are working satisfactorily.

(b) Jodhpur is an Automatic exchange, Barmer is a Manual exchange, Baitu and Chohtar are Small Automatic Exchanges. These types of exchanges are working in the country and the equipment provided in these exchanges is not obsolete.

(c) These exchanges are working satisfactorily, however the following steps have been taken to further improve the telephone systems of these cities:—

- (i) High capacity Engine Alternator is expected to be received at Jodhpur by March, 1982, to combat electric power failures.
- (ii) A new battery is under installation at Jodhpur telephone exchange.
- (iii) Upgradation of Jodhpur telephone exchange is in progress.
- (iv) There is a programme to expand Jodhpur telephone exchange to 7000 lines by 1982-83.
- (v) Underground cables are being laid progressively to replace and over haul telephone lines where necessary.
- (vi) Subscribers' office fittings are being renovated wherever necessary, by changing aluminium wire by copper wire.
- (vii) Subscribers' overhead bare wire loops of four spans and less are being replaced by drop wires.

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले व्यक्तियों के केंद्रों में भर्ती के लिए मानवण्ड

4984. श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के कैंडरों की संख्या कितनी है जो आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम तैयार करते हैं तथा प्रस्तुत करते हैं;

(ख) उनकी भर्ती और पदोन्नति के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है,

(ग) क्या कुछ श्रेणी के कार्य को लोग ठेके के आधार पर करते हैं तथा कुछ नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उन सभी को या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी मानने का है अथवा उन को ठेके पर रोजगार देने का है जिस से सभी कैंडरों में एक रूपता लाई जा सके; और

(ङ) अन्य पदों पर विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों के कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाना, उन्हें तैयार करना और प्रस्तुत करना, इन माध्यमों द्वारा नियुक्त कार्यक्रम, इंजीनियरी, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न संवर्गों के कर्मचारियों का संयुक्त प्रयास है।

(ख) पदोन्नति के मानदण्ड कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों से संबंधित भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित किए हुए हैं। इन भर्ती नियमों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों का अनुपात, शैक्षिक अर्हताएं, निचले पद में न्यूनतम सेवा, अपेक्षित व्यावसायिक अनुभव, इत्यादि निर्धारित हैं।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी इस समय संविदा कर्मचारियों की है। ये पेंशन को छोड़ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमित कर्म-

चागियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ता, मकान किराया भत्ता, आवास सुविधाओं, आदि जैसे लाभों से के पात्र हैं। पेंशन के बदले ये अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के पात्र हैं। तथापि, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि उन को पेंशन के लाभ देने के लिए एक विशिष्ट स्कीम सरकार के विचार हेतु तैयार की जाए। सभी कर्मचागियों को संविदा कर्मचागियों के रूप में मानने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों को तथा उन व्यक्तियों को जो आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन से सम्बद्ध रहे थे, अब भी प्रथमतया तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 2000/- रुपये के मासिक पाश्चिमिक पर प्रोड्यूसर (ऐमीगिटस) के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाता है।

Opening of New Sub-Post Offices at Deskrit (Nubra), and Spadum (Zanskar) in Ladakh

4985. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2304 on 1st September, 1981 regarding opening of new Sub-Post Offices at Deskrit (Nubra) and Spadum (Zanskar) in Ladakh and state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to open a Sub-Post Office in Deskrit in Nubra (Ladakh) and a Branch Post Office at Spadum, Zanskar in Kargil and if so, when it is likely to start functioning;

(b) whether it is not possible to open permanent Branch Post Office at Spadum, Zanskar as the area remains open during summer from Kargil side and winter from the Leh side; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Proposal to open a sub post office at Des-

kit by upgrading the existing B.O. is still under examination.

As regards as branch post office at Spadum Zanskar in Kargil a seasonal branch post office is already functioning at the place since August 1979. The branch office functions for 4 months from 1st July to 31st October. The route to Spadum lies through passes which get snowbound during the rest of the year.

(b) and (c). A proposal to provide for mail conveyance to Spadum through different practicable routes during the months of November to June has been received from the Postmaster-General J&K Circle. If the proposal is found to be viable and feasible, it may be possible to keep the branch office open round the year.

Revision of Prices of Controlled Drugs

4986. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the prices of controlled bulk drugs; and

(b) whether Government propose to restrict the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations, which are reported to have doubled within the last six years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have fixed/revised the prices of a number of bulk drugs, under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) Government are recognising installed capacity in the drug sector as on 4th September, 1980 subject to certain conditions.

Power Generating Equipment getting damaged due to Poor Quality of Coal

4987. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have complained that their power generating equipment is getting damaged due to poor quality of coal supplied to the thermal power plants; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Some power stations have reported that the coal supplied to them is sometimes of inferior quality containing extraneous matter such as shales, etc. affecting the performance of the units.

(b) A number of steps are being taken to remedy the situation. The coal Companies have been advised to eliminate extraneous matter from coal to the extent possible. The Coal Companies have also taken up on a crash basis installation of coal handling plants in mines with facilities to crush and screen coal to the required sizes and remove manually the extraneous material. In addition, the techno-economic feasibility of carrying out beneficiation of non-coking coal for power generation, is being assessed. There has been considerable improvement in the quality of coal received by the power stations in the recent years.

Invisible/Illigible Postal Stamps impression on Mails

4988. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the postal stamp impressions on the mails are not clear and in a majority of cases these are invisible and/or illegible;

(b) is he also aware that such impressions are required by the public for various purposes; and

(c) if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken by Government to have the postal stamp impressions clearly affixed on the mails?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). The stamp impressions obtained on mails by the stamp Cancelling Machines are generally legible. Sometimes the impressions obtained by hand stamps may not be legible, if the stamps are worn-out. While action is being taken to procure new Stamp Cancelling Machines and to replace the worn-out hand stamps, instructions have been issued to all Heads of Postal Circles to instruct their subordinate staff to ensure proper cancellation of articles.

Import of 3-Cynopyridine

4989. SHRI DALEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outflow of foreign exchange in case of import of 3-Cynopyridine would be lower as compared to outflow of foreign exchange of every Kg. of Niacinamide manufactured from beta picoline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that paicinamide manufactured from imported 3-Cynopyridine would have a lower selling price under DPCO 79; and,

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in view of their policy to reduce prices of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The average c.i.f. rate of import of Cynopyridine during 1980-81 was Rs. 28.10 per kg., and that of Niacinamide was Rs. 60/- per kg. Information is, however, not available whether the im-

ported Niacinamide was manufactured from Bet Picolines.

(b) and (c). The cost study on Niacinamide made by the B.I.C.P. relates to its manufacture from Beta Picolines in the country, partly from (74 per cent) imported and partly from (26 per cent) indigenous material. It is therefore, difficult to say whether Niacinamide manufactured from imported 3-Cynopyridine would have a lower selling price under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 because it has not been cost-studied.

Petro-Chemical Factory at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu

4990. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are chances to start a petro-chemical factory at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Central Government to take steps to set up the petro-chemical factory there in order to provide employment opportunities in large number; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up any petrochemicals unit in the central Sector at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. Certain proposals have been received for setting up of petrochemicals units in Tamil Nadu. Details of applications pending before Government for consideration are not published until Government have taken a view thereon.

Cost of DVC Power

4991. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual all-inclusive cost of DVC power during each year

for the last 5 years ending 31-3-1981 with corresponding load factor and what is the corresponding revenue/KWH and the corresponding load factor of the system;

(b) what was the actual surplus during the above period and how the same has been utilised; and

(c) what was the cash balance of the DVC as on 31-3-1979, 31-3-1980;

and 30-9-1981 and in case of decline what is the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Particulars of cost of DVC power, load factor and revenue for the last five years ending 31-3-1981 are given below:—

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Actual all inclusive cost of power (in Lakh Rupees)	6203	6757	8492	8446	10620
Annual load factor (for consumers)	71.52%	69.48%	66.39%	67.66%	59.16%
Corresponding revenue/KWH	17.9723 Paise	18.3605 Paise	21.0610 Paise	23.4508 Paise	26.9466 Paise
(b) Actual surplus (in Lakh Rupees)	2217	1748	1967	950	531

The surplus was utilised as internal resources for power expansion projects of DV.C.

(c) The cash balance of DVC was as follows :—

	31-3-1979	31-3-1980	30-9-1981
Cash Balance (in lakh Rupees)	2771	2534	(-)202*

*Cash Credit.

The decline is due to capital investment in power expansion programme.

DVC has recently been permitted to avail a loan of Rs. 5 crores from the LIC and borrow Rs. 15 crores from the open market.

Commissioning of Mazagaon Docks built Platforms

4992. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in the commissioning of two Mazagaon Docks-built platforms has been causing production loss to the extent of 20,000 barrels of oil a day at the Bombay High for the last few months; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with the reasons for delay in the commissioning of the Mazagaon Docks-built platforms and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Satellite T.V for Raichur and Bellary (Karnataka)

4993. SHRI H. G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to cover the Districts of Raichur and Bellary (Karnataka) by Satellite TV; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में सहायक निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त अधिकारी

4994. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में हाल ही में सहायक निदेशक के पदों पर कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये;

(ख) क्या सहायक निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों में से अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपना व्यावसायिक जीवन ट्रांसमिशन एंजिक्यूटिवों के रूप में प्रारम्भ किया था;

(ग) आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में सहायक निदेशक आर० एस० डी० के रूप में कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी सेवा ट्रांसमिशन एंजिक्यूटिवों के रूप में प्रारम्भ की थी; और

(घ) इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि सरकार उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं करती है जो कार्यक्रम तैयार और प्रसारित करते हैं तथा उनको नियमित कर्मचारियों के रूप में पदोन्नत क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : आकाशवाणी के 57 कार्यक्रम एंजिक्यूटिवों तथा दूरदर्शन के 12 कार्यक्रम एंजिक्यूटिवों को सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नत करने के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में कार्यरत ऐसे 70 सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक तथा 40 केन्द्र निदेशक हैं जिन्होंने पहले ट्रांसमिशन एंजिक्यूटिव के रूप में काम किया था ।

(घ) वास्तव में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उनके संवर्ग में उपलब्ध उच्च पदों पर भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नियुक्त / पदोन्नत किया जाता है । प्रोड्यूसरों, जो कार्यक्रम अधिकारी भी हैं, की तरह स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट, सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों और मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों पर पदोन्नति प्राप्त करते हैं । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों का संवर्ग नियमित सिविल पदों को धारण करने वाले कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों के संवर्ग से एक अलग संवर्ग है क्योंकि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट अनुबन्धित कर्मचारी हैं । अतः इन दो भिन्न संवर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर भिन्न होंगे ।

TV Relay Station at Kodaikanal
Tamil Nadu

4995. SHRI S. KARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a T.V. Relay Station at Kodai-kanal in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the areas to be covered by this station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. A T.V. Relay Centre is proposed to be set up at Kodaikanal during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The Relay Transmitter is expected to have a service range of 180 Kms. with an area of about 60,000 sq. kms. of Madurai, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts and parts of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli Salem and Nilgiri districts.

Supply of Electricity by Sub-Station of DVC in Godda Districts (Bihar)

4996. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub-station of Damodar Valley Corporation in Godda District, Santhal Pargana (Bihar) has been muddling in the supply of electricity for years together and for the last one month it has not been supplying electricity even for two hours, as a result of which the public is facing great difficulties;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the failure of rains during the "Hathi Nakshatra" the farmers of Bhagalpur district, Santhal Pargana, are facing drought conditions which has necessitated operation of tube-wells by electricity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the electricity officers at Godda are still creating hurdles in the supply of electricity; and

(d) if the replies to the above parts be in the affirmative whether Government propose to take steps to improve the power supply position in Godda region, Santhal Pargana, Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vindictive transfers of male and female loaders

4997. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the vindictive transfers of male and female loaders by the colliery management of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to stop such vindictive transfers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Information has been received in regard to the transfer of male and female workers of Rana Colliery to Banuemerli Colliery of ECL. Surplus workers are transferred from one colliery to another and there is no victimisation in this case. Generally, both husband and wife employed in a colliery are transferred together to some other colliery so that they can live together. In this case, transfers of many female workers were subsequently cancelled on their representations.

Centres offer for Managing Power Plants for Efficient Utilisation

4998. SHRI ZAINUL BASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the inefficient utilisation of the Power Plants of the crisis-ridden States like Uttar Pradesh, his Ministry have offered to manage the plants by introducing the latest technology and methodology;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which the offer has been made; and

(c) the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). At Power Minister's Conference and other occasions suggestions were made by the Central Government offering assistance to the State Governments/State Electricity Boards to improve the performance of thermal power plants in their states by providing necessary technical expertise/consultancy, overall management of power stations arranging adequate quantity and quality of coal and arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources. No specific reactions have been received so far.

दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

4999. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुछ उपभोक्ता, वर्ष 1979 में खाना पकाने की गैस के लिए पंजीकृत किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको गैस कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिए जायेंगे ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने उपभोक्ता पंजीकृत हैं जिन्हें अभी तक खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) (क): से (घ). वर्ष 1979 के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस (एल० पी० जी०) के कनेक्शनों के लिए दिल्ली में लगभग 1,80,000 आवेदक पंजीकृत किए गए थे, जिनमें से 17,000 व्यक्तियों को अभी तक खाना पकाने की गैस (एल० पी० जी०) के कनेक्शन प्रदान का दिये गये हैं । वर्ष 1979 की प्रतीक्षा सूची सहित खाना पकाने की गैस की प्रतीक्षा

सूचियों को अगले दो से तीन वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से निपटाया जायेगा ।

Salary of Pensioners of Defence Services Working as Extra Department Employees in Villages of Haryana ..

5000. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pensioners of Defence Services working as Extra Departmental employees under his Ministry in villages of Haryana have been deprived of pension and Dearness Allowances as the Pension Pay Master (Controller Defence Accounts) considers that these employees can draw only a fixed salary with no other benefits like leave, DA and other security;

(b) whether these employees are regular and if so, the total salary being paid to them including all allowances; and

(c) if so, whether these employees are entitled to pension as ex-servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Scant Attention to Development of Hydel Power

5001. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why scant attention is being paid to the development of hydel power potential; and

(b) what is the installed power capacity of each hydel power project and its actual generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) It is not correct to say that scant attention is being paid to the exploitation of the country's hydel potential. On the contrary, the Government attaches the highest priority to the exploitation of the country's hydel potential. This would be obvious from the strategy that is being adopted in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of a total installed capacity of 19666 MW

that are being planned for, 4768 MW are in the hydel sector. In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), out of an installed capacity of 25,000 MW, 15,000 MW of hydel capacity are being planned for. It is expected to secure a parity between hydel and thermal contribution by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

In addition, with a view to expediting commissioning of projects, Government has established the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and entrusted to it the execution of large hydroelectric projects in the Central Sector.

(b) The details of installed generating capacity of the existing power projects and actual generation for the last 2 years are given in the Statement appended.

Statement

Region/State/Scheme	Installed capacity (MW) (Existing)	Design power potential (G.Wh)	Actual generation during (G.Wh)	
			1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
<i>Common Projects</i>				
Bhakra Nangal	5x120+ 5x90+			
Gangawal	77.25	5282	6623	5783
Kotla	77.25			
Dehar	4x165	31130	1823	2540
Pong	4x60	1123	1510	1264
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>				
Bassi	4x15	371	118	151
Giri Bata	2x30	383	220	76
Small Hydro	5.32	..	..	..
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>				
Lower Jhelum	3x35	533	372	483

1	2	3	4	5
Chenani	5x4.6	113	} 305	282
Mohra	2x4.5	79		
Ganderbal	2x3 + 2x4.5	93		
Upper Sindh	2x11	104		
Small Hydro	2.92			
Rajasthan				
R.P. Sagar	} (50% share)	193	593	790
Gandhi Sagar				
Jawahar Sagar				
Uttar Pradesh				
Rihand	6x50	} 1211	1149	1129
Obra	3x33			
Yamuna-II (Chibro)	4x60	790	781	765
Yamuna St. I	84.75	437	} 412	503
Yamuna St. IV	30	163		
Mata tila	3x10	144	79	131
Ramganga	3x66	336	472	318
Ganga Canal	45.2	} 591	376	367
Khatima	41.4			
Garwal Rishikesh	4x36	725	..	244
Small Hydro	7.19	..	..	..
Punjab				
Shanan	4x12	393	198	261
U.B.D.C.	3x15	313	287	293
Central Sector				
Baira Siul	3x60	920	..	34
Western Region				
Gujarat				
Ukai	4x75	1030	1206	889
Madhya Pradesh				
R.P. Sagar	} (50% share)	193	593	790
Gandhi Sagar				
Jawahar Sagar				
Maharashtra				
Koyna I, II & III	4x75 + 4x65 + 4x80	3800	4360	4683
Koyna Dam P.H.	2x20	78	..	4
Tata Hydro	285	1350	1308	1470
Vaitarna	1x60	115	137	158

1	2	3	4	5
Bhatgar and Vir	1x16+2x4.5 } 3x7.5 } 4.8	90	142	134
Purna				
Small Hydro				
<i>Southern Region</i>				
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
Tunga Bhadra (States share 80%)	157.6	190	212	237
Machkund (Stats share 70%)	80.33	470	563	504
Upper Sileru	2x60	386	474	402
Lower Sileru	4x100	1070	1089	1035
Nagarjuna Sagar	1x110	2871	870	1507
(Total I.C. 1x110+4x100)	+2x100			
Nizam Sagar	2x5	23	35	
<i>Karnataka</i>				
Sharavathi Jog } Linganmakki }	1066	4700	4824	5199
Bhadra	33.2	119	64	100
Shiva Samundram	4x6+6x3	174	164	199
Shims hax	2x8.6	96	140	143
Munirabad & T.B. Dam (State's share 20%)	41.4	116	155	173
Kalinadi St. I	3x135	4112	117	575
(Total I.C. 6x135+2x50)				
<i>Keral</i>				
Pendiar	2x15	148	103	107
Poringal	4x8	171	203	178
Pallivasal	3x7.5+3x5	285	249	234
Neriamangalam	3x15	237	205	244
Sengulam	4x12	184	152	156
Sholayar	3x18	233	161	185
Sabirgiri	6x50	1215	1471	1272
Kuttiadi	3x25	248	224	257
Idduki	3x130	2018	2250	2623
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>				
Pykara	70	274	495	443

1	2	3	4	5
Mettur	240	541	713	877
Papanasam	4x7	105	136	85
Moyar	3x12	115	208	182
Periyar	4x35	409	484	433
Kundah	535	1315	2365	1929
Sarkarpathy	1x30	162	115	181
Kodayar	100	165	348	155
Aliyar	1x60	175	205	182
Sholayar	95	254	331	353
Suruliyar	1x35	79	105	103
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
<i>Bihar</i>				
Kosi	4x5	88	16	14
Subornarekha	2x65	149	62	137
<i>Orissa</i>				
Hirakud	270	1056	634	1035
Balimela	6x60	1183	1152	1139
Machkund (States share 30%)	34·42	200	241	216
<i>West Bengal</i>				
Small Hydro	38·51	..	13	43
<i>Sikkim</i>				
Lower Lagyap	2x6	83	7	14
Small Hydro	2·55	..	..	1
<i>D.V.C.</i>				
Panchet Hill	1x40	120	97	158
Maithan	1x60	137	91	176
Fillaya	1x4	23	·1	11
<i>North Eastern Region</i>				
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>				
Small Hydro	7·12			
<i>Meghalaya</i>				
Umiam I&II }	65·2	192	194	20
Umtru }				

1	2	3	4	5
Kyrdemkulai	2x30	118	122	146
Small Hydro	1.51	..	..	..
<i>Manipur</i>				
Small Hydro	0.6	..	..	..
<i>Tripura and Nagaland</i>				
Gumti (Tripura) } Dzuzii (Nagaland) }	11.5	43	42	43

Rehabilitation Programme for re-settlement of Repatriates from Sri Lanka

5002. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation programmes presently being implemented for the re-settlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka;

(b) the nature of financial assistance being given to these Sri Lanka repatriates immediately on their arrival in India and what check is exercised that this financial assistance is really given to them; and

(c) the names of voluntary agencies helping the repatriation efforts of the Central Government and how their assistance is being utilised now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The repatriates are being resettled in plantations, agriculture, industrial undertakings in public/private and cooperative sectors and in small trades by issue of loans, etc.

(b) On their arrival at Rameswaram, the repatriates are given one free meal. They are not required to pay passenger and landing charges, excess baggage and portage charges. The eligible families are also provided travel concession and various relief facilities like cash doles, free

meals, ration at subsidised rates, etc. while in camp. The families to be settled in Small Trade/Business are also advanced loan to the extent permissible. The entire assistance is given directly to the repatriate families.

(c) The repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka is carried out under the arrangements of the Central Government and the Government of Tamil Nadu and is not linked to the assistance of voluntary agencies.

Autonomous Corporation for AIR and Doordarshan

5003. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an autonomous corporation for All India Radio and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, what are details in this regard and the decision so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have decided not to set up an autonomous corporation for All India Radio and Doordarshan because such an organisation is not necessary to enable the media units to discharge

their basic objective viz. serving the people.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from the Secretary, Bharatiya Telecommunication Technicians Union, Marathwada (Aurangabad)

5004. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

SHRI S. MURUGAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of Communications has received a representation dated 19th October, 1981 from the Divisional Secretary, Bharatiya Telecommunications Union, Marathwada (Aurangabad), Maharashtra, regarding some of the important demands of the employees;

(b) the details of the demands made;

(c) the action taken on each of the demands so made; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay thereof and when the action shall be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Freedom of Press

5005. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Council had submitted to the Union Government proposals to amend portions of the Law on Defamation and Parliamentary Privileges, Contempt of Court Act and Official Secrets Act which infringed on the freedom of the Press;

(b) whether Government have made a study of these laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मिन्न-मिन्न विकास परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ किये जाने के समय संचार सुविधाएं

5006. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब मिन्न-मिन्न परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ की जाती हैं तो उनके साथ-साथ संचार सुविधाएं भी प्रारम्भ की जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो दूरस्थ स्थानों पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक अपने घरों के साथ सम्पर्क कैसे रखते हैं; और

(ग) क्या संयंत्रों और परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने के साथ-साथ संचार तथा डाक घर सुविधाएं भी प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) :

i. डाक सुविधाएं

(क) ग्रामद्वीर पर परियोजना अधिकारियों के आग्रह पर अथवा अन्यथा, शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने हेतु निर्धारित सामान्य मानदंडों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परियोजना स्थल पर डाकघर खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) नए क्षेत्र को डाक वितरण के उद्देश्य हेतु एक मौजूदा डाकघर के वितरण क्षेत्राधिकार में स्वयं ही शामिल कर लिया

जाता है। अन्य डाक सुविधाओं के लिए, जब तक परियोजना स्थल पर ही डाकघर न खोल दिया जाए, परियोजना क्षेत्र के निवासी नजदीकी मौजूदा डाकघर से ये सुविधाएं ले सकते हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है परन्तु डाक अधिकारी अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में होने वाली विकासात्मक क्रियाकलापों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं। ताकि जैसा आँकल्य बनता हो उस प्रकार की सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।

ii. टेलीफोन एवं तार सुविधाएं

(क) से (ग) सामान्यतः किसी स्थान पर टेलीफोन एवं तार सुविधाएं तब उपलब्ध की जाती हैं जब याचना किर्तिय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हो अथवा हानि होने की स्थिति में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों, राज्य सरकार अथवा किसी भी इच्छुक पार्टी से किराए एवं गारंटी पर ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं। परन्तु कृषि/सिंचाई/पावर परियोजना स्थल/टाउनाशिप आदि के लिए हानि की शर्त में कुछ सीमा तक छूट दी जाती है।

Buses, Taxis, Dumpers in use in B.C.C.L.

5007. SHRI A. K ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of vehicles like buses, taxis, trekkers, dumpers in the use by the B.C.C.L. on hire and the amount paid to their owners in 1980-81 and upto 1-11-1981; facts in details with type of vehicle-wise break-up and their rates per day;

(b) names of the owner of these vehicles with area and Headquarter-wise break-up;

(c) whether all the vehicles have necessary papers and tax clearance; facts in details;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of these vehicles are benami owned by the musclemen without papers to hide black money and are in use of the BCCL to cover up the irregularities; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

झालावाड़, राजस्थान में तार तथा टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार

5008. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने 2 नवम्बर, 1981 को झालावाड़, राजस्थान की यात्रा की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या तार और टेलीफोन सेवाओं में उचित प्रबंध और सुधार के लिए झालावाड़ मुख्यालय में तार तथा टेलीफोन भवन के उद्घाटन के समय कोई आश्वासन दिये गये थे और ये आश्वासन कब तक पूरे कर दिये जायेंगे और उन का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) संचार उप मंत्री ने झालावाड़ मुख्यालय में तार तथा टेलीफोन भवन के उद्घाटन के समय बिना किसी विशेष मामले के जिक्र के तार तथा टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार के संबंध में सामान्य आश्वासन दिया था। आश्वासन के अनुसार, टेलीफोन तथा तार सेवाओं में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हुआ है।

राजस्थान के गांवों में नये कनेक्शन न दिए जाना

5009. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि इस समय राजस्थान के किसी भी जिले के किसी भी गांव में नये कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं, हालांकि इन गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, और नये कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्य में किसी भी किस्म के बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए जाने पर इस समय कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है बशर्तें वह निर्धारित शर्तें पूरा करता हो ।

Production of Sulphur in India .

5010. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of sulphur in India at present;

(b) what is the total requirement of sulphur in 1981-82;

(c) the names of the countries from which India is importing sulphur; and

(d) the country-wise break-up of sulphur imported in 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are no resources of rock sulphur in the country. However a negligible quantity is recovered from sulphur bearing oil crudes. Therefore almost the entire requirements of sulphur

of the country are met through imports.

(b) The total requirement of sulphur in the country during 1981-82 is estimated to be about 1.0 million tonnes.

(c) India is importing sulphur from Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Poland, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Bahrain and U.S.S.R.

(d) The country-wise imports of sulphur during the year 1980 were as follows:—

	Qty. in '000' M.T.
Canada	174
Iran	69
Iraq	222
Kuwait	77
Poland	14
USSR	16
USA	33
Bahrain	55
Total	660

House Building and Motor Car Advances to Officers of BCCL

5011. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to the officers of the B.C.C.L. for making houses and purchasing cars as on 31-3-81; facts in details giving the names of the officers and the amount;

(b) details of the cars purchases and the houses made with those loans and the car allowances, drawn in 1981;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of such loans were misutilised and the officers drawing car allowance are using the B.C.C.L.'s car and those taking housing loan are residing in the B.C.C.L.'s houses; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Total Area of B.C.C.L.

5012. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total area of the B.C.C.L. as on 31st March, 1981 in terms of surface right and actual possession, facts in details with area-wise break-up;

(b) total area of land for which the BCCL has legal papers and the BCCL gave land revenue to the State Government as on 31st March, 1981 with the area-wise break-up;

(c) total land acquired by the BCCL from the peasants since nationalisation, facts in details with the area-wise break-up;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the land the BCCL claims to be its own was illegally grabbed by the erstwhile private owners and the BCCL has simply inherited those illegal possessions without any papers; and

(e) if so, steps taken to legalise these possessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Entertainment Expenses by B.C.C.Ls. Meetings and Advertisements

5013. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) cost incurred by the B.C.C.L. in entertainment of various meetings

and advertisements in the year 1980 and 1981; facts with details with month-wise break-up;

(b) cost incurred in the entertainment of the Trade Union leaders and advertisement of the charge-sheets and suspensions against the workers; facts in details for the same period;

(c) details of the meeting with the trade unions with the names of the trade unions associated with the entertainment and the newspapers getting lion's share of the advertisement; and

(d) whether there is any scope of economy in these matters if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Blueprint for Establishing Telecommunication Network within South Asian Countries

5014. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the blueprint for establishing a telecommunications network within the South Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

In connection with an agreement signed between the U.N. Economic Council for Asia and Far East (ECAFE, now ESCAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and partici-

pating Asian countries including India, feasibility studies for setting up an Asian Telecommunication Network were carried out starting in 1970. The studies covered the provision of stable good quality transmission links, as also other aspects needed for an improved Regional Telecommunication network. India participated in the studies and is specially concerned with the implementation of systems to her neighbours as a part of the Asian network in South Asia. Particulars of these links along with present status are given below.

Indo—Sri Lanka microwave link;

A wide band microwave system between Madurai and Rameswaram in India and another system of wide band capacity between Rameswaram (India) and Colombo (Sri Lanka) have been planned for linking India with Sri Lanka. In addition, a narrow band microwave system is planned between Mannar and Jaffna in Sri Lanka. These links are expected to be commissioned shortly.

Indo—Bangladesh microwave link;

A trans-border microwave link between Krishnanagar (India) and Chuadanga (Bangladesh) was proposed under this link for connecting India with Bangladesh. The link has been commissioned.

Indo—Nepal microwave/coaxial link;

A wide band microwave system between Patna—Musaffapur—Raxaul and a wide band coaxial cable link between Raxaul and Birganj (Nepal) are being provided under this link. The microwave system and the coaxial cable in the Indian Territory have been installed. Cable work in Nepal territory is in progress.

Indo—Pakistan Coaxial Cable Link:

A wide band coaxial cable link between Amritsar (India) and Lahore (Pakistan) is proposed under

this link. Preliminary works have been completed. In addition, a coaxial cable link between Jodhpur (India) and Mirpur Khas (Pakistan) is planned to be taken up after installing the Amritsar—Lahore Coaxial Cable Link.

In addition to the above links, an Indo-Bhutan microwave link under bilateral arrangement connecting Hashimara in India to Thimpu in Bhutan is under installation.

Details of Multinational Companies in India

5015. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number and the names of multinational companies working in India at present; and

(b) the names of the Indian subsidiaries, multinational company wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Multinational companies operate in India through their branches and/or subsidiaries. As on 31-3-1980, there were 315 branches and 118 subsidiaries of multinational companies at work in India. The names of these branches and subsidiaries together with the name and country of incorporation of the parent/holding company of the subsidiaries are given in two separate booklets published by the Department of Company Affairs entitled (i) "Factsheets on branches of foreign companies in India as on 31-3-1980" and (ii) "Factsheets on Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31-3-1980". Copies of these Factsheets have been and are being supplied to the Parliament Library.

Modernisation of Mines

5016. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to modernise and upgrade some coal mines in the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major mines which are proposed to be brought under modernisation/expansion programme are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Major mines which are proposed to be brought under modernisation expansion are as follows:—

Western Coalfields Limited

1. Durgapur-Rayatwari
2. Orient
3. Govinda
4. Shivpuri
5. Pathakhara
6. Bistrampur
7. Ghugus
8. Mahakali
9. New Majri
10. Nandan
11. Jamuna underground
12. Jamuna opencast
18. Gevra

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Kalidaspur/Kalikapur
2. Chora Block
3. Kumardih
4. Seabpur
5. Kumardubi
6. Chitra
7. Mohanpur
8. Lalmetia

Central Coalfields Limited

1. Selected Dhori
2. Dhori West
3. Ara
4. A.K.
5. Topa
6. Laiyo Underground
7. Churi Manki
8. Ray-Bachra
9. Karkate Open cast
10. South Balanda Expansion
11. Jagannath Expansion
12. Central Saunda Expansion
13. Saunda DO/G
14. Religara U/G
15. Hindegir O/C
16. Gorbi Expansion
17. K.D. Expansion
18. Gidi A Expansion
19. Talcher
20. Nandira

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1. Pootkee-Balihari
2. North Amlabadi
3. Bhalgora
4. Kharkharee-Dharmaband
5. Keshalpur
6. Nichitpur-Tetulmari
7. Bhowra Incline
8. Murulidih 20/21 Pits
9. Maraidih Expansion
10. Gaslitand U/G
11. Bhalgora/South Tisra

बलिया और वाराणसी में कुर्किंग गैस एजेंसियां खोलना

5017. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलिया और वाराणसी में कुँकग गैस ऐजेंसी खोलने के लिये समाचार-पत्रों में कोई विज्ञापन दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख वाराणसी के लिए बढ़ाई गई थी और बलिया के लिए नहीं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या केवल वाराणसी के समाचार पत्रों में ही विज्ञापन दिया गया था और बलिया के समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया था;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अनियमितता की कोई जाँच करने और पुनः विज्ञापन देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ।
(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) वाराणसी स्थित डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए आवेदन पत्रों को प्राप्त करने के समय को अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर अन्तिम तिथि से 15-16 दिनों के भीतर देने के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था, जब कि बलिया के बारे में तिथि को बढ़ाने हेतु बहुत देर में प्राप्त हुआ था, अर्थात् अन्तिम तिथि के लगभग 2 महीने बाद जब समय अवधि बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं था।

(घ) वाराणसी के लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप विज्ञापन हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (अंग्रेजी) तथा (हिन्दी) में दिया गया था और बलिया के

लिए हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (अंग्रेजी) तथा दैनिक जागरण (हिन्दी) में दिया गया था।

(ङ) मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, विज्ञापन दो दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों में एक अंग्रेजी के और दूसरा क्षेत्रीय भाषा के समाचार पत्र में जिसका सम्बन्धित जिला महानगर अथवा प्रदेश में सब से अधिक प्रचलन होता है। जैसा भी मामला हो, दिये जाते हैं।

(च) क्योंकि सम्बन्धित कम्पनी द्वारा कोई अनियमितता नहीं की गई है, इस लिए किसी प्रकार की जाँच-पड़ताल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Hydel Projects in Karnataka

5018. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hydro-Electric Projects which have been sanctioned or are under investigation in Karnataka;

(b) the estimated cost of construction and the capacity of power generation for each one of the projects;

(c) the likely date by which each one of these will be completed;

(d) whether estimated cost of any one of the projects has been revised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Details of the Hydro-electric Schemes, under execution, under examination in Central Electricity Authority and under investigation in Karnataka are given at Statement—I, Statement—II, and Statement—III respectively.

(d) and (e) No proposal has been received for the revision of the cost estimates of the Hydro-electric Scheme in Karnataka from the State authorities so far.

Statement-I*I—Projects under Execution*

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. crores)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Likely date of commissioning
1. Kali Nadi St. I	6×135+ 2×50	131.50	including Rs. 5.84 crores for transmission system in Phase I-.	3 units of 135 MW each have already been commissioned. 3 units targeted for commissioning in Dec. 1983. 2 units for 50 MW are targeted for commissioning during 84-85.
2. Varahi St. I	2×115+ 2×4.5	136.4		1986-87.
3. Gangavali St. I	2×105	135.83	}	The work on these projects is not progressing satisfactorily due to local agitations. As such, it has not been possible to visualise the likely date of commissioning of these two schemes at this stage.
4. Kalinadi St. II	4×32+ 4×25+ 2×25	205.83		

Statement-II*I—Projects under Examination in Central Electricity Authority*

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
1. Ghata—Prabha	2×16	18.55
2. Kabini Dam P.H.	1×20	8.74
3. Shivapur	2×9	18.07
4. Sharavathi Tail Race	4×60	144.69

Statement-III*I—Projects under investigation in Karnataka*

1. Kali Nadi Stage III
2. Sonda Pathanadhahalla
3. Saravathy Tail Race (Project report since received in the Central Electricity Authority).
4. Borapole
5. Aghanasini
6. Netravathi
7. Mahadayi
8. Cauvery
9. Upper Krishna.

Coal allocated to Karnataka

5019. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal allocated to Karnataka during 1981-82;

(b) the quantity of coal actually delivered during this period; and

(c) how does it compare with the demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No allocation of coal is made to any State. However, all attempts have been made to meet the coal demand of the States in full. In April-October, 1981 about 10.03 lakh tonnes of coal was supplied to Karnataka. The demand of coal in Karnataka as assessed by Coal Controller is 1.8 million tonnes for 1981-82.

Opening of New Post Offices in the Village of Karnataka and Country as a whole

5020. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Post Offices in the villages of Karnataka for their development;

(b) if so, the details of the post offices to be opened during 1981-82 with names of villages;

(c) whether Government have formulated any plan to set up post offices in all villages of the country;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the number of post offices required to cover all villages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and how long it will take to cover all villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the post offices opened so far during 1981-82 in Karnataka Circle and those that would be opened before 31-3-82 are given in Statements I and II respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). No survey as such has been conducted. However against 5,75,936 villages in the country, the number of rural post offices is 1,25,247. While there is no proposal to provide a post office to each and every village, efforts are made in the successive Annual Plans to progressively increase the number of rural post offices, with due regard to the norms prescribed for the purpose.

Statement I

Post Offices opened from 1-4-81 to 30-11-81 in Karnataka Circle

1. Santhegudda
2. Beeri
3. Balurvakere
4. Haletorgal
5. Hagaragud
6. Manchanahally
7. Gownahalli
8. Mandganmonee
9. Belagumpa
10. Tottanaballi
11. Hanshyal
12. Sumbad
13. Hongadga
14. Bargi
15. Sonagur
16. Neralur
17. Nagaradd
18. Barihara
19. Byakaravalli
20. Shiragura
21. Gundlagneki
22. Krishnapura
23. Kollur Nagenahalli
24. Yatambadi
25. Punyastala

26. Belagarahalli
27. Palasandra
28. Shiryana
29. Kodupenjimara
30. Mudupuadukodi
31. Andinje
- 32 Devarahally
33. Rayee

- 32.Karpe
33. Ariyadka
34. Navoor
35. Moodukodi
36. Mamalapura
37. Bandikoppa
38. Hungund
39. Sulikatti
40. Halkusugal
41. Hosakatti.

Statement—II

Post Offices to be opened from 1-12-81 to 31-3-82 in Karnataka Circle

1. Amruthahalli
2. Chowdlu
3. Devanur
4. Koppa (Periapatna)
5. Kuntur
6. Venkatapura
7. Kurewangi
8. Hirekolale
9. Nerale
10. Dantalli
11. Kannegala
12. Kuthanoor
13. Shivapura
14. Gandhichowka
15. Anneswara
16. Jogannanakere
17. Heggodlu
18. Basavanahalli
19. Volagerchalli
20. Anjanagiribetta
21. Maratagere
22. Gonimarur
23. Doddamalthe
24. Aravathoklu
25. Nerugalale
26. Yenneholekoppalu
27. Honnayakanahalli
28. Hanumanahalli
29. Gopagandanahalli
30. Kurkur
31. Balenja

Mananthody Multi-Purpose Scheme

5021. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the Project Report submitted for the Mananthody Multi-Purpose Scheme of Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Electricity Authority to give clearance to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Details of the Mananthawady Multipurpose scheme in Kerala may be seen in the statement appended.

The Project Report received from the State Authorities in May, 1980 is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. Comments on certain aspects of the scheme have been forwarded to the State authorities and replies to these comments are awaited. However, this project involves the westward diversion of the waters of the Cauvery basin, an issue which is under discussion between Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Being a multi-purpose project, it would have to be cleared by the technical advisory committee of the Planning Commission after which the power portion would be cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

Statement

DETAILS OF MANATHAWADY MULTIPURPOSE SCHEME IN KERALA

As per project report, the project would comprise of:—

(i) a 38 meter high dam across river Manathawady to form a reservoir with a gross storage of 607.8 Mcum.

(ii) a 2.34 km. long unlined tunnel conveying waters to

(iii) a power station having an installation of 4 units of 60 MW each.

The project is estimated to afford an annual energy generation of 730 Gwh and would irrigate 1.1 lakhs acres of land in Kerala. The cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 73.68 crores including Rs. 69.12 crores considered chargeable to power.

Appointment of SC/ST candidates in U.P. Circle of P and T Department

5022. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of LSG/HSGII HSGI/PM (Gazetted), ASPOS/SPOs belonging to Scheduled Tribe candidates were kept unfilled on account of non-availability of suitable candidates

since 1973-74 in U.P. Circle and how many of them have been filled up by suitable SC candidates; if not the reasons therefore; and

(b) has any post of SC/ST candidates been dereserved in U.P. Circle, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Circle and will be laid on the table of the House.

LSG, HSGII, HSGI, PM (Gazetted) ASPOs and SPOs promotions to certain posts in U.P. P & T Circle

5023. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee for considering promotion to the posts of LSG, HSGII, HSGI, PM (Gazetted) ASPOs and SPOs have been held regularly in U.P. Circle since 1973-74; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) how many officials have been promoted since 1973-74 in LSG, HSGII, HSGI, PM (Gazetted), ASPOs and SPOs separately in U.P. P&T Circle?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The position is explained in the statement annexed.

(b) LSG— 1771

HSG II—233

HSG I—57

ASPOs—118

PM(Gaz.)— }
SPQs }

Remarks against these two cadres may please be seen in the statement annexed.

Statement

The Position in respect of each cadre is given as under :—

LSG.	DPC meetings were held regularly except for the years 1978 and 1979 due to preparation of revised seniority list as per Supreme Court decision. Promotions which were due in 1978 & 1979 have since been regularised by the DPC in April, 1980.
HSG II & I	DPCs have been held regularly.
ASPOs	DPCs held regularly except in 1980-81 when ad-hoc promotion were resorted to on administration ground. Action to hold DPC is in progress.
PM (Gaz.) } SPQs }	These are all-India cadres for which no DPC is required to be convened separately for U.P. Circle

Advertising budget of undertakings, corporations and autonomous bodies

5024. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the annual advertising budget of each undertaking, corporation and autonomous body under the Ministry for the last two years; and

(b) the agency through which advertising publicity campaign is made?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Appointment of handicapped persons in offices under the Ministry of Communications

5025. SHRI PIUS TIREKY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons employed during this year in offices under his Ministry, State-wise figures;

(b) whether a certain percentage of the jobs has been reserved for the handicapped;

(c) if so, whether the quota reserved for the handicapped has been completed; and

(d) the steps being taken to complete the quota of jobs for the handicapped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (d). 3 per cent of the vacancies in certain categories of jobs are reserved for the physically handicapped persons. Instructions have been issued to the various organisations including the Post and Telegraphs Department under the Ministry of Communications to recruit and post adequate number of physically handicapped persons against these reserved vacancies. As there are a very large number of Recruiting Offices under the P&T Department, the information regarding the number of handicapped persons employed is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pakistan Refugees case Pending for Final Settlement

5026. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases with regard to the refugees from Pakistan are still pending for final settlement;

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending; and

(c) the steps taken to settle these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). All compensation claims have since been settled, Certain cases, however, require reprocessing as a result of judicial orders

passed from time to time and representations received. Their number at present is 298

(c) For finalising these 298 cases additional information documents are to be obtained from the State Governments/claimants. Constant efforts are made in this direction and to expedite their settlement, teams of officials of Settlement Wing are deputed periodically to collect requisite data on the spot.

वर्ष 1981-82 में राजस्थान में खोले गये डाकघर और उप-डाकघर

ण5027 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि : वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान राजस्थान में कितने और किन किन स्थानों पर डाकघर और उपडाकघर तथा डिवीजनल कार्यालय खोले जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन0 पाटिल) : (i) 1981-82 के दौरान राजस्थान में अब तक 34 शाखा तथा 4 गैर-वितरण नगर उप डाकघर खोले गए हैं। 1981-82 की शेष अवधि के दौरान 54 शाखा डाकघर तथा 6 गैर-वितरण नगर उप डाकघर खोलने का है।

1981-82 में न तो कोई मंडल कार्यालय खोला गया है और न ही खोले जाने की संभावना है।

जहाँ 1981-82 के दौरान डाकघर खोले दिए गए हैं अथवा खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उन स्थानों के नाम क्रमशः विवरण-1 एवं ii में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण — 1

राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ 1981-82 के दौरान डाकघर खोल दिए गए

शाखा डाकघर :

1. गोपालपुरा
2. अलमाय
3. अनिर्या
4. भावाना
5. खाखरमाला
6. झालारिया
7. लाम्बियाँकला
8. बडवा
9. राकूवास
10. मुनावास
11. धारोड
12. झंडोरा
13. खेराली
14. लुहारिया
15. पानका
16. गढ़ी छाटोला
17. इब्राहिमपुर
18. कांतरा
19. राजोर
20. कटरामझीज
21. दूलरा
22. रघुनाथगढ़
23. भूगढ़
24. मन्नेर खड़ा
25. राजवास
26. पर्सिलोमीदानी (लोहावत)
27. मानकपुरा
28. नोतीसारा

29. गृइली
30. उपलागढ़
31. पंचातिथ
32. सेना
33. डांगरा
34. मेरुगढ़

उप डाक घर :

1. दांभ्रमामण्डी
2. शिवपार्क शास्त्रीनगर जयपुर,
3. माडेलपुरा
4. झालानार रेलवे कालोनी फलेरा,

बिबरण ॥

उन स्थानों के नाम जहां 1981-82
के दौरान डाकघर खोले जाने का
प्रस्ताव है

शाखा डाकघर :

- 1 मडालडा
- 2 वागली
- 3 डींगरी
4. रोवडा
5. सरसिया
6. देलवास
7. गानावाल
8. नाल
9. सूरजगढ़
10. भडराडा
11. थडा
12. पारंडा
13. उगामामाकोटला

14. अमरपुरा
15. डाकाश्री कोटगा
16. डाडावाली
17. नयागांव
18. ताजेवाला
19. मीनपुरा
20. रूपनगर
21. बहलैलनगर
22. धोलपुर
23. मनेशखेड़ा
24. लाखिया
25. रोजरी
26. गुमाडाली
27. चाकुन
28. सीरानगर
29. चक होरदुपुर
30. मोतीर
31. माला
32. नूणवासखारा
33. चाखी
34. रामसानी
35. ठंडानिया भायली
36. भालूराजवा
37. बनवारला
38. नंदिया प्राभावाड़ी
39. सेबकी कला
40. लवेराखुर्द
41. सीपामंडी
42. नूरकी भुज
43. कंडियापुरोहिता
44. काकानी
45. खदमेवाना
46. रोहीना
47. खीआसारिया

48. सानोरी
49. बारजासारी
50. जोधपुरा
51. माकुदं
52. जम्बूरी
53. मम्मेखेड़ा
54. सारंगसर

उप डाक घर :

1. पहाड़गंज जे पी
2. शिराजो नगर उदयपुर
3. छोटीसादरी
4. अशोक नगर
5. कुमनगढ़ बस स्टैंड डुमरपुर
6. गलिगाकोट कालोनी सांगवाड़ा

एन० टी० पी० सी० को आवंटित
घनराशि और उसका उपयोग

5028. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 में एन.टी. पी. सी. को विभिन्न शोषों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ख) स्या वर्ष 1980-82 में आवंटित पुरी राशि का उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1980-81 में कुछ राशि व्ययग. हो गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत :

(ङ) इस राशि के व्ययग. होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या इस के खिलाफ जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (च) 285.40 करोड़ रुपए के बजट के मामले सामने, राष्ट्रीय आप विद्युत् निगम ने वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए 251.72 करोड़ रुपए लिए। व्ययग निम्नलिखित है :-

बजट शीर्ष बजट अनुमान ली गई निधियां
करोड़ रुपयों में

राष्ट्रीय आप विद्युत् निगम में लाग.	216.10	203.58
राष्ट्रीय आप विद्युत् निगम को ऋण	69.10	47.94
राष्ट्रीय आप विद्युत् निगम अनुदान	0.20	0.20
	285.40	251.72

1980-81 वर्ष में थोड़ी कम निधियां लेने का कारण 1981-82 के शुरू शुरू शुरू में पूरा होने वाले फक्का सुपर आप विद्युत् केन्द्र के 3-200 मेगावाट के यूनिटों के लिए मुख्य संयंत्र और उपकरण के लिए आर्डर दिया जाता है जब कि इस को 1980-81 वित्त वर्ष के अन्त में पूरा होने की संभावना थी।

रायपुर रेडियो स्टेशन को विज्ञापन सेवा केन्द्र बनाना

5029. श्री केयूर श्री भूषण : सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री क्या यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थिति आकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन सेवा केन्द्रों (कमर्शियल सेंटर्स) के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) आकाशवाणी के अधीन विज्ञापन सेवा केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के क्या मानदण्ड हैं;

(ग) क्या रायपुर रेडियो स्टेशन को विज्ञापन सेवा केन्द्र बनाने में संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक स्वीकृति मिल जाने की आशा है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे : (क) भोपाल और इन्दौर ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्र नगर, शहर को जनसंख्या, उस के कारोबार की क्षमता औद्योगिक विकास और वहाँ प्रसारण समय को बिस्फी की गुंजाइश को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थापित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) आकाशवाणी, रायपुर में विज्ञापन प्रसारण सेवा शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, । तथापि, रायपुर केन्द्र सहित आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के प्राथमिक चैनलों से विज्ञापनों को चरणों में शुरू करने का स्वीकृति प्रस्ताव है ।

Demand of Junior Engineers in Telecommunication Department

5030. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the revision of pay scale the provision for advance increments for Engineering Graduates in the Telecommunication Department which was existing before the Third Pay Commission had been withdrawn;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Junior Engineers in the Department have demanded the revision of pay scale as Rs. 550 to Rs. 900 as against the existing Rs. 425 to Rs. 700;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has in principle admitted the grievance made by the Junior Engineers' Telecommunication Association; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposal is under consideration.

दिल्ली में टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा

5031. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा उपलब्ध हैं और कितने टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर लगे हुए टेलीफोनों से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई है और टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर टेलीफोन-सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) इस प्रकार का रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(ख) अति राजस्व के बारे में कोई अलग से रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता । टैक्सी स्टैंड हेतु टेलीफोन प्रतीक्षाबसूच के द्वारा उनको बारी आने पर दिया जाता है ।

नायलोन यार्न बनाने वाली फर्म

5032. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन-कौन सी फर्म नायलोन यार्न बनाने के काम में लगी हुई है ;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसी कितनी फर्म हैं और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को घागे की कटाई के काम में फर्मों को हो रही कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्य वाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : (क) और
(ख) इस समय निम्नलिखित कम्पनियां जो सभी प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में हैं, नायलोन यार्न का निर्माण कर रही हैं :—

1. बड़ौदा रैनयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,
2. सेन्चुरी इंका लिमिटेड ।
3. गोबेवर नायलोन लिमिटेड ।
4. जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड ।
5. मोदी पोत लिमिटेड ।
6. निलोन सिन्थेटिक फाइबर एवं कैमोकल्स लिमिटेड ।
7. श्री सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड ।
8. स्ट्रैल फाइवर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड ।
9. नेशनल रैनयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ।
10. श्री राम फाइवर्स लिमिटेड ।

(ग) 'सरकार को नायलोन कटाई उद्योग की मुख्य कठिनाइयों की जानकारी नहीं है ।

एशियाई खेल-82 के लिए अतिरिक्त बिजली की आवश्यकता

5033. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में होने वाले एशियाई खेल-82 के लिए बिजली की कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ख) एशियाई खेलों के दौरान आवश्यक, बिजली की इस अतिरिक्त मात्रा की पूर्ति का, सरकार किन स्रोतों से प्रबंध करेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार खेलों के बीच में अचानक बिजली चले जाने के अवसर पर बिना बाधा के बिजली की सप्लाई जारी रखने को ध्यान में की हुई जैनरेटर्स के प्रबंध कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) इस प्रयोजन लिए विद्युत् का अतिरिक्त मात्रा 40/45 मेगावाट होने या अनुमान है । दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के इन्द्रप्रस्थ विद्युत् केन्द्र और राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम के बटूरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के विद्युत् उत्पादन को एशियाई-82 की विद्युत् सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, पर्याप्त समझा गया है । आभारकालीन स्थिति में उत्तरी ग्रिड से भी बिजली ला जा सकती है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि कुछ एक एजेंसियां जो कि विभिन्न काम्प-सूक्ष्मों में विद्युत् के अन्तरिक वितरण की देख-रेख कर रही हैं, आपातकालीन भारों को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन सेंटों की व्यवस्था कर सकती हैं ।

Income from Redi Telephone Exchange in Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra

5034. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) income from Redi Telephone Exchange in Sindhudurg District in

Maharashtra in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) is it a fact that the income is being considerably reduced every year and if so, the reasons; and

(c) is it also a fact that the exchange is not properly working and many complaints have been made in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Income from Redi Telephone Exchange in Maharashtra in the last three years is as follows:—

1978-79 — Rs. 98,940/-

1979-80 — Rs. 1,08,994/-

1980-81 — Rs. 1,16,644/-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, only one written complaint has been received for 1981-82 as compared to two in 1980-81 and 4 in 1979-80.

Waiting list for telephone connections in Delhi

5035. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 387 on 24th November, 1981 regarding waiting list for telephone connections in Delhi and state:

(a) the break-up, Exchange-wise and category-wise, of the 8050 connections expected to be provided during the year as stated in part (b) of the reply to the above question; and

(b) the period upto which the pending applications referred to in the reply to part (a) of the question will be covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). Details are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

New connections expected to be sanctioned at Delhi during 1981-82.

A. Release of new connections from 1-4-81 to 31-10-81

Category	No. of new connections released at exchanges			
	Rajouri Garden	Karol Bagh	Ghazia-bad I	Ghazia-bad II
Non-OYT—Gcnl	1393	564	194	182
OYT—S	44	40	41	97
OYT—G	506	186	126	106
Non OYT—Special 245	245	110	187	152
Non-CYT—SS	12	1	4	23
Unutilised T.A.C. . . . .	..	..	48	40
			(under released)	(under released)
	2200	901	600	600

9. Release of new connections from 1-11-81 to 31-3-82

Category	No. of new connections expected to be released at exchanges						
	Hauz Khas	Jor bagh	Okhla	Nehru Place	Ghazia-bad II	Ghazia-bad I	Karol Bagh
OYT—S	62	177	66	72	9	2	37
OYT—G	266	72	103	435	31	10	3
Non-OYT—special	42	214	113	117	53	40	53
Non-OYT—SS	44	54	26	49	1	No. W/L	17
Non OYT—Genl	127	384	151	227	86	135	70
Reserved for TAC	60	100	50	100	20	13	20
recommendation as per Note 1.	601	1001	509	1000	200	200	200

NOTE—1. According to departmental rules 5% of the connections released are to be allotted to T.A.C. for sponsoring cases for out of turn release from OYT and non-OYT—Special categories. As it can not be anticipated whether members would recommend cases from OYT or non-OYT—Special categories, a reservation of 5% is made each in OYT and non-OYT—Special categories. After the recommendation of T.A.C. members are received the balance unutilised T.A.C. quota is released in turn in the concerned category.

2. It sometimes happens that the total number of connections released category wise as per prescribed percentages exceeds the total release given as these might be more than one case registered on a particular day. Such cases of same date of registration are bracketted and released even if it exceeds the total release quantum.

Statement

Statement of likely date of clearance of waiting list at Delhi, exchange-wise during 1981-82.

Exchange	Likely date of clearance of waiting list				
	OYT—S	OYT—G	Non-OYT-SS	Non-OYT-Spl	Non-OYT-General
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nehru Place	12-9-80	31-5-80	30-9-81	16-1-80	19-6-75
Jorbagh	16-3-81	31-5-80	30-9-81	30-9-81	22-1-79
Hauz Khas	16-6-80	31-5-80	16-12-80	15-5-79	11-3-77
Okhla	30-9-81	2-6-80	30-9-81	9-9-80	9-3-79
Rajouri Garden	14-5-81	25-3-81	14-5-81	14-5-81	9-4-75
Karolbagh	2-11-81	20-2-81	2-11-81	8-9-81	1-3-75
Ghaziabad-I	Current	Current	2-11-81	31-8-81	24-6-72
Ghaziabad-II	5-10-81	30-6-81	2-11-81	2-11-81	24-5-74

Criteria for Sanction of L.P.G. Agencies

5036. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what criteria are adopted for sanctioning an LPG agency in a city;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed of customers for an LPG distributor;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain distribution agents have been assigned a large number of customers in big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review the norms regarding the number of customers which a distribution agent should cover?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Subject to product availability, LPG, agencies are presently opened on the basis of following considerations:

- (i) anticipated customer potential;
- (ii) maximum utilization of distribution equipment;
- (iii) viability of operations.

The industry has planned to cover all district headquarters and towns having a population of over 50,000 by 1982-83. Towns with lesser population would be taken up thereafter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Certain agents from before the introduction of ceiling limits are operating at a higher number.

(d) A Working Group is looking into the issue relating to the revision of ceilings.

Study of the working of Coal Dumps

5037. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the working of coal dumps set up in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether these have to a great extent fulfilled the objectives for which they have been set up; and

(c) whether more such dumps are to be set up in other parts of the country and if so, their State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Coal Dumps were set up in different parts of the country with a view to make coal easily available to small scale industrial and other consumers and to keep a check on the market prices of coal. Both these objectives have been fulfilled to a very large extent. The operation of the dumps is reviewed from time to time in the Deptt. of Coal.

(c) In addition to the 31 dumps in operation, there are at present proposals to set up 73 new dumps in the rural and urban areas in the various States as detailed under:

West Bengal	47
U.P.	8
Bihar	1
Maharashtra	1
Madhya Pradesh	8
Punjab	2
Haryana	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Himachal Pradesh	3
Chandigarh	1
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Details of Multi-national companies in India

5038. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has at present the largest number of multi-nationals among the developing countries;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a list showing the names of such Multi-nationals and the business in which they are engaged; and

(c) how far these multi-nationals have helped in the development of the Indian expertise, technology and know-how in their field of activities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, the reply is in the negative.

(b) Multinationals operate in India through their branches/or subsidiaries. As on 31-3-80 there were 315 branches and 118 subsidiaries operating in the country. The names of these branches and subsidiaries together with country of incorporation of the parent/holding companies of branches and subsidiaries and the business in which they are engaged in this country are given in two separate book-lets published by the Department of Company Affairs entitled (i) "Factsheets on branches of foreign companies in India as on 31-3-1980" and (ii) "Factsheets on Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31-3-1980". Copies of these factsheets are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The help in the development of the indigenous technology, etc. referred to in the Question is not capable of being quantified. However, it can hardly be denied that in terms of providing know-how, technology and technical and skilled man-power to the Indian industry, many of the multinational companies have contributed positively to such development.

Macmillan and Company

5039. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the British publishing House MACMILLAN & CO., Madras have recently decided to expand their activities in India;

(b) if so, in which spheres; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference in the question is to the company named 'The Macmillan Company of India Limited'. This company is not registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 and, therefore, it is not necessary for it to obtain any approval under the provisions of that Act for expanding its activities in any sphere. The Department of Company Affairs has, therefore, no information whether this company has recently decided to expand its activities.

Supply of pneumatic punctures in India by Soviet Union

5040. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Soviet Union is supplying two pneumatic punctures to India for laying cables under roads without having to dig them up;

(b) if so, when is this equipment expected to be received and at which places it will be utilised; and

(c) whether Government propose considering the desirability of manufacturing this equipment at the Hindustan Cables Ltd. and put it to use on a large scale, particularly in places where these cables are laid in the busy roads where there is heavy density of traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Automatization of Telephone Exchanges

5041. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is limited production of indigenous automatic exchange equipment in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken by his Ministry to increase the production to meet the growing demand for automatization of telephone exchanges in the country;

(c) State-wise demand for the automatization of telephone exchange particularly from the identified backward districts/areas;

(d) the criteria and priority provided by his Ministry for supply of these materials to the tribal and Backward districts; and

(e) if there is no priority for these areas, the purpose of identifying these areas as Backward in telecommunications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The indigenous production of automatic exchange equipment is not sufficient to meet the increasing demand in the country.

(b) Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore under the control of this Ministry has taken up the following major expansion programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period:

(i) setting up of a crossbar switching factory at Rae Bareilly with an annual capacity of 2 lakh lines of crossbar switching equipments of ICP design.

(ii) Expansion of Palghat Unit from 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges to 1.5 lakh lines per annum of electronic trunk au-

tomatic exchanges, rural and private automatic branch exchanges.

In addition, the Government has decided to set up two large electronic switching factories with an annual capacity of 5 lakh lines each during eighties under the Ministry of Communications.

(c) There are over 1300 manual exchanges in the country needing automatization. Practically all demands for telephone exchanges in urban, rural or backward areas are for automatic exchanges.

(d) 6 per cent of the outlay in the Sixth Five Year Plan on telecommunications is separately earmarked for tribal areas. Priority is given for opening of public telephones in places having population over 2,500 in backward areas, compared to 5,000 for ordinary areas, without consideration of loss.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Opening of R. M. S. Office at Cuttack

5042. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the R.M.S. Section working in between Cuttack, Vizianagaram by 37UP/38DN Howrah-Madras Janta Express has not been attached to the administrative control of R.M.S. BG Division;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) keeping in view better mail arrangement administrative convenience and major mileage of other R.M.S. Divisions, when such a division is going to be approved and introduced in this case; and

(d) is it possible to open an office at Cuttack under the administrative control of B.G. Division to solve the inconvenience arising from time to time in the existing set-up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS - (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The RMS section was not attached to RMS 'BG' Division keeping in view the administrative and staff problems.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) Does no arise.

Tamil Films advocating violence

5043. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tamil Films "Thanneer Thanneer", "Siwappu" and "Varumain Niram Savappu" advocate the policy of Naxalism and violence of extremist tendencies against the Gandhian principle of "Ahimsa";

(b) if so, what action is being taken against such films;

(c) do Government propose to order for the review of all such films all over India, for another censorship;

(d) the criteria followed in constituting All India Censorship Board and Regional Censor Boards;

(e) do Government propose to consider nominating only those persons who are adept in culture, tradition and language of the respective region as members in the Censor Board; and

(f) do Government contemplate to take action against the Censor Board which approved such films as mentioned at (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VA-

SANT SATHE): (a), (b), (c) and (f). Government have received representations for banning/censoring Tamil films 'Thanneer, Thanneer', 'Siwappu Malli' and 'Varumayin Niram Sivappu'. Government have also received a representation against banning of the film 'Thanneer Thanneer'. All aspects of the matter will be taken into account before taking a final decision.

(d) and (e). The criteria for being members of the Board of Film Censors and its Advisory Panels are that they should be persons of individual merit and suitability and be qualified to judge the effect of films on the public. Only persons of eminence in various fields including culture, etc. are appointed as members of the Board and its Advisory Panels.

Issue of licences for L.P.G. gas agencies

5044. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of licences issued to various parties, State-wise, during the last three years for LPG Gas agencies along with their names and addresses;

(b) number out of them allotted to parties belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, disabled and unemployed categories;

(c) whether Government propose considering to issue LPG Gas licences to the parents of minor children during the International Year of the Disabled; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The total number of LPG distributorships awarded by the oil companies from 1-1-1979 to 31-8-1981 Statewise and the number out of them awarded to the persons belonging to Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes are given in the enclosed statement. Other details are not readily available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Parents of minor handicapped children can take their chance against the category appropriate to their eligibility.

Statement

LPG distributorships awarded from 1-1-1979 to 31-8-1981

State	Total	SC/ST
Andhra Pradesh	12	1
Bihar	2	2
Gujarat	16	4
Haryana	3	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2
Karnataka	12	3
Kerala	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	6	1
Maharashtra	34	9
Orissa	2	1
Punjab	3	..
Rajasthan	8	1
Tamil Nadu	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	30	4
West Bengal	7	..
Chandigarh	2	2
Delhi	11	1
Goa, Daman and Diu	1	..
TOTAL	157	32

Setting up of gas cracker projects on Bombay High Gas

5045. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PET-

ROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up of the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Project and Gujarat Gas Cracker Project based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on each project; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A site has been selected for a Gas Cracker and downstream units in Maharashtra; the complex will be located in Nagothana away from Alibagh area so as not to affect the environment in that region. The product mix has been settled and tenders have been invited for the selection of technology etc. from reputed process licensors. A Task Force has been set up to supervise and expedite implementation.

Details of the Gujarat Gas Cracker project are being worked out. -

(b) The estimated cost of the project proposed to be set up in Maharashtra is about Rs. 900 crores. In July, 1979, the Government of Gujarat had estimated the project cost for a gas based petrochemicals complex in Gujarat at Rs. 780 crores.

(c) Normally, it takes 5-6 years after all approvals to set up such projects.

Discontinuance of production of essential drugs

5046. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of some essential drugs is being steadily discontinued by some drug-producing companies;

(b) if so, the names of those vital drug formulations which are being discontinued;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of those drugs?
..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Some essential drugs like (i) PAS and its salts by M/s. Pfizer and (ii) Sulphaphenazol by IDPL have reportedly not been produced during the past few months on account of factors like limitation of demand etc. But the formulations based on these drugs have neither been discontinued nor have they run into shortages as these bulk drugs are being produced by other manufacturing units. Formulations like PAS granules produced by M/s. Biological Evans are available.

The important steps taken by the Government with a view to constantly improving the availability of essential and life saving drugs have been mentioned in the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 24 given on the 24th November, 1981. U

Oil exploration work in Mahanadi Basin

5047. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil exploration work in Mahanadi basin is going to be started very shortly;

(b) if so, when it is actually proposed to be started; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited is already engaged in exploration work in Mahanadi Basin both off-shore and onshore.

(c) The Oil has conducted aeromagnetic and geophysical/seismic surveys in the 1200 kms area in Mahanadi basin offshore. Two wells have been drilled in the area but these did not yield hydrocarbons. The data collected in these surveys is being re-interpreted with the assistance of consultants to identify new drillable locations.

In Mahanadi onshore area seismic surveys have been taken in hand. Further action will depend on the results of these surveys.

Direct telephone link between Swampatra and Keonjhar district in Orissa

5048. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide direct telephone link between Swampatra and Keonjhar in Orissa ;

(b) whether such a proposal is likely to be implemented as Swampatra is one of the populous places of Keonjhar District and it is situated near the Bhimkund Dam Project; and

(c) the expected time in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

गोरखपुर शहर के जलमग्न होने के बारे में समाचार के प्रसारण से उत्पन्न झगत्तक

5049. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1981 को प्राति: 8 बजे और 8.10 बजे क्रमश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों में इस बात का प्रसारण

किया गया था कि गोरखपुर शहर के पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भाग 4 से 6 फीट तक पानी में डूबे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समाचार का स्त्रोत क्या था और क्या सरकार को इसके कारण पूरे देश में पैदा हुए आतंक की जानकारी है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप दूर-दूर स्थानों से लोग गोरखपुर दाँड़े गये; और

(ग) ऐसे समाचार के प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जो, हाँ। समाचार बुलेटिन से सम्बन्धित उद्धरण इस प्रकार है :—

“उत्तर प्रदेश में, गोरखपुर जिले में बाढ़ की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो गई है। राष्ट्रीय के साथ वाले माधोपुर बांध से पानी रिस कर गोरखपुर नगर में चार से छः फुट तक भर गया है। प्रभावित क्षेत्र में भोजन के पैकेट गिराने के लिए हेलिकॉप्टरों को लगाया गया है। बोस हज़ार व्यक्तियों को जिले के अलग पड़ गए क्षेत्रों से निकालकर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचा दिया गया है। आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के संवाद दाता ने बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के बाद यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि दरारों को भरने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।”

(ख) मामले की वास्तविकता यह थी कि आकाशवाणी के संवाददाता द्वारा भेजा गई सूचना का संपादकीय बटिंग के दौरान गलत निवर्तन हो गया था। तथापि, सही स्थिति दो घण्टे के अन्दर ही एकदम अगल प्रायः 10.00 बजे के बुले-

टिन में, प्रसारित कर दी गई थी और उसकी उस दिन के अन्य मुख्य बुलेटिनों में भी प्रसारित किया गया था।

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को सूचित कर दिया गया था और उनसे कह दिया गया था कि वे भविष्य में इस प्रकार के समाचारों के देने और उनका संपादन करने में सावधानी बरतें।

Payment of Cases and Other charges by Coal India Ltd.

5050. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of ENER-
GY be pleased to indicate the differ-
ent rates at which Coal India Ltd.,
is paying cesses and other charges, be-
sides royalty in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The Central
Government have revised rates of ro-
yalty on coal and send for stowing
w.e.f. 12-2-1981 which are payable
by the subsidiary companies of the
Coal India Ltd. An excise duty of
Rs. 1.65 per tonne is also levied on
non-cooking coal and Rs. 2.40 per
tonne on coking coal by the Govern-
ment of India, as also a welfare cess
of 75 P. and rescue cess of 3 P. per
tonne of coal. In addition, the State
Government's levy cesses details of
which are given below:—

West Bengal

There is no cess on royalty on coal
in West Bengal. However, the fol-
lowing cesses are levied:

(i) PW Cess and Road Cess levi-
able under Cess Act, 1880.

(a) P.W. Cess Coalmine—

50 P. of each tonne of coal of such
annual despatches.

(b) Road Cess Coalmine—50 p. on each tonne of coal of such annual despatches.

(c) Rural Employment Cess payable under West Bengal Rural Employment and Production Act, 1976, Coalmine—Rs. 5 on each tonne of coal of such annual despatches.

(d) Primary Education Cess payable under the West Bengal Primary Education Act, 1973, Coalmine—Rs. 1 on each tonne of coal of the annual despatches.

Uttar Pradesh

No cess on royalty is levied in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Maharashtra.

In case of mines in Maharashtra, no cess on royalty is being collected.

Orissa

Cess on lands held for carrying on mining operations for all minerals including coal is levied by the State Government under the Orissa Cess (Amendment) Act, 1980 at the rate of 100 per cent of the annual value of royalty or dead rent whichever is higher.

Andhra Pradesh

The State Government has levied mineral revenue tax on coal at 75 per cent of the royalty on coal. In addition, local cess at the rate of 0.37 P. in Andhra Pradesh Area and 0.25 P. in Telengana Area per rupee on the rates of royalty is being collected on coal.

Bihar

In the State of Bihar, Cess on royalty on coal is being levied at the rate of 200 per cent.

Madhya Pradesh

In the case of mines in Madhya Pradesh, no cess on royalty is being collected. Local cess of 10 P. per tonne is levied by the State Government for the collieries in Singrauli Coalfield.

Foreign holding of Bata India Limited

5051. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present foreign holding of Bata India Limited, Calcutta,

(b) how much has been remitted outside since the company became an Indian Company by way of dividends, Head Office expenditure and other accounts;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to liquidate its foreign holding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor keeping in view the fact that the business transacted by the company does not involve any special know-how or technicality? O

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) The present foreign holding of Bata India Ltd., as per its latest annual accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980 is Rs. 150.0 lakhs which constitutes 40 per cent of the company's total paid-up capital as on that date.

(b) The company remitted an amount of Rs. 51.75 lakhs on account of dividend during the years 1977 to 1979 i.e. after it reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent. No remittance on any other account was made.

(c) and (d). The company has complied with the FERA directives and reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent in 1977. Companies which have complied with the FERA directives and reduced non-resident equity to 40 per cent or less are not required to reduce such equity further. on

Improvement in management and Executive of Hydel Projects

5052. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several hydel projects which are not being executed because of lack of resources and other constraints; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to bring improvement in the management and execution of hydel projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The hydel potential of the country is being exploited in a phased manner. Efforts are being made to secure additional financial resources through International Agencies with a view to enlarging the programme.

(b) Government attaches the highest priority for the timely completion of projects and with this objective effective monitoring systems have been introduced. Periodical progress review meetings are held in the Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry at which problems are highlighted and solutions found.

Government has also entrusted to the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation the responsibility of executing large hydro electric projects in the Central Sector.

Criteria of nomination of members from Industry to the telephone advisory committee in Delhi

5053. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion of nomination of members from Industry to the Telephone Advisory Committee in Delhi; and

(b) have the balance sheet and the membership of the Associations to whom the representation is granted been verified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Recommendations for nominations to the Telephone Advisory Committee, Delhi were obtained from organisations/Associations representing Trade, Commerce and Industry and the no-

minations were made by the Government after considering these names and other names received directly in the Ministry of Communications.

(b) No, Sir.

News-item captioned "One lakh Tons Coal over reporting in Salanur Area with/n Three Months"

5054. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared under the caption "One lakh tons coal over reporting in Salanpur area within three months" in the 'Paryabekhak' weekly published from Asansol, dated 18th September, 1981; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement of Indo-Soviet Cooperation in oil exploration

5055. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talk on Indo-Soviet Cooperation in oil exploration and production initiated about a year ago are likely to be resumed during the month of December, 1981;

(b) if so, whether a high power oil industry delegation from the Soviet Union reached India on 23rd November 1981 for talks with the Indian officials;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Several discussions between Indian and Soviet experts regarding cooperation in the field of oil exploration and production have taken place since the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, during the visit of Soviet President Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, in December, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Soviet delegation led by Mr. N. A. Maltsev, Minister for the Oil Industry, USSR visited India from November, 23 to November, 30 1981.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A comprehensive protocol was signed on November 30, 1981. The salient features of the protocol are as follows:—

(i) The two sides agreed that joint seismic prospecting in West Bengal and Tripura will commence in December, 1981 and January 1982 respectively.

(ii) The sides noted the progress made by the Soviet Indian drilling team in the Rokhia-I exploratory well in Tripura and agreed to take all requisite steps to ensure its completion.

(iii) The two sides agreed that it is important to extend geological exploration in promising oil and gas areas.

(iv) It was agreed that assistance would be rendered by Soviet organisations in and studies carried out jointly and proposals prepared for drilling a deep well in Ankleshwar, analysing geological and other data available in Himalayan foothills, processing and interpretation of seismic and other data in the Rajasthan basin and assessing the prospects of oil and gas bearing capacity in the onland area of the Cauvery basin.

(v) It was noted that the contract for the exploratory programme in the agreed area in West Bengal could be negotiated and signed by the end of June, 1982. The Indian side also agreed to consider proposals for assistance in drilling in the Calcutta Gravity high area and also in the Port Canning, Diamond Harbour and Bodra areas in West Bengal basin. The Soviet side agreed to depute 40 Soviet experts to assist the Indian drilling experts in drilling work in various parts of the country.

(vi) The sides agreed to jointly formulate within 1982 a programme for artificial lifting of oil by various methods in the onshore fields in India.

(vii) The sides agreed to continue cooperation between the scientific and research institutes of ONGC and leading Soviet institutes for oil industry. The Soviet side also agreed in principle to render assistance in processing and interpretation of seismic data. The Soviet side also agreed to train and advise Indian specialists to deal with drilling problems by deputing experts from the USSR.

Khadi societies of Malda District

5056. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI SATYA GOPAL
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman Coal India Limited has been instructed by the Ministry to collect information regarding Khadi Societies of Malda district in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विशेषण के माध्यम से खाना बनाने की गैस को एजेंसियां नियुक्त करना

5057. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1980-81 के दौरान अनेक नगरों और महत्वपूर्ण जिला मुख्यालयों में खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले आवेदकों का अधिकृत किये गये विपणन अधिकारियों द्वारा साक्षात्कार लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी प्रस्तावित स्थानों पर एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने के लिए सफल अभ्याथियों की सूची फोल्ड अधिकारियों द्वारा अन्तिम स्वीकृति के लिए अपने मंत्रों के पास भेज दी गई थी लेकिन हर बार इसे अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

पाकिस्तान से आए व्यक्तियों को भूमि का आवंटन

5058. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीयों, जो पाकिस्तान से भारत आए और दिल्ली कोलोनिस्टों को विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास हेतु, पाकिस्तान में छोड़ी अपनी सम्पदा की एवज

में सम्पदा आवंटित करने के बारे में कितने मामले 15-20 वर्षों से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कोलोनिस्टों को यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में भूमि आवंटित की जा रही है जो कि प्रायः यमुना की बाढ़ में डूब जाती है और शरणार्थियों को कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है और उनके मामलों का निर्णय नहीं किया जा रहा है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या घपले और भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की छान-बीन करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय संसदीय समिति गठित करने का विचार है ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) (क) लगभग 159 ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इस प्रकार की समिति गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि घपले-भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आए हैं ।

M/s. Dey-Se-Chem Limited

5059. SHR. R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government have not paid any attention to M/s. Dey-Se-Chem Limited, the only anti-biotic plant in Eastern India and the largest chloramphenicol manufacturer in India capable of producing life saving drugs ever since it was closed on 11th October, 1971; if so, reasons thereof; and

(b) what stands in the way to nationalise this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Though M/s. Dey-Se-Chem Limited, one of the manufacturers of chloramphenicol suspended production and closed down the factory in October, 1971, they reopened the factory in January, 1973 and resumed production.

Government are aware of the problems and have allowed the Company to manufacture chloramphenicol from L Base, an intermediate. They have also been granted licences for various drugs and formulations.

The financial institutions which have invested capital in this company are trying to resolve its problems. The question of revival of this company including nationalisation requires careful study before any view can be taken.

Over charging by M/s. Glaxo for sale of Betamethasone

5060. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Glaxo have overcharged the Indian public for their sale of Betamethasone, its derivatives and Vitamin A based formulations;

(b) is it also a fact that in spite of the overcharging, which runs into crores, their Salbutamol proposal is being kept alive by his Ministry; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the activities of Glaxo during the last ten years have been detrimental to the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have revised the prices of Betamethasone alcohol, Betamethasone 17 Valerate and Batamethasone Di Sodium Phosphate effective 12th May 1981. The earlier prices of these drugs as well as the revised prices effective 12th May, 1981 are indicated below:

Sr. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Earlier Price Rs./Gm	Revised Price (Rs/Gm) (effective 12th May 81)
1	2	3	4
1.	Betamethasone Alcohol (fixed by Government in 1974)	134.28	113.34
2.	Betamethasone 17 Valerate (declared by the Co.)	220.00	105.85
3.	Betamethasone Di Sodium Phosphate (declared by the Co.)	225.00	126.23

In addition, although M/s Glaxo declared price of Betamethasone Di Sodium Phosphate before 12th May 1981 was Rs. 225.00 per gram, the price of this bulk drug adopted by them in pricing their formulation was and continues to be Rs. 236.84 per gram. M/s Glaxo have not implemented the revised prices but have filed a writ

Petition in Delhi High Court against the revised prices effective 12th May 1981 and the Court has granted an interim stay on the implementation of the revised prices. The question of Overcharging and recovery of unintended benefit, if any, therefore, would have to await the decision of the Hon'ble Court.

As regards Vitamin A based formulations, the allegation that M/s Glaxo have used quantities of imported Vitamin A in their formulations is being examined. The question of over-charging if any, would depend upon the outcome of this examination.

(b) The Position in regard to the letter of intent issued to M/s Glaxo for manufacture of Salbutamol is being given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 4955 on 22-12-1981.

(c) Certain instances of unauthorised imports, and non-implementation of Industrial Licences have come to the notice of the Government and necessary action has been initiated. However, M/s Glaxo have been producing certain essential drugs and are also exporting a number of items. At this stage, therefore, it cannot be said categorically that their entire activities have been detrimental to the national interest.

Shortage of C.I. Pipes

5061. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SUPPLIES AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of C.I. pipes in the country and this is particularly hampering the implementation of Rural Drinking water Schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the shortfall;

(c) how have the supplies to State for drinking water projects been reduced or could not be supplied against their demand for 1979-80 and 1980-81, State-wise; and

(d) steps being taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of Cast Iron Spun Pipes in the country. However the C.I. Pipes are not required in many of the Rural Water Supply Schemes

and even in case of those Schemes where these pipes are required, attempts are being made to use alternate materials.

(b) and (c). State Governments can buy their requirements either directly or through the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D). Supply Orders against DGS&D Rate Contracts are placed directly by State Governments. Information regarding quantity needed and quantity received will be available with the State Governments as implementation of water Supply Scheme is their responsibility.

(d) Department of Steel is proposing to import pig iron for which pipe manufacturers have been advised to register their requirement with Steel Authority of India Limited and Department of Industrial Development is examining revival of closed units.

Exemption of Core Industries from MRTP Act

5062. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MRTP Act discourages industries to expand their capacity and production beyond a certain limit stunts the industrial growth and even makes some industries desert India;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a committee to review the provisions in the MRTP Act in order to increase production for exports;

(c) how far MRTP Act has served its purpose; and

(d) whether Government propose to exempt atleast core industries such as cement, steel and sugar from the purview of MRTP Act to increase production?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The object of M.R.T.P. Act is to regulate the

operation of economic system so that it does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to prohibit monopolistic and restrictive trade practices. The Act is not aimed at the prevention of growth of the undertakings as such, but is designed to regulate their expansion only into specified fields for ensuring that such expansions do not adversely affect the small and medium scale undertakings and are otherwise not prejudicial to the overriding consideration of 'public interest'

The undertaking registered or registrable under the M.R.T.P. Act are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government in regard to their proposals for substantial expansion under Section 21, establishment of a new undertaking under Section 22 and amalgamation/mergers and takeovers under Section 23 of the Act. Such proposals are approved only after ensuring that their implementation is for the common good of the country as well as for the national economy and is in conformity with the criteria set out in Section 28 *ibid.* However, it is well recognised that a certain amount of normal growth of the existing undertakings is desirable for national economy and also necessary for their continued health. Accordingly, the MRTP Act itself permits growth in certain circumstances without the undertakings having to obtain prior approval of the Government (e.g. where the expansion in terms of accretion to the value of assets and production is less than 25 per cent or where the expansion is exempt under Section 21(4) of the Act i.e., where the expansion is in the same and similar lines and undertaking is not dominant). It will not be correct to say that this Act *per se* discourages industrial production or inhibits growth but it certainly channels growth into defined areas of industries and puts a curb on concentration of economic power.

(b) to (d). The Government appointed a High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in June, 1977 to review, *inter alia*, the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act and its operation. The report of this Committee was submitted to the Government on the 29th August, 1978 and its copies laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 1978. The recommendations contained therein relate, *inter alia*, to many aspects of the MRTP Act. These have been duly processed and are presently under consideration of the Government at the highest level. These and other recommendations including those relating to exemption of certain priority industries when finally accepted by the Government will be given effect to by bringing in an amending legislation in due course.

In regard to exports, Section 2(d) of the MRTP Act has already been amended by MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1980 so as to exclude the quantum of exports in computing the total output of a product by an undertaking for the purposes of 'dominance.'

बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का उत्पादन और कार्यकारी पूंजी

5053. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कार्य कर रही बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं और उनके उत्पादन की मात्रा तथा कार्यकारी पूंजी कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों में शेयरों अथवा अन्य किसी रूप में कोई पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) भारत में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ अपनी शाखाओं

तथा/सहायक कम्पनियों के माध्यम से कार्य करती हैं। 31-3-1980 तक देश में इनकी 315 शाखाएँ तथा 118 सहायक कम्पनियाँ संचालित थीं। बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की शाखाओं तथा सहायक कम्पनियों के नाम उनके मूल विनिगमन के देश/धारिता कम्पनियों के नामों सहित, (1) "फेक्ट-शीट्स ग्रान-ग्रान्चेज आफ फारेन कम्पनीज इन इण्डिया ऐज ग्रान 31-3-80" तथा (2) "फेक्ट-शीट्स ग्रान इण्डियन सबसीडियरीज आफ फारेन कम्पनीज ऐज ग्रान 31-3-80" शीर्षक से, इस विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित दो पुस्तिकाओं में दिये गये हैं। इन दोनों तथा पत्रों की प्रतियाँ संसद् पुस्तकालय में भेजी गई हैं तथा भेजी जाती हैं।

इन शाखाओं में से 10,3 की तथा 71 सहायक कम्पनियों के उत्पादन के मूल्य तथा कार्य पूँजी की राशि, जिनके बारे में 1978-79 के वर्ष की सूचना उपलब्ध है, निम्न प्रकार है:—

शाखाएँ	(करोड़ रु० में)
1. उत्पादन का मूल्य	867.08
2. कार्य पूँजी	67.35
सहायक कम्पनियाँ	
1. उत्पादन का मूल्य	1833.56
2. कार्य पूँजी	404.68

(ख) और (ग) सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Potential for Oil Terminal at Digha High

5064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Digha High, West of Sandheads, the entry point from the sea to Hooghly, has potential for oil terminal and has definite advantages to handle crude finds in the Bay of Bengal;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any engineering studies for locating a second-oil terminal for Haldia Refinery at Digha High; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c). The Calcutta Port Trust has engaged M/s. Engineers India Ltd., as its Consultant for undertaking engineering studies to suggest possible alternative sites for locating a second oil terminal for the Haldia Refinery to overcome the constraints of limited draught experienced in the Haldia port and to suitably deal with the projected in-crease in crude and petroleum product traffic. The Consultants are expected to submit their report shortly.

Import of improved technology for induction in distilleries

5065. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Techni-cal experts has recommended the im-port of improved technology on a na-tional level for induction in distilleries process so that capacity utilisation which is presently very low can be raised;

(b) if so, whether this Committee was set up by Government to examine the efficiency of alcohol production improvement in technology for fer-mentation, fuel conservation and pro-motion of alcohol-based industries;

(c) if so, what are the other recom-mendations made by the Committee;

(d) is it also a fact that the committee has recommended that a time-based national programme be made taking into account all the commercial aspects of successful induction of improved technology; and

(e) if so, how many of the recommendations have been accepted by Government and what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government set up a Committee of Technical Experts to examine efficiency of alcohol production, improvement in the technology of fermentation, fuel conservation and promotion of alcohol based industries under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. P. Bhattacharya. The Committee observed that the average efficiency of alcohol production is presently low and that it would be necessary to improve the efficiency. The Committee has also recommended that new technology should be inducted, if need be by import, to improve efficiency of alcohol production, and that in case the new technology has to be imported the import should be done on a centralised basis.

(c) and (d). The committee made the following other recommendations:

1. Sugar factories and Distilleries should be compelled to provide pucca covered storages for molasses, adequate to store at least four months production at the sugar factory end and to hold four months consumption at the distillery end.

2. To increase the production of alcohol it is essential to take the following steps:

(a) Alcohol industry should be given a priority status.

(b) Control price of alcohol should be revised and built-in escalation should be provided in the price formula to keep it remunerative.

(c) Khandsari molasses should also be diverted in all States to alcohol production to augment the total availability of molasses for meeting the increasing needs of alcohol.

3. Alcohol should preferentially be used for making high value added chemical products and its use as an automotive fuel should not be considered.

4. Raw materials other than molasses being more expensive for production of alcohol should be considered only if adequate quantities of molasses are not available.

5. There should be detailed economic evaluation of the various effluent treatment-methods by a competent engineering firm. The fixed and variable costs of effluent treatment should be taken into account while fixing the revised price of alcohol.

6. The suggested perspective plan for the production of alcohol based chemicals over the next ten year period calls for an increase in alcohol production from the present level to 900 million litres by 1985-86 and 400 million litres by 1990-91. This can be achieved only by drawing up a time-bound national alcohol programme laying down the long term policies, priorities and incentives needed to execute it.

(e) The report was commended to the States and to the distillery industry. The distillery industry has been requested to come forth with an action plan for modernisation. The Government would render all such assistance as is necessary and feasible. Should any foreign collaboration proposal for improving the efficiency be submitted to the Government by a distillery or a registered association of distilleries it would be considered on merits.

Import of Telecommunication Equipment

5066. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total telecommunication equipment imported during 1980-82;

(b) to what extent this will help to meet the increasing demand for telephone lines in the country; and

(c) by what time at least 50 per cent of the demand for telephone lines will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Total telecommunication equipment contemplate to be imported during:—

1980-81	69.30 crores
1981-82	71.05 crores

(b) Import of Telecommunication equipment is arranged for meeting the expansion programme of the telecommunication services in accordance with the provisions in the approved 5 years plant.

(c) As on 31-3-1981 the waiting list for telephones is 4.43 lakh. At least 50 per cent of this is likely to be met by 1984-85 subject to availability of resources.

Man-days lost due to non-appointment of Judges of High Courts

5067. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of man-days lost between 1st February, 1980 and 30th September, 1981 due to the non-appointment of Judges in the various High Courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The information

is being collected from the High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House.

संचार मंत्रालय में निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5068. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक विभाग में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या तथा ब्यौरे क्या हैं जो निलम्बित हैं ;

(ख) उनके निलम्बन के क्या कारण हैं और उनको किस तारीख को निलम्बित किया गया था और क्या इस बारे में एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय किया है कि निलम्बित कर्मचारियों के मामलों को एक निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर निपटाया जाये; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। संचार मंत्रालय के अधीन डाक तार विभाग सहित, कई संगठन हैं जहाँ 8 लाख से भी अधिक कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। भारत भर में फैले अनेक कार्यालयों और क्षेत्रीय एकाईयों के विभिन्न प्रशासनिक प्राधिकारी सम्बन्धित आचरण नियमों मातहत विशिष्ट रूप से उल्लिखित अनुशासनहीनता और कदाचार के लिए अपने प्रशासनिक अधिकारों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित करने का अधिकार रखते हैं। इन सभी कार्यालयों के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित विवरण इकट्ठा कर समेकित करने में काफी समय लगेगा। क्योंकि निलम्बित कर्मचारियों के मामलों

की नियमित जाँच समय-समय पर होती रहती है और जरूरी होने पर निलम्बन आदेश वापिस भी ले लिए जाते हैं, इसलिए स्थिति बराबर बदलती रहती है। इस प्रकार इस बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी करते-करते ही पुरानी हो जाएगी। अस्तु आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने में लगने वाला समय, मेहनत और खर्च इसके उद्देश्य के अनुरूप नहीं रहेगा।

(ग) और (घ). निलम्बित कर्म-चारियों के मामलों का परिहायद्विलम्ब के बिना निपाटान सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से समय-सीमाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी अनुदेशों को विभिन्न अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारियों को तत्काल परिचालित कर दिया जाता है।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण

5069. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा ऊर्जा संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनको किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). छठी योजना में ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी कार्य नीति के जो तत्व बताये गये हैं उनमें से एक तत्व है ऊर्जा की बरबादी को कम करने के लिए तथा ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा इसके समुप-योजन की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत अधिक ध्यान देना। इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. पारेषण तथा वितरण हानियों को कम करने के लिए विद्युत् से

सेक्टर में उच्चतम प्रणाली सुधार किए जा रहे हैं।

2. राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सलाह दी गई है कि संरक्षण सम्बन्धी उपाय लागू करें, विशेषकर कृषि क्षेत्र में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को उचित कार्य कुशलता वाले पम्प खरीदने की सलाह दे कर वे ऐसा करें।

3. विशेष संरक्षण सेलों की स्थापना के लिए कई राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी है।

4. तेल से चने वाले प्रकुशन बाय-लरों के स्थान पर प्राधुनिक कुशन बायलर लगाने के लिए उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की एक स्कीम आरम्भ की गई है।

5. रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए गतिशील कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है। छठी योजना में 1000 किलोमीटर लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करना परिकल्पित है।

6. विद्युत् उत्पादन और अन्य गैर आवश्यक क्षेत्रों में तेल के प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

7. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए गतिशील कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है। इससे तेल को खपत में कमी लाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

8. उद्योगों को सलाह दी गई है कि अवशिष्ट उष्मा प्राप्त करने के उपकरण स्थापित करें तथा जहां कहीं भी संभव हो वहां विद्युत् के सह उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करें।

9. मिट्टी के तेल और एल पी जी के अधिक कार्यकुशलता वाले नए स्टोव विकसित किए गए हैं और ये बाजार में बेचे जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अनुसंधान संस्था ने भी, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिए जलाऊ-लकड़ी के विशेष प्रकार के चूल्हे का विकास किया है जिसकी कार्य-कुशलता अधिक है।

10. उद्योगों में ऊर्जा के उपयोग और संरक्षण पर एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन भारी उद्योग विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में किया गया है। यह कार्यकारी दल, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के संरक्षण की शक्यता के बारे में अध्ययन करेगा तथा उनको कार्यान्वित करने के उपाय सुझाएगा।

11. ऊर्जा संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के उपायों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने भारतीय इंजीनियरी उद्योग एमोशिएशन, पेट्रोलियम संरक्षण अनुसंधान संगठन जैसे संगठनों तथा राज्य सरकारों के साथ घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं।

अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्पादक सम्मेलन के सेमिनार में लिए गए निर्णय

5070. श्री मूल चन्द डामा : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 28 नवम्बर, 1981 को हुए अखिल भारतीय समाचार-पत्र सम्पादक

सम्मेलन के सेमिनार की चर्चा का विषय क्या था और क्या सेमिनार में उक्त विषय पर कोई सर्वसम्मति निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सेमिनार में समाचार पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्पादक सम्मेलन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री
(श्री बसन्त साठे (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय समाचार-पत्र संपादक सम्मेलन द्वारा 28-11-1981 को रिमपोन्स और रिफ्लेक्सीविलिटो—“च्चाइस विफोर दि प्रेस” नामक एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था। सरकार को सेमिनार के निष्कर्षों के बारे में आयोजकों से कोई औपचारिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) : सूचना और प्रसारण उपमंत्री ने अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में प्रेस को स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराया था और यह मुझाव दिया था कि इस स्वतन्त्रता को जिम्मेदारी के साथ निभाए जाने की आवश्यकता है जिसे प्रेस द्वारा स्वयं सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र संपादक सम्मेलन की प्रतिक्रिया से सरकार को औपचारिक रूप से सूचित नहीं किया गया है।

Visit of Upper Indravati Project by
World Bank Team

(कुल संख्या 10)

5071. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team has visited to study the problems of Upper Indravati Project in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the findings of the team and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project in Orissa has been posed to the World Bank for funding. The Bank has asked for further details, before it takes up the appraisal of the project.

दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों में
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

5072. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या मंचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में प्रत्येक पुनर्वास कालोनी तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की जनता क्वार्टर कालोनियों के कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, और उन कालोनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिसमें सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र नहीं हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन कालोनियों की कुछ सुधार समितियों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मांग की है यदि हाँ, तो इन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चिन्मय एन० पाटिल) (क) पुनर्वास कालोनियों में कार्य कर रहे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर निम्न प्रकार हैं : मंगोलपुरी, 2, शकूरपुर—2, जहांगीरपुरी—2, सीलमपुर, नन्द नगरी और सीमापुरी प्रत्येक में एक एक।

कल्याणपुरी, खिचड़ीपुर, त्रिलोकपुरी, गोकुलपुरी, सुल्तानपुरी, रघुबीरनगर तथा मादोपुर, में अभी तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर नहीं उपलब्ध कराए जा सके हैं ;

(ख) जी हाँ। समाज सुधार समिति रघुबीर नगर से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की व्यवस्था हेतु निवेदन किया गया है।

Future Demand and availability of
power in Punjab

5073. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to a perspective power development plan prepared recently by the Punjab State Electricity Board, Punjab would have to face a power famine by the end of the century if adequate timely measures are not taken to bridge the gap between the demand and the availability of power during the next two decades; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take not only to meet the situation but, also to ensure that the existing generating capacity—of both the hydro system and Bhatinda Thermal Plan is improved and utilised at its optimum level of efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The planning programmes for power development are based on power surveys carried out periodically under the auspices of the Annual Survey Committee set up by the Government. The Committee takes into account the overall targets of economic growth and development of various sectors. These surveys are carried out in consultation and discussion with the State Electricity Boards

and other State Government organisations. The view points of State Electricity Boards are also taken into consideration while finalising the forecast for power demand. In practice, it is generally found that the demand projected by the State Electricity Boards are over pitched. This is the case also with the Punjab State Electricity Board.

The Punjab State Electricity Board had estimated the electricity demand to increase from 1561 MW in 1981-82 to 4969, MW in 1989-90. After discussion with the Board the Eleventh Annual Power Survey Committee has revised this forecast of anticipated Peak Demand to 2821 MW.

The future planning is based on making country as a whole surplus in power. The Deficit states would be getting power from surplus Regions. This is likely to be achieved within next 6/7 years.

(b) Punjab has at present a total installed capacity of 1536.34 MW including shares from Bhakra and Beas Complex. A number of project totalling to a capacity of 999.28 MW are presently under execution. In addition, Punjab would be getting shares from the ongoing Central Sector Projects, namely, Baira Siul, Salal and Singrauli.

In addition to augmenting the efforts of the State in creation of new generating capacity, a Regional Load Despatch Centre is being set up in the Central Sector in order to enable integrated operation of all the power systems in the Northern Region, transfer of power from the surplus areas to deficit areas and exchange of power in emergency outage conditions.

For the purpose of improvement in power generation from the existing power stations close monitoring of their operation is done in the Central Electricity Authority. Assistance is also provided to the concerned authorities in identification of operational problems and the drawing up of better-

ment programmes in consultation with the suppliers of various equipments. Remedial measures are being suggested to the project authorities. Further, Central government experts have been visiting the power stations for identifying the problems and suggesting steps for improving the matters.

Imposition of Restrictions on Freedom of Press

5074. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions have been imposed on the freedom of the press in some of the States where Non-Congress Governments are in power;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to restore the freedom of press in those States; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Press Council has received some complaints mostly in the context of grievances of individual newspapers/persons. These are under the Council's consideration. However, no State Government concerned has imposed any restriction on the freedom of the press.

News Broadcasts to cover North Bengal

5075. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of North Bengal, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur are not able to hear the news broadcast from Calcutta, Delhi and other Centres of All India Radio while they

are able to hear the news from Bangladesh, particularly from Dacca, Rangpur, etc.;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and steps taken so far by the Government to enable the people of North Bengal to hear news from All India Radio Centres;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to replace the present transmitter of Siliguri Radio Centre by a high power transmitter; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and when the present transmitter of Siliguri Radio Centre would be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). It is a fact that the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur in North Bengal are outside the service range of the Calcutta Station of All India Radio. It is quite likely that the Rangpur Station of Bangladesh might be received in a comparatively better manner in the areas of Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur because these districts are nearer to Rangpur.

Siliguri Station relays programmes and News from Calcutta and Delhi.

Provision has been made in the Sixth Plan 1980-85) to upgrade the power of the existing mediumwave transmitter at Siliguri from 20 kw to 200 kw. After implementation of this scheme, the power of Siliguri Station will improve considerably and better service to these districts is expected. The scheme is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

Non-implementation of licences — issued to drug firms

5076. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of licences and letters of intent issued for the manufac-

ture of drugs that remained unimplemented at the end of 1980 and on the 31st July, 1981;

(b) the number of licences/letters of intent which were issued in 1973 and 1974 and remain unimplemented;

(c) what are the reasons for the non-implementation of these licences/letters of intent; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Letters of Intent are normally valid for a period of one year from the date of issue within which period the party is expected to take steps to fulfil the conditions stipulated therein and finalise arrangements like foreign collaboration, if any, and import of capital goods and seek its conversion to Industrial Licence. Similarly an Industrial Licence gives a period of 2 years from its date of issue for the party to establish the scheme of manufacture licenced therein and commence manufacture. Where there are sufficient reasons, the parties apply for, and are granted, extension of time for the validity period of the Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence. Industrial Licences issued after 31-7-79 and Letters of Intent issued after 31-7-1980 are thus within their respective initial validity periods on 31-7-1981. As on 31-7-1981, not counting those which are still within the initial validity period 28 Industrial Licences remained to be implemented and 55 Letters of Intent remained unconverted into Industrial Licences.

(b) Out of the Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued during 1973 and 1974 2 Industrial Licences remained to be implemented and 2 Letters of Intent remained unconverted into Industrial Licences.

(c) and (d). Action to revoke the two industrial Licences has been initiated. As for Letters of Intent, in one case, the question of the conver-

sion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licences is under consideration. In regard to other Letter of Intent, foreign collaboration terms have been approved and the party has to submit the finalised agreement for taking on record. The validity period of the Letter of Intent has in the mean while, been extended.

Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

5077. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Members of Parliament have been nominated on the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what rights and privileges Members of Parliament possess for being on the Telephone Advisory Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rights and privileges of Members of Parliament for being on the Telephone Advisory Committee are enumerated below:

(i) Each Member of the Telephone Advisory Committee is provided a temporary telephone connection on over-riding priority on payment of normal rent during the tenure of his membership of the Committee, if no other telephone is working for him/her.

(ii) A Member of the Telephone Advisory Committee is entitled to claim T.A. and D.A. at the rates admissible from time to time for attending Committee meetings.

(iii) The Members assist the department in deciding out-of-turn connections, as provided under the rules, on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merit of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and non-OYT special categories.

दूर दर्शन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों द्वारा प्रस्तुत अभ्यावेदन

5078. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभाग तथा मंत्रालय को कितने अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत दिये गये ;

(ख) क्या विभाग या मंत्रालय द्वारा इन अभ्यावेदनों की प्राप्ति की सूचना दे दी गई है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने अभ्यावेदनों पर कार्यवाही की गई है और कितने पर नहीं ; और

(घ) इन अभ्यावेदनों पर कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बलन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों और उनकी एशोसियेशनों से भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों/दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में भी समय समय पर अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। इन अभ्यावेदनों पर नियमों के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाई की जाती है और आम तौर पर सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को की गई कार्यवाई से सूचित किया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Thermal Power Station for Haldia
of HFC**

5079. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to set up a full-fledged thermal power station for the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have approved in November, 1981 the setting up of a 30 M.W. coal based captive power plant to meet the power requirements of the fertilizer plants of the Haldia Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited. The capital cost of the captive power plant is estimated at Rs. 29.04 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 0.50 crores. It is expected to be completed by May, 1985.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Procedure for appointment of Hindi
Officers and Senior Translators**

5080. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Hindi Officers and Sr. Translators in his Ministry including its attached offices (Office-wise);

(b) the number of such posts filled up by departmental promotions or selections on the basis of departmental circulars;

(c) whether it is a fact that in circulars for such posts in some attached offices, the minimum qualification was prescribed as M.A. whereas in other attached offices it was prescribed as B.A.; if so the reasons for this type of disparity;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the *ad hoc* and ineligible persons were appointed/promoted on these posts ignoring the regular and senior eligible persons; if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) what remedial steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (d). Out of the 7 posts of Hindi Officer, 2 posts have been filled up with the nominees of the U.P.S.C. In one more case, the appointment made is being continued from time to time with the approval of the U.P.S.C., pending the formation of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service and inclusion of the posts in the Service. In the case of the remaining, 4 posts, the recruitment rules have not been framed, pending the formation of the aforesaid Service and inclusion of the posts therein. However, in the interest of work, *ad hoc* appointments have been made.

In the case of Senior Translators, recruitment rules exist only for 1 post but in respect of the 4 posts, the present appointments are on *ad hoc* basis.

Such *ad hoc* appointments were made on the basis of an assessment of the suitability of the candidates and their service records. Since no common seniority exists, for purpose of promotion to the posts, the appointment of such persons cannot be regarded as made in an improper manner nor made through the departmental promotion quota.

(c) Yes, Sir. Pending the formation of the aforesaid Service, recruitment rules have not been framed for 4 posts of Hindi Officer and 3 posts of Senior Translator. In such a situation when a need arises for filling up the posts, it is the normal practice to prescribe the educational qualifications for the departmental candidates

proposed to be considered, on a view on merits, of the job requirements.

(e) The new Service proposed is expected to include the posts in the Secretariat and Attached Offices. The recruitment rules for the posts in the new Service would take care of such posts also.

STATEMENT

Ministry/Attached Offices	Total No of posts	
	Hindi Officer	Senior Translators
1. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Main Secretariat)	1	1
2. Dte. General, All India Radio	1	1
3. Dte. General, Doordarshan	1	..
4. Dte. of Advertising and Visual Publicity	1	1
5. Publications Division	1	1
6. Registrar of Newspapers for India	1	..
7. Press Information Bureau	1	..
TOTAL	7	4

Strike by Engineers of Electricity Boards

5081. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a power strike by many engineers of the various State Electricity Boards during the month of November 1981;

(b) if so, whether serious situation arises due to these power strikes in various States and there was an acute power shortage in many of the States;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for the strike by the Power Engineers;

(d) whether Union Government were requested to intervene in this regard; and

(e) if so, what were the main demands of the engineers and to what extent intervention of the Union Government helped in settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Some of the subordinate engineers of the Maharashtra State Electricity

Board went on strike w.e.f. the 20th November, 1981. This caused disruption in power supply of the State.

The State Governments and the State Electricity Boards are concerned with matters relating to industrial relations in the State Electricity Boards. We understand that the Subordinate Engineers Association have since called off the strike. During the period of the strike, the State Government took concerted action to restore power supplies and the Central Government have also been arranging supplies from the neighbouring States/power systems, to the extent feasible.

Vacancies of Judges of High Courts

5082. SHR B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked all the Chief Ministers to send recommendations as early as possible for filling up vacancies of High Court Judges to expedite the dispensation of justice;

(b) if so, whether they have also been advised to adhere to a time schedule in view of complaints that appointments are often delayed by months; and

(c) if so, how many Chief Ministers have so far sent recommendations and how many States have not so far intimated the names to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Chief Ministers were advised in November, 1980 to adhere to a time schedule in the matter of sending their recommendations for filling vacancies in the High Courts. Wherever necessary the Chief Ministers have been reminded to expedite their proposals. The appointment of Judges is a continuous process as vacancies keep on occurring and Chief Minis-

ters send proposals from time to time. As on 15-12-1981 there were 74 vacancies in the various High Courts. Proposals from the State Governments have been received for making initial appointments in the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Haryana to 18 of the vacancies existing on that day.

Setting up a Bench of Supreme Court at Hyderabad

5083. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has passed unanimous resolution requesting the Centre to locate a Bench of the Supreme Court in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has considered the same; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly at its sitting on 22-9-1978 adopted a non-official resolution recommending to the State Government "to move the Central Government for the location of a Bench of the Supreme Court in the South preferably at Hyderabad for serving the needs of the litigant public of the Southern States." A copy of this resolution was forwarded by the State Government to the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time appoint". A copy of the resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly was forwarded to the Registry of the Supreme Court

of India. No proposal has been received in this regard from the Chief Justice of India.

Production capacity of Ramagundam Power Project

5084. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present capacity of power production of Ramagundam Power Project (1981) and whether there is a plan to increase it progressively by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the money allotted by the Centre for this Project during 1979-80 was not fully spent and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Project authorities have been directed to keep plans ready so that Central assistance is fully utilised and pace of work is accelerated; and

(d) what is the state of utilisation of funds for 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation is executing the project for the setting up of a super thermal power station at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh. The project would have a final installed capacity of 2100 MW comprising of 3 units of 200 MW each and 3 units of 500 MW each. The first unit of 200 MW is presently scheduled to be commissioned by February, 1984 and the installed capacity of the station is expected to be 600 MW by the end of the present plan.

(b) No, Sir. The utilisation of funds for the project was over 99 per cent in 1979-80.

(c) The annual financial provisions are determined according to the programme of work for the execution of the project.

(d) The National Thermal Power Corporation expects to fully utilise the allocation of Rs. 80 crores for the year 1981-82.

Task Force to ensure Time bound Programme for Augmenting Power Production

5085. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up task force to ensure that a time bound programme is drawn up for augmenting power production in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such units and their precise terms of reference;

(c) whether any task force for increasing the power production and giving suitable assistance to State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh has been formed; and

(d) by what time the task force's recommendations will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). One of the reasons for the power shortage in the country is the comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations. A number of steps have, therefore, been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include setting up of task forces for specific purposes in the thermal sector. A task force has been set up with a view to take steps for the early stabilisation of 200 MW units and improved performance. This task force comprises representatives of the Central Electricity Authority, BHEL, ILK and the State Electricity Boards. They have identified deficiencies and prepared time bound programme for its early stabilisation and improvement in 200 MW units. It is continuous process and as a result of the action taken by this task force, the capacity utilisation of

200 MW units which was 36.9 per cent in 1980-81 has increased to 40-45 per cent during April to October, 1981.

Task forces have also been set up to assist some of the State Electricity Boards in preparing plant betterment programmes and to carry out works on rectification of deficiencies. A Roving team consisting of operation specialists from CEA also monitors the operation practices and renders advice to the various State Electricity Boards. The work of this team is also of continuous nature. A task force is also being constituted for improving the performance of 100/110/120 MW units on the pattern of task force constituted for 200 MW units. No separate task force has been constituted to assist the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board whereas Andhra Pradesh SEB will also be assisted by the above task forces depending upon their requirement and size of the unit.

Plan to Energise more Tubewells

5086. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn up a plan for covering more tube wells with power during the next 3 years;

(b) if so, what would be the additional number of wells that will be covered in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa during this period;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated to ensure that agriculturists get equal share of power as is supplied to the industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the Sixth Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to electrify 25 lakh pumpsets. Part of this facility will be used to energise tube-wells also. The programme will be executed by the respective State Governments/State Electricity Boards.

(b) Details of energisation programmes for 1980-81 to 1981-82 in the two States.

State	Total number of irrigation pumpsets/ energised as on 31-3-1980	Target for Sixth Plan 1980-85	Actual number of pump-set energised during 1980-81	Progress during 1981-82	
				Target	Physical achievement upto the end of Aug., 1981
Andhra Pradesh	4,05,127	2,80,000	41,366	49,000	16,720
Orissa	12,958	90,032	3,236	11,010	590

(c) and (d). The Government of India has been according high priority to the supply of power to the agriculturists. In the guidelines issued by the Central Government to the State Governments for power supply to various sectors in the event of

power shortage, agriculture pumping has been included in the group of essential category of consumers. To meet the demands of the agriculturists, all the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have been advised by the Ministry of Energy/Central

Electricity Authority to give assured power supply to the extent of 6 to 8 hours at least for rural areas/agricultural operations. Rural Electrification Corporation has been sending its teams regularly to monitor the actual supply of power to the agriculturists.

Increase in Transmission Power of AIR Bhopal

5087. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the transmission power of AIR, Bhopal Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time this new transmitter would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme has been included in the 6th Plan to reutilise one of the surplus transmitters for upgrading the power of the transmitter over and above the present level of 1 KW MW at Bhopal. This is expected to be completed during the 6th Plan period.

कोटा तापीय बिजली घर के लिए घटिया स्तर के टैंकों का निर्माण

5088. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तापीय बिजली घर, कोटा (रजस्थान) के लिए बनाए गए चार टैंकों में से दो टैंकों को एक एक्सप्लोसिव आर्थो-रिटो ने अस्वीकृत कर दिया है क्योंकि वे सुरक्षा उपबन्धों के अनुसार आवश्यकता पूर्ति नहीं करते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे घटिया स्तर के टैंक बनाने पर कितनी धनराशि का

नुक्सान उठाना पड़ा और इसके निर्माण का ठेका किस कम्पनी को दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस नुक्सान के लिए उत्तरदाई अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के भंडारण के लिए लाइसेंस तीन टैंकों को दिए गए हैं । चौथे टैंक को लाइसेंस देने से सम्बन्धित मामले को भी सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया गया है ।

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Andhra Pradesh

5089. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh making use of the slag from the Vizag Steel Plant; and

(b) if not, whether there is any move for more fertilizer plant in the State using petroleum or coal feed-stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Small Scale Sector's Demand of Soda Ash

5090. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of demand of soda ash of small scale sector with

break-up figures for sodium silicate, other small industries, detergents, dhobies, households, cooperatives etc. apart from the demand of 6.8 lakh tonnes of DGTD units for 1981-82;

(b) what will be the overall short-fall in 1981-82; and

(c) how it was to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The 1981-82 demand for soda ash of 6.8 lakh tonnes was setimated by the Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals, comprising representatives from the Director General Technical Development, the Development Commission (Small Scale Industries), the Planning Commission and the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers. This demand is inclusive of the requirements of all types of consumers including small scale industries and small users.

(b) and (c). The manufacturers of soda as have reported to Government that, at the existing levels of supply of wagons, coke and coal, the production of soda ash in 1981-82 would be 6.7 lakh tonnes. From the production trends for the first eight months of 1981-82, it would appear that this level of production is realisable. The anticipated production of

6.70 lakh tonnes, together with the stocks of imported as well as indigenous soda ash would be adequate to meet the all inclusive demand of 6.80 lakh tonnes.

Government land under possession of Ministry of Rehabilitation in Delhi

5091. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the area of Government land under the possession of the Rehabilitation Ministry in Delhi;

(b) the details regarding the area under illegal or adverse occupation;

(c) whether in case of some area eviction proceedings are in process and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not initiating eviction proceedings in respect of the remaining land under adverse occupation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):- (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Statement

(in Acres)

	Vacant area	Area under encroach- ment	Green	Total
(i) Underdeveloped land	576.28	330.99	30.25	937.52
(ii) Developed land	131.28	96.63	12.00	239.91
TOTAL	707.56	427.62	42.25	1177.43
		or say 430 acres		or say 1180.00 acres

Export of Expertise and Know-how on Petroleum Technology

5092. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India after achieving self-reliance in petroleum technology has started exporting its expertise and know-how to the developing countries;

(b) if so, what are the countries at present where India was lending its know-how in petroleum technology; and

(c) whether any orders from various countries have been received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Technical know-how has been made available to countries like Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Zambia, Tanzania, Algeria, Ethiopia; People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY) etc. in the fields of exploration, seismic survey, geological studies, drilling, pipeline construction, LPG complex, consultancy and engineering services etc.

Efforts are being made to secure job contract/consultancy in some more developing countries.

Electric connections refused in Delhi Cantt.

5093. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents in Delhi Cantt. have been refused the grant of electricity connections for commercial and domestic purposes due to shortage of power with the MES though Delhi has been claiming excess production of energy than its requirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

2990 LS—

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). It is reported that the capacity of the distribution net work in Sadar Bazar and Gopinath Bazar areas under Delhi Cantonment Board is full and as such granting of new connections from this system will result in overloading of existing arrangement, leading to breakdowns of power supply. Therefore, new connections for commercial and domestic purposes are not being done even though there is no shortage of power. Works for improvement of electric supply system at Gopinath Bazar and Sadar Bazar of Delhi Cantonment have recently been sanctioned and new connection would be given once these projects are completed.

News-item captioned "Minister tells DESU to set things right" and "DESU told to identify causes of Faculty Bills"

5094. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Minister tells DESU to set things right" and "DESU told to identify causes of faulty bills" appearing in the "Indian Express" and "Hindustan Times" of 2nd October, 1981 respectively;

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

(c) reasons of load shedding and failures for hours together with the energy being said to be available more than the demand with details of the decisions taken to revamp the distribution network;

(d) reasons for not ensuring optimum generation from the IP Estate and Badarpur power stations; and

(e) whether a drive has been launched for collection of arrears, if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Government has seen the News-items appeared in the *India Express* and *Hindustan Times* on 2nd October, 1981.

(c). The incidence of load shedding in Delhi has considerably come down. Load shedding had to be done only for 33 days from January to November this year as compared to 93 days during the same period last year and 122 days in 1979. As regards revamping the distribution system, the work of augmentation and strengthening of the distribution net work in a electricity supply organisation like DESU is a continuous process and as such DESU has been taking up works to strengthen its distribution system. Moreover, DESU has also set up a Committee under Member (Power System) CEA to suggest measures for reducing the breakdowns of power supply in Delhi. Their final report is awaited.

(d) The low generation at IP station and Badarpur, on certain occasions is attributed to boiler tube leakages, aging of the plants, poor quality of coal and non-availability of units for preventive maintenance due to high system load conditions. Due to various steps taken by the Government there has been considerable improvement in the Badarpur power station. The PLF in October, 1981 was 62 per cent as compared to October, 1979 which was 33 per cent. Further, these steps have resulted in making Delhi surplus in power from the last 2/3 months.

(c) Yes, Sir A drive has been launched by DESU for collection of arrears and it is expected that the position of recovery would improve.

Requirement and Production of Soda Ash

5095. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of soda ash in the country and the quantity produced during 1979 and 1980;

(b) the total quantity of soda ash imported during these two years; and

(c) the measures taken to distribute the imported soda ash among the small manufacturing units concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals, comprising representatives from the Directorate General of Technical Development, the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Planning Commission, had estimated the demand of soda ash to be 6 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 6.30 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. Production of soda ash was 5.5 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 5.63 lakh tonnes in 1980-81.

(b) 1.35 lakh tonnes of soda ash were imported during 1979-80. In 1980-81 (upto August, 1980) the imports were 0.47 lakh tonnes. Imports statistics are compiled and published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the statistics. Statistics for the period subsequent to August, 1980 are yet to be published. Once the statistics are compiled, they will be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Actual industrial users can import soda ash under Open General Licence (OGL). The question of distributing soda ash so imported does

not arise. However, in order to help the small scale industrial units who cannot import soda ash on their own, 19100 tonnes of soda ash were imported by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (CPC) at the behest of the Government during the year 1979-80. The soda ash so imported was placed at the disposal of such State Government as came forward to take it for allotment to actual users, particularly small scale units. In January, 1981 CPC again imported 10,000 tonnes of soda ash. A quantity of about 8000 tonnes of soda ash is still available with CPC. Any actual industrial users can directly purchase the soda ash from CPC.

Super Thermal Power Project at Talcher

5096. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super-Thermal Project at Talcher was one of the six projects under contemplation about six years ago and that while other five projects have been constructed, work for Talcher project is yet to start; and

(b) if so, whether this project is getting priority over any other new super-thermal project in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Talcher was one of the 11 sites (which included 4 sites in the Eastern Region) suggested by a Site Selection Committee in April 1976 for detailed investigations for setting up of large pit head thermal stations. The National Thermal Power Corporation has prepared a Feasibility Report for setting up a large Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa which envisages the installation of final capacity of 2800 MW in three stages. The Feasibility Report has yet to be granted techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Plan to Exploit Coal reserves in Bankura-Ardhagram-Barjora Region

5097. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute submitted a detailed integrated plan for exploitation of coal reserves in the entire Bankulia-Ardhagram-Barojora region including Kalidaspur-Kalikapur projects in Bankura district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken or to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Central Mine Planning and Design Institute has carried out detailed exploration at Mejia block in Bankura district. Three blocks have been identified having reasonable prospect for mining. Of these, Kalikapur and Kalidaspur blocks, have already been explored and about 47 million tonnes of reserves have been proved. A feasibility report has already been drawn up for mining part of Kalikapur block and whole of Kalidaspur block. The adjacent Ardhagram block is currently under exploration. CMPDIL has estimated that the whole of Ardhagram block and part of Kalikapur block could be developed to sustain a production of about one million tonnes per annum. Additional exploration is in progress in this area.

Increase in Demand of Power in Eastern region and Plans of D. V. C. to meet it

5098. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for power is growing in the eastern region in the country; what

proposals have been formulated by the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to meet the power demand;

(b) the details of the expansion schemes of the DVC and the cost thereon;

(c) the time for completion of these schemes; and

(d) the details of the steps to be taken for improvement in the performance of the D.V.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). To meet the growing demands in the DVC system, the Corporation has undertaken the following schemes for execution:—

Description of Schemes	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Scheduled date for commissioning
1. 1×210 MW Unit at Durgapur	Rs. 85.71	Unit synchronised on 5-12-81. It is under trial run and commissioning.
2. 1×210 MW Unit in Bokaro 'B'	Rs. 87.00	1984-85
3. 1×40 MW Reversible Pump Turbine Unit at Panchyot Hill.	Rs. 29.85	1984-85
4. 2×210 MW Units in Bokaro 'B'	Rs. 187.00	1985-86

In addition, DVC's proposals to set up two thermal power stations at Raithon, each of 5×210 MW capacity, at estimated cost of Rs. 652 crores each, are under examination.

Time bound action plans were drawn up are being implemented to rehabilitate the units for improved performance. These have started yielding results. Utilisation factor of DVC thermal units have exceeded 51 per cent over the last six months and is one of the highest in the country.

Carbonization Plant at Dhankuni

5099. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the project report for the Low Temperature Carbonization Plant at Dhankuni in West Bengal;

(b) progress so far made for setting up the plant;

(c) expected time when the plant will be completed;

(d) estimated investment and how many hands will get job; and

(e) expected ancillary units which will come up for that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The project for the Low Temperature Carbonisation plant at Dankuni (W.B.) has been prepared with a daily coal throughput capacity of 1500 tonnes of sized coal, for the production of about 1000 tonnes of smokeless domestic fuel per day, 18-20 million cubic ft. of gas per day, 80 tonnes of tar chemicals per day and other products like ammonium sulphate and calcium carbonate etc.

(b) Land for the factory premises, railway siding, township has been handed over to the Dankuni project authorities. Preliminary work on filling up the site, repair to approach

road, temporary offices is going on. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited the prime contractor, has initiated necessary action for procuring process technology, survey of the plant site, railway siding etc.

(c) The plant is expected to go into the production in September 1984.

(d) The Low Temperature Carbonisation plant is estimated to cost Rs. 49.27 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.77 crores. The manpower requirement of the plant has been estimated at about 900.

(e) On the downstream side, ancillary industries like coke breeze, briquette making units, various types of chemical plants etc. are expected to come up. On the upstream side, in order to cater to the need of the plant, several tonnes of castings and also iron and steel products will be required.

Memorandum from Amreli Chamber of Commerce, etc. Regarding inefficiency of Telephone Department

5100. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters, memoranda etc. have been received from the Amreli Chambers of Commerce (Saurashtra-Gujarat) and from the official of Amreli and Gujarat State Communication Department regarding the inefficiency of Telephone Department of Amreli Town and Amreli District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter to overcome reduce the difficulties faced by the people of Amreli and to make the Telephone Department more efficient there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 7-11-1981 was received from the President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Amreli.

(b) This letter complained about difficulty in getting trunk calls to Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places via these stations.

(c) The following action has been taken:—

(i) Strict supervision over the operative staff in the trunk exchange.

(ii) A close watch is kept by the Director, Telecommunications Rajkot over the efficiency of trunk circuits and any corrective action that is deemed necessary is taken immediately.

(iii) Personal watch is maintained over local faults and complaints by the G. M. Telecom. Gujarat Circle.

(iv) Action is initiated for re-allocation of trunk circuits for optimal utility of trunks.

"TV Contracts; CBI makes A move"

5101. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "TV Contracts CBI makes a move" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 4th November, 1981; and

(b) results of the investigations made by CBI into the alleged corruption charges, with details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The CBI had clarified that they were not conducting any such

enquiry. A news item to this effect also appears in the 'Indian Express' dated 10-11-1981.

श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग तथा भारतीय लोग सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी

5102. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 7 और 8 नवम्बर, 1981 को दिल्ली में आयोजित श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग तथा भारतीय लोग सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह गोष्ठी किनके द्वारा आयोजित की गई थी, और

(ग) गोष्ठी में भाग लेने वालों का व्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। "श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग पर राष्ट्रीय गोष्ठी" के बारे में 8-12-1981 को पूछे गए लोक सभा अन्तर्गत प्रश्न सं० 2770 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया जाता है। श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग और भारतीय जनता पर गोष्ठी का आयोजन निम्नलिखित संगठनों द्वारा किया गया था :—

1. दिल्ली विज्ञान मंच।
2. फोरम फार गाइंस, टेक्नालोजी एण्ड सोसाइटी।
3. एमोर्गैजेशन आफ माइंटिफिक वर्कर्स आफ इंडिया।
4. सोसाइटी आफ यंग माइन्टिस्ट्स।
5. ग्रान इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ जूनियर डाक्टर्स एसोसिएशन।
6. फेडरेशन आफ मेडिकल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया।

भाग लेने वालों के बारे में व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Diversion of Steam and slack Coal

5103. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the diversion of huge quantity of scarce steam and slack coal to the black market by some railway and Coal India Ltd. staff taking advantage of recently amended Rule 161-A of the IRC Act (goods traffic); and

(b) total amount of loss suffered so far by Coal India Ltd. in 1980 and 1981 due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Misusing Molasses Storage Fund

5104. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to bring to book sugar and khandsari units which have misused molasses storage funds;

(b) if so, whether States have been asked to furnish information on these matters relating the factories in their territories;

(c) whether under the Molasses Section Control Order 1961 and the State Molasses Act, the Sugar and Khandsari factories are supposed to earmark the part of the sales realisation from Molasses for storage funds; and

(d) what action Government of India have taken against these erring sugar units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Molasses produced by vacuum pan sugar factories as well as open pan Khandsari units is within the purview of the Molasses Control Order, 1961, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In Madhya Pradesh only Molasses produced by vacuum pan sugar factories is under the purview of the Molasses Control Order, 1961. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal and Haryana have their own Molasses Control Orders. These orders do not cover molasses produced by open pan Khandsari units.

Under the Molasses Control (Regulation of Fund for Erection of Storage Facilities) Order, 1976 every sugar factory or Khandsari factory unit located in a State to which the Molasses Control Order, 1961 is applicable is required to aside an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the sale of their molasses to a separate head of account called "Storage Fund for Molasses Account". The State Molasses Control Orders have similar provisions.

The States were requested to furnish information on the amounts credited by sugar and khandsari factories to "the storage fund" and the storage facilities created. At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held on 28th November, 1981, State Governments were requested to ensure that all the amounts that ought to be credited to the storage funds are so credited and are properly utilised for the creation of adequate storage facilities.

Oil Pilferage Racket in O. N. G. C.

5105. DR. VASANTKUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C. B. I. is investigating cases of oil pilferage racket operating in O.N.G.C. at Gujarat, involving several lakhs of rupees;

(b) how many cases of oil pilferage from dumps, pipelines, unproductive dry wells and leakage valves have been filed in Courts of Gujarat during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these pilferage cases are the result of well-organised racket of Tanker operators with O.N.G.C. officials' collusion; and

(d) what steps Government propose to plug all loop-holes of theft and manipulated pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Investigation is being carried out in two cases of crude oil theft/pilferage relating to ONGC in Gujarat.

(b) The yearwise position of cases relating to oil theft/pilferage pending in Gujarat Courts is as under:—

1979	1 case
1980	7 cases
1981	11 cases
(upto September)	

(c) As the cases are still under investigation/trial in courts it is premature to state this.

(d) The Commission has already taken action to bring the facts of thefts, pilferages of crude oil and tampering of well heads, valves, and pipelines etc., to the notice of the concerned authorities of the State Government. Armed Patrolling had also been introduced in the Projects of Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Ankleshwar. Besides, the Security Officers of the ONGC and patrolling parties have apprehended 10 numbers of tankers, trucks, matadors, tractors with trollies and camel carts along with 19 culprits engaged in pilfering, crude oil.

**Installed Capacity of Soda ash
Manufacturers**

5106. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacities of soda ash of all the three manufacturers in Saurashtra region in Gujarat as in 1974 and production of soda ash by them for the years 1974 to 1980 year-wise;

(b) the reasons why Messrs Tata Chemicals Ltd. had continuously been producing below capacity when the other two small units-Saurashtra Chemicals and Dharangadhra Chemicals Limited had been producing continuously more above their installed capacities;

(c) whether Messrs Tata Chemicals were given licence No. CIL:250 (74) dated 12-3-1974 to fabricate soda ash plant and process equipment of 400 tonnes per day capacity;

(d) whether Messrs Tata Chemicals Ltd. are in a turn key project for manufacturing soda ash with technical expertise from others; and

(e) will Government institute a full scale enquiry for continuous under production by Tata Chemicals Ltd. as also failing to expend its capacity to manufacture soda ash to 5 lac tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of installed capacity and production of soda ash by the three soda

ash manufacturers in Gujarat during each of the year from 1974 to 1980 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) The capacity utilisation of M/s Tata Chemicals Limited was more than that of M/s Saurashtra Chemicals in the year 1980. The capacity utilisation of M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd. was more than that of M/s Dharangadhra Chemicals in 1976 and 1977. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals produced more than their installed capacity in the years 1974 to 1979. M/s Dharangadhra Chemicals produced more than their installed capacity in the years 1974 to 1980.

M/s Tata Chemicals Limited have reported that they could not produce upto their licensed capacity due to various constraints such as transport problems, non-availability of coke and coal, low quality of coal, break down/failure of plant and machinery, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Tata Chemicals have reported that this is not so.

(e) M/s. Tata Chemicals have stated that their expansion scheme of soda ash and plant has already been completed within the battery limits. A few items of stand-by nature are yet to be installed and infrastructure facilities, re-arrangement of material handling yard, etc. are to be completed before the production out of the expanded capacity starts. The company's contention is that without completion of the conversion of the metre-gauge railway line to broad gauge from Hapa to Mithapur, the movement of raw materials for the expanded capacity cannot take place effectively. There is no proposal to institute any enquiry against the company.

Statement

Statement showing the installed Capacity and Production of Soda Ash during the years 1974 to 1980 in Gujarat

Qty : '000' Tonnes

Years	Tata Chemicals		Saurashtra Chemicals		Dharangadhra Chemicals	
	Capacity	production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
1974	250	248.9	168	188.6	50	4.7
1975.	360	279.8	168	184.9	65	58.6
1976.	360	294.7	168	197.7	65	52.4
1977	360	320.1	168	177.8	65	54.1
1978	360	305.6	168	191.6	65	64.3
1979	360	297.7	168	181.2	65	61.7
1980	360	316.5	230*	152.9	65	67.9

*From 1st May, 1980—2,30,000 TPA

Upto 30-4-1980—1,68,000 TPA.

News Item Captioned "Scandal in T V Films"

5107. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Scandal in TV films" appearing in 'Indian Express' of 19-9-1981;

(b) whether out of 7 persons to whom contracts for short films were given, 6 did not have the recognised experience in film making, if so, consideration on which contracts were given to these persons;

(c) whether according to Doordarshan Kendra's own admission the background of two of the persons, to whom such contracts were given was not known to them, if so, on what basis contracts were given to these two persons;

(d) whether contracts were given on the recommendations of Directorate by passing Delhi Doordarshan;

(e) whether one of the parties to whom contract was given had not submitted rough cuts even after an elapse of a number of months after the receipt of advance; if so, reasons therefor; and

(f) remedial/corrective measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The background of all the seven persons were known to Doordarshan.

(d) The contracts were signed by the respective Kendras after following prescribed procedure.

(e) Yes, Sir. This was because of non-availability of raw-stock in the market.

(f) Does not arise.

Supreme Court Benches in North and South

5108. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of Supreme Court has made suggestions to Government that Benches of Supreme Court should be established in the extreme North and South regions of India to facilitate those litigant parties who are unable to come to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Adequate coverage by AIR to Christian Devotional Songs, Christian Festival and Institutions

5109. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio is giving adequate time to Christian devotional songs, Christian festivals and institutions in its over all coverage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Christian devotional songs from various AIR Stations are included on a planned basis in the morning devotional music programme. On the occasion of Christian festivals, apart from broadcasting Christian devotional songs, Hymns, Carols etc., various Stations also broadcast special programmes on the significance of the festival/occasion, like talks, features, musical features as well as recordings of special church services or choir. On occasions like Christmas, the midnight mass is directly relayed from the Church by some stations.

Number of Reporters/Correspondents Senior Correspondents went abroad to cover VIP visits

5110. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of reporters/correspondents/senior correspondents who went abroad on different occasions in the last five years to cover VIP visits; what are their names and designations;

(b) how many reporters/correspondents/senior correspondents are continuing in the same posts for more than five years and how many of them are continuing in the same posts for more than a decade and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps the Ministry are proposing to take so that the Personnel manning these vital posts of Reporting in the News Services Division (AIR) may not develop vested interests by remaining in the same posts for years together and for achieving distributive justice for overseas assignments and special assignments abroad to cover VIP visits to all the officers in the set up including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No person in these categories continued in the same post in the News Services Division for more than 10 years. However, there are 10 persons who have been in the post for more than 5 years. This is due to these officers being in those grades of the Central Information Service where the transfer is usually made only after a period of 6 years, language requirements at the station of posting and the shortage of such staff in the cadre, etc.

(c) Due to the fact that the work of these Correspondents is closely monitored, the possibility of anyone developing a vested interest is unlikely. In the matter of special assignments abroad to cover VIPs visit, the objective is to select the professionally best person on the basis of proven ability and experience. Therefore, such selections for specific assignments have to be based only on merit.

Opening of more Technical Schools in Andhra Pradesh

5111. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramagundam Thermal Plant will throw up job opportunities particularly in the technical side that cannot be fully utilised by the youth of the State due to their lack of technical education;

(b) if so, whether Central Government would give suitable assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up more technical schools and expand the existing ones so that the plant during construction and when completed offers some reasonable job opportunities to the youth of the State for employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). According to the existing directives, recruitment to posts carrying pay-scales whose maximum does not exceed Rs. 800 per month, have to be made from the concerned local employment exchange(s). Where the local employment exchange issues a non-availability certificate, the vacancies are advertised and recruitment is normally restricted to the persons belonging to the States where the Central Project is located. The National Thermal Power Corporation has not experienced any difficulty in

making recruitment according to these directives for their Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station. Even for posts in the supervisory categories, NTPC expects to largely recruit people from Andhra Pradesh. As far as the executive and managerial posts are concerned, these are filled either through recruitment on an all-India basis or by transfer from within the organisation as is the case in all multi-unit public sector undertakings of the Government of India. The National Thermal Power Corporation anticipates the requirement of approximately 3200 persons in various categories in the Ramagundam SPTS of which the details are given below:

Executives	480
Supervisory	320
Non-supervisory technical	2200
Non-supervisory non-technical	200
	<hr/> 3200 <hr/>

The creation and augmentation of facilities for technical education is the responsibility of the State Government though proposals for opening new technical institutions require the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The financial provisions for this purpose have, however, to be made by the State government within their own plan.

News Item Captioned "DESU to Unearth Illegal Connections"

5112. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Indian Express* of 1st October, 1981 captioned "DESU told to unearth illegal connections" and "Protest against power crisis";

(b) have any cases of unauthorised transfer of power connections in Delhi come to notice;

(c) if so, how many such cases came to notice last year; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Government is aware of the News-item in question

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Workers in Coal India Limited becoming Jobless

5113. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 thousand workers became jobless in Coal India Limited during the last five years; and

(b) steps taken by Government to provide them alternative jobs, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा सीतापुर उत्तर प्रदेश में कुकिंग गैस की डीलरशिप के लिए बिज्ञापन

5114. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या बेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लखनऊ द्वारा वर्ष 1981 के आखिरी महीनों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में

कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों की डीलरशिप देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में एक बिज्ञापन जारी किया गया था, जिसके आधार पर लगभग 300 व्यक्तियों ने अपने आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे ;

(ख) क्या इन आवेदन-पत्रों में से 40 व्यक्तियों के आवेदन-पत्रों को चुन लिया गया था और उन्हें 10-12 दिन पूर्व साक्षात्कार की सूचना दे दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो साक्षात्कार में 41 व्यक्तियों को किम आधार पर शामिल किया गया था ;

(घ) आवेदन-पत्रों के चयन में क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया और क्या अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोगों द्वारा भी आवेदन-पत्र भेजे गये थे, और यदि हां, तो साक्षात्कार हेतु अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने उम्मीदवारों को बुलाया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या जिले में जनसंख्या के आधार पर कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के कोटे के आरक्षण की मांग की गई है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी (क) जी, हां। बिज्ञापन के मन्दर्भ में 76 उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था,

41 उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया गया था।

(ग) चयन के माप-दण्ड को प्रस्तावित कर उसके अनुसार आरम्भ में साक्षात्कार हेतु 40 उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया था। बाद में यह पता चला कि एक उम्मीदवार जिसको अयोग्य घोषित किया गया था वास्तव में योग्य था। आरम्भ में उम्मीदवार को इसलिए अयोग्य घोषित

किया गया था क्योंकि उसने आयु के प्रमाण में बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के रजिस्ट्रार के प्रवेश-प्रमाण पत्र की प्रतिलिपि संलग्न की थी मैट्रिक परीक्षा के प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं। तथापि, बाद में यह पता चलता कि उक्त प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र आयु के प्रमाण में स्वीकार करने योग्य था। इसलिए अन्याय से बचाने के लिए उसे भी साक्षात्कार के लिए अन्तिम उम्मीदवार (41वां उम्मीदवार) के रूप में बुलाया गया था।

(घ) आवेदन पत्रों के चयन हेतु अपनाया गया मापदण्ड है शिक्षा, अनुभव, वित्त सुविधाओं आदि को उपलब्ध कराने की क्षमता। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था, जिनमें से एक को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया गया था।

(ङ) जी, हाँ। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि सीतापुर स्थित उक्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप का अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अवर्गीकरण किया जाये।

Revision of Transmission Hours of Doordarshan

5115. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four hour's daily T.V. transmission affects children's education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that T.V. programmes suffers because most of the producers are busy with coordination work; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to reduce the transmission hours of Doordarshan programmes from four hours to three hours everyday?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATH): (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Catalysts produced by F.P.D.I.L., Sindri

5116. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and names of catalysts produced by the F.P.D.I.L., Sindri, facts in detail with (brief mention of) there spheres of utility in the last two years, month-wise break-up;

(b) present stock of each variety of catalysts and the money blocked;

(c) names of other organisations preparing those catalysts and their annual production capacity;

(d) annual requirement of all public sector fertilizer units for the catalysts prepared by the F.P.D.I.L. and the quantity actually purchased by them;

(e) whether it is a fact that none of the public sector fertilizer units is purchasing catalysts from the FPDIL and even Sindri Units had given order to other agencies even before opening tender of the F.P.D.I.L. which was declared illegal by the Secretary of Ministry during his last visit to Sindri; and

(f) if so, steps taken to increase the sale of F.P.D.I.L. catalysts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The quantity and names of catalysts produced by FPDIL Sindri, during the last two years with month-wise break up are given in the enclosed statement. The spheres of utility of these catalysts are:

High temperature Carbon monoxide conversion catalysts—helps to react steam with Carbon monoxide to yield hydrogen and carbon dioxide in the temperature range of 320 to 530°C.

Low temperature Carbon monoxide conversion catalyst—helps to promote the same reactions as with high temperature shift, but at a lower temperature range of 90 to 250°C.

Steam/Oxygen Reforming catalyst—helps to react light hydrocarbon present in gas or naphtha with steam in one stage and with oxygen (of air) and steam in a subsequent stage to yield essentially a mixture of Carbon monoxide, hydrogen and Carbon dioxide. Temperature range of operation 700°C to 1200°C.

Methanation catalyst—helps in recombining carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide with hydrogen to form methane at a temperature range of 316°C to 350°C.

Iron Oxide Desulphurisation—helps to fix and remove hydrogen sulphide present in some gases at atmospheric temperature.

(b) The stock of each variety of catalyst in November 1981, and the book value of stock is as follows:

Name of Catalyst	Tonnes in stock	Value in Rs. lakhs
High Temperature CO-conversion	23	91
Low Temperature CO-conversion	198	140
Reformation	59	55
Methanation	56	39
Iron Oxide Desulphurisation	2	0.1

(c) The other organisation preparing the same type of catalysts is the United Catalyst India Limited, (UCIL), in Kerala. Their licensed capacities for these types of catalysts are:

High temperature,
Co-conversion catalyst 450 tonnes/year

Low temperature

Co-conversion catalyst 450 tonnes/year

Reformation catalyst 80 tonnes/year

Methanation catalyst 60 tonnes/year

(d) Based on certain average useful life span for these catalysts, the average current replacement requirements of these catalysts per year for the public sector units have been assessed as follows:

High temperature

Co-conversion catalyst 700 tonnes/year

Low temperature

CO-conversion catalyst 250 tonnes/year

Reformation catalyst 130 tonnes/year

Methanation catalyst 70 tonnes/year

The sales made by FPDIL on the corresponding varieties of catalysts are:

	1979-80 Tonnes	1980-81 Tonnes
High temperature CO-conversion	382	215
Low temperature CO-conversion	210	28
Reformation	13	15
Methanation	66	42

(e) It is not a fact that none of the Public Sector Units are buying FPDIL Catalysts. The clients who buy FPDIL catalysts include public, as well as private sector units.

The Sindri unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India had been using FPDIL's high temperature Carbon monoxide conversion catalysts from January to December, 1981. They found that their production capacity was being limited to below the rated level due to a flow restriction in the catalysts bed. Sindri unit had a similar experience with an imported catalyst which came with the original plant as well as the present FPDIL charge. They wanted to see if the UCIL catalyst which is also available from within the country, could give better results. They have therefore, chosen to change over to UCIL catalyst this time on technical grounds.

(f) Sales promotion and marketing of catalysts is one of the functions independently being handled by FPDIL. FPDIL report that they are taking the following steps in this direction.

(i) Meeting all users individually or in organised seminars to publicise performance of their catalysts and persuade all potential clients to use them.

(ii) Trying to get the catalysts tes-

ted for certification by consultants for their adequacy for use in new plants.

(iii) Trying to interest foreign clients to take and use their catalysts.

Statement

Quantity and names of Catalysts produced by FPDIL, Sindri .

Name of catalyst	(Production figures in Metric tonnes)									
	High temperature carbon monoxide conversion		Low temperature carbon monoxide conversion		Steam/Oxygen Reformation		Methanation		Desulphurisation	
Year	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
Month										
April	27	20	15	14	..	17	3	—	..	..
May	28	35	17	16	..	16	14	..	1	..
June	24	30	10	15	..	11	3	..	1	45
July	30	35	3	18	..	2	..	10	10	..
August	32	32	23	16	..	1	..	15	..	..
September	9	35	20	19	..	1	..	9	..	..
October	28	35	18	20	8	..	..	2	..	..
November	30	36	16	12	18	..	..	..	..	60
December	31	35	17	16	10	7	..	1	..	40
January	31	23	20	20	9	8	..	2	..	19
February	35	28	14	17	..	8	..	5	..	1
March	34	23	20	18	..	..	..	11	..	..

Allotment of Gas/Petrol Agencies in Gujarat

5117. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many places and stations in Gujarat have been selected for the allotment and distribution of Gas and Petrol Pumps Agencies for 1981 and 1982 to unemployed graduates, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons, Adivasis, war-widows, disabled, Blind persons, Ex-servicemen and others;

(b) what are the Rules, Regulations, criteria and policy for selection and distribution to the same; and

(c) how many persons have been selected and allotted these both types of Agencies in Gujarat at various places during 1978, 1979, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) About 21 LPG distributorships and 48 retail outlet dealerships (petrol/diesel pumps) are planned to be put up by the Industry in Gujarat during 1981-82. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) All appointments of dealers/distributors are to be made after inviting applications through press advertisements and selection by a duly constituted Selection Committee. The pattern

of reservation of the dealerships/distributorships is as under:

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	25%
Unemployed Graduates (UG)	10%
Unemployed Engineering Graduates (UEG)	10%
Physically handicapped/Defence personnel disabled in war and war-widows (PH)	15%
Outstanding Social Workers/Freedom Fighters (SW/FF)	10%
On commercial consideration (open)	30%

(c) About 31 retail outlet dealerships (petrol/diesel pumps) and 7 LPG distributorships are reported to have

been award in Gujarat by the oil companies during 1978—80. Details are not readily available.

Statement		Locations	Category
Retail Outlets		Jamnagar Road	Open
		Ravpur	UG
		Baroda	Open
Locations	Category	Muly	UEG
Sikha	SC	Meghraj	Open
Mogar	PH	Ranej	Open
Amirgarh	SW/FF	Bagadu	PH
Santhalpur	UEG	Porbandar	Open
Bhalgham	PH	Karchelia	ST
Satlasana	Open	Jakhao	UG
Kapadvanj	UG	Bardwala	UG
New Sevalia	SW/FF	Sama-ikhal	SW/FF
Mundhra	ST	Sardarpur	Open
Khimrana	Open	Alamgir	UG
Balsar	PH	Kadiyadra	SW/FF
Santrampur	UEG	Zankar	SC
Tarapur	PH	Sardargadh	Open
Sokli	Open	Malpur	Open
Danta	SW/FF	Jesar	Open
Magdalla	SC	Market Yard	Open
Morvi	UEG	Samadhiyala	ST
Upleta	ST	Gardeshwar Phata	Open
Anandapur	Open	Makansar	PH
Ghoga	Open	NH-8A, Gandhidham	PH
Ahwa	Open	Palanpur	ST
Por	Open	Modasa	UG
		LPG	
		Mahuwa	Open
		Bhavnagar	UEG

Locations

Locations

Junagarh	PH
Rajkot (2)	UG and PH
Dhoraji/Upleta	UEG
Jamnagar	Open
Anand/Vallabh	PH
Vidyanagar (2)	Open
Surat (2)	Open and SW/FF
Baroda	Open
Himmatnagar	UG
Broach	ST
Nadiad	SC
Godhra	SC
Mehsana	Open
Ahmedabad (2)	ST and SW/FF
Viramgam	Open
Palanpur	Open

Representation Regarding Payment of
OTA from Chowkidars

5118. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the director of D.A.V.P. New Delhi, Deputy Director (ADMN), DAVP and Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have received Memoranda, complaints and representations during 1980 and 1981 from some chowkidars and their Unions and Associations regarding non-payment of Over Time Allowance for the period from October 1975 to March 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the action taken thereon; and outcome thereof; and

(c) when and how the same is now to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Chowkidars of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity had in their representation demanded the payment of overtime allowance for the duty performed by them, in excess of 8 hours a day, from October 1975 to March 1977. The matters was examined in detail in consultation with Ministry of Finance and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It was, however, not possible to accede to their demand.

बिहार के "इण्डियन नेशन" और
आर्यावर्त समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन
का निलम्बन

5119. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के प्रमुख दैनिक समाचार पत्र "इण्डियन नेशन" तथा आर्यावर्त का प्रकाशन इस समय निलम्बित है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वे पहले बन्द किये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि ये इस समय बन्द हैं तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) पटना के 'दि इण्डियन नेशन' और 'आर्यावर्त' 27-9-1981 को और 30-9-1981 से 14-11-1981 तक कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग द्वारा हड़ताल किए जाने के कारण प्रकाशित नहीं हुए थे।

भोजपुरी भाषा के उद्घोषक के रिक्त
पद का भरा जाना

5120. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी, पटना में भोजपुरी भाषा के उद्घोषक का पद कब से रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या पटना रेडियो स्टेशन के निदेशक ने इस पद को भरने या इसका सृजन करने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव महानिदेशक आकाशवाणी को भेजा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) सेवा की कितनी अवधि के बाद किसी कर्मचारी की नियुक्ति नियमित की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ साठे) : (क) 1975 से ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हाँ । इसके अलावा, आकाशवाणी के आन्तरिक कार्य अध्ययन एकक द्वारा भोजपुरी कार्यक्रमों की वर्तमान मात्रा का किए गए अध्ययन से इस प्रकार के पद का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) नियमित सिविल सेवा पदों के लिए, सामान्य परिपाठी व्यक्ति को 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए परीक्षाधीन रखने की है । आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों, जो संविदा कर्मचारी हैं, के संवर्ग में, 2 वर्ष की परीक्षा अवधि के साथ 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रारम्भिक संविदा की वेशकश करने की परिपाठी है ।

स्थाई किए जाने या दीर्घकालिक संविदा दिए जाने के रूप में नियमित नियुक्ति उसके बाद होती है ।

Demands of Employees' Association of Directorate of Field Publicity

5121. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Association of the Directorate of Field Publicity submitted a 23-point memorandum inter alia for improving the functioning of the Directorate;

(b) if so, what are the main points contained in the memorandum; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by the Ministry point by point so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Employees' Association of the

Directorate of Field Publicity had a meeting with the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The Association did not submit any memorandum. However, a number of subjects were discussed. Among some of the suggestions were appointment of a regular Director instead of one on an ad hoc basis; fixation of quota of CIS posts for promotion from amongst DFP staff; filling up of vacant posts; finalisation of the Recruitment Rules of various categories of posts and construction of residential/office accommodation in Arunachal Pradesh etc.

(c) After discussions it was agreed that the staff side will take up their problems with the Director for amicable settlement. Subsequently, the Association had a number of meetings with the Director and suggested various items. Some of the items have been settled to the satisfaction of the Association.

Publication of Kurukshetra and Bhagirath

5122. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) who are the Editors of latest issues of Kurukshetra and Hindi Bhagirath;

(b) is it a fact that these journals have ignored Government decisions for printing the print line in the name of persons working there;

(c) the reasons why these journals have been deprived of essential secretariat and other facilities needed for publishing a Journal; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide due facilities to these Journals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Shri M.P. Singh, Assistant Editor is looking after the journal Kurukshetra and Shri Radha Kant Bharati, Assistant Editor is looking after the journal Bhagirath.

(b) The print line is invariably given and the names of Assistant Editor and Editorial Assistants are mentioned in the journal. However, in the issue of journal Bhagirath Hindi for are given to the Editorial staff of both these journals.

(c) and (d). All the essential secretarial assistance and other facilities are given to the Editorial staff of both journals;

New Channel for Language Telecast

5122. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce new channel for all television stations to give more coverage to language telecast; and

(b) if no, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा तापीय बिजली घरों में पूंजी निवेश

5124. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के तापीय बिजली घरों पर पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं के दौरान कितनी क्षमता संस्थापित की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में विद्युत् सेक्टर में उत्पादन परियोजनाओं में लगाई गई पूंजी और प्राप्त हुई प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता को दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। इसमें ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं में किया गया निवेश भी शामिल है।

विवरण

योजना	विद्युत् सेक्टर में व्यय/परिचय (करोड़ रु० में)	प्राप्त हुई प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मिलियन मेगावाट)
एक	105	1.10
दो	250	2.25
तीन	774	4.52
तीन वार्षिक योजनाएं	676	4.12
चार	1555	4.58
पांच	4573*	10.20
	*प्रवृत्ति	

Distribution of Advertisemen to Small Medium and Big Newspapers

5125. SHRI QAZI SALEEMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints, memoranda, letters and representations from small newspapers and their organisations during 1st January 1980 to 30th November 1981 that small newspapers are getting less advertisements in comparison to medium size and big size newspapers;

(b) if so, the main point contained in the aforesaid letters representations etc.;

(c) the action taken to increase their advertisement;

(d) what is the policy in distribution of advertisements to small medium and big size papers; and

(e) the quantum of advertisements given during each of the quarters from 1980 to 30th November, 1981 to each of the (1) small (2) medium, (3) big daily newspapers as well as (1) weeklies, (2) Fortnightly; and (3) Monthly Journals etc. of Maharashtra, Bombay and Gujarat together with the names and addresses of each thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points/Suggestions contained therein include, inter alia:—

(i) Share of Small & Medium newspapers in Government advertisements be increased;

(ii) Advertisement rates be enhanced;

(iii) Newspapers having a daily circulation of upto 2000 copies be exempted from submission of certificate by Chartered Accountant in support of the claimed circulation etc.

(c) to (e). Advertisements are released by DAVP to meet the varied publicity requirements of Government and not as a mean of financial assistance to newspapers. Their placement and distribution are governed by the guidelines laid down in the Advertising Policy of Government (a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House) subject to availability of funds. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, however, every possible effort is made to use small and medium newspapers. DAVP maintains relevant data language-wise and category wise for the financial year and not the calendar year. Further, the quantum and value of advertisements released to individual newspaper are treated as confidential as this is in the nature of a contract between DAVP and newspapers concerned.

The quantum and value of advertisements released to the Marathi and the Gujarati newspapers/periodicals published from Maharashtra and Gujarat during 1980-81 are as follows:—

MARATHI

No. of insertions	BIG	Medium	Small
	2017	2516	2429
Space	86990 Col. cm.	104731 col. cm.	142124 col. cm.
Amount	Rs.10,88,069 Rs.6,14,719 Rs.4,76,036		

GUJARATI

No. of insertions	1887	1197	2108
Space	84286 Col. cm.	71896 Col. cm.	103362 Col. cm.
Amount	Rs.10,16,347 Rs.4,31,915 Rs.2,50,470		

Availability of Essential Drugs for Malaria, Cholera, Filariasis, T.B. and Leprosy etc.

5126. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress in improving the availability of drugs essential for malaria, cholera, filariasis, tuberculosis, and leprosy and other serious diseases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the drugs are overpriced in India; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that heavy expenditure in advertisement and publicity of the drugs are also an important factor which has led towards the shortage as well as failure to make available the essential drugs

Reportedly in shortage

Anti-T.B. formulations

Isonex tablets (Pfizer)

PAS (Granules (Pfizer)

Anti Epileptic formulations

Dilantin Capsules (Parke Davis)

(b) The prices of essential and life-saving drugs are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Government fixes/revises the prices of the bulk drugs on the basis of their estimated cost of production and allows a reasonable return. As far formations, their prices are fixed on the basis of their ex-factory cost of production nad allowing certain percentages of mark-up as provided under DPCO 1979. Costs are studied by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices on the basis of the data provided to it by the manufacturers.

(c) No, Sir.

"Non-Residents Offer for Invest-

5127. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Non-residents' ges-

at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving drugs every week based on the reports received from state drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and also the public complaints. Periodic shortages of specific brands of some of the products like anti-T.B. formulations-sonex, PAS Granules of M/s. Pfizer anti-epileptic drugs like Dilantin Capsules of M/s. Parke Davis have figured in shortage items in the recent past. In all these cases equivalent products as mentioned below were reportedly available:—

Equivalent reportedly available

Nydropid tablets (Sarabhai)

PAS Granules (Biological Evans)

Eptoin Capsules Boots)

ture—\$4 billion offered for investment" as published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 9th November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether a consortium of non-resident Indians settled abroad has offered a credit of \$3 billion to the Energy Ministry for the implementation of various power projects and one billion \$ also for any areas the Government like;

(c) whether the consortium has made only two conditions:—

(i) a 9 per cent return should be guaranteed by the Central Government irrespective of the fact that the projects are in the Central or State Sector;

(ii) it should be allowed to import equipment not available in the country;

(d) whether the consortium has suggested that it should be given an assured lease of a minimum period of 30 years; and

(e) if so, the response of Government to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Certain letters have been received by the Government of India from private parties offering to raise foreign exchange from the International Finance Market to finance thermal power plants. Since Government have not taken a decision on these offers, it would not be advisable to divulge the details of these offers at this stage.

Training to Coalmine Workers

5128. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached about the maintenance and training of workers in coalmines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no agreement about maintenance and training of workers in coal mines but various training facilities for workers are being made available and more training institutes are being set up.

टिहरी बांध के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

5129. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) टिहरी बांध परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता लेने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किए गए अनुरोध पर उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश ने सुझाव दिया है कि टिहरी बांध परियोजना को विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाए। तथापि, वर्ष 1984-85 तक विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की शृंखला विधिरित की जा चुकी है। भविष्य में सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का निर्धारण करते समय राज्य सरकार के सुझाव को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Canteens and Cresses and existing in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

5130. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of canteens and creches existing in the BCCL as on 1 November, 1981, facts in details, with area-wise break-up;

(b) number of canteens and creches actually working as on 1 November, 1981 with area-wise break up, giving the sales of the canteens and number of children taken care of on that date;

(c) whether he is aware that the canteen in Dobari colliery is being used as the camp of the Central Industrial Security Force while the building made for the Central Industrial Security Force is lying unfinished and most of the creches are only for show and only spending on false attendance; and

(d) whether Government would make a sudden probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) This would be considered after the above information is received.

Evolution of Uniform Civil Code for Women

5131. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand of different women's organisations amongst minorities in India for immediate modifications in the laws relating to marriage, divorce and property rights of women by way of evolution of a uniform civil code;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up a new Unit for the Manufacture of Specialised Equipment in Bangalore

5132. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a new unit in Bangalore for the manufacture of specialised equipment designed in I. T. I. in coordination with the Railways, Defence Services and Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) when and at what cost the unit is likely to be set up;

(d) what will be its annual production capacity; and

(e) what are the details of the modernisation programmes of I.T.I. in updating its design and productivity activity and the amount proposed to be spent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b).

Though there is no proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a new unit in Bangalore for manufacture of specialised equipment designed in I. T. I. in coordination with the Railways, Defence Services and Electricity Boards, however, the existing facilities for manufacture of such equipments are being shifted to a separate location in Bangalore.

(c) a total investment of approximately Rs. 91 lakhs has been envisaged for this programme.

(d) The annual production capacity of such equipments in terms of money value is approximately Rs. 200 lakhs.

(e) ITI has planned to augment R&D facilities viz. hybrid micro-circuit laboratory, computer aided design group, environment testing laboratory, field trial group etc. for meeting the complex requirements. A total capital outlay of Rs 1400 lakhs has been approved for R&D programmes during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Steam Coal allotted to Textile Industries in Gujarat

5133. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steam coal allotted to the Textile Industries in the State of Gujarat against its approximate requirement during the first 10 months January-October, 1981, month-wise;

(b) actual despatches of coal to the Textile Industries against the allotment, for the period from January to October, 1981;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the despatches of steam coal to the industry in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No allotment of coal to textile industries in Gujarat is made. The demand to textiles in Gujarat can be met in full. In January-October '81 approximately 5.70 lakh tonnes of coal was supplied to the textile mills in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). Some shortfall in the availability of steam coal in Gujarat was mainly due to inadequate availability of wagons for movement of coal. The coal companies have been releasing coal by road against the shortfall in rail movement. However, of late there has been a significant improvement in loading of coal by railway wagons in Western Coalfields Ltd. and it is expected there may be no shortfall in the despatch of steam coal to Gujarat and other States.

Money Spent on "Image Advertisements" Issued by the Central Government

5134. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are spending more money in the press to advertise their own image as they never did in the past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these so-called "image advertisements" have overtaken the family planning and other service oriented advertisements by the Governments, as per survey of advertisements in 503 Indian dailies and periodicals in all the 14 major languages of the country; and

(c) if so, what are the other details regarding the survey conducted in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No report on such a survey has been received by the Government.

(c) does not arise.

Dye-stuff units pose big health hazards

5134-A. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Dye-stuff units pose big health hazard" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 2 December, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) action taken, with details thereof; and

(d) how many units of the type exist in and around Delhi posing danger to the ecological conditions together with steps taken to combat the proliferation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In June, 1981, the MRTP Commission submitted a report on the proposal of M/s. Amar Dye-Chem Limited for the manufacture of dye and dye intermediates at Vapi, Gujarat. In this report, the Commission referred to the need to rigorously enforce the existing legislative measures aimed at containing toxic effects and damage to ecology caused by units engaged in the manufacture of dyes and dye intermediates.

The report also suggested that the Government should consider enactment of a law on the lines of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 1976 of the United States of America. By its very nature, the production of dyes and dye intermediates involves discharge of pollutants, particularly liquid effluents. It is necessary to suitably treat the effluents so as to prevent pollution. Water Pollution is regulated under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Air pollution is regulated under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. These acts are administered by the State Governments concerned. The State Governments are being requested to enforce the provisions of these Acts rigorously. A decision on the suggestion made by the MRTP Commission in regard to legislative measures will have to be taken after taking into consideration all relevant aspects.

(d) The Delhi Administration have reported that there are 4 units registered with them manufacturing dyes and dye stuff and that they are not in receipt of any complaint of these 4 units causing pollution.

12 hrs.

A.E. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, what about the issue on which I had given a privilege motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it now, and I shall be writing to you. I am studying it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to make one submission. It is a very serious matter. It does not concern Madhu Dandavate alone, but it concerns the entire House. Before you listen to our submission, please do not go ahead with your reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These things cannot be discussed in the Chamber. The allegation is made against us publicly in the Maharashtra Legislature and why do you want me to discuss this matter in your Chamber? (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go according to the rules laid down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Maharashtra Chief Minister is using the Maharashtra Assembly to shun me from going to the High Court and because I had alleged him of corruption and malpractices he has brought forward a privilege motion against me. Therefore, I have brought forward a motion of privilege against him. Are you satisfied that there is a *prime facie* case?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me go into this. We shall see.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These issues cannot be discussed in the Chamber. It is not a private matter between me and you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to decide this.

बगैर मझे कैसे बता दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रुक नहीं तोड़ना

है। मैं काहे को रुक तोड़ूँगा—

किस लिए ताड़ूँगा ?

How can I do that ? What can I do without studying it? I have to study everything and decide whether to reject it or accept it on merit. That is what I can do.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You had said yesterday "I cannot go on the report in the press. I have not received the communication." Now, you have received a communication from the Maharashtra Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me study it. Then, I shall let you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please let us know the contents of the communication. We are entitled to know the communication. (Interruptions) In 1954, Mr. Mavalankar did not allow the issue to be raised even for a minute.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चैक तो करने दीजिए साहब।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All that I am asking is this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothings will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: (Jai-pur): Sir, this issue does not concern Mr. Madhu Dandavate alone. It concerns the whole House. (Interruptions). Have you not received a com-

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

munication from the Maharashtra Assembly?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Why not reject it right now and tell them what is there to consider?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't put us down like that I am entitled to know the contents of the communication. Let me know the contents of the communication. The House must know the contents of the communication. The House had been insulted in the Maharashtra Assembly and you are refusing to give the communication. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say anything now. I cannot give any decision at this stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire Maharashtra Assembly has insulted me and you, and you are not prepared to read out the communication to the House. The House is entitled to know the contents of the communication received from the Maharashtra Assembly. They have insulted our House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me study it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, yesterday, the Home Minister had assured the House that by this morning he would be in a position to inform you whether or not they are going to appoint a Judicial Enquiry into the case of Mr. Jatiya and because of that you withheld your consent to a privilege motion. I wish to state that these two are entirely different things. Judicial enquiries are held into many incidents outside the House. It may or may not be held in this case. But here is a question of privilege of a Member of this House who has been assaulted by the police and brutally injured. In Shri Bhogendra Jha's case you did not wait even for a minute...

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege motion is something else.

मेरी बात सुनिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं आप सुनिए ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I can't have double standard. I say that this case is coming up. I have allowed Mr. Jatiya and he is going to make a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But yesterday, he shut us up by saying that a Judicial Enquiry may be appointed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know that.

MR. SPEAKER: The privilege motion is something else.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको हो क्या भना है ? आप कोई काम करने ही नहीं देंगे ? कोई अच्छा काम ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग ? मैं कुछ काम करने की चेष्टा करता हूँ, आप बिना वजह बोले जा रहे हैं । बिना वजह, बगैर सिर पैर के बोले जा रहे हैं । कोई उसका मतलब नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कभी रूल पढ़ा है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय इनको जरा रूल दिखा दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने जो श्री भोगेन्द्र झा के केस में किया था वह अब भी है। उनके केस में कुछ किया था कि नहीं? पढ़ते क्यों नहीं? पढ़ कर देखो इसमें क्या किया था।

.... (ब्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I am grateful to you for allowing the hon. Member to make a statement but do I have your assurance that after considering that statement you will apply your mind to the question of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am allowing him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why don't you say so?

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that, but you just go on non-stop like an express train.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am very grateful to you; I am very happy... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Even Mr. Gupta does not listen. At least I expect you to listen to me and what I intend to do. You just do not listen and go on non-stop like a bullet raid. What can I do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are only two days left of the session.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry; I am seized of the matter; we shall take care of it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: (Bombay North): Shri Madhu Dandavate has raised a question of privilege...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What do you mean by that? You cannot wave me off in that fashion?... (Interruptions). It is a matter of the privilege of the House. It has nothing to do with the rights of one Member...

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you; I have to study it. Why are you going on like this?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You have received a communication. Yesterday you were pleased to state in the House that if you received a communication, you would let the House know. Now, if you have received a communication...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा है आपको कि नहीं दूंगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Let me make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to say all this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Why are you not willing to listen?

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting words in my mouth. How can I listen to irrelevant things?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Without listening to me how can you say that I am irrelevant?... (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है और एक ऐडनर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। मौनपरी की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में

(ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is under my consideration. Not allowed. I cannot allow a discussion, I have to see it.

सारे आदमी एक साथ क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?
एक आदमी के क्यों नहीं बोलते देते ?

What is this? I have to find out, whether he had called that S. P. or not, whether he did it deliberately, or he was not informed of it, I have to find out the facts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप दो मिनट भुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्यों भुन लू जब आपने मुझे लिख कर दिया है । आप अनसुने-सुनिली हाउस का टाइम जाया करते हैं ।

It is my duty to find out. I have to find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

This is becoming a daily habit. I am telling you that it is under my consideration. I must find out the facts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने इसी सदन में कहा था कि मैं देवली इणू...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा दिया देवली पर । I have done it. How many times are you going to raise it? On the first day I discussed it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने काल अटेंशन लिया था और कह दिया कि इस पर डिस्कशन होगा...

(व्यवधान)

अब पारियामेंट बन्द होने वाली है दो दिन बाद ।

MR. SPEAKER: No; I cannot take every subject daily.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Do not record this.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): On a point of order. We will be laying down, with due respect, a wrong practice for referring the matter to the Privileges Committee like this ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I must know what are you talking about.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Day before yesterday, the statement was given to yourself in the Chamber in writing...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बता दीजिए ।

श्री एन. के. शेजवल्कर : जटिया जी के मामले पर मैंने परमों चेम्बर में स्टेटमेंट दिया उनके बाद अगर आप इन्फिस्ट करेंगे कि हाउस में मेम्बर पढ़ें बी नाम का प्रिविलेज कमेटी में दिया जायगा ।

That will be absolutely a wrong procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Absolutely irrelevant. I have my precedents. Not allowed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Are you today in a position to assure us that before the House adjourns, you will be able to take a decision on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I am very much at it. Why should I delay it? If I am satisfied I will do it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have no doubt about that. Are you in a position to give some assurance that before the House adjourns you will do that?

MR. SPEAKER: Your honour is my honour. Why should I doubt it, and why should you doubt it?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What is this? This is a wrong thing. It makes a difference. It is a matter of...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़कर देखिये ।

Yes, Mr. Harikesh.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़कर नहीं आते, शजवाल्कर जी, तों में दाप नहीं है ।

I have gone through it. What I am doing is absolutely according to rules.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed; not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Halder. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you are not going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. Nothing doing. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said is not only a personal matter. You have received a communication from Maharashtra Assembly, this is a concern of the whole House....

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Now Papers Laid. Mr. Sethi.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY, COCHIN REFINERIES LTD., AMBALAMUGAL, ERNAKULAM FOR 1980-81 ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3137/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, Ernakulam District, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, Ernakulam District, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3138/81].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3139/81].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/81].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3141/81].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 3142/81].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra), for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra), for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3143/81].

(h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Manali, Madras, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Manali, Madras for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3144/81].

(i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-On-Sone (Bihar) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-On-Sone (Bihar) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3145/81].

2. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3146/81].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3147/81].

SEVENTIETH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1980 IN RESPECT OF MRT ACT, 1969 AND NOTIFICATION AMENDING PART B, SCHEDULE XXI OF THE REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1950.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Seventieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3148/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3149/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. 71(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1981 making certain amendment in Part B of Schedule XXI of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3150/81].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEWS OF WOOL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, THANE, FEDERATION OF INDIAN EXPORT ORGANISATIONS, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81. ETC.
ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3151/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation, New Delhi for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3152/81].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3153/81].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND HIMACHAL PRADESH AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS LTD., HYDERABAD AND SIMLA RESPECT WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th June, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th June, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3154/81]. the year 1979-80.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3155/81].

CERTAIN AMENDMENT TO RESERVE BANK OF INDIA REGULATIONS, ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR 1980-81. TRANSFER OF RESIDENCE (AMDT.) RULES, 1981, DELHI SALES TAX (5TH AND 6TH AMDT.) RULES 1981, ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of Amendments (Hindi and English versions) to (i)

Reserve Bank of India General Regulations, 1949, (ii) Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, 1935 and (iii) Reserve Bank of India Guarantee Fund Regulations, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3156/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with the Auditor's Report for the year 1980-81 published in Notification No. F.6(15)/81-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3157/81].

(3) A copy of the Transfer of Residence (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1981 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3158/81].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F.4(43)/78-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th November, 1981.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F.4/32/80-(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th November, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3159/81].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Bank General Rules 1981, published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 662(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Accounts Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981.

(iii) The Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981.

...

(iv) The Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 665(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981.

(v) The Post Office Recurring Deposit Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981.

(6) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 667(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1981 notifying the rate of interests on the balance at credit of an account specified in the Notification, issued under rule 6 of the Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3160/81].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE AND HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., MADRAS FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

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(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3161/81].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3162/81].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER:

मने करवा दी, बार बार नहीं उठाते।

I cannot take up this question daily. Now Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao.

12.15 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS SHOWING FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the following statements of the Estimates Committee:

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of recommendations included in Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Third Action Taken Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Customs.

[Shri S. B. P. Pottabhi Rama Rao]

(2) Statement showing Action Taken replies of Government in respect of recommendations made in Chapter I of the Seventeenth Action Taken Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction—Rural Employment.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS (THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTIETH REPORT

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken on Eighth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज़ एक बात का ठेका ले रखा है आपने ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस करिए, बस करिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरेक बात का नियम होता है, मैंने पहले दिन एलाऊ कर दिया था ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि हर बात का अतिक्रमण अच्छा नहीं होता ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस दल के नेता हैं, मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि हर एक बात का अतिक्रमण जब भी करते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं होता ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । बैठिए आप ।

देखिए, एक बात को लेकर के इस तरीके से आप मुझे मन्नबूर करना चाहेंगे

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी 'बात' सुन लीजिए । It is too much मैंने सुन लिया

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ । सारे इंसान हैं । सभी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: This man is becoming irresponsible. I will name him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है कि ह्याप को चिन्ता नहीं है । मुझे एक बात की चिन्ता है कि भारतवर्ष ने आप लोगों को यहाँ नुमाइन्दगी करने के लिए भेजा है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बरों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ, एक बात जानना

चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर्स सारे रेस्पॉन्सिबल हैं और सारे मेम्बर्स ने इस सदन के रूल्स को बनाया है और हिसाब से बनाया है, अगर उस के हिसाब से आप काम करना चाहें तो चल सकता है। अगर सारे लोग अपनी मर्जी से काम करना चाहें कि हम जो चाहेंगे वही होगा तो न मेरी आवश्यकता है न सदन की आवश्यकता है।

.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पहले दिन करवाया है। The first day I did it. I am not going to allow it.

.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को पता है। हमारी सब की भावनाएं ऐसे जघन्य काम के विरुद्ध हैं। हमारे दिल में भी उतना ही दर्द है और कोई मतलब नहीं है इस बात का कि हम कुछ नहीं करते हैं। बिल्कुल नहीं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission whatever this gentleman says:

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. HOME-MINISTER, Will you read our statement now?

** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल ठीक है। इसमें क्या झगड़ा है?

** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल नहीं कहा।

** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब बात कहंगा चाहे इसको लगे या उसको लगे। मेरे लिए कुछ नहीं है।

** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सब बात कहंगा, न्यायपूर्ण बात कहंगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनने कोई देगा ?
क्यों बोलते हैं ? सुनने नहीं देंगे।

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEATH OF JATHEDAR SANTOKH SINGH:

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, with deep regret I informed the House about the death of under tragic circumstances, of Jathedar Santokh Singh, President, Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee late in the evening of Monday, the 21st December, 1981.

The facts of the case, as ascertained by the Delhi Police so far, are that at about 8.30 P.M. on 21-12-1981, the Jathedar accompanied by some others was returning in his car after a 'Diwan' in Gurudwara Singh Sabha, Khayala Gaon (Tilak Nagar Police Station), 75 yards away from the Gurudwara. His car was signalled to a stop by Sardar Sohan Singh Sandhu, an elected member of the Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. Sandhu questioned Jathedar's authority to visit the area, to which the Jathedar replied that he had come on the invitation of the local Sangat. Sandhu shot at him with a fire arm. Dhanna Singh, a personal bodyguard of Jathedar Santokh Singh, who was standing at that time beside him, opened fire and injured Sandhu. Both the Jathedar and Sandhu were rushed to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital respectively where the doctors declared them dead.

Statements of Dhanna Singh and two others accompanying the Jathedar have been recorded. A case of murder has been registered by the Delhi Police. Investigation is in progress.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BANNING AND BURNING OF INDIAN FIRST AID DRESSING MATERIAL BY GOVERNMENTS OF U.K. AND AUSTRALIA.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported banning and burning of Indian first aid dressing material by the Governments of United Kingdom and Australia and its adverse effect on the export of Indian goods.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Government is aware that some consignments of surgical dressings labelled “sterile” exported from India have been found to be contaminated in foreign countries including U.K., Australia and Singapore.

Manufacture and quality control of surgical dressings is governed by the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules framed thereunder. Control over the manufacture and sale of drugs (including surgical dressings) is exercised by the State Governments, and each State has a State Drugs Controller alongwith Drug Inspectors and other staff, for enforcing quality control disciplines and also for granting and renewing drugs manufacturing licences.

Prior to the action of the U.K. Government, the Australian Government had also warned consumers that certain wound dressings exported from India were contaminated and should be burnt. One Indian exporter, M/s. Jayer Exports, Calcutta, had been identified by the Australian authorities. Immediately on receipt of this information, the West Bengal Drugs Controller, on the request of the Drugs Controller (India) drew samples of surgical dressings from the premises

of the exporter as well as from the manufacturer, who had actually manufactured the exported dressings (M/s. Sujit and Company, 24 Parganas). On testing some of the samples drawn were found to be non-sterile and contaminated. The office of the Drugs Controller (India) had written to the Director, Drugs Control, West Bengal, suggesting that deterrent action may be taken against both the exporter and the manufacturer under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The Drugs Controller, West Bengal, has already cancelled the manufacturing licence of M/s. Sujit and Company in respect of products which are required to be sterilised. The manufacturing licence of this firm in respect of other products has also been suspended. Ministry of Commerce have also separately taken action to suspend export of surgical dressings by M/s. Jayer Exports. Names of other firms have been communicated to the office of the Drugs Controller (India) for further action.

Government of India have on November 27, 1981, issued an amendment to the (Exports Control) Order, 1977, providing that export of surgical dressings from India would be allowed only subject to the production of a certificate to the effect that every batch of the surgical dressings is of sterile Quality and has been tested and found to be of standard quality. The certificate should be from an institution approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह मेरा काम है ? यह तो आपका काम है। यह सब तो आप कर रहे हैं, मैं तो नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप डिक्टेटरशिप से काम करवाना चाहते हैं, डिक्टेटरशिप चलाना चाहते हैं। ऐसे काम नहीं चलता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात भी सुनिए। हमेशा यही होता है। मैं सारे लोगों को सुन चुका हूँ लेकिन हर रोज़ यही होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे? आपको तो इतनी भी सहन-शीलता नहीं है कि जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो कुर्सी का कुछ मान करना होता है। यह कुर्सी क्या मेरी है या मेरे बाप की है? यह कुर्सी तो आपकी है।

आपने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें आपके नुमाइन्दे होते हैं, सारी पार्टी के लोग होते हैं। जो वहाँ पर तय होता है उसी पर यहाँ डिस्कशन करवाते हैं। लेकिन आप यहाँ पर डिक्टेटरशिप कायम करना चाहते हैं। क्या यही प्रजातन्त्र है?

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले दिन ही एडमिट किया था।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहाँ डिक्टेटर बन रहा हूँ? आपकी अपनी कमेटी है। जोतय करती है।
I have not permitted anything.
Whatever has been said, that is without my permission.

*(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : यह रही बात है कि आपने कालिग एटेंशन मंजूर किया। उसके बाद कुछ फैक्ट्स आपके नोटिस में आए। राम विलास जी ने कहा कि कमेटी वहाँ गई, पालियामेंटरी कमेटी गई। वहाँ हरिजनों में डर है। दूसरे गांव में भी लोग डरे हुए हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में लोगों का विश्वास नहीं हो पा रहा है कि जांच ठीक से होगी और ठीक से मुजरिमों को सजा हो पाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं कैसे मान लूँ ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : पालियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज मिनिस्टर से कहें —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राकेश जी मैं रोज़ देख रहा हूँ जैसा सबूत आप दे रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्र जगत यादव : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को आप बुलाएं और वहाँ इसको रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रोका क्या है ?

**(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस में जो बिजिनेस आता है वह विद कंसेंसस आफ दी बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी आता है। अपनी तरफ से मैं कुछ नहीं रखता हूँ। एडिशन चाहे कर लूँ सबस्ट्रैक्शन नहीं करता हूँ। एडिशन इस वास्ते करता हूँ कि जनहित की बात हो जाए और बढ़ोतरी हो जाए, समय और मिल जाए जन हित के मामलों पर विचार के लिए। तीन चार

[श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बार बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई है।

** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं। यह बुरी बात है। हरिकेश बहादुर जो आप रोज ऐसा करते हैं। किसी की सुन लिया करो।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : आप कभी मेरी बात नहीं सुनते। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिस्रिख) : हम लोग बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के मंत्री नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप में से एक हो होता है, सारे नहीं होते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप न्याय संगत की बात कर रहे हो।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राकेश बाबू मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम लोग आपको पक्षपाती नहीं कहना चाहते हैं और न हैं। हम आपसे न्याय चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजनाथ जी, न्याय डण्डे के दबाव में नहीं मिल सकता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बात करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां सदन पर चल रहा है, सामने डण्डा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको थोड़ा लिहाज नहीं आता है कि आप किसी की बात सुन लें। डेली आपका पेशा बन गया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक बात आपके सामने रखी है। आप मेरी बात भी नहीं सुना चाहते हैं। 50 आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं एक बात हमेशा आपसे कहता हूँ कि जो तरकीब से करना चाहो, कर लो। आप आ जाइए, मैंने इनको भी बुला लेा हूँ। आप बात कर लो, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। आप भारा हाउस देवली पर लगा लो, बफाट्टे पर लगा लो। मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मेरा तो टाइम नहीं है, हाउस का टाइम है। ये भी बैठे हैं, आप भी बैठे हैं, बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी बैठी है। मैंने एक बात आपसे हमेशा कही है।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): You do the right thing, but why do you do it after such a long time? They are crying hoarse.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not crying hoarse, they are trying to browbeat...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have requested them...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have tried to convince them that I am going according to the consensus arrived at the Business Advisory Committee on whatever subjects have to be taken up. Still I am open. That is what I am saying....

सारी को बैठा दूंगा। आप जो चाहते हैं;

ह कर देंगे, मुझे क्या तकलीफ है ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री राजा कहा है । आप सुनें तब न ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have been repeating the same thing over and over again....

आप समझते नहीं हैं, मैं क्या करूँ

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोन कर शास्त्री : आप आज बुला रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ता० 24 तक पालियामेंट है, हम लोग रात भर बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैं आप का कोई बिजनेस डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता, आप से इतना ही आग्रह है कि आप आज मॉटिंग बुला लीजिए । हम लोगों की जो फ़ॉलिंग है उस को सुन लीजिए और दूसरे पक्ष के लोगों की बात भी सुन लीजिए ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में रहते हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दो-तीन बार मैं नहीं रहता हूँ । हम रहते तो खूँटा गाड़ देते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, वहाँ आ जाइए । यह कमिटी आप की है ।

SHRI MADHU DANDAVTE: (Rajapur) : We have agreed to the suggestion. Let them meet at your Chamber and decide what is to be done.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि हाउस का समय इस तरह से ज्यादा जाया न किया जाय । लेकिन ये रोज़ाना ऐसा करते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, अगर बात

इतनी ही है कि अखबार में नाम छपवाना है, तब ठीक है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तान्त्रिक ने ऐसा कहा है, वैसा कहा है - एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस को उठाया है । प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ अनर्गल बातें कही जाती हैं और फिर सरकार को तरफ से स्टेटमेंट भी दिया जाता है - मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी बहस हो ।

श्री रशीद मसूठ (सहारनपुर) : श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन साहब के खिलाफ मैंने जो प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया था, आप की तरफ से मेरे पास जवाब आया था और मैंने फिर अपनी तरफ से जवाब दिया है । इस के बारे में आप की तरफ से अभी कोई फैसला नहीं हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नियम 115 में आयेगा ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : एसेन्शल सर्विसिज पर जो बहस हुई थी और उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी का जो बयान आया था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर भी बहस की जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी कहेगी, वही करूँगा ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या कसर रह गई है, साहब ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे थोड़ी सी नकलीफ है, वह मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा । यहाँ कार्यपद्धति की जो बात हुई है उसका आप ने अपने ऊपर ले कर अचूक नहीं किया है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी बात ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप से क्या झगड़ा था। “डण्डे से करवा रहे हो” — ऐसा कहना आप की शान के खिलाफ है। आप चाहें तो हम इस्तीफा लिख कर दे देते हैं। जब लोग मरते हैं तो इस तरह की बात उठानी पड़ती है। मैं तो इन को बधाई देता हूँ और विरोध पक्ष को कमजोर समझता हूँ जो ऐसे सवाल को नहीं उठाते हैं और कानूनी नुक्ते में चले जाते हैं। मैं उस कांग्रेस वाले को बधाई देता हूँ जिन ने इस मुद्दे को यहाँ पर उठाया है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, मैंने यह नहीं कहा है

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम से अगर आप को नाराजगी है तो सफेद कागज पर इस्तीफा ले लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने समझा नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : और हरिजन का सवाल आये और कांग्रेस वाला उठाये तो उसे क्रेडिट क्यों नहीं देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह कहा है कि जब मैं इनकी कन्सेन्स को मानते के लिए तैयार बैठा हूँ तो फिर यह डण्डा क्यों है ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप से कौन कह रहा था, बात तो शासन की थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज होता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप आजमा कर देख लें। अभी इस्तीफा लिख कर दे देते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आप सब को सैल्यूट मारता हूँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फिर ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप के पास दूसरे तरीके से करने का साधन है तो ऐसा करने का क्या फायदा है। आप के पास विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी है उसमें रखिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल एक नोटिस दिया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में क्यों नहीं रखवाते हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया था। आप ने कहा था कि फैक्ट्स मंगवा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैक्ट्स मंगवा रहा हूँ, फिर इस में क्या झगड़ा है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सारे झगड़े की जड़ तो यही है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is already done. I have already done that.

इस में मैंने एक मिनट भी देर नहीं लगाई है। इस तरह की बातों से मेरी सेहत पर कौन सा असर पड़ता है।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र :

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Sir, after listening to the statement made by the hon. Minister of Commerce with the attention it deserved, although I could not hear every word that he had uttered. Fortunately for me a copy of the statement has been made available just now.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, अब इस सत्र में दो दिन का समय
बच गया है और काम काफी है इसलिए
मरा अनुरोध है कि लंच का डिस्पेंस-विद
वर दिया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER: No lunch hour today. I think, the House agrees with that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Sir, I would like to take up the earlier events which occurred in Australia before I come to the subsequent issues. The Minister has also referred to it in his statement and, *inter alia* he has said:

"Prior to the action of the U.K. Government, the Australian Government had also warned the consumers that certain wound dressings exported from India were contaminated and should be burnt. One Indian exporter M/s. Jayer Exports Calcutta, had been identified by the Australian authorities."

As far as I am aware, in early September, 1981 the Australian authorities detected contamination in the consignments of surgical bandages exported from India and the tests were carried out at the National Biological Standards Laboratory, Australia. Since the surgical dressings were capable of producing serious human infections, the Australian authorities took steps to recall and destroy all the suspected bandages.

Subsequently, in the latter half of December, 1981, further instances of surgical dressings manufactured in India, Taiwan and Thailand were found to be contaminated with bacteria. Since early September, 1981 to the latter half of October, 1981, roughly the period is estimated to be 1-1/2 months. A number of relevant

questions arise. When did the Government come to know about the distressing happenings in Australia first? Obviously, the representatives of the manufacturing firms as also exporting firms must have known about the developments at the earliest possible moment. Did they take the Government of India and particularly, the Government of West Bengal, into confidence and, if so, when and what action was taken after that? If they failed to do it and did not inform the Government, again, what actions were taken against them? Was it not the duty of our High Commissioner in Australia at least to send a cablegram about the distress happenings in Australia? Did he do it?

12.46 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair**]
It has been stated in the reply:

"Manufacture and quality control of surgical dressings is governed by the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules framed thereunder. Control over the manufacture and sale of drugs (including surgical dressings) is exercised by the State Governments, and each State has a State Drugs Controller along with Drug Inspectors and other staff for enforcing quality control disciplines and also for granting and renewing drugs manufacturing licences."

Fortunately for me I have gone through the relevant provisions of the Act, and I find that, in the said Act, namely, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, section 79—'Conditions of Licence'—reads as follows:—

"The licensee shall provide and maintain adequate staff and adequate premises and plant for the proper manufacture and storage of the substances in respect of which the licence is issued."

There are a number of other conditions. Again, section 80—Report by Inspector—reads:

"The Inspectors shall forward to the licensing authority a detailed descriptive report of the result of the inspection."

Section 81—Procedure of Licensing Authority—reads:

[Shri Harinath Mishra]

"If the licensing authority, after such further enquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary, is satisfied that the requirements of the Rules under the Act have been complied with and that the conditions of the licence and the Rules under the Act will be observed, he shall issue a licence in Form 28."

In view of the provisions quoted above, it would be only proper to enquire from you, since you are replying on behalf of the Health Ministry also, as to what are these conditions and how many these conditions were fulfilled by the applicant before he was granted the licence? Who was the inspector or who were the inspectors and what was their "detailed report". Certainly, before the licence was issued, an inspector or some inspectors were to visit the premises in order to examine whether the conditions were being fulfilled...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have just stated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 12 minutes. The time allowed in only three minutes, lest you should be quoted by some other Members, I am telling you. You are in the panel of Chairman; you know the rules...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): He gets an opportunity very rarely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know why you are supporting him. He is in the panel of Chairman.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is much too important an issue. I am building up my case. As I had been telling you, a thorough investigation was to have been conducted by one inspector or a number of inspectors.

Lastly, after the regrettable incidents in Australia when all the surgical band-

dages that had been exported to that country were not only banned but burnt, another inspection was made and the bandages were found to have been contaminated. I would like to know whether during the intervening period any thorough inspection was also made and if so by whom and with what result.

In section 85, under the heading—*Cancellation and Suspension of licences*, it has been observed:

"The licensing authority may, after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause why such an order should not be passed, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, cancel a licence issued under this Part or suspend it for such period as he thinks fit, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates, if, in his opinion, the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or with any provision of the Act or Rules thereunder."

Now, I need not go into details; today I learnt that whatever licences the manufacturing firm had have been cancelled. Is it not a fact that only a few days ago. This was not the position—only the licence for exporting surgical dressings had been suspended so far as the exporting firm was concerned. Perhaps this was done after that deplorable and shocking incident which has taken place in UK? I repeat, will the Government inform the House whether or not it is a fact that so far as the manufacturing firm was concerned, nothing whatsoever was done until a few days ago?

I now turn to what happened in UK and what action has been taken by the UK Government. In order to present a realistic, fuller and shocking picture, I would like you to permit me to read an extract from the news item which has been flashed through the country. It reads like this:

"The British Health authorities have asked chemists, stockists and hospitals in the country to burn immediately all first-aid dressing material received from India because they were infected with botulism, gangrene and tetanus."

Proceeding further, it has been stated:

"As it is, Indian goods are already treated with suspicion. The bad publicity which these Indian concerns have got in British newspapers, radio and television has further damaged the reputation of Indian manufacturers."

Other European countries may also now alert their importers to be careful of Indian goods, whatever they may be....

13 hrs.

"Only recently Indian cotton had received a very bad publicity here. Significantly, Britain and E.E.C. countries are already thinking of reducing their quota of Indian textiles to boost their own industry. The latest bad publicity would make European textile manufacturers cautious of Indian goods."

Considering the entire episode—I am concluding because you ask me to hurry up—since the first week of September, I feel strongly that, had the State Government concerned not been indifferent to the shocking incidents that were taking place in Australia, this uglier development that has taken place due to the action of the U.K. Government would have no occasion to occur.

The crimes committed by a number of firms whether they be for manufacturing of drugs and surgical bandages or the exporters' firms are no longer the concern of some State Governments or the Ministry of Health and Commerce here. They are now the concern of the entire nation because, in my considered opinion, the

nation's vital interests have been badly marred and damaged.

Sir, now, the exported goods from India into the world market in the teeth of keen competition, have lost their credibility to a large extent and, as such, we appear to be losing, maybe for a long time, some of the fruitful sources of earning foreign exchange for our country.

Furthermore, what is more distressing, the good name and image of our mother country, India, has not only been mauled but, perhaps, irreparably tarnished.

Towards the end of the reply it has been stated:

"Government of India have on November 27, 1981, issued an amendment to the Exports Control Order, 1977, providing that export of surgical dressings from India would be allowed only subject to the production of a certificate to the effect that every batch of the surgical dressings is of sterile quality and has been tested and found to be of standard quality. The certificate should be from an institution approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945."

Now, Sir, may I know when and where the need for this amendment was found to be necessary? Whereas this Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 is applicable for the entire field whether the goods are consumed within this country or are sent out as exports, the amendment has been made applicable only so far as our exports are concerned. May I know what preventive and coercive measures will be taken in order to check the crime within the country. Are we to understand that the Indian patients who may be under treatment in the various hospitals (whether Government or Private) are being treated as out-door patients, are so many guinea-pigs, completely at the mercy of these manufacturers who are out to make money at any cost, by means, fair or foul?

In these circumstances I very strongly feel that for once the Government ought to be firm and if necessary, ruthless to black-list all the firms which have been indulging in this sort of practice, whether they are exporters or manufacturing firms.

Secondly, there are officials entrusted with effective supervision of firms, both for manufacturing and exporting of goods, whether at the State level or at the Union level. The concerned officials must be brought to book, and punished promptly and adequately for dereliction of duty or complicity. Deterrent action is a must in such cases, so that nobody, no business firm, will in future, try to feather his or its own nest, at the cost of the national interest and national image. These are my humble but considered suggestions.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:

I appreciate the deep concern expressed by the hon. Member. It is a fact that bad publicity is there as far as we are concerned. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that our High Commission in Australia was quite prompt in intimating about this incident. This information was sent well in time. Similarly the information from our permanent mission in Geneva was also received by the Health Ministry about this matter. On the basis of this information immediately action was started. We also have been in cooperation with the Australian Trade Commission. On the 9th September information was wanted regarding the names of the importers in his country who had imported from India particularly from Messrs. Mayer and company surgical dressings and other materials. We furnished all the necessary information to them. On the basis of that information they could trace out importers in their country and withdraw all the materials that they had for destroying.

As regards the action taken against the manufacturers and Messrs. Mayer and company, I want to assure the

hon. Member that action was taken before the information regarding U.K. was received. Mayer Exporters have been prevented immediately from exporting anything. Similarly, against the manufacturers, I can assure him that action was taken against Messrs. Sujit and company of the 24 Parganas, West Bengal. Their licence for manufacturing the material required to be sterilised was cancelled, and their other licences have been suspended. An enquiry is being conducted. Here I would like to mention that no doubt the drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, is a Central Act. But its enforcement is the responsibility of the State Governments and each State Government has got its own Drug Controller and therefore when this information was received by us, by the Drug Controller of India, this was immediately passed on to the Drug Controller of West Bengal with instructions that immediate action should be taken and deterrent punishment should be given to those people who are found responsible for this contamination. On the basis of this, samples were drawn from the exporter as well as from the manufacturers. 9 samples were drawn and they were tested. Out of the 9 samples that we tested, 7 were found to be contaminated and therefore this action was taken.

Now, as regards bad publicity, I quite agree with the hon. Member. But there is no effect of this on our textile quota or other exports and we have not received any complaint on this account. Now, the Drug Controller is responsible for issuing the licences and the conditions for issuing the licences are broadly:

(1) maintenance of hygienic and adequate premises for the manufacture of various categories of drugs intended to be manufactured;

(2) employ adequate qualified technical personnel to supervise the manufacturing operations, maintain necessary equipment and appliances

required for manufacture of drugs; and

(3) possess necessary facilities for testing the raw material used for the manufacture and for every type of the drug manufacture, the testing unit should be independent of the manufacturing unit.

Now, M/s. Sujit Company had their own testing Laboratory. It is a fact when this was inspected by the Inspector of the Drug Controller of West Bengal, he did not find the thing according to the standard required.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is at the time the licences were given.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: At the time the licences were given, the factory and the premises were also inspected by the Inspector of the Drug Controller and unless his report was satisfactory, the Drug Controller, West Bengal, would not have given the licence. Besides for a long time, M/s. Jayer Exporters have been exporting, for the last 5 or 6 years and this is the first time that that sort of complaint has come to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Health and we have immediately taken action and alerted all the Drug Controllers in various States with instructions that all the conditions of the licences should be enforced and it should be seen that they are strictly according to the conditions of the licence. Otherwise, it will not be possible to allow them to manufacture these articles.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Baserhat): If I am not mistaken, these dressing materials are supposed to be applied to open wounds and they were found contaminated which could cause gangrene and tetanus. These people should be treated as criminals. What is the use of suspending their licences?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Under the rules the licences can be cancelled and suspended and at the same time there is a provision for

instituting legal proceedings also and nobody will escape the hands of the law.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I was listening to the reply of the hon. Minister, who has very correctly appreciated the concern of the hon. Members on this issue. At the same time, may I point out that there is a contradiction in his statement. While the U.K. Government have banned the dressing material exported from India, he says that there would be no bad impact on the export of our textiles. I think, this is a contradictory statement.

The Government has not come out with a detailed statement. The subject is very important and it is necessary that more information should have been given to the House. When did this matter first come to the notice of the Government and what action was taken? After taking certain action by the Government, was there any repetition of this type of exports? All this should have been submitted to this House, but it was not done.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to another very grave situation. The material which is intended for export is supposed to be a good material. If this is the condition of that material, what about the material used inside the country? That would obviously not be up to the required quality. The U.K. Government have banned certain dressing material because they found that it contained germs of gangrene and tetanus etc. In our country, in the various hospitals and dispensaries and other places, such material is being used. Has the Government picked up some samples of this material in the country and undertaken an examination thereof? Was it analysed in any laboratory? If so, what was the result thereof, and what action, if any, have the Government taken subsequently within the country? This is a very important question and the Government must satisfy this House and the country that they have taken the required action.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

The hon. Minister has mentioned the name of just one Indian exporters, Messrs. Jayer Exports, and one manufacturer Messrs. Sujit and Company. Messrs. Jayer Exports are the exporters. Is there only one manufacturer of this material, or are there many other manufacturers also? Have the Government examined samples from the various manufactures of this material? Another question is, whether it is because of some conspiracy on the part of some business competitors that such things are happening. The Government must come out with details, how many manufacturers of this material are there, and whether the materials manufactured by them have been tested or not.

In this connection the question of the functioning of the Export Promotion Councils is also very relevant. These Councils are the organisations of the Ministry of Commerce. There is an allegation that one Director of the Council himself is involved in clearing certain sub-standard materials going outside the country, and some investigations are going on against him. If it is so, the Ministry may kindly enlighten the House about the facts of this matter.

Further, I would like to know, if these materials were according to the ISI specifications. All the material meant for exports has to be a material of good quality. Even if the material is according to the ISI specifications, is there any regular inspection by the Export Promotion Council to ensure strict quality control? I would like to know, whether these material about which this charge of contamination has come out were having the ISI mark, and whether these were cleared by the Export Promotion Council after an inspection. If all this was done and even thereafter the materials have been found contaminated, will the Government take action against all the agencies involved, who inspected and cleared the material? These are some of the basic questions which I would like the hon. Minister to answer.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

In the first instance, I would like to submit very humbly to the hon. Member that there has been no contradiction in my statement. The textile industry has not suffered on this account in any way. As regards the number of exporting concerns, they number about 40 in this country. While I read out the conditions of licences, it was clearly mentioned there that these manufacturing concerns will have their own testing laboratories, with the necessary, qualified staff. In fact, it is an in-built sort of arrangement, where the testing has got to be done. The question of ISI markings does not come here, nor is any Export Promotion Council responsible for testing or inspection of this. The Export Promotion Council, by its very name as the hon. Member knows, is for export promotion, and not for inspection. They have got no such right to inspect. Inspection is done according to the rules and regulations provided in the Drug and Cosmetic Rules 1945, viz. that they have to keep a laboratory of their own, and in that laboratory, they have to do the testing. As a matter of abundant caution, what has been done is that the Drug Controller of India has issued instructions for collecting samples from manufacturers in order to test them and find out whether they are contaminated or not. And special instructions have also been issued to all the manufacturers to adhere strictly to the conditions of their licences, and the conditions laid down for their guidance.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

My first question which is more important, has not been replied to. It is about domestic consumption—whether the materials used in all the hospitals and dispensaries are contaminated or they are good materials; because our export material should be of better quality, only inferior quality items are used in the country.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

I mentioned that samples had been collected, whether they were for do-

mestic or foreign consumption. They are being tested for this purpose, in order to ensure that they are of good quality.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: In the meantime, their use should be stopped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only after testing.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: After testing, if they are found to be contaminated, they will be stopped. Otherwise if everything is stopped, what will the doctors use?

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): The subject of the Calling Attention has been dealt with by the hon. Members and the Minister concerned quite in detail. The only question which now remains is whether Government is really particular about the quality control of items, whether they are meant for export or for internal consumption. In fact, I may just mention some of the items which have been rejected by foreign companies—not only these surgical bandages and other drugs, but commodities also have been rejected outright by foreigners.

In fact, very recently I have been to Kuwait, wherein I found that the Engineering Projects of India had exported steel from India—not from any private concern, but from the Steel Authority of India; and the consignment was outright rejected. It was lying there; and they were trying to sell it in the open market somehow or the other. In the same way, a whole lot of cement was rejected by them. So, it is so not only with regard to drugs. We are very much concerned with drugs and bandages because they have a direct effect on the human body.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta suggested not only the suspension or cancellation of licences, but also that criminal action should be taken against the offenders, not only for export misuse, but also for supplying them for internal consumption. But apart from this, there is the perspective of quality control

which can be transferred very conveniently either by the Central Government to the State Government on the plea of its being a State Government subject or *vice versa*. So, the sufferer will be the consumer, whether he is in India or outside. Because India has a huge population, nobody knows where these bandages or drugs go or where any other commodity will go. But when it is in a foreign country, naturally we find ourselves very difficult to press through. In fact, what the hon. Minister said that the observations of different governments in certain commodities will not affect our other exports is not correct. In fact, it is an image of a country, so far as the export is concerned; and any observation, bad, malpractice and so many others, underquality supply of the goods will definitely affect our export of other commodities. Therefore, I would like to know what strict measures the Government is undertaking regarding the quality control not only in this commodity but in other commodities also because it is the concern of the hon. Minister and the Department. The hon. Minister did not reply to the concerned item which was supplied to U.K., Australia and Singapore. He has only mentioned the names of Joy Export and Surjeet Company. As far as the material which has been supplied to U.K., Australia and Singapore is concerned, is it only by these two or others also? If other companies are involved, I would like to know what action they have taken on that?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: In the first instance I would like to mention that the hon. member instead of asking a specific question about this particular issue has raised the question of pre-shipment inspection. I would not like to go into those details, but here I would like certainly to mention one thing. In 1979-80 about 2.07 lakh export inspections for pre-shipment were done and only about 312 were found which were not fit for export purposes. So, it would be appreciated that a large number

of inspections have to be done in which few items are found to be not fit for export. Then it cannot be a sort of general statement that this is going to affect all our export items.

Then the hon. member wanted to know the names of other manufacturers. There are three more names. They are: M/s. Basirhat Weaving Industries, Joy Industries and Auro Impex Private Ltd. Out of these also, M/s. Basirhat Weaving Industries has been closed. So, we could not draw up samples from them; from others, samples have been drawn up. The third one has not manufactured anything. But in any case, as I have mentioned earlier, the samples are being drawn up from all over the place in order to test. So, no manufacturer will escape; his sample will be inspected and certainly they will be seen whether they are bacteria free or not bacteria free.

His suggestion is that this inspection should be done. This is not the responsibility of the inspecting agencies because they are not qualified and well equipped for this purpose, particularly when there is an inbuilt provision of inspection and testing in the premises of the manufacturing factory itself. Therefore, it does not seem necessary that this should be inspected by the inspecting agency which has neither the competence nor the necessary equipment to do it. Besides, it is the responsibility of the Drugs Controllers of the various States to see that the provisions regarding inspection of manufacturers as laid down in the rules are adhered to; and I am sure with this it will be possible to ensure that in future such things are not reported.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): The subject of today's calling attention is the reported banning and burning of India first aid dressing material by the Governments of United Kingdom and Australia and its adverse effect on the export of Indian goods.

It is found that these are contaminated with bacteria which may cause tetanus etc. It also appears that in a joint statement, the seven Australian Governments also described the contaminated items as including roller bandages, absorbent gauze, lint, wound dressings, triangular bandages, absorbent cotton wool and x-ray detectable swabs. So, it is not only the surgical dressings but the contaminated items included other things also. It is also reported that in Singapore the dressing materials supplied by India were condemned. This Government rejected the surgical bandages earlier. So, this sort of practice by India manufacturers and exporters has brought down our good name and reputation and brought a bad name for our Government. In view of this, may I know what action Government propose to take to stop the manufacture and export of all contaminated goods and confiscate those stocks, so that they may not find a way into the domestic markets? May I know whether the Ministry is aware that an investigation had been started by the Singapore Health Ministry with a view to withdraw all stocks of Indian bandages from their medical shops, whether the same type of bandages were found recently by the Australian Health Authorities to be contaminated with bacteria and what is the loss in foreign exchange due to the rejection of these infected articles or withdrawal of these stocks of dressings, bandages and other materials? In view of this sort of crime what is the Government's action proposed for deterrent punishment of the Indian manufacturers and exporters in addition to cancellation, suspension of licences and exports.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

The hon. member has almost repeated the questions of the previous members and the reply has already been given assuring that deterrent action will be taken in every case where it has been found that the material is contaminated or is not up to the standard. Special precautions have been already taken and the Drug Advisory Body, which is a statutory body, has appointed a sub-committee to look into

this matter and give their recommendations to the Government regarding the standards to be followed for dressing materials and other equipment necessary for wound dressing.

As regards information from UK, I would like to mention here that the latest telex that we have got from our High Commission mentions that the Health Minister of UK made a statement in the British Parliament where he has not mentioned the name of India, but he has said that such dressings have been found. It has also been mentioned by him in his statement that the contamination in the dressing is small. So, I think, we should not jump to the conclusion and think that all that has been produced in this country, will produce gangrene or tetanus because normally gangrene and tetanus are such kinds of infections which have to be taken care of and one must be very cautious about them. But from this statement it appears that they are not very sure that the contamination that was detected in the dressing there was really of this nature which could have produced this kind of infection.

As regards the conditions and other things, I have already mentioned in reply to the previous hon. Member's question and I suppose, this is what I could say on this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who will pay for this consignment?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The total export for this kind of material is about Rs. 2 crores. Out of this, this is a very negligible amount.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have the consignee paid for it? Who will compensate them? Can you shell out?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: How can we shell out?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hasan): From the statement of the Mini-

ster I understand that the West Bengal Government has already cancelled the manufacturing licence of the firm. Why not the Commerce Ministry cancel the export licence? Why should they suspend it? They should take severe action. Is the Government going to cancel the export licence of this firm? In UK they have burnt the infected material. What about the infected material which has been supplied by this firm within the country? Is the Government going to take similar action here also? Has UK or any other country officially communicated about this thing or is it known through the press? The export is canalised through the Commerce Ministry. Quality control lies with the Health Ministry. In order to have better co-ordination, can both the things be brought under one Ministry? What does the Government propose to do in this regard? Does the Government propose to bring such an offence under the Penal Code? If they are doing it, when will they do it?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The hon. Member's first question is whether we have got this information through the press or officially also. I have already mentioned that we have got the information from our High Commissions in UK and Australia. And they got the information from the Foreign Ministry of the UK Government. Subsequently, we also got this information from the press.

As regards the coordination between the Health Ministry and the Commerce Ministry, as soon as we got this information, a joint meeting of the representatives of two Ministries was called and action was taken that no export would take place without a special certificate to be issued by a qualified laboratory. In the meanwhile, the Drug Controller of the Health Ministry issued instructions to various Drug Controllers of the States to take stern action in this matter and ensure that the quality control is observed. The co-ordination is there. There is no difficulty. As I said in the beginning, there is a built-in condition

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

of instructions, as far as surgical dressings and other materials are concerned, because each manufacturer has got to maintain a well equipped laboratory for testing. The administrative control and enforcement of the rules and regulations have to be done by the State Drug Controller and his Directorate.

13.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ACCEPTANCE BY INDIA OF AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES NEGOTIATED IN UNCTAD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Primary commodities play a vital role in the economies the developing countries. They account for bulk of their export earnings. Internationally, market structures are however the weakest for commodities. The prices of most commodities are not only unstable but also remain depressed. Developing countries generally have no control over their processing and marketing.

During UNCTAD-IV in 1976 in Nairobi a major initiative was taken to deal with the problems of commodities when an integrated programme for commodities was adopted. The objectives of the programme include achievement of stable conditions in commodity trade; and improvement and sustenance of the real income of developing countries through increased export earnings.

The Integrated Programme covers eighteen Commodities and includes a number of commodities of significant interest to India e.g., coffee, cotton, hard fibre and products, iron ore, jute and products, sugar, tea and vegetable oils. The programme envisages a series of international negotiations on individual commodities with a view to reach agreements on specific international measures.

The key element of the integrated Programme is the Common Fund to finance price stabilisation as well as other measures. After protracted negotiations under the aegis of UNCTAD the text of the "Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities" came to be finalised in June, 1980. The agreement would enter into force after ratification or acceptance by 90 States accounting for at least two thirds of the Fund's directly contributed capital.

The agreement envisages that the Fund shall be divided into two Accounts. The First Account is to be used for financing of buffer stocks within the framework of international commodity agreements. The Second Account is intended to promote commodity development measures, such as research and development, productivity improvements, marketing etc.

The Fund will have a directly contributed capital of approximately US 470 million. Out of the directly contributed capital of US\$ 470 million, and amount of US \$ 400 million would be for the First Account and remaining US \$ 70 million for the Second Account. The Second Account would be further supplemented by voluntary contributions for which an initial target of US \$ 280 million has been set.

Out of the directly contributed capital of about US \$ 470 million, India's share works out to US \$ 2.44 million. In addition India has also made a commitment for making a voluntary contribution of US \$ 5 million for the Second Account.

The agreement breaks new ground in international support for dealing with the problems confronting developing countries.

The benefits to be derived by India and other developing countries from the establishment of the Common Fund would depend upon the successful conclusion of the negotiations for international commodity agreements or bodies. It is hoped that the establishment of the Fund would provide impetus to these efforts.

We have decided to become a party to the Agreement. Copies of the Agreement have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference by the Hon'ble Members.

13.43 hrs.

METRO RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): On behalf of Shri Kedar Pande, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I introduce the Bill.

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I introduce the Bill.

13.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Alleged assault on Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya by the Police at Ujjain on the 15th December, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, matters under Rule 377—Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): Sir, he is having difficulty in reading while standing. Kindly allow him to sit and read

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, as a matter of fact I wanted to tell him. Therefore, he can sit and read.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): The hon. Speaker should come here because the matter is concerning the privilege of a Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the statement be made.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: After the statement, he has immediately to announce.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Why should this statement be made under Rule 377?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: The Speaker has promised in his Chamber that as soon as he makes the statement, he would like to make the announcement. Just now he has come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him make the statement under Rule 377.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, it cannot be under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be there. Why do you worry about it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is connected with the privilege motion, it cannot be under Rule 377. Some action has to be taken on it immediately.

13.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री सूरज भान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया को इजाजत है बँ कर पढ़ने की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां हां, बैठकर पढ़ सकते हैं ?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त वेदना से पीड़ित हो अपना वक्तव्य उस समय दे रहा हूँ जब कि मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा का रजत जयंती समारोह, जिस मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में आपने सुशोभित किया तथा जिस विधान सभा का सदस्य रहने का मुझे भी मौका मिला है, उसी मध्य प्रदेश में समारोह के दो दिन पूर्व 15 दिसम्बर, को प्रजातंत्र में जनता के प्रतिनिधि के साथ कैसा सलूक किया गया उसी का ब्योरा सिलसिलेवार मैं सदन के गमक्ष कर रहा हूँ :

मान्यवर, उज्जैन की दो कपड़ा मिलें—विनोद तथा विमल टेक्स्टाइल—में 8,000 से अधिक मजदूर और कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। किन्तु अगस्त, 1981 से ये मिलें लगातार नहीं चल रही हैं तथा 8 नवम्बर, 1981 से बन्द हो गई हैं। इसके कारण 8,000 मजदूर, कर्मचारी और उन पर आश्रित 50,000 लोग इन मिलों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं।

मैं उज्जैन लोक सभा क्षेत्र से निर्वाचित जनता का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। अतएव यह मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं इन हजारों की संख्या में बेरोजगारी से प्रभावित लोगों की मिलों को चलवाने की कोशिश कर इसकी वाजिब मदद करूँ। इस हेतु मैं ने मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अर्जुन सिंह, से उनके उज्जैन आगमन पर तथा भोपाल में व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिल कर मिलों को अविरोध चलाने हेतु आग्रह किया। लोक

सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में 1 दिसम्बर, 1981 को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सदन की समस्या से अवगत करवाया। इतना ही नहीं तो इसके पूर्व पिछले सप्ताह शुक्रवार को विगत सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में इस विषय को सम्मिलित करने का निवेदन लोक सभा में व्यक्त किया। मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से माननीय अध्यक्ष, लोक सभा को उमी दिन संसद् भवन में स्थिति उनके कमरे में जा कर इस समस्या से अवगत करवाया, जिसे हमारे माननीय अध्यक्ष ने सहानुभूतिपूर्वक सुना।

दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1981 शुक्रवार को सायं साढ़े पांच बजे आयातित चीनी के प्रश्न पर आधे घण्टे की चर्चा में मैंने हिस्सा लिया और सदन की कार्यवाही चलने तक मैं लोक सभा में था। दूसरे दिन शनिवार को तथा रविवार को चं कि सदन का अवकाश था, मैं इन दो दिनों के लिए उज्जैन गया। वहाँ मिलों के मजदूरों ने मुझे 15 दिसम्बर तक उज्जैन में ही रुके रहने का आग्रह किया। 12, 13, 14 दिसम्बर, को अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र में जन-सम्पर्क किया। इन मजदूर परिवारों की आर्थिक विपन्नता को देखा। सहि-लायों के जेवर, घर के वर्तन बेच कर गुजारा करने के हालात सुने। 15 दिसम्बर को मजदूरों के आह्वान पर “उज्जैन बन्द” के दौरान प्रातः एक मजदूरों की “रैली” को मैंने संबोधित किया। इसके बाद उनकी मांगों को केन्द्र सरकार तक पहुंचाया जाय, इस हेतु एक सांकेतिक प्रदर्शन रेलवे पर किया गया। प्रदर्शन के उपरान्त चूंकि यह सार्वजनिक तौर पर अन्तिम कार्यक्रम था इसके उपरान्त यथाशीघ्र मैं लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेने के लिए दिल्ली लौट जाना चाहता था। उस समय मेरे साथ श्री हरिवल्लभ बंसल, श्री राजेन्द्र रघुवंशी श्री रामेश्वर गहलोद तथा श्री किशोर लक्षरी थे। हम स्टेशन के प्लेट फार्म

नं० 1 पूर थे तथा स्टेशन से बाहर की ओर जा रहे थे। रेलवे पुलिस थाने के पास उज्जैन जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक श्री एच० पी० सिंह ने मुझे न सुनते हुए मेरे दोनों हाथ पकड़ कर चिल्ला कर पुलिस कर्मियों को मेरे ऊपर लाठी चलाने का निर्देश दिया। पहला प्रहार मेरे सिर पर किया, दूसरा मेरी दाहिनी जाँघ पर तथा तीसरा मेरे बायें पाँव व घुटने के नीचे, जिसके कारण मैं नीचे गिर पड़ा। मेरे हाथ चल रहे व्यक्तियों पर जो मुझे बचाने दौड़े और मुझे बचाने के लिये ढक लेना चाहते थे ... उनको तथा मुझे काफी चोटें आयीं। मेरे सिर में, बायें-बायें दोनों हाथों में, दाहिने हाथ की कोहनी पर, दाहिने हाथ की जंघा पर, घुटने और टखने पर लाठी के प्रहार किये गये। मेरे बायें पाँव के आगे के हिस्से पर प्रहार के कारण खून बह निकला। मुझे पूरे तौर पर घायल कर दिया। मैंने पुलिस अधीक्षक से अपनी धात कहना चाही, किन्तु सुनता तो दूर रहा, अपशब्दों और अभद्रतापूर्वक कहा—“बदमाश—गुंडे कहीं के नेतागिरी करता है, तेरी नेतागिरी अभी ठिकाने लगा देता हूँ,। कमीने, हरिजन कहीं के संन्यास-मदरस बन गया तो अपनी अंकित भूल गया।” उसने डंडों से मेरे शरीर को घायल किया, किन्तु उस के अपमान और निरस्कार के नफरत भरे शब्दों ने मेरी आत्मा को छतनी बना दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत वर्दाश किया, व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं काफी आहत हूँ। बिना किसी आदेश के जब कि जिलाधीश उज्जैन रेलवे पुलिस थाने में थे, मुझे रोके रखने का कोई आदेश नहीं किया गया था। एक घंटे तक पुलिस ने मुझे प्लेट फार्म पर ही बलपूर्वक रोके रखा,

मेरा मजाक बनाते रहे और मैं सहता रहा। एक घंटे के उपरान्त भी जब कोई आदेश मुझे नहीं दिया, किसी तरह परेशान होकर मैं उनके इस घेरे से बाहर आया। स्टेशन के बाहर फिर मुझे पुलिस द्वारा घेर लिया गया और तब जबकि मुझे जेल में भेज दिया गया। जेल में मुझे कैदियों ने उठाकर अस्पताल पहुंचाया, जहाँ जेल के डा० श्री पटवर्धन ने जाँचकर प्राथमिक उपचार किया। इसके बाद मुझे 15-12-81 को रात्रि में रिहा किया गया।

दिनांक 16-12-81 को रेलवे पुलिस थाने पर लिखित रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाने जब श्री राजन्द्र शिंदे को भेजा तो रिपोर्ट लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। बाद में रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारी ने अपने अधिकारियों से विचार-विमर्श करने के उपरान्त रिपोर्ट ले ली। पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित प्रति मेरे पास है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस अधीक्षक श्री एच० पी० सिंह ने बलपूर्वक मुझे रोके रखा, मुझे अपमानित किया और बार-बार घेरकर प्राणघातक चोटें पहुंचायीं। मुझे लोक-सभा की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने से रोका गया। मेरे शरीर के जखम तो मैं सहन कर रहा हूँ, किन्तु मेरी आत्मा आहत है। मैं इस सदन से तथा सदन के प्रमुख के नाते आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि—

1. उक्त पुलिस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध जिसने मुझे तथा मेरे मर्म को जखमी तो किया ही है, मुझे लोक-सभा में लोक प्रतिनिधित्व करने के कर्तव्य के निवहन से वंचित किया है, अतएव इस सम्बन्ध में अदिलम्ब न्याय दिया जाये, जिससे भविष्य में जन-प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इस

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

प्रकार की बौद्धिक और अन्यायपूर्ण कार्य-वाही करने का कोई दुःसाहस न कर सके ।

2. उदा. स्थिति को गंभीरता को देखते हुए समाजो पुनित अधिकारी मुझे, मेरे परिशर का तथा मेरे साथियों को प्रितका नाम इस वकालत में दिया गया है, और अधिक क्षति पहुंचाने का कोई षडयन्त्र न कर दें, इस हेतु मुझे, मेरे परिशर तथा मेरे साथियों को पूर्ण सुरक्षा, संरक्षण तथा समय प्रदान किया जाये ।

इसके साथ ही अन्त में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय उद्योग मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि विनोद व विनल मिल के हजारों मजदूरों की बरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार मित्रों को उचित अधिग्रहण कर राहत प्रदान करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे, सदन से मांग करता हूँ कि कृपया इस प्रकरण को प्रिजिलेज कमेटी, विशेषाधिकार समिति को सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये । संयोग से मैं यहां पर मौजूद हूँ, यदि मैं यहां नहीं आता तो ऐसे समय में लिखित वक्तव्य को भी स्वीकार करेंगे, ऐसा भी मेरा निवेदन है । इतना कहकर मैं आपको धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, it is a most serious thing and we must take a serious view of this. Otherwise democracy in this country will be murdered.

MR. SPEAKER: In this connection, I would like to observe that it is a breach of privilege and contempt of the House to obstruct or molest a member while

in the execution of his Parliamentary duties, that is, while he is attending the House or when he is coming to or going from the House. Similarly, to molest a Member on account of his conduct in Parliament is a breach of privilege. It has been held earlier by my distinguished predecessors that an assault on or misbehaviour with a Member unconnected with his Parliamentary work or mere discourtesy by the police or officers of the Government are not matters of privilege, and such complaints should be referred by Members to the Ministers direct.

However, I find that in the present case, the Government's version of the facts is different from the version given by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya in the House. I have, therefore, no objection if a motion is moved for referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

13.55 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Alleged assault on Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya by the Police at Ujjain.

"That the matter relating to the statement made on the floor of the House by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya concerning assault on him by the Police at Ujjain on 15th December, 1981, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the matter relating to the statement made on the floor of the House by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya concerning assault on him by the Police at Ujjain on 15th December, 1981, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

The motion was adopted.

13.56 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(ii) INCLUSION OF SONGS IN KANNADA IN THE PROGRAMMES OF DELHI DOOR-DARSHAN

****SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES** (Udipi): 'Regional Chitrahah' is an important programme of Delhi Door-darshan. In this programme, songs and sequences of various regional languages are telecast. Unfortunately, some regional languages are not getting adequate representation in this programme. For the last one year, not a single item of Kannada language has been included in 'Regional Chitrahah'.

As you are aware, a considerable percentage of Kannadigas are residing in Delhi. It is quite obvious that they will be very much interested in having such programmes which will keep parity with the other regional language items. So far as the standard of the Kannada films is concerned, there are a good number of them which have won national and international awards, and are known for their brilliant musical score. Some selected songs and sequences can be easily picked up for this programme which will not only provide a very good entertainment to Kannadigas only but will also cheer up the lovers of music as a whole.

Therefore, I urge the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and have some Kannada songs and film sequences included in this programme.

(iii) ALLEGED MAL-PRACTICES IN IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL FROM ABROAD.

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी (हिंजार) :
हजारों टनों की निर्याद में स्टेनलेस स्टील विदेशों से गलत नाम से जैसे डिफेक्टिव

सर्कल व फिक्टेड आइटम्स जैसे एंगल व चैनल इत्यादि के रूप में आ रहा है जिस से सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हो रही है। डिफेक्टिव सर्कल व अन्य द्वारा आइटम्स पर 40 प्रतिशत कस्टम ड्यूटी लगती है जब कि स्टेनलेस स्टील सीटों पर 225 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी लगती है। इस प्रकार 185 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी की चोरी दिना दहाड़े हो रही है। इस के अलावा बिल कम रेट से बन कर जाते हैं जिस से ड्यूटी की चोरी होती है। इन तरह हजारों टन माल गलत तरीकों से आने के देश की छोटी छोटी इकाइयों का भविष्य खतरे में पड़ गया है व उन का मान खराब करने वाला कोई नहीं रहा।

यहां नहीं स्टेनलेस स्टील सीटों को काफा रंग कर के काली सीट विदेशों से मंगाई जा रहा है जिस पर 40 प्रतिशत कस्टम ड्यूटी लगती है। इस तरह भी काफा तादाद में माल बम्बई आ रहा है व सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हो रहा है।

13.58 hrs.

(SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair)

इस सब लोगों की जांच कराई जानी चाहिए तथा जो माल विदेशों से इस प्रकार आता है उस पर पूरी ड्यूटी यानी 225 प्रतिशत वसूल की जाय। आगे के लिए यह घटना दुबारा न हो सके इस के लिए स्टेनलेस स्टील की हर तरह का निर्यात पर ड्यूटी 225 प्रतिशत की जानी चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में इस तरह का घपला दाबारा न हो सके। बिल ठीक रेट पर बन कर आये इस के

[श्री मनीराम बागडः]

लिए स्टैन्डलस स्टॉल के सब ग्राइंटमों का प्लान प्राइस फिक्स किया जाना चाहिए ।

14 hrs.

(iv) PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU.

****SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM** (Tirunelveli): In Tamil Nadu, there are many schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education. The students studying in these schools are facing certain problems. When these students, after completing their higher secondary course, seek admission for B.A., B.Sc., M.B.B.S. courses, they are subjected to certain hardships. The students reading in schools covered by Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education are obtaining high marks. But the students appearing for Central Board of Secondary Education Examinations get less marks. When we try to analyse the reasons for this, the method of valuation seems to be the cause. The method of valuation in C.B.S.E. schools is different from other schools. The papers of students of C.B.S.E. schools are being valued strictly. Since the C.B.S.E. students are not able to score high marks, after completing their 11th Class, they go away to other schools for the 12th class. Naturally, the strength in C.B.S.E. schools declines. In the Arts colleges and other professional colleges, only those who score 85 per cent to 90 per cent marks get admission. In order to secure such high percentage of marks the C.B.S.E. students join other schools. Generally speaking, the standard of C.B.S.E. students is superior. But when you see the marks obtained in the public examination the C.B.S.E. students are ranked lower with the consequence of not being able to get admission for B.A., B.Sc., M.B.B.S. etc. Recently, the parents of students of C.B.S.E. schools have appealed to the Chairman of the Board that the valuation should be liberal;

otherwise, some seats in institutions of higher education should be reserved for C.B.S.E. students. Or, the Central Government should run exclusive colleges for C.B.S.E. students. I join in this genuine appeal of the parent who are worried about the future of their wards. (ends)

(v) REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF LANDS ACQUIRED FOR NEYVEL LIGNITE CORPORATION.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Changalpattu): The Neyveli Lignite Corporation was formed in the year 1956.

It is one of the biggest projects in Asia, thermal power and coal play a pivotal role in meeting the energy requirement of industries in Tamil Nadu. Besides, it provides employment to 18,000 persons and meeting the demand for fertiliser.

To set up this gigantic project, 13 villages were acquired. At the time of acquisition of lands, the displaced persons were assured of employment in the project and proper compensation for the loss of cultivable land and houses. But the NLC did not fulfil the assurance given to the displaced persons. There are still about 2,500 displaced persons who are not given any employment even after a lapse of 25 years. In providing employment opportunity to the displaced persons, I understand that the Government of Tamil Nadu has for classifications in providing employment opportunity to the displaced persons. The persons whose houses were acquired are placed in the first category. Those whose houses and lands were acquired are placed in the second category. Those whose lands were acquired are placed in the third category and those whose lands have been partially taken away are placed in the fourth category. This classification in providing employment giving preferential treatment is erroneous and illogical since those who have given both their lands and houses should be placed in the first category

****The original speech was delivered in Tamil.**

since they have their main source of income. Those who have completely given away their entire land should be placed in the second category. The persons whose lands are partially acquired should be placed in the third category and those who have surrendered their houses only should be placed in the fourth category.

Because of the wrong classification, proper justice is not meted out to the affected and displaced persons. The compensation paid to the land owners while acquiring the lands is very meagre. To cite an example, 4 acres belonging to a person had been acquired for only a paltry sum of Rs. 641.80 paise. This compensation paid is most unreasonable and inadequate.

In view of the above, I urge that the hon. Minister for Energy:

(i) to re-categorise the classification already done by the State Government so as to provide employment;

(ii) to provide reasonable compensation taking into account the market value of the land to the displaced persons; and

I further urge upon the hon. Minister for Energy to take appropriate steps to bring about a Central legislation to provide proper protection to the displaced persons in paying compensation and providing employment opportunities and to implement the rehabilitation scheme effectively.

Atleast the hon. Minister may consider issuing a direction to provide employment to one person in each displaced family.

(vi) CLOSURE OF THE DIESEL P.O.H. SHOP AT SILIGURI JUNCTION IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Under rule 377, I would like to make the following statement:—

The attention of the Government has been drawn by the unions, organisations, prominent citizens, including Members of Legislative Assembly and

Members of Parliament and particularly the Chief Minister of West Bengal against the closure of the Diesel P.O.H. shop at Siliguri Jn. in West Bengal

While I am aware of the programme of modernisation of workshop which has been undertaken under the loan and guidance of World Bank, it was never revealed that the programme would include abolition of various workshops also. This would prove to be harmful for development of Indian Railways itself, as the capital outlay for building up this shed will amount to wasteful expenditure.

The P.O.H. in Ajmer is operationally feasible but the involvement of lead from Tinsukia to Ajmer and back will break the back of railway economy. As far as I know, no locomotive is permitted to work a train on way to P.O.H. as a dead loco; its performance worthiness is certified at the running sheds and this is considered to be a must before a loco is permitted to haul a train.

In the Budget speech, as the Railway Minister categorically has spoken against gauge conversion, one may expect that the metre gauge in N.E. and N.F. Rly. is going to remain operative for some years to come. The decision to open a new diesel shed in N.E. Rly. where they have no experience proves this. I do not understand why the Diesel P.O.H. shop situated at Siliguri almost in the middle of N.E. and N.F. Rly. could not cater to the P.O.H. of the diesel locomotives of these two railways.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government that on all accounts the decision of closure of the Diesel P.O.H. shop at Siliguri Jn. is unfair to the staff and will create further difficulties in both operation and economy of the Indian Railway and the order be cancelled.

I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard.

(vii) NEED FOR STEPS TO BRING PEACE
IN DELHI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Employees of Delhi University who were peacefully demonstrating for their demands from 1 p.m. on Saturday the 19th December were lathi-charged in the small hours of Sunday the 20th December and 12 leaders of Delhi University Karmachari Union (affiliated to AITUC) including three of their executive members, were arrested. On the 21st Delhi University employees, students and teachers together resorted to strike in protest against the lathicharge and arrest and in support of the employees' demands.

The demands of the employees are very reasonable and just. Those include the demand of inclusion of employees' representatives in the Executive Council of the University, raising the number of employees in the University and colleges as the work-load has increased very much and there was no increase in the number since 1962, increase of house-rent allowance or providing house, restitution of the pay cut imposed on them due to their participation in the strike of 23rd November, the all-India demand day of the teachers.

It is a matter of great regret that the University authorities have taken the road of confronting the employees with police help instead of a negotiated settlement.

The Minister in charge of Education fortunately for me is here now and I hope she would take immediate steps to bring peace in the campus by taking initiative for starting a talk for a reasonable settlement after releasing all the arrested employees.

(viii) NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR AD-HOC EMPLOYEES OF CENSUS OPERATION DEPARTMENT AFTER PROPOSED RETRENCHMENT.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन

भारतीय अस्थाई जनगणना कर्मचारी महासंघ के समस्त 27,200 कर्मचारियों, जिन्होंने 1981 की जनगणना के सारणीयन (टेबुलेशन वर्क) में भाग लिया था तथा जो उन कार्यों के लिए अस्थाई रखे गये थे, कि समस्याओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ :—

इन कर्मचारियों को मात्र 380-330 रुपये व 280 रुपये स्थिर वेतन विभिन्न श्रेणियों में मिलता है। इनके द्वारा प्रदत्त आंकड़ों पर ही भारत का योजना मंत्रालय अपनी योजनायें निर्धारित करता है। इतने गुरुत्तर कार्य के लिए इन को इतना अल्प वेतन मिलता है। परफिर भी ये इन कार्य को पूर्ण निष्ठा के साथ कर रहे हैं।

इस सेवा अवधि में मिलने वाले अल्प वेतन से असंतोष तो है, लेकिन इनसे अधिक चिन्ता है कि 28 फरवरी, 1982 को छंटनी के उपरान्त इनका भविष्य क्या होगा? मैं केन्द्र सरकार से इस सेवा अवधि के उपरान्त वैकल्पिक रोजगार की प्रभावी व्यवस्था की मांग करता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार को अस्थाई जनगणना कर्मचारियों की छंटनी के समय केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों में वैकल्पिक रोजगार की प्रभावी व्यवस्था हो।

1971 जनगणना के काँडिंग व पंचिंग सेल के छंटनी-शुदा कर्मचारियों को जो सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई थीं, वे सभी सुविधाएँ 1981 के जनगणना कर्मचारियों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जायें। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सेवा अवधि + 3 साल की आयु छूट केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त राजकीय सरकारों के अधीन कार्यालयों में भी दी जानी चाहिए।

अस्थाई जनगणना कर्मचारियों को योग्यतानुसार केन्द्रीय रोजगार चयन

समिति (सरप्लस सेल) में पंजीकृत कर
सीधी नियुक्तियां प्रदान की जाय ।

समस्त अस्थाई जनगणना कर्मचारियों
को छंटनी के उपरान्त नई नियुक्ति तक
बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाय ।

मुझे आशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार 28
फरवरी, 1982 की छंटनी से पहले ही कारगर
कदम उठा कर 27,200 कर्मचारियों
(नौजवानों) को बेरोजगार होने से बचायेगी ।
धन्यवाद ।

(ix) NEED FOR ADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I want to bring the following matter of public importance to the notice of the Government under rule 377.

Power supply in different parts of the country for irrigation purposes to the tubewells has been very meagre, and particularly nil in some parts of the country. Wherever it is being given, it is not more than 5 to 6 hours on the average and that too mostly during the night time. Watering for the wheat crop is badly required at this stage; otherwise, it will badly affect the production of wheat in the coming crop which will automatically create a national food problem. Thus, it is requested that Government at this stage must intervene and make sure that farmers get at least 8 to 10 hours of power supply for the tubewells and if possible during the day time as December is a very cold month of the year.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill. There is no time fixed for this Bill and we have to

finish it by 5 O'clock. It has to be passed....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS There should be more time for this Bill, Sir, as it is an important Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pounani): Firstly there are many amendments also of a very vital nature and all those have to be discussed. Let us proceed with the Bill and then we shall see.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (It has to go to the other House.

MR. CHARMAN: I am asking the hon. Members that while they are speaking on this Bill, they will not try to take more than the time required to discuss this Bill. They will try to be rather brief.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: There must be some time fixed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are bringing forward this Bill at the fag end of the session. Now, the time is also restricted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours have been given. This is a very non-controversial Bill according to them. Now, the hon. Minister for Education.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 be taken into consideration."

I seek your indulgence, Sir, and that of the House, for saying a few words before the Bill is taken up for consideration. The measure that we are going to consider is one of momentous significance. On our part, we are redeeming the pledge that we have given

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to our Muslim brethren that the historical character of the Aligarh Muslim University—this was the pledge made in the election manifesto in 1980 for the minority character of the University—will be assured. I am conscious of the fact that this is a measure to which almost all shades of opinion in the House have lent their support.

The enactment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 was an important landmark in the development of our University education. However, it was not the starting point of the history of the Aligarh Muslim University. Indeed, as far back as 1870, Sir, Saiyed Ahmed Khan realised that the backwardness of the Muslim community in India was mainly due to the neglect of modern education. He, therefore, set up a Committee to devise ways and means for the educational regeneration of the Muslims. In May 1872, a Society called the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College Fund Committee started functioning. Under its auspices, a School was opened in May, 1873. In 1876 it became a High School, and in 1877 the Foundation Stone for the establishment of a College was laid. Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan did not live long enough to see his dream of establishing a Muslim University come true. After his death in 1898, the idea of establishing a University, with MAO College as its nucleus, gathered strength. Muslim University Foundation Committee started collecting funds required for the University. The MAO College, Aligarh had by then become a leading centre for the education of Muslims. After a series of discussions between the Government and the Muslim University Foundation's representatives, in 1920 the Government enacted the Aligarh Muslim University Act.

A fact of history is something which laws cannot alter. The enactment of the 1920 Act was, in fact, the culmination of a long-cherished ideal of the Muslims of India. It was not only their dream that found expression in the establishment of the University;

they had contributed a substantial part of properties and funds which went into its making.

For a long time, the Muslims of India have been concerned that the law governing the Aligarh Muslim University does not unambiguously recognise this historical fact. There has been a unanimous demand from the Muslims of India that this historical fact should be duly recognised by suitable amendment of the A.M.U. Act. Their demand enjoys broad support all over the country. In fact, almost all the political parties in the country have supported this demand.

The amendments to the Aligarh Muslim University Act have been under discussion for quite some time. Earlier attempts of amendment viz. in 1979 were infructuous. It was against this background that we pledged our support to a measure assuring the restoration of the historical character of the university and it is this pledge that we are redeeming today.

The Aligarh Muslim University is one of our largest residential universities. It is a composite institution covering the entire gamut of education from the Nursery stage to Post-doctoral research. It has faculties in all major disciplines—Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Science, Social Sciences, and the Humanities. It has about 17,000 students on its rolls and more than 1000 teachers. It symbolises a modern system of education in all its complexity and diversity.

Having said this, I must now outline very briefly the major chances that we propose to introduce in the Aligarh Muslim University Act.

The acceptance of the historical reality that the initial establishment of the University was not by Government but by the Muslims of India is reflected in our proposal to amend the Title and Preamble to the Act.

Further, we are amending the Definition of the expression 'University' in

the Act to make it beyond any shadow of doubt that the University was the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India. Having thus restored to the University its historical character, we thought it necessary to build into the Act a provision which would empower the University to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of this country. In doing so, I must state categorically that the provisions of the Amending Bill do not in any manner compromise the secular character of the university. There are some other important provisions including the provision making the Court the supreme governing body which are mostly in the nature of changes in the structure, pattern of governance and composition of various authorities. These are matters of detail which will be discussed in the House.

It is my fond hope that the provisions of the Amending Bill now before the House will substantially fulfil the aspirations of our Muslim brethren. The broad measure of agreement that these proposals have from all sections of the House will, I am sure, be reflected in the later stages of consideration of these proposals.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the third amending Bill which has been introduced in this House in this very year, which shows that the Government is not able to make up its mind and is suffering from indecisiveness. Now the Bill has been moved and it seeks to make for reaching changes in regard to the composi-

tion and scope of this very important seat of learning namely, the Aligarh Muslim University.

We have to consider also as to what are the basic objectives behind this Bill and what will be their effect on the future of the institution. We believe that measures like these should be discussed objectively and without any passion, to see how we can achieve the true principles of the seat of learning, which were in the minds of those persons who were connected with the founding of this university.

Now, Sir, before I go into the merits of this Bill, I wish to make clear what our point of view is, on matters like these. Sir, we concede that various minorities in this country, especially the Muslims, require special facilities for their all round development including advancement in the educational field. We concede that. We feel that in the matter of education and social development, for removal of disparities among the communities, removal of inadequate representation in Government services and various other fields, the minorities including the muslims will have to be given special consideration. So far as the educational institutions are concerned, we want that they should be free from narrow or sectarian outlook or control and that such control should not be brought into educational institutions which does not help to maintain a secular and democratic character of such institutions.

Sir, so far as the Aligarh Muslim University is concerned, our definite view is that this great seat of learning must provide for the promotion and advancement of Muslim culture and their education but at the same time we have to see that it maintains its essential secular character which alone can maintain its true tradition and help in the real advancement of the Muslims. Perhaps Mr. Syed Ahmed really thought that it would represent the macrocosm of a truly secular India. Now, we respect the sentiments of the

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Muslim brothers and sisters with regard to A.M.U. But I am sure that my brothers and sisters do not want to make the university, this great University, an exclusive preserve of anyone section or community which would cut at the foundation of a secular character as also democratic set up. We are committed to support all proposals for laying greater emphasis for the promotion of the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims by this University. But our experience has been a said one in so far as the minority educational institutions are concerned. Sir, we have seen from our experience that whenever and wherever a minority character had been conceded to an institution founded or established by a minority of whatever character or religion it may be, its functions have been conducted on an undemocratic line which I sincerely believe that nobody in this House and in the country including our Muslim friends would like. Sir, what we are apprehensive of is that an educational institution should not come under the control of any coterie and that in the name of maintaining a particular character of an institution of this type, there should not be directly or indirectly any control exercised by vested interests, theologians or zamindars or people like that. There are some good reasons behind the demand which has been made to describe this institution as a minority institution. We appreciate that. But we feel that our greatest emphasis should be on the maintenance of the democratic character of the institution, where the objectives of the founders to set up the University as a great seat of learning irrespective of any particular consideration of caste, creed or community would be achieved. Therefore, we have to consider very seriously the question of insisting that as it was established by the Muslim minority, its character as a Muslim institution has to be maintained. What we are apprehensive of is that such a demand will usher in undemocratic trends

which will get held of the University and its affairs with undesirable tendencies developing in the management and administration of the University. This is our basic objective and we would like to consider the provisions in the Bill from our stand point.

There are apprehensions that the Bill, if promulgation will considerably corrode the secular character of the institution and will bring the University under the control of the communalists and vested interests. If we are proved incorrect, we shall be happy. But let us try to analyse the set up that is now being contemplated and the basis for our apprehensions.

This matter is not being considered by a Select Committee. This is a piece of legislation which should have been brought before a Select Committee. Although there is no motion, I would request the hon. Minister to consider it. In this year itself, that is 1981, three different Bills have been introduced in the House....

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the year 1980.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, I stand corrected. In one year, the Government has been coming to different decisions in formulating its legislative proposals. We want a University for this standing to progress further and be a much greater and better seat of learning, where the objectives would be fulfilled. It should be considered in greater depth. There is a constraint of time, and as pointed out earlier, towards the end of the session this Bill has been brought, before the House and will be steam-rolled with the majority. The question is whether there will be a proper consideration.

Kindly see what this Bills says. It seeks to restore the minority character of the University and that is also in the statement of the hon. Minister. So far as the bringing into effect of this University is concerned, it was done under a statute. Everybody knows that. The statute has been construed by the Supreme Court in the background of Article 30 of the Constitution of India.

It appears that the Supreme Court is thinking to have it considered by a larger bench, but the fact that the University was brought into existence by an Act of Parliament is a historical fact which cannot be ignored by anybody. This Bill wants to restore the minority character of the University. Undoubtedly, we appreciate the great efforts made by some of the leading Muslims, intellectuals and educationists in this country and we greatly appreciate the efforts made by them, how can you by a legislation change the history? We do not know. What I am apprehending is that by this, you are also opening the flood-gates of litigation, which we do not want. If an institution has been established in a particular manner, by retrospective legislation you cannot change its manner. The Supreme Court had held that it was set up by a statutory enactment, and that it was not established by a particular community. The word 'establishment' is now being brought in, only with a view to attract Article 30 of the Constitution, because the language used there is 'establish'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the words 'restoration of minority character' were there. They are not there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister herself spoke of that. Her speech itself mentions it. Sir, probably you are looking at the other Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am looking at the Bill under consideration. Probably you have referred to the other Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May be; but the Minister herself has said that. What is being done is that the word 'establish' is being deleted from the present Act, to show that it was not established by the Statute. Can what was done in 1920 be undone in 1981 by a legislation like this? The

fact cannot be altered by a legislation like this, which is supposed to have retrospective effect.

What is the position! By omitting the word 'establish' from the existing Statute, they want to contend so.

As I said, we appreciate the sentiments. But the question is, can it be achieved? "It has been established by a particular community. Therefore, Article 30 can be attracted"—that is the argument. The Minister herself has apprehended it—and she has been advised, I take it—i.e. that it seeks the restoration of minority character. So, my question is whether you can restore a character which was not there at the beginning, because we have to consider the statutory enactment which brought it into existence.

Maybe this is done with a view to persuading the Supreme Court to come to a decision. We cannot visualize what the Supreme Court will do. But the statutory provision is being changed, in order to pave the way for the Supreme Court to come to a decision.

There is also a change in the definition. The definition of the word 'university' is now being changed. How can a fact be altered by a change in the definition? According to the proposed amendment, "University" means an educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University.' Therefore, they now, by an amendment, want to make the University of a different origin from what was done when the law was enacted. Whether it will serve the purpose or not, we have grave doubts subject to what we have said about the consequence of it.

As I said, now the definition is intended to correspond to the language of Article 30 of the Constitution by

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deleting the word 'established' from the preamble of the present Act, and now they bring in the definition to conform to Article 30 of the Constitution. As soon as it is done, then Article 30 comes into being. Now what will be the consequence? Then how long will this Parliament has the power to legislate with regard to this University? If the object is subserved by this amendment, I have grave doubts whether something which had been established in 1920 in a particular manner or not, can be undone by this type of legislation. Assuming it can be done what is the immediate consequence? Will this Parliament have any power to legislate with regard to terms and conditions of the employment of the persons working there or even with regard to the teachers or even with regard to the future management and administration, because the law at present is that once the minority character is established within the meaning of Article 30, then your hands are off; nothing can be done. When we say our experience is very sad, I can tell you about every type of minority institution, whether it is a Hindu minority institution or of Jains. Sometimes even Hindus are becoming a minority. They say, Vaishnos are in minority. Ramakrishna Mission is a minority institution. Article 26 is being attracted. Then Christian institutions are there; then Muslim institutions are there; then Jain institutions are there I can assure my hon. friends—I am sure all of them are aware—that here there is no difference and no discrimination. Once this control is concede under Article 30 or under Article 26 of the Constitution, we find there is no protection for the employees. No standard of teaching is being maintained, although recently Justice Krishna Iyer has been trying to bring some sort of order into Article 30 institutions. By Article 30 institutions you understand what I mean. In some judgments it has been held that if Government's money is given, grant

Amdt.) Bill

is given, the Government can put some control, some check and at least ask for necessary information about the utilisation of the fund. They can have a say in the appointment of the Principal, some sort of very nominal say will be there.

I know of a Christian Missionary Institution in West Bengal, in Howrah, where the teachers have been appointed who are not even graduates. Teachers with Master Degrees, with B.T. and B. Ed. degrees, those who have not danced to the tune of the sisters, the Principal, who belong to the Missionary Group, have lost their jobs. I went to the court to plead for them. The answer is, it does not matter if you have been dismissed without any show cause, it does not matter if you have been dismissed arbitrarily; we cannot do anything because it is under Article 30 of the Constitution. Umpteen cases we can cite. Even colleges sponsored by government which are being run with the help of some of these bodies are held to be beyond the pale of the legislative or executive control. About the teaching standard, about the terms and conditions of employment, about the protection of the teaching and non-teaching staff, nothing can be done. Well, the hon. Minister says, it is within their party manifesto. Therefore, whatever may be the experience in this country, whatever may be the experience of the ordinary people, well, it has to be adopted! We say, these are our reservations. Can we not maintain the Aligarh Muslim University as one of our proud possessions as a great seat of learning and at the same time maintain its democratic character, its secular character? Can we not utilise it for advancement of Muslim culture in education without affecting its democratic base or secular base? According to us, it can be done given the administrative will, given the political will. Therefore, if you kindly see the position now you will find that changes have been made; and the court is now

becoming the supreme body of the university, replacing the Executive Council. It is being given powers of veto over existing statutes, to determine the panel of candidates for the office of the Vice-Chancellor, to elect persons to serve on the authorities of the university, to elect not less than six members of the Executive Council and so on. I warn the Minister that this law will be unworkable. I do not want to say it now, but if you apply your mind you will find that it will be totally unworkable law. What is the composition? The composition is very important. Why is the court being made the supreme governing body of 179 persons?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The number is 169. It is a big list.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected. Somebody, did it for me; I should have done it myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is more democratic and more representative.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are different views on that, 70 members would directly represent Muslim bodies which include 25 representatives of the Old Boys' Association. What is this Association? According to our information, it is almost a defunct body, controlled by a handful of persons. How the election of its representatives will be done, we do not know. We understand its membership will hardly exceed 1000. In its 60 years of existence, there is an Old Boys' Association having about a thousand members. It is not an operating, or functioning body. It will have 25 representatives as against the present representation of 15. Then, 5 representatives of the All-India Muslim Education Conference. Whether it is a functioning body or not, there is a good deal of doubt. The present representation is 2; it is becoming 5. Who is constituting this Conference?

Who is electing the members of this Conference? They, on their part, are electing 5 members. What is the process of election, nobody knows. Then, 15 representatives of Muslim culture to be elected by the court. See the incongruity. The court has to elect 15 representatives of Muslim culture. Unless they are elected, the court is not constituted. How will the court elect these members? How will the representatives of Muslim culture be selected? What will be the method of election? What will be the electorate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be provided in the statute, it says.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: An important matter like this is left to the guidelines to be decided by the court. The court will decide what will be its composition. 6 representatives of Muslim colleges of oriental learning to be elected by the court. Here only the representatives of Muslim theological schools are expected to be elected. Chairman of Wakfs Boards to be elected by the court, who have nothing to do with educational institutions as such. Their object is completely different, namely, to run the Wakf Boards. How are they required to be appointed here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some of the schools and colleges are also under Wakf Boards.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everything can be connected to education. Even lack of education can be connected to education. Five persons are to be elected from the Muslim Educational Cultural Society by the court. At present, there is no representation. Therefore, everything is being left to the Court which cannot be constituted unless this election takes place. How the election will take place unless the

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Court is constituted, I do not know. There will be 10 representatives of donors, who have donated Rs. 10,000 or more. We know wherefrom these donations have come. Apart from this, new Bill also denies representation to the liberal and progressive section within the University by abolishing the very important principle proportional representation for election to the Court. Then we find that there will be ten elected representatives of the teachers and five non-teaching staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is given in the Bill. You have taken nearly half-an-hour time. If you go on reading the Bill, then there will be no end to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not reading the Bill. I am pointing out how the Court is being constituted. No body can accuse my Party of supporting any communal organisation. We are expressing our apprehension. I have prefaced my speech by saying that this protection has to be given. I have said that they require advancement and special support. But we are saying that these are not the ways. Can we bring about a democratic character and secular character like that? Is it your intention? The hon. Minister before ending her speech has said that these measures are intended to maintain the basic secular character. Therefore, we are trying to point out that these are the things which are raising certain misgivings in the minds of a large section of the people.

There is a provision for an honorary treasurer to be elected by the court. No qualification has been prescribed. He will be in complete charge of the financial and accounts matters of the University. Then see how the executive council is being diluted. Since you are showing

signs of impatience, what I want to say is that our apprehension is that this great institution in the name of their election manifesto is being brought into a situation where there will be serious inroads into its democratic and secular functioning. As a result, not only the interest of the University as a whole will suffer but also the interest of the students, teachers, non-teaching staff, everything will be under serious strain and stress. By merely granting a minority character you cannot solve the problems. You are creating more problems. Already there is a demand for an Aligarh Hindu University. Now another community is trying to make its presence felt. Already there is a move to establish an Aligarh Hindu University. A large area of land has already been donated for this purpose. Now every community is going to have its own university and to bring it within Article 30 of the Constitution so that it can be free from all controls. If the objective of the hon. Minister is fulfilled, then primarily she will have no power over this University. She will have to watch from a distance what is happening there. Therefore, we very seriously request that this Bill should be considered in greater depth, the difficulties and the different view points should be considered and it should not be hurried through. Merely saying that you are fulfilling or complying with the election pledge given in the manifesto will not do, because so many pledges have been given namely that prices will be reduced, jobs will be provided and so on and so forth, but nothing has been done. Therefore, suddenly the election manifesto being put on a high pedestal is not appreciated by people. So, let this matter be considered very seriously, let the different view points be taken into account and let nothing be done which will affect the democratic set up of this institution.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, my colleague

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, is a very capable advocate. I belong to the same tribe.¹ There is a tendency among the people belonging to this profession to be legalistic.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
The legalistic part of my argument was a very small one.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am coming to the other part also. As he himself said, it was very small part of his speech. In the beginning I must say that it is very natural for us, advocates, to be legalistic; and we are needed by society. I mean no reflection on our profession. We belong to a very noble, good profession, which is needed sometimes to clarify issues. But sometimes, we confuse the issues. We are capable enough to argue on both sides. I do not mean.... (Interruptions) What I would respectfully submit is that to-day he has been a bit too much legalistic and then he came to the democratic part, other things and so on and so forth. He belongs to a party, whose profession or pretension is the path of revolution, which wants to be in tune with the aspirations of the people, which wants to remain with the people. According to him, his party is not a communal party and it wants to do justice to the minorities.

While listening to him, taking all his points, the effect of the Supreme Court judgment, whether you have power to give it retrospective effect, the doubt whether it may be quashed, basically, the overall effect on me was that he was a bit too legalistic. At the same time, in the other part, he talked of democracy. What is democracy? The basic tenet or current of democracy is that it should be in tune with the aspirations of the people, the thinking of the people. At the same time, since he knew that he has difficult case to argue, since he has to reconcile his party viewpoint with the aspirations of the minority

community, he hedged it in with so many if's and but's.

With all respect to the Supreme Court, I would say that we can discuss the decision of the Supreme Court in Parliament. I do not want to say much on this point. My learned colleague, a very capable advocate who is to follow me, Shri Gadgil, may dwell at length on this point. But I would say in passing that my feeling is that the judgment that was given by the Supreme Court previously, to which he referred, which was in 1967 and reported in 1968, that judgment—not in my opinion, because I am a small man in the legal profession—in the opinion of some very important legal luminaries, was not correct legally, as it was based on one decision of the English court where the function of the University is to confer degrees. The University is not meant merely to confer degree; it is meant to promote certain basic values. There lies the difference between our laws and the English laws. Therefore, personally I am of the opinion, even though I am not a legal luminary, that the Bill that has been brought before the House by the Government does not conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court.

15 hrs.

Secondly, it is absolutely within the powers of Parliament to pass a Bill which has even retrospective effect, if it affects the individual rights of the people. I can cite innumerable judgments of the Supreme Court, at least half a dozen of them I can cite, but I leave it to my other colleagues who might go into the details. But as far as individual rights are concerned, well, you cannot undo those individual rights by a legislation which has a retrospective effect, but in a matter like this, there is absolutely no bar and certainly Parliament has the power even to nullify the facts of a particular judgment. It may say 'Why not alter them on a reasonable basis?' So, without going into it, much, I would

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say that I do not agree with the Judgment of the Supreme Court and I feel that this Bill does not come in conflict with the Judgment of the Supreme Court. The definition of the University which has been given there is taken care of.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have said, it will be hit by the judgment of the Supreme Court. I say, what will be the effect of a retrospective statement of position?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Even accepting his clarification as it is, I mean to say that Parliament is within its full right to pass a law and therefore, about the definition of the University which has been given, I mean, the new definition, I personally feel that that is taken care of.

About this Bill my learned friend said three Bills were brought in during one year, in 1980. Well, he knows more than me the history of this problem, how it has arisen from time to time and the history is very important. Certainly it is not trying to alter history, but it is trying to recognise history and the condition of that history is very important. This University had a history, a very long glorious history. May be here and there, there were controversies about the Aligarh Muslim University, may be there are things on which one may have one opinion or the other, but the basic fact remains that it is a very crucial time.

The late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan did a single service not only to the community, but to the whole of India by starting this college, and later on this college was converted into a university. It is a basic fact that this was started. Hindus had also contributed to it financially and otherwise, while largely it was done by the Muslims. The idea was that Muslim should advance, they should get education, and so on and so forth. I think that is a glorious contribution to the cause of the country. I do not believe that anything done for the advancement of

Muslims does not advance the country.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

I believe that anything done for the advancement of any section in the country, as long as it does not harm others, does advance the country and this University did advance the national interests of the country and it is a good chapter, it has done greater service it has produced great sons and daughters who, in various fields, have served the country, and therefore, by this Bill recognising that history, we are trying to bring this Bill in a manner which does not clash with the Supreme Court. It is a good thing that the Government gave thought to it, once, twice and thrice, discussed it with the representatives of the community, with the teachers, the University, the Vice-Chancellors and others, public opinion, enlightened Muslim public opinion and others. I think the Government did well in doing this exercise with care and caution. I wish to congratulate the Government and the Education Minister for having brought this Bill and I feel this is completely important. It is in the mind of millions of people in this country and there is no reason why we should delay. I feel that this Bill should be passed.

Now my friend says, 'Well, this is undemocratic, and this will have so many repercussions.' I do not wish at this stage to join issue with him and start acrimony in this debate because I feel that this House should welcome a Bill of this kind. Some may say it does not go far enough, some may say it does go a bit far, but the basic reason why the Bill is brought, I think, is that there is unanimity in this House to bring this Bill and pass this Bill, and it should be passed here.

As I said, I do not wish to bring any acrimony into this debate. Leaving aside this Aligarh Muslim University, I can tell you several instances in Delhi itself, and I can quote several instances in your Bengal itself where

First Class first have been ignored and Second Class preferred. Why? That is human failure or mistake or manipulation. In Delhi, I know a case where some of our own people were manipulated by others. The first class persons were ignored against other persons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Do you support that?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I do not. Inevitably this is wrong and totally wrong. By that you are casting aspersions. After all, who are going to do it? Who are going to do it. That is a human failure. I do not support that. I dislike that merit should be ignored. We must give education. What happen in your rule, I would not say. What I wish to say is may be here and there, it happens in a case or so. There is no reason for us to condemn the Bill as a whole. But your apprehension, with due respect has not very well been founded. He has said that the court is being given a very big power. The Minister has said that the court is being given full power. It is because the people wanted it and we wish to give power to the court and it is being done deliberately to give power to the court. That was the demand time and again. The composition of the court has also been changed as also the powers of the court. The most important thing is that is mentioned specially that the university will work for educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims. What is wrong? Absolutely nothing is wrong. In one sentence he said that in this Muslims would come. I feel Muslims will come and I feel Muslims should come. In my opinion, in the court, there will be more than 3/4th. Nothing wrong in it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
May I ask his indulgence for a second? This is a matter where there may be misunderstanding. I would earnestly request my hon. friend, for whom I have great regard, not to put things in my mouth. I have not objected to Muslim representation, but to the nature of representations like 'old

boys' etc. Sir, I never said and I never objected to Muslim majority at the court.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Of course, I accept your clarification. It might be your difficulty or confusion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
But I would earnestly request Mr. Bhagat not to put things in my mouth. I never opposed the court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, now he stands corrected.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I was making my respectful submission and reference to my very capable friend because I respect him and his views. He feels that I am not quoting him correctly. Therefore, I would not mention this.

It is good that the composition of the court has been enlarged. It is good, I feel, that the old boys have been given greater representation. I feel it is good that the number of Muslim organisations and other people have been given large representation. It is good, I believe, that all the previous Vice-chancellors have been put in the court. I think that this makes the body not only powerful but it makes it a comprehensive body. One thing which struck as worthy of appreciation is that in this composition, the all-India image or character has been strengthened by this provision. It is not a University merely of Uttar Pradesh. I do not believe that the university is merely for the Muslims, though the Muslims have certainly contributed to it largely. The Muslims have done it and we are proud of that. It is a very good university of our whole nation and our country has its reputation in the international world also. So, we are proud of that. By making all these additions to this, a good thing has been done. The democratic processes are there. The court will make its recommendations. The executive council will make certain reports and so on and so forth. The Chancellor may be elected by voting. The Pro-chancellor will be elected by voting and so on and so forth.

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

Now, a number of people have stated what they consider to be progressive elements. That is what you might feel though you might not say it. You might think that the people who were having oriental thinking were not progressive. Well, I do not agree. I personally think, both in terms of character—composition and giving powers, the Government has done well. This is an exercise done after a lot of care and consultation. The matter is very important. He mentioned our Minister's reference to the election manifesto. I want to know which is the party which did not make it an election issue. In this country, every party, every leader sitting here, has talked of the Aligarh Muslim University at one time or other. When certain amendments were made which ran counter to what is being brought here, we were criticised. So my feeling is that this is an issue of foremost importance to the nation and in the minds of Muslims.

I do not believe that is finishing the secular character of the university. No. We have institutions already run by Hindus, by Muslims, by Sikhs, by Christians and others in this country. There is nothing new in that. It is not finishing the secular character of the university. The secular character is maintained. I do not believe that if in a certain university there is a majority of Muslims, it becomes a non-secular university. It remains a secular university. The strength and essence of secularism lies, apart from other things, not only in counting heads—it is an important principle—but also in the satisfaction of all people, not only of the majority community but certainly of the minorities of India. No secularism will thrive in this country if secularism creates frustration in the minds of minorities. It is very necessary for the very foundation of fabric of this country to which we are committed. Therefore, to say that this Bill hits at the secular

fabric or character of the university, I would say, is wrong.

I would say that this Bill is very good and it is most welcome. Some people may say that it has not gone too far or that it has gone only that far. Keeping the parameters of a court decision, keeping the public opinion which is before us, I think, the Government has done very well in bringing forward this Bill. I think, the passage of this Bill will not only be supported by Muslims but all our people, leaving aside a few communal mad fellows who talk this way or that. He said that some people are asking for the Aligarh Hindu University and all that. Should we ignore history? Should we ignore what has happened during the last 50 years? No. There are people in this country who raise all kind of things, sectarian, communal and all that. Our strength in secularism will lie not in bending before them but in facing them boldly and in strengthening the foundations of the fabric of secularism. Who can ignore history? No one can ignore history. No party dare say that this history can be ignored.

I think, the Government has done well in bringing forward this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister, the Government and the Prime Minister for this measure and I would say that the passage of this Bill will be welcomed by the country as a whole.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my learned friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee, in the very beginning said that some kind of a consideration should be shown to the minority community. By making this demand that this kind of Bill be passed for the Muslim community, I do not think much of their demand has been met.

I will explain to you what was the position of 1920 Act and what amendments have been made and why there is the necessity for this amendment again. Till 1950, the 1920 Act worked very well. But after India became In-

dependent and we became a socialist democratic republic and a parliamentary democracy, it was very necessary that some of the provisions in the Act should be deleted and amended. What the 1951 amendment did was this. There was Section 8 which stated that the court had the power to make a statute providing for compulsory religious institute in the university. In view of the changed circumstances and in view of the Constitution coming into force, it became very necessary that in order to make the university a secular university, the amendment of Section 9 was done. Similarly, Section 8 was amended. I would like to read the amendment that was made. Section 8 was amended a little bit; it was not deleted. Section 9 was deleted. Section 8 was amended in this shape:

"The University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person, any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted therein, as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction."

The new Section 8 had also a proviso laying down that:

"Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who have consented to receive it."

This amendment was made in 1951 with the object of making this institution a secular institution.

The trouble arose when an amendment was made in the year 1965; a very drastic change was made in the Act; the main change was that Section 23 of the Act was amended. It

related to the composition and power of the Court. There was a provision in the Act that the members of the Court would be Muslims; no non-Muslim was entitled to be a member of the Court. Then the powers of the Court were taken away by this and those powers were given to the Executive Council. That was the main reason why some of the people moved a writ petition in the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court said that, because this institution was not established or administered by the minority community, they were not entitled to get the protection under article 30 of the Constitution. Their argument was that this University came into existence as a result of passing of the Act of 1920 by the legislature and according to their opinion, it was a creation by the Legislature and not a creation or establishment by the minority community. Technically it may be correct that, by virtue of the Act of 1920, the University came into existence. But factually it was the majority of the Muslims who had donated the money. One of the conditions for the establishment of the University was that they had to deposit Rs. 30 lakhs, and I think, ninety per cent of the contribution was made by the Muslims because they were interested in establishing that institution. So, factually they were the promoters, the people who had created this institution. But for them, but for their giving the contribution, the Government of India was not prepared to have this Bill of 1920 passed. Therefore, factually it is not correct that it was established by a Statute, though technically and legally it is correct. As my friend, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, has said, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has been very legalistic. Factually, if you see as to who were the persons who created this University, you will find that some of the non-Muslims also had donated because in those days we were more secular than we are today. Some of the non-Muslims also had contributed and made donations. Simply because some of the non-Muslims had donated, the

Court came to the conclusion that it was not the Muslims who had created this institution and they gave the reasoning that it was created by a Statute. They further went on to say that it was also not administered by the minority community. The reasons are, they said, that in the Court, in the Executive Council and other authorities of the University, some of them were elected, some were nominated, and those who were elected were voted by non-Muslims also. So, how could they say that they are representatives of the Muslims who were elected and who were Members of the Court?...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What had been the factual position apart from the theory?

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: The factual position was that the majority of the members in the Court and in the Executive Council and other authorities of the University were Muslims—nearly 90 per cent of them. So, factually it can easily be said that it was established and administered by the minority community. But for technical reasons the Supreme Court held that because of this creation by a statute and administration not solely by the minority community which means naturally protection of Art 30 of the Constitution, it is not a minority institution. So my second submission is that my friend Mr. Chatterjee has said that it should be more secular and more democratic. It is more democratic, Mr. Chairman. Previously, under the 1920 Act, there used to be 400 people—mostly donors. A large number of people who had donated Rs. 30 lakhs and so on and not elected by the representatives of the teachers or staff or this association or that association were members. What has been done in his Bill is that it has been made more secular. All those changes which were made in 1951 and 1965 have been retained and they have not been deleted. The secular character has been kept. There is no denial of this fact. And at the same

time it has been made more democratic. Representation has been given even to the non-teaching staff. The non-teaching staff can be the peon, it can be the clerk or anybody else. Various kinds of associations that exist in this country have been given representation because one of the serious complaints against Aligarh University was that it was merely a University of people of UP. Most of the people who were interested in the affairs of the Aligarh University were people from UP. But by this kind of provision, educational societies have been given representation. Cultural societies have been given representation. Oriental Colleges have been given representation. All these kinds of representation that have been given in the new Act is solely with the object and purpose of giving wide representation to varied kinds of interests and classes belonging to the minority community. So, to say that it is not secular and democratic is not correct. I submit, with due respect to my learned friend Mr. Chatterjee.

I feel that in the definition of 'University' only 'established' word has been used. I would have been very happy if the word 'administered' or 'maintained' also has been added, because in Art 30 both the words are used—right to establish and right to administer. The Supreme Court has said that the condition precedent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. 'established and run'—will not that be sufficient?

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: The word in the Constitution is 'administer'...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are quite right.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: I think we have to stick to that word. So, right to establish and right to administer—both terms are used in Art 30 of the Constitution. So, in order to remove any kind of ambiguity if these words and also 'maintain' because that is used in Art 26, had been used, any

kind of confusion, apprehension or suspicion that my learned friend, Mr. Chatterjee has, could have been removed because arguments have been advanced on all these aspects and so, it was necessary that besides all these words, something more be written here in order to remove his apprehension. 'The University' shall mean so and so which shall be administered and maintained by the Muslim community. I wish all these apprehensions of my hon. friend had been removed.

In so far as the other aspects of the Bill are concerned I think the best that could be done has been done. And nothing better than this could have been done. They wanted to satisfy the minority community whose two demands were these. One was that the character of the university—I won't use the word 'minority' as my friend would not like that word—as it was before 1951 should be maintained. That cannot be maintained without making certain amendments. Those amendments that are made are welcome.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You would not like to use the word 'basic'.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: No, Sir. Then the fundamental question will come. Now, Sir, the second thing that they wanted was that the university should be made autonomous. In this Bill an attempt has been made to make this university as much autonomous as possible. The power has been given to the Visitor. The President of India means this. My hon. friend has got the impression that the Executive will have no control and they will run this institution in any manner they like.

Sir, this apprehension of my friend is not correct. If you go through the Bill, you will find that the Visitor has been invested with great powers. He has power to appoint the Vice-Chancellor. That is the most important one. If the Vice-Chancellor exercises this power, naturally, the President of somebody who is the Vice-Chancel-

lor of the University, will surely consider or think a number of times before appointing anyone. He must be a secular man and not a communal man. There will be control of the Executive and there is no doubt about it. So, whatever apprehension that my learned friend has got we must remove from his mind. I would say that no one should have communal bias. He should not become a Member of the Court as otherwise he will not be able to discharge his duty in a progressive manner. This is only stretching too far or too much. I think that his apprehension is not based on a correct analysis and on correct facts. I think the Bill that has been presented deserves appreciation from all ment and of education also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta. He has made a special request to me. He is a good man.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): All of us are good. All right, let him go ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I say everyone is good.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): May I proceed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, before I make comments on certain provisions of this Bill, I should make it clear that as far as the main purpose of this Bill is concerned, it is to invest the Aligarh Muslim University with a minority character as envisaged in Article 30. We fully support it.

I am not much impressed by the argument that this was an item in the ruling party's election manifesto. I am supporting it for this reason that our party has also for a long time been agitating for this. We do feel that for various historical reasons, traditional reasons which have been mentioned here by other speakers, it is necessary to restore this minority character of the University.

I say this despite the fact that I am well aware that the overwhelming majority of the Muslim community in this country are people who are economically underprivileged and also suffer from great deprivation of opportunities, of livelihood, of employment and of education also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Deprivation?—Nobody deprives them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because of their poverty. You are not aware of that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What do you mean? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know that. (*Interruptions*). Sir, the children of the overwhelming majority of Muslims in this country can never hope to see even the portals of the Aligarh Muslim University.

SHRI M. RAM. GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Prof. Ranga knows the people, from much earlier than your birth.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you finished?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't enter into a debate now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think Prof. Ranga can look after himself. You also were born after him, not before him. So, Sir, whatever you do with this University, by itself, it will not give access to university education to the majority of our Muslim brethren in this country. In spite of that, I do feel that it is necessary today that the provisions of this Bill should be enacted. I am also glad that it has been specifically stated here in regard to the 'powers of the University' that the University should promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India. That is a good thing which has been put here, as a sort of perspective pledge. I also support the

idea that the Court should be restored to the position of the supreme executive body. Even now, before this Amending Bill has been passed, there is nothing which can prevent certain forces, (if they are communal forces, obscurantist forces or conservative forces) from trying to exert their influence and pressure in Aligarh. I think Mr. Chatterjee has in mind a recent episode which took place concerning an eminent Marxist intellectual, for whom I have very great respect, Prof. Irfan Habib, because, the campaign and the vendetta launched against him were not on the ground primarily of his having violated any rule or any discipline of the university that was put forward as an excuse. The type of campaign which was carried on was precisely because he had never hidden the fact that he was a Marxist. And therefore such slogans were written on the walls which can only be inspired by some obscurantist and reactionary elements. But could that be prevented simply because the university up to that time has not been given minority character? It cannot be done. Such forces may be there. There are other forces also secular forces, democratic forces. And sometimes they may come into clash with each other. I do not think it was a good thing that after Prof. Irfan Habib was suspended and an enquiry was ordered, that enquiry was entrusted to one Mr. Justice Khalil from Orissa, who happens to be himself a former member of the executive committee of the Old Boys' Association because that Old Boys' association was in the vanguard of the campaigns against Irfan Habib. And a prominent member of that Old Boys' Association was selected to conduct the enquiry, which, I do not think, is the way to inspire confidence that the enquiry will be impartial (*Interruption*). Somebody not connected with all this should have been appointed. However I hear that he has been replaced subsequently by somebody else. Is it a fact? Some other Justice has been brought in now. I am not sure

about it. Justice Khalil was appointed. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, his name was Justice Khalil Ahmed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Chatterjee has raised some important constitutional and legal points which I am not competent to say anything about. If the Law Minister wants, he can argue with Mr. Chatterjee. The main point which I have understood him to say was that once this University gets the protection under Article 30, it will not be possible for any external agency, whether it be the Parliament or the Government or anybody else, to interfere in the working and administration of that University. If that legal constitutional point is correct, well, then some apprehension may arise in the minds of some people that if the Court happens to be dominated at any particular time by certain types of elements, then they may alter the Statute in a way which would be detrimental to the cause of secularism and you cannot interfere, you cannot do anything and if that is the legal position, in spite of the fact that we are passing a statute in the supreme Parliament of India, I do not know whether other institutions, educational institutions, set up by minorities of their own choice in this country—there are many of them and they are not set up by the statute of Parliament—will be put on par with the Aligarh Muslim University and I do not think that from a common sense point of view, it can be a correct thing. I know that in some private institutions, not all of them, but in some of them there are many malpractices, there is a lot of mal-administration. Teachers do not get their salaries they are made to sign that they have received a certain amount but they are not given their actual salaries. All such things happen. But can such a thing happen in an institution of the minorities' choice which

is set up by the Parliament of this country? Does it also mean that we will not be able to interfere with its functioning if we find that something is going wrong? For example, you may say that it is an hypothetical conjecture. Suppose at some time later this new court as it is proposed now, brings in a Statute saying that although the University which is spent all irrespective of religions, race, sex and so on, is there anything to prevent the Court at some future date of imposing a ceiling on the ratio or the percentage of people belonging to non-Muslim community who can come? I do not know. Such apprehensions may be there in the minds of some people, though we should try to see and we should be clear about this, that in the event of the powers of the administrative bodies of the University being misused at any time for communal purposes or non-sectarian purposes, it will be possible for remedial action to be taken by the Parliament or anybody else on that account. I am not clear what the legal position is. The Minister may kindly clarify this. But I do not subscribe to the view—though I do not think anybody has put that view here, I do not know what the subsequent speakers will say—But I do not subscribe to the view that because the institution will have a majority of Muslims, therefore automatically it must be having a communal colour or some kind of obscurantist or reactionary colour. My party certainly does not subscribe to such a view and if it comes to that there are obscurantist element in other communities also who are no less fanatical than some people in the Muslim community. I do not know what goes on in the Banaras Hindu University. Many of the things will not pass, most of the things, I am sure, from this standpoint of secularism. But I do feel, and I am not making a legal point, I am making it bluntly, I am making a political point, that today, in the circumstances of today, the world today, where

the Indian Muslims, let us face it, are being sought to be influenced by certain communal and divisive and fundamentalist pressures and agencies, some of which are operating in our country and some of which are even international, I think, in such a situation it is very necessary that we should demonstrate before the world that for the largest religious minority which we have got in our country, we are passing a law to ensure that the Aligarh Muslim University will have a minority character as per Article 30 of the Constitution. It is very necessary. Not that by itself this will be a safeguard against everything, but nevertheless, it is necessary, and I think, the Muslim community at large, including those poorer people who can never see the doors of a University, will welcome it.

The present position is that the Supreme executive of it is not the court; the Executive Council which consists mainly of academic people is there. As far as I know, in teaching community of the University, the senior teachers, readers, dean and so on, is not as though there is an overwhelming preponderance of Muslims; there is a substantial section, 40 per cent or how much, I do not know, non-Muslims and this proportion may increase in future for obvious reasons. The proportion of non-Muslims in the Executive Council is likely to go on increasing. Therefore, if the minority character of the University is to be maintained, I think, it is only right that not the Executive Council, but the Court should be given the status of the supreme administrative body.

Having said that, I must say that in the actual provisions of clause 20 which sets out mainly the composition of Court, I feel, there is sufficient margin and latitude for democratising it further. It is necessary to make it as democratic as possible. Unfortunately

upto the last week when we had the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, the Government even never revealed that they had any intention of bringing this Bill in this session. Now only two days are left in this session and the Government have come forward with this Bill and it is being hustled through. I think, some more time should have been given, when we could have discussed with the Minister and other people certain changes which could be brought about to make the structure of the court a little more democratic. Now, it is not possible. I as also some other hon. Member have moved some amendments, but no amendment will be considered at this stage. If they had referred the Bill to a Select Committee, we could have considered this Bill in greater detail.

One main proposal which I would like to make is that wherever elections are provided for the court by different categories of people, the election should be by proportional representation and single transferrable vote. This is the only way to make it more democratic. Secondly, we have suggested that the representation which is being allowed to the teachers and lecturers should be increased a bit more. The representation which is being suggested for the non-teaching staff should also be increased. What is the use of giving them only five seats? It is a big Council of 169 people. It should be increased a bit, from five to ten. In the case of the donors, I think the representation prescribed here should be reduced. Somebody said that donors were any how getting extinct, and that they were not of much importance now. They had a much bigger importance in the olden days. But their representation can, and should be reduced.

About the old boys, I want to widen the scope of their representation. It means the representatives should not be selected only from the members, of today the world today, where

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existing old Boys Association. I would suggest an electoral college of old boys to be formed. Let all the old boys, wherever they are in India, be registered as an electoral college, and let that electoral college elect the representative of the old boys on the Court, instead of keeping it restricted to a small group of people who happen to be members there. Let us widen its scope. I think this can be done without any difficulty.

We are talking a lot about secularism; but I find that the definition of representatives of Muslim culture and learning is given here in an unsatisfactory way. For example, it is mentioned under Statute 14 sub-clause (xxvi):

"Six persons representing Muslim Colleges of Oriental Learning in India, to be elected by the Court..."

and again under (xxviii) and (xxix) it is said:

"(xxviii) Two persons representing Urdu language and literature, to be elected by the Court;

"(xxix) Five persons representing Muslim Educational and Cultural Societies situated outside the State of Uttar Pradesh, to be elected by the Court;

I have no particular objection to this; but I would say that within all these definitions, there is no place, e.g. for an institution like the Jamia Millia Islamia. It will not come in any of these definitions. Don't you consider it to be a secular institution with long, nationalist traditions? But you have made the definition in such a manner that the Jamia Millia Islamia can never be represented. Please look into this. The definition should be sufficiently wide to enable such institutions also to be given representation there.

Then about the panels which are to be sent to the Visitor for his nomination of the Vice-Chancellor. Here, a two-stage operation is visualized. First of all, the Executive Council will recommend a panel of five names; then it will go to the Court; then the

Court may, if it wants, reduce these five to three; and those three names will be sent to the Visitor—a sort of a filtering or screening process. I do not understand why this is necessary at all. I think in this respect the Executive Council is only asked to make a recommendation. It is better qualified to make suitable recommendations for the post of Vice-Chancellor from among the eminent people in educational field, etc. I would suggest that a panel of five recommended by the Executive Council should be allowed to go to the Visitor without being trimmed or cut or abbreviated by the Court. This should be done. Otherwise, there may be some difficulties created.

Finally, something about the teachers of the secondary schools in the University. There are three such schools on the campus. Just to show how bureaucratically and unsympathetically the present administration works, I would say this: in 1973, the University Grants Commission had decided to allow a selection grade to 20 per cent of the secondary school teachers under the University. This proposal was accepted by the Executive Council of the University. A committee was set up to prepare a list of teachers. It received the approval of the Vice-Chancellor two years ago. But upto this date, not a single teacher has received the benefit of this selection grade; and quite a few of the persons who are the potential beneficiaries of this, have by this time either retired from service or died. This shows that even when a small measure to benefit some teachers was approved eight years ago, due to the attitude of the administration, upto this day they have not been able to benefit by it. So, in future. We will have to see, when you are trying to democratise and secularise the whole administration, whether there is room here for a great deal of improvement. But I suppose you will say that it is not possible to do anything now. Let the Bill be passed. Once the Bill is passed, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee says, that you

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[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

cannot interfere with anything there, you cannot interfere with the statute of the administration or anything, because they will claim protection under Article 30. I am all for giving them the character of the minority institution, but the Law Minister must explain whether Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is apprehension on this legal or constitutional aspect is correct or not, because in that case, even if we are aware of certain wrong things happening there, if we find that we are powerless and impotent to intervene, that will not be a very happy day. Therefore, subject to these doubts and qualifications which I have expressed regarding the statutes and the structure of administration, I generally support the Bill's main purpose which is to give this University a minority character under Article 30 of the Constitution.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are very distinguished Muslim gentlemen on the Treasury Benches; and if they have found this Bill satisfactory, it is no part of my business really to raise any objection. Equally, there are some distinguished Muslim gentlemen on this side. I hope they too find the Bill satisfactory. If there is a unanimity amongst the Muslim members of this House drawn from both sides, I don't think anybody should cavil at a particular provision of the Bill.

But this is the Bill which was supposed to be designed to restore the minority character to an institution and primarily therefore it is the interest, the wishes, the expectations and the legitimate desires of the minority, which are relevant and not what other people think. Now I am intervening in this kind of a debate in which, as I said, I do not know if there is a unanimity amongst the Muslim gentlemen. I am doing so because I wish to point out what I regard as highly unsatisfactory features of this Bill. I have no desire

to drive a wedge between the Ruling Party and the Muslim voters in this country, but it is my duty because I have taken interest in this subject and the proof of my interest in this subject is that when the Janata Government came into power, they introduced a Bill to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act. I am on record that I got up on the Floor of this House and strongly and violently criticised the Janata Government for not having complied with the wishes of the Muslim community in India. I pointed out at that time that the Minority Commission had expressed three desires and the Bill made only two desires and the third was not being squarely and honestly made. The Janata Government was no more. Thereafter, another Bill was introduced and that Bill was introduced in the form in which it was a worse fraud on the Muslims of India than the Bill introduced by the Janata Government. Not being satisfied with the Bill which was being introduced, I submitted to this House a Private Members' Bill No. 28 of 1980; and I am surprised that not one member of this House has referred to that Bill, because I believe that the whole mischief about the Aligarh Muslim University is created by the judgment of the Supreme Court in 1967. I am not criticising the judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court succumbs to an argument which was made on behalf of the then Government in this country and certainly that was not a government formed by the Opposition. It was the Government of those gentlemen who have now introduced this Bill. The Supreme Court was interpreting article 30 and it held that a university which is incorporated by an Act of a legislature in India cannot be said ever to be established by the minorities, whatever may be its antecedents and history and the reasons for which the institution came into existence and whatever might be the purposes or the course of its historical evolution. That judgment has got to be undone. For that, you have to make

a series of legislative judgments of facts which are inconsistent with the facts presented to the Supreme Court by the then Government on the basis of which the Supreme Court was persuaded to advance a particular view. I regret to find that that has not been done. I still wish to suggest to the Muslims of India, those who consider the Aligarh Muslim University dear to them, that unless the Bill contains a series of legislative judgments in the form of a preamble, that judgment cannot be undone. I am reading from a Private Member's Bill which I introduced. It says:

"Whereas the Aligarh Muslim University created by the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, was so created as a result of impetus provided by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who conceived the idea of imparting liberal education to Muslims in literature and science along with instruction in Muslim religion and tradition;

And whereas the Muslim University Association was set up for purpose of establishing a teaching university at Aligarh;

And whereas the Muslim community collected a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs which became a permanent endowment to meet the recurring expenses of the University;

And whereas the Act of 1920 conferred power on the Court of the University to make statutes providing that instruction in Muslim religion be compulsory for Muslim students;

"And whereas the entire history of the University points to one conclusion only that the University was established by Muslims for Muslim"

The operative portion of it was:

"It is hereby declared that the University known as the Aligarh Muslim University created by the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, is an educational institution

established by the Muslims, a religious minority in India."

Without these legislative judgments of facts being incorporated in the Bill, the Bill will remain a fraud on the minority character of the institution. I submit that this is only an attempt to hoodwink the Muslims of India by telling them, "We are complying with your demands", but in fact you are not. Unless you incorporate this preamble wholesale, you will not succeed in restoring the minority character, the Muslim character, of the university. I go further. I had called the Bill which I introduced as "The Aligarh Muslim University (Restoration of Minority Character) Bill, 1980." I want to ask, why is it in this long Bill, nowhere you have referred to this object—neither in the preamble nor in the name nor in the statement of objects and reasons? The statement of objects and reasons is totally innocent. What ought to have predominantly mentioned is conspicuously absent. The whole purpose of the Bill is not being outlined in the statement of objects and reasons. Item (4) of para 2 starts with 'restoring'. When I read it, I thought they are now thinking of restoring the minority character of the institution. But I find that it is "restoring the status of the supreme governing body of the University to the Court and modifying its composition". Therefore, this Bill does not even pretend to be a Bill to restore the minority character of this institution, nor is it designed by the nature of its provisions to achieve that object. It is only intended to throw dust.

16.00. hrs

I go further. In spite of that fact that an institution may be a minority institution within the meaning of Article 30, it is settled law that the legislature of the country which means Central Legislature in this case retains the power to regulate teaching standards, qualifications of teach-

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

ers, conditions of employment, discipline, good manners, public order and peace. These subjects even in a minority institution, are matters of legislation and regulated by Central Legislature. I find that there is nothing of this kind in the Bill. The Bill gives no guidelines. The Bill gives no indication of any kind at all, nor does the Bill retain any authority or at least control over these kinds of facets of the administration, which can be regulated by law. I presume that the main teaching in this institution shall of course be, apart from other secular subjects, propagation of the spirit of Islam as properly understood by all people who understand Islam in its pristine glory. I have always thought, and here I join issue with my friend, that in this institution political, social or economic doctrine is taught which is inconsistent with the teachings of Islam. I think, the administrators of this University shall have the requisite right to eliminate that kind of teaching from this University. And if those who are in charge of administering this University or come to be in charge, regard communism inconsistent with Islam, it shall be their duty to exclude it from the teaching and no communist doctrine shall be taught in this University. As far as I understand, Islam stands for the three things. And the Bill ought to make sure that the teaching imparted in this University shall be wholly consistent with these three principal objects of Islam. Islam stands for undiluted democracy. It is the most democratic sect. It may be that most Muslim countries today do not have democracy. But that is the misfortune of the Muslims who live in those countries. But, Sir, Islam talks of democracy. Therefore, I suggest that the Bill should give a clear guideline that those who go to this University shall be taught the elementary basic lessons in democracy. They shall be taught the worship of one God and only that God and not worldly gods on this earth below, because, today in a large

number of universities this personality cult is growing up and all kinds of new tin gods are being set up and those tin gods are going to receive obeisance from the products of this University. That will not be consistent with the whole teaching of Islam. I thought the Bill might give some guidelines.

Whatever might have been practices, every religion has got distorted in the course of historical evolution. Hinduism has got distorted; Christianity has got distorted and so also Islam. Islam stands for respect for all faiths. Therefore, I believe that in this University, there shall be teaching given which should make each product of this University proud in the eyes of the founder of that institution, Syed Ahmed Khan, who said and declared expressly that the scholars of this institution shall go out throughout the country and shall spread the gospel of Indianness and one India in every nook and corner of India. I thought the Bill should have indicated some guidelines on these lines rather than making the kind of provisions that they have made about the administration of the University, which is another fraud. What they have tried to give with the right hand, they have tried to take away with the left hand. Originally, things were regulated by the statutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean to say that they are using both the hands.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Both. One import and other export. I want to show how the provisions relating to administration are absurd in the first instance. I find from the section which deals with the constitution and the structure of the Court that there are 44 members of this Court who are to be elected by the Court itself. I have never seen a greater absurdity than providing for the constitution of a body, 44 of whose members are to be

elected by itself. How will this body be elected and which is the court which is first going to embark upon the election of 44, I do not know. This is an absurdity which the Law Minister will have to grapple with and I hope he will find some satisfactory explanation.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I think that the Section relating to the constitution of the court is working impossibility and whatever ingenuity the Law Minister might exercise. I am sure that this University will first end up in the courts and the litigations will never come to an end, the instructions will go by the board. Are you not directly interfering with the right of administration which Article 30 of the Constitution was supposed to grant to the minorities when, for example, you say that 5 persons should be nominated by the Visitors, and you say it by the Act that 5 persons should be nominated by the Visitor? I understand the Visitors is the President of India and the President is a constitutional head. I am just giving you an illustration. There are a lot of nominated persons in the court. It means that the Government of the day will nominate those five. Like that, if you calculate, you will find that the Government has taken upon itself the power virtually to control the court and this is exactly inconsistent with Article 30 and this is a fraud on Article 30 because you pretend to tell them that you are restoring it the right of administration, but you pretend to grant it with words and take it away by deeds.

I have warned the Muslims of India, but Sir, it is for them to decide.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ (कानपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) विधेयक

पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पिछला संशोधन 1972 में हुआ था। उस वक्त इतिफाक से मैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी छात्र संघ का अध्यक्ष था। जब इसी सदन में उस संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो मैं भी बैलरी में बैठ कर उस चर्चा को सुन रहा था।

श्रीमन्, उस वक्त विश्वविद्यालय को किस प्रकार से चलाया जाए, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का कलेक्टर क्या रहे इस बारे में अपनी मांगों को लेकर उस समय की स्ट्यूडेंट्स यूनियन ने जो आन्दोलन चलाया था, उसमें मैं यूनियन का प्रेजिडेंट होने के नाते आगे था। आज मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उन मांगों को इस विधेयक के द्वारा पूरा कर दिया गया है। उन मांगों को पूरा किये जाने के लिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से, श्रीमन्, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को और उनकी सरकार को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह न केवल अपनी तरफ से बल्कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के समुदाय और उससे सम्बन्धित सभी व्यक्तियों की ओर से देना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जो कुछ बताया है, अगर आप नजर डालें उस नम्बर पर जितने नम्बर में अलीगढ़ में छात्र शिक्षा पाते हैं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की जो तादाद है, और उन दोनों का मुकाबला करें तो आपको यह बात अच्छी तरह से समझ में आ जाएगी कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी अकेली मुसलमानों की शिक्षा का कोई हल नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

[श्री आरिफ मोहमद खां]

मेरे खयाल से अगर श्री रशीद मसूद साहब बेसब्री न करें तो अच्छा होगा। जब माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, और उस वक्त जो विधेयक ले आये थे तो उस समय आपने कोई बेसब्री नहीं दिखाई।

मेरा कहना यह है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में जितने छात्र शिक्षा पाते हैं या जितनी वहां पर व्यवस्था है, उससे मुसलमानों की शिक्षा की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो जाएगा। इसलिए कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को आपने अत्यंत संक्षिप्त चरित्र दे दिया तो इससे हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की सारी शिक्षा की समस्याएं खत्म हो गईं—ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें कुछ ऐतिहासिक और भावनात्मक कारण हैं, जिसकी वजह से यह मांग बार-बार रखी जाती रही है और आज माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में उन कारणों पर अच्छी तरह से प्रकाश डाला है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आपने जिस नेकनीयती के साथ, जिस भावना के साथ आज विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, निश्चित ही इसके नतीजे में एक बहुत अच्छा वातावरण बनेगा, अच्छा माहौल बनेगा। लेकिन जब मैंने माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुने और अभी रशीद मसूद साहब की टिप्पणी सुन रहा हूं तो बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है। माननीय चटर्जी साहब, मैंने सोचा था कि वे कुछ और बोलेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ और ही कहा। इसी प्रकार श्री जेठमलानी जी के बारे में मैंने सोचा था कि वे कुछ और बोलेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ और ही बातें कहीं। जेठमलानी जी मेरे नम्बर पर बोले, उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे हवाई जहाज पकड़ना है, मैंने कहा—ठीक है पहले आप बोल लें। अच्छा रहता, अगर वे यहां मौजूद रहते। इसलिए कि इस बिल में कोई कर्मा नहीं है। मैं ऐसा आरग्यूमट नहीं मानता हूं कि मुसलमानों के हित क्या हैं, यह फैसला करने का

अधिकार केवल मुसलमानों के सदस्यों को है। हमने जिस प्रकार की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था अपनाई है उसमें मैं अपने क्षेत्र के हिन्दू-मुसलमान दोनों के हितों के लिए जिम्मेदार हूं : इसी प्रकार सदन का कोई भी सदस्य, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म का हो, उसे पूरे देश में रहने वाले धर्मावलम्बियों के हितों का खयाल करना पड़ेगा। यह मुमकिन है कि मैं ही मुसलमानों की भलाई के लिए पीछे रह जाऊं या किसी और धर्म को मानने वाला अपने धर्मावलम्बियों की भलाई के लिए पीछे रह जाए और दूसरे उनके हितों के लिए ज्यादा जोर से आवाज उठा सकें। मैं यह समझता हूं कि अलीगढ़ के पीछे पूरा का पूरा इतिहास, पूरी की पूरी तारीख इस बात की गवाह है। सर सैय्यद ने अपनी तकरीरों में जो कहा था अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी या मुस्लिम ओरिएंटल कालेज को कायम करने के लिए, उसमें किसी प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इस मुल्क के हिन्दू और मुसलमानों दोनों को दुल्हन की दो खूबसूरत आंखों की तरह समझता हूं। इसी प्रकार बाद में मुस्लिम एजुकेशनल कान्फ्रेंस, जिनके जरिए फण्ड इकट्ठा किया गया, जिन्होंने फण्ड दिया, उनके नामों की फहरिस्त अगर देखें तो यह जानते हुए भी कि यह मुसलमानों के शैक्षणिक उत्थान के लिए संस्था कायम की जा रही है, सभी धर्म के लोगों ने, हिन्दुओं ने बड़ी तादाद में उस वक्त अपना सहयोग दिया।

श्री जेठमलानी जी कह रहे थे कि इस विधेयक का मतलब यह है कि सरकार इसमें दखलंदाजी करेगी और अगर सरकार दखलंदाजी करेगी तो यह संविधान की धारा 29-30 के विरुद्ध होगा। सरकार और यह पार्लियामेंट ही तो यह विधेयक पास करने जा रही है। उनकी नीयत क्या है, उनकी नीयत यह है कि इस इरादे में, माइनारिटी करेक्टर, इसके ओरिजनल करेक्टर, बुनियादी किरदार

जो किसी वजह से, कुछ टेक्नीकल कारणों से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के कारण धुन्ध में आ गए थे वह साफ हो जाए और इस यूनिवर्सिटी ने राष्ट्रीय जीवन में जो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, इसने जो राष्ट्र की सेवा की है, अपने रास्ते पर तेजी के साथ, तरक्की के साथ चलती रहे ।

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माननीय चटर्जी साहब ने मुकाबला करते समय एक बात कही, और शायद श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने सही कहा कि पिछले दिनों अल्लोड मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में होने वाले कुछ घटनाएं उनके दिमाग में थीं ।

मैं नहीं जानता, जैसे भगत जी ने कहा कि इन्होंने इफ एंड बट का प्रयोग बहुत किया है —

I do not know what interpretation will he give to each of his sentence?

लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा और जो मने मतलब लगाया कि वह कोर्ट को सुप्रीम गवर्निंग बाडी डिक्लेयर किये जाने के खिलाफ हैं, एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल के मुकाबले में, उनको दलाल था कि कोर्ट जिसमें 170 मेम्बर होंगे वह सुप्रीम गवर्निंग बाडी होगी एग्जिक्यूटिव बाडी के कम मेम्बर होंगे, शायद उनका विचार यह था कि हम मेम्बरों में आसानी से फैसला ले सकेंगे । पता नहीं चटर्जी साहब शायद इस बात के लिए...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
What I wanted to say was that you are replacing the Executive Council by the court. You are providing such a constitution of the court as would undermine the democratic organisation.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
By this Bill, we are not seeking to replace the Executive Council by the Court. But, in fact, we are seeking to restore the original status to the Court which it had been enjoying for very long years till 1965.

और अगर ऐसा ही है, अगर डेमोक्रेटिक फंक्शनिंग केवल उसी के द्वारा हो सकती है, जहां केवल 20 या 22 सदस्य हों तो क्या माननीय सोमनाथ चटर्जी इस बात में सहमत होंगे कि इस पार्लियामेंट के, जिसके 540 सदस्य हैं, इसकी जो सुप्रीम गवर्निंग पोजीशन है, उसे निकालकर कैबिनेट या किसी और छोटी बाडी के हवाले कर दिया जाये ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
That is not the number but about the composition.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान . अगर 170 मेम्बर्स का कोर्ट केवल इस कारण से कि उसमें 170 मेम्बर हैं, उसके हाथ में अख्तियार देने से अगर डेमोक्रेटिक फंक्शनिंग खत्म हो गई तो आप कैसे डेमोक्रेटिक फंक्शनिंग यहां चला रहे हैं 540 सदस्यों के साथ ? लेकिन असल में बात यह नहीं थी . असल में यात यह है कि एतराज करना था और जिस तरह से कहा, बाकी बाडी में, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन जिस तरह से आखिर में उन्होंने वह पोस्टर निकालकर पढ़ा और कहा कि—
This will make inroads to secular and democratic functioning of the University.

और पहले से ही अल्लोड हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग आने लगी है, दोनों को एक साथ जोड़ना, यह पुराना तरीका है इस देश में रहने वाले विभिन्न समुदाय के बीच में मतभेद पैदा करने का । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरीके को रोकने का हर संभव प्रयास हमें करना चाहिए । अगर अल्लोड में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बने तो किसे एत-

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

राज होना, क्यों एतराज हो ? अगर अलीगढ़ में मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिए इस देश में रहने वाले दूसरे धर्म के लोगों ने खुलकर मटव की है तो अगर नेकनियती के साथ अलीगढ़ में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का विचार है भी, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें पूरी सवद होगी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (भाजपमगढ़) : नेकनियती नहीं है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर नेकनियती नहीं है तो आप यकीन मानिये कि जिनकी नियत नेक नहीं है, वह इतने कम सादाद में हैं कि उनका जिक्र आने के बाद, इसका मतलब होता है कि उन्हें बल देना। वरना इस देश में बहुमत में है नेकनियत वाले। कांग्रेस ने और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने मनिफेस्टो में कहा है—

When voted back to power, the Congress will assure the minority character of the Muslim University.

इस देश के बहुमत ने, जिसमें मुसलमानों का बहुमत नहीं है, गैर-मुसलमानों का बहुमत है, उन्होंने इसलिए कि यह संविधान के बुनियादी अधिकारों में, फंडामेंटल राइट्स में किया हुआ है कि माइनोरिटीज को अधिकार होगा कि वह अपनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार चला सकें, इस बात का साथ दिया।

चरजी साहब, इस देश का बहुमत, उसका बहुत विशाल हृदय है, उसे कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह मिलकर साथ रहना जानता है और यही कारण है कि हम यह बात कह सकते हैं, हम फक्र कर सकते हैं, हमें इस बात पर गर्व है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यक अपने अधिकारों के लिए, अगर लड़ाई भी लड़नी हो तो बराबरी के साथ लड़ाई लड़ सकते हैं। लड़ाई का मतलब अपनी मांगें

मनवाना, अपनी जायज मांगें मनवाने के लिए कह सकते हैं और किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव महसूस नहीं करते हैं और जहां जायज बात होती है, वहां चाहे थोड़ी देर हम लगायें किसी चीज के मानने में, लेकिन इस देश की मिट्टी में, धरती में सहिष्णुता है, बर्दाश्त करने की बात, साथ में मिल-जुल कर रहने की भावना है। यही कारण है कि यह सदन, यहां पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है जहां मुसलमान चाहें उधर बैठें हों या उधर बैठें हों, जैसे जेठमलानी साहब कह रहे थे, अगर वह मिल कर भी सोचें तो भी अल्पमत में हैं। लेकिन अकेल मुसलमानों की ताकत से नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश की ताकत जिन के अन्दर निहित है, वह इस देश के प्रतिनिधि यहां इस सदन में बैठ कर ऐसा विधेयक लाए हैं जिसके जरिए अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर एप्योर दिया गया है, माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर उसे टिया गया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस विधेयक के लागू होने के बाद अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी राष्ट्रीय जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने में सफल होगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rasheed Masood.

I may request every hon. Member who speaks not to take more than 10 minutes.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: How is it possible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know you are capable of making all the points within 10 minutes.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अजीब दोस्त जो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर मुझ से जूनियर रहे हैं, खुदा मालूम क्यों, मेरी एक मामूली सी बात से बुग खान गए। उन्हें यह एहसास क्यों होने लगा कि मैं इसको मुकम्मिल तौर पर रद्द कर दूंगा।

लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हर व्यक्ति को जो उस कौमिल रहा है, उस को यह एहसास होना चाहिए कि उसको मिल क्या रहा है ? मैं यह जरूर चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के 13 करोड़ मुसलमानों को यह झूठा एहसास न दिलाए कि उनकी यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनारिटी करेक्टर दे कर उन को दास किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि आप ने बहुत कुछ दिया है लेकिन 16 साल की कुर्बानियों के बाद यह दिया है जिस में हजारों मुसलमानों ने अपनी जान दे दी, जिसके लिए मु तकिल तौर पे वे लड़ते रहे और जिन में हमारी लड़ाई के एक निपाहनालार आग्रिफ मोहम्मद खाँ भी थे। वह इस चीज के लिए नहीं लड़ रहे थे। वह यकानो तौर पर आर्टिकल 30 का नाम ले कर लड़ रहे थे। लेकिन आज वह इस बिल का नाम ले कर कह रहे हैं कि हम लड़ रहे थे सिर्फ इस चीज के लिए जो हमें इस बिल में दिया है। मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने यकीनन कुछ दिया है लेकिन यह कहना कि आपने आर्टिकल 30 के मुताबिक माइनारिटी करेक्टर दे दिया है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। बल्कि यह जो आप का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डेसिजन है उस से एक इंच भी इधर या उधर नहीं है। सिर्फ एक लवज का इस्तेमाल कर के— “आफ देयर ओन चयस” जो आर्टिकल 30 में इस्तेमाल से आया है—उस लवज का इस्तेमाल कर के आप हिन्दुस्तान के 13 करोड़ मुसलमानों को बेदकूफ बनाने के लिए कह दें कि माइनारिटी करेक्टर रेस्टोर किया जा रहा है यूनिवर्सिटी को

(व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रड्डो : (निजामा-बाद) : यह बेदकूफ की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। अच्छी बात करिए। जब बात

कर रहे हैं तो अच्छी बात करिए। पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रसोद मसूद : मेरे डयाल से हमारे बुजुर्ग दोस्त बेदकूफ को जानते नहीं कि बेदकूफ अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है। आप मुझे बता दीजिए कि बेदकूफ के बदले में कौन सा लवज इस्तेमाल करें ? खैर, छोड़िए ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : * * * * कैसे अनपार्लियामेंट्री होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रसोद मसूद : मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर मेरे दोस्त यह बात कहते कि हमने बहुत कुछ दिया है, हम अपनी मंजिल के करीब पहुँच रहे हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि हम अपनी मंजिल तक पहुँच जाएंगे तो मैं आग्रिफ मोहम्मद साहब को मुबारकबाद देता। लेकिन ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं कहा है। इसीलिए मैंने वह जुमला कहा था जिस की वजह से उन को गुस्सा आ गया।

मैं इस से पहले दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर से इसलिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुप्ताजी ने इस बात को उठाया था कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी जो मौजूदा ऐक्ट के तहत चल रही है जब उस में भी, मेकुलर ऐक्ट के तहत चलने के बाद भी वही इरफान हबीब साहब के खिलाफ आवाज उठ सकती है तो फिर माइनारिटी करेक्टर आप इस को दे देंगे तो भविष्य में नहीं उठगी, इस की गारण्टी नहीं है। मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैशन हो गया, मेरे भाइ मुझे

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

माफ करें, जब उन के इण्टरेस्ट की बात आती है तो आटोनामी भी चाहिए उन को, सेकुलर हिन्दुस्तान भी चाहिए और उन के द्वारा इण्टरेस्ट की बात आती है तो आटोनामी भी नहीं चाहिए और सेकुलर हिन्दुस्तान भी नहीं चाहिए। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि इरफान हवीव साहब के खिलाफ हंगामा करने पर तो हमारे मोमजिब मेम्बर ने इतना एतराज किया लेकिन इरफान हवीव साहब सी दफ्ता से ज्यादा लाल झंडा उठा कर के यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करा चुके हैं और हंगामा करा चुके हैं, उस के खिलाफ क्या आप ने आवाज उठाई ?

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : आप की जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ 374 दफ्ता स्ट्राइक कराया है और किया है।

श्री रसीद मसूद : मेरे दोस्त बता रहे हैं 374 दफ्ता 200 और बढ़ गये। तो 374 दफ्ता जिस शब्द ने यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दी है उस शब्द के खिलाफ अगर यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द करने के बारे में कोई बात कहने पर लड़के हेरिजटशन करते हैं तो उन पर गोली चला दी जाती है तो यहां एतराज किया जाता है। मैं नहीं चाहता था यह बात कहना, चाहता था बिल तक कन्फाइन रहूँ, लेकिन चूँकि यहां यह बात छड़ दी गई इसलिए मुझे कहने पर बाज-बूर होना पड़ा। मैं नहीं समझ सका, मेने कांस्टिट्यूशन पढ़ा है और कांस्टिट्यूट एसेम्बली की डिबेट भी देखी है, मेरी समझ में आज तक यह बात नहीं आई है कि आर्टिकल 30 के तहत आने के बाव बिस्कुल ऐबसोल्यूटली कोई पावर पालियामेंट की नहीं रहेगा कि उसमें इंटरफ़र कर सके ? नहीं। जना माननीय जमलानी साहब ने कहा पालियामेंट जब कोई ऐक्ट बनायेगी उसमें पालियामेंट को पावरस दोबारा हैं,

लेकिन अगर उसका बैसिक करेक्टर चेंज करने के लिए पावर इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो नहीं होगी। कुछ चीजें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कही हैं उनके तहत आप देख सकते हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि बिल्कुल आपकी अख्तियार नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। अगर ऐसा हो तो फिर मेरे खयाल से आर्टिकल 30 की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है और पार्ट 3 की भी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली की डिबेट में वही ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाने वाले यह चाहते हों कि हिन्दुस्तान की माइनारिटीज को, चाहे वह लिगुइस्टिक हों या रिस्लीज हों, उनकी अपनी पसन्द की यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने की इजाजत नहीं है। अगर यह बात वहां आ जाती तो बात समझ में आती कि आर्टिकल 30 सिर्फ इसलिए है कि केवल स्कूल और कॉलेज कायम करें, यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए नहीं है। अब यूनिवर्सिटी अगर बनेगी तो हमेशा पालियामेंट के ऐक्ट से बनेगी। अगर आप इसका इण्टरप्रेटेशन यह देखें कि पालियामेंट के ऐक्ट से जो चीज बनी है वह पालियामेंट के ऐक्ट से ही बनी है तो फिर जिन हजारों लोगों ने कुरबाना दे कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया है उसका कोई कण्ट्री-व्यूशन नहीं है, तो फिर आर्टिकल 30 की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है। या फिर बलीयर कट बात होनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान या और माइनोरिटीज को यूनिवर्सिटीज कायम करने का अख्तियार नहीं है। जो मेरे लायक दोस्त कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात करते हैं वह आर्टिकल 30 को देखें कि उसका परपज क्या है।

दूसरे सभी जैसे कि माइनारिटी करेक्टर का मसला आया, हालांकि इस में उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है, मेरी दख्तास्त है आप से कि इस झगड़े को खत्म कीजिए वरना हमें जंग फिर लड़नी पड़ेगी। आज आप जो देख रहे हैं उसे हम मंजूर करेंगे और

फिर माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर के लिए आर्टिकल 30 के तहत लड़ाई करे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लड़ाई न हो, और माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर देना चाहते हैं और आप ईमानदार हैं मुसलमानों के जज्बात के बारे में तो माननीय बनातवाला ने संशोधन दिया है, उसको आप स्वीकार कर लें। मैंने भी संशोधन दिया है उसको स्वीकार कर लें, और शायद काजी साहब ने भी दिया है, जो 5, 6 आदिमियों के ग्रुपिंगमेंट्स हैं जो आर्टिकल 30 के मुताल्लिक चाहते हैं इसको आप गिनाशन दें, उसको स्वीकार कर लें। अगर आप बाकी ईमानदार हैं तो इस झगड़े को जितनी जल्दी हो सके खत्म करिए। मुझे यकीन है कि जिसको ईमानदारी कहते हैं उसकी कुछ कमी है उस पार्टी में। क्योंकि जैसा आरिफ साहब ने कहा था कि आपका गवर्नमेंट भी कोई नहीं बोलो, तो उनको याद नहीं है, वह शायद उस वक्त यहां नहीं थे, जब हमारी पार्टी ने बिल पेश किया था ता हमने पुरो तरह से मुखालिफत की था। मानाय बनातवाला साहब मौजूद हैं, और लोग मौजूद हैं, हम उस वक्त भी माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर के लिए चिल्ला रहे थे और चाहते थे कि माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर दिया जाय। आप दो हा चाह दे रहे हैं कि प्रफाउ के थोड़े हेरफेर के साथ जो जनता सरकार ने दिया था। लेकिन मैं अभी श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से कह रहा था हम तो लड़ाई लड़ते, हमारे अगर चिल्लाने के बावजूद आप लोगों ने पास कर दिया होता तो आज यह आपके बनाए हुए बिल का क्रेडिट इस पार्टी को नहीं जाता। वरना आप बताइये क्या वजह थी दो दिन पहले बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ई उसमें आपने जिक्र नहीं किया। हम तैयार नहीं कर सके, मैं 17 दिन के बाव आया हूं.....

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : यह नीयत का मामला है।

श्री रशीद मसूब : नीयत ही तो खराब है आपकी।

इसलिए इस सिलसिले में मेरा कहना यह है कि आर्टिकल-30 के तहत इसको पूरी तरह से माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर दिया जाए।

मैं एक दो चीजें और कहने के बाद अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। सैक्शन 35 (4) के तहत यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी का एन्यूअल एकाउण्ट हर साल सदन की मेज पर रखा जाएगा। मैं मोहम्मद साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी चन्द दिन पहले जवाहर लाल यूनिवर्सिटी के मुताल्लिक मामला चल रहा था, तो उसके लिए ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया। उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि यह ऑटो-नामस बाँड़ी है, हम उसमें टखलअन्दाजी नहीं कर सकते हैं, जब कि वहां दुनिया का हर पॉसिबल मुमकिन कर्रप्शन मौजूद है, लेकिन वह ऑटोनामस बाँड़ी है, इसलिए उसके अन्दर इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का एन्यूअल एकाउण्ट पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर रखा जाएगा, ताकि हर मेम्बर को अख्तियार हो कि वह कहीं भी उस पर एतराज कर सके और डिस्कशन कर सके।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : हर सैंड्स यूनिवर्सिटी का होता है। आप यादव जी से पूछ लीजिए जो कि आपके बगल में बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूब : इसमें स्पेसिफिक प्रोवीजन नहीं है।

श्री आलिक मोहमद बां : मान
यादव जी मे पुछिए, उ मे पार्टी को छोड़
दिया है, लेकिन सही बात बतायेंगे ।

श्रीरशीद मसूबः दूसरे इन्हें आपने दिया है कि श्रीकाफ के चार मंग्सर् इसको मसूब इंगे। मुस्लिम श्रीकाफ सभी स्टेट्स में हैं और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी फिं परे हिन्दुस्तान के ही मुसलमानों के अजबान से मुता तलक नहीं है, बल्कि ह इण्-गनेशनल टाइप की यूनिवर्सिटी है, हां बहुत से मुतालिक से लगे, आते हैं, इसलिए परे हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम श्रीकाफ के मुसाइन्दे इसमें देद, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा तथा ज्यादा लोग जिर-कत कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

[شہری، رشید مسعود (جہا، بہار) :

اُپنا دھکمھکم مہر دے - مہرے عزیز
 دوست جو علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے
 اندر مجھ سے جونیئر رہے ہیں خدا
 معلوم کہیں مہری ایک معمولی سی
 بات سے برا مان گئے - ان کو یہ
 احساس کہیں ہونے لگا کہ میں اس
 کو مکمل طور پر دے کر دوں گا -
 لیکن میں یہ ضرور چاہتا ہوں کہ
 ہندوستان میں رہنے والے ہر شخص
 کو جو اس کو مل رہا ہے اس کو یہ
 احساس ہونا چاہئے کہ اس کو مل
 کما رہا ہے - میں یہ ضرور چاہوں گا
 کہ ہندوستان کے ۱۳ کروڑ مسلمانوں
 کو یہ چھوٹا احساس نہ دلائوں کہ

لی کسی یونیورسٹی کو مائلورسٹی کیریئر
 دے کر ان کو واپس کیا جا رہا ہے۔
 میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ آپ نے بہت
 کچھ کہہ دیا ہے لیکن ۱۶ سال کی
 قریانہوں کے بعد یہ دیا ہے کہ جس
 میں ہارڈ مسلمانوں نے اپنی جان
 دے دی جس کے لئے مستقل طور پر
 وہ لڑتے رہے اور جس میں ۵۰ سال
 لڑائی کے ایک سو سال عارف محض
 خان بھی تھے۔ وہ اس چیز کے لئے
 نہیں لڑ رہے تھے وہ یقینی طور پر
 آرٹھکل ۳۰ کا نام لے کر لڑ رہے تھے
 لیکن آج وہ اس بل کا نام لے کر
 کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم لڑ رہے تھے۔
 صرف اس چیز کے لئے جو ہمیں
 اس بل نے دیا ہے۔ میں یہ بات
 صاف کر دیتا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ آپ
 نے یقیناً کچھ دیا ہے۔ لیکن یہ
 کہنا کہ آپ نے آرٹھکل ۳۰ کے مطابق
 مائلورسٹی کیریئر دے دیا ہے۔ یہ
 بالکل غلط بات ہے بلکہ یہ جو آپ
 سہریم کورٹ کا فیصلہ ہے اس سے
 ایک انچ بھی ادھر یا ادھر نہیں
 ہے۔ صرف ایک لفظ کا استعمال کر کے
 وہ آف دی رین چوالیس جو آرٹھکل
 ۳۰ میں اتفاق سے آیا ہے اس لفظ
 کا استعمال کر کے آپ ہندوستان کے
 ۱۳ کروڑ مسلمانوں کو بھڑکاتا ہے
 کے لئے کہہ دے کہ مائلورسٹی کیریئر
 ریستور کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یونیورسٹی
 کو (الغرض).....

شری ایم - رام گوپال ریڈی

(نظام آباد): یہ بیوقوفی کی بات
نہیں کرنی چاہئے - اچھی بات کہئے -
جب بات کر رہے ہیں تو اچھی
بات کہئے - پارلیمینٹ میں اس
طرح کی بات نہیں کرنی چاہئے -
..... (انٹرویوین).....

شری رشید مسعود: میرے خیال

میں ہمارے بڑے بزرگ دوست بیوقوف
کو جانتے نہیں کہ بیوقوف ان
پارلیمینٹری نہیں ہے - آپ مجھے
بتا دیجئے کہ بیوقوف کے بدلے میں
کون سا لفظ استعمال کریں خیر
چھوڑئے (انٹرویوین).....

ڈاکٹر سہرامہلوم سوامی: *

کھسے ان پارلیمینٹری ہوگا -

..... (انٹرویوین).....

شری رشید مسعود: میں یہ

کہہ رہا تھا کہ اگر مجھے دوست
یہ بات کہتے کہ ہم نے بھی
کچھ دیا ہے ہم اپنی منزل کے
قریب پہنچ رہے ہیں - اور ہمیں
امید ہے کہ ہم اپنی منزل تک
پہنچ جائیں گے - تو میں عارف مسعود
صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا - لیکن
ایسا انہوں نے نہیں کہا ہے -
اسی لئے میں نے وہ جملہ کہا

تھا - جس کی وجہ سے ان کو غصہ
آ گیا -

میں اس سے پہلے دو تین
ہفتوں پہلے چاہتا ہوں اور خاص طور
سے اس لئے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ کہتا جی نے اس بات کو
اٹھایا تھا - کہ علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی
جو موجودہ ایکٹ کے تحت چل
رہی ہے جب اس میں بھی
سیکولر ایکٹ کے تحت چلنے کے
بعد بھی وہاں عرفان حبیب صاحب
کے خلاف آواز اٹھ سکتی ہے -
تو پھر مائیلوریٹی کوریکٹر اس کو
دے دیں گے - تو بھوش میں نہیں
اٹھ گی اس کی گارنٹی نہیں ہے -
میں یہ بات صاف کر دیتا چاہتا
ہوں کہ یہ نہیں ہو گا کہ میرے
بھائی مجھے معاف کریں گے جب
ان کے انگریسٹ کی بات آتی ہے
تو آٹنومی بھی چاہئے ان کو -
سیکولر ہندوستان بھی چاہئے -
اور ان کے دوسرے انگریسٹ کی
بات آتی ہے - تو آٹنومی بھی
نہیں چاہئے - اور سیکولر ہندوستان
بھی نہیں چاہئے - . کہا میں
پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ عرفان حبیب
صاحب کے خلاف ہلکا کرنے پر
تو ہمارے معزز ممبر نے اتنا اعتراض
کہا لیکن عرفان حبیب صاحب
سو دفعہ سے زیادہ ان جملہ اٹھا

[شری رشید مسعود] :
 کر کے یونیورسٹی کو بند کرا چکے
 ہیں۔ اور ہنگامہ کرا چکے ہیں
 اس کے خلاف کیا آپ نے آواز
 اٹھائی۔

شری جہل الرحمن (کشن گنج):

آپ کی جانکاری کے لئے بتا دوں
۳۷۳ دفعہ کرایا ہے۔

شری رشید مسعود : میرے

دوسرے بنا رہے ہیں۔ ۳۷۳ دفعہ -
 دو سو اور بڑھ گئے۔ تو ۳۷۳ دفعہ
 جس شخص نے یونیورسٹی بند
 کر دی ہے اس شخص کے خلاف
 اگر یونیورسٹی بند کرنے کے بارے
 میں کوئی بات کہنے پر لوگ
 احتجاج کر رہے ہیں۔ تو ان پر
 گولی چلا دی جاتی ہے۔ تو یہاں
 اعتراض کیا جاتا ہے۔ میں نہیں
 چاہتا تھا یہ ہاتھ نہ لگتا۔ چاہتا
 تھا ہل تک گندائن رہیں۔ لیکن
 چونکہ یہاں تک بات چھوڑ دی
 گئی اس لئے مجھے کہنے پر مجبور
 ہونا پڑا میں سمجھتا تھا میں نے
 کانستی چھوڑ دی پڑھا ہے اور کانستی
 چھوڑ دی اسٹوڈنٹ کی قیادت بھی
 دیکھی ہے۔ میری سمجھ میں
 آج تک یہ بات نہیں آئی ہے۔
 کہ آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے آنے کے بعد
 ایسوسی ایٹ کی کوئی پاور پارلیامینٹ
 کی نہیں رہی۔ کہ اس میں
 انٹریکٹ کر سکیں وہ نہیں ہے۔ جیسا

مائٹ جیٹھ ملانی صاحب نے کہا
 پارلیامینٹ جب کئی ایکٹ
 بنائے گی اس میں پارلیامینٹ کی
 پاورس دوا رہیں۔ لیکن اگر اس کا
 پھسلا کر بکتر چھلج کرنے کے لئے
 پاور استعمال کریں گے تو نہیں ہو
 گی۔ کچھ چیزیں سپریم کورٹ نے
 کہی ہیں۔ ان کے تحت آپ دیکھ
 سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ کہنا کہ بالکل
 آپ کو اختیار نہیں ہے ایسا نہیں
 ہے۔ اگر ایسا ہوتا پھر میرے خیال
 سے آرٹیکل ۳۰ کی کوئی ضرورت ہی
 نہیں ہے۔ اور پارٹ تین کی ہی
 کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ کانستی چھوڑ
 اسٹوڈنٹ کی قیادت میں کہیں ایسا
 نہیں ہے کہ ہمارے کانستی چویشن
 بنانے والے یہ چاہتے ہوں کہ ہندوستان
 کی مائٹریٹیز کو چاہے وہ لنگسٹک
 ہوں یا راجپوت ہوں ان کو اپنی
 پسند کی یونیورسٹی قائم کرنے کی
 اجازت نہیں ہے۔ اگر یہ بات وہاں
 آجانی تو بات سمجھ میں آتی کہ
 آرٹیکل ۳۰ اس لئے ہے کہ کھول
 اسکول اور کالج قائم کریں یونیورسٹی
 کے لئے نہیں ہے اب یونیورسٹی بلے
 کی تو ہمیشہ پارلیامینٹ کے ایکٹ
 سے بلے کی اگر آپ اس کا انٹریکٹیشن
 یہ دیتے ہیں کہ پارلیامینٹ کے
 ایکٹ سے جو چیز بنی ہے وہ
 پارلیامینٹ کے ایکٹ سے ہی بنی
 ہے۔ اور پھر جن ہزاروں لوگوں نے
 گڑھائی دے کر اس یونیورسٹی کو

بذایا ہے۔ ان کا کوئی کلچر بیہوش نہیں ہے۔ تو پھر آرٹیکل ۳۰ کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں رہ جاتی ہے۔ یا پھر کلچر کٹ بات ہونی چاہئے۔ کہ ہندوستان کے مسلمان یا اور مائٹوریٹوز کو ہونیورسٹیز قائم کرنے کا کوئی اختیار نہیں ہے۔ جو مہرے لائق دوست کانستی چہوش کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ وہ آرٹیکل ۳۰ کو دیکھیں کہ اس کا یوز کیا ہے۔

دوسرے ایسی جھسا کہ مائٹوریٹی کریکٹر کا مسئلہ آیا حالانکہ اس بل میں اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ مہی درخواست ہے آپ سے کہ اس جھکڑے کو ختم کھجئے۔ ورنہ ہمیں جگ پھر لونی پوے گی۔ آج آپ جو دے رہے ہیں اسے ہم ملظور کریں اور پھر مائٹوریٹی کریکٹر کے لئے آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے تحت لوائی کریں گے۔ اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ لوائی نہ ہو اور مائٹوریٹی کریکٹر دینا چاہتے ہیں اور آپ ایماندار ہیں مسلمانوں کے جذبات کے بارے میں تو مانئے ہلات والا نے سلسودھن دیا ہے۔ اس کو آپ سوسی کار در لہں میں نے بھی سلسودھن دیا ہے اس کو سوسی کار کر لہں۔ اور شاید قاضی صاحب نے بھی دیا ہے جو پانچ چہہ آدمیوں کے ایمپلڈمینٹ میں جو آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے متعلق چاہتے ہیں۔ اس کو آپ دیکھیں دیں۔ اس

کو سوسی کار کر لہں اگر آپ واقعی ایماندار ہیں تو اس جھکڑے کو جتنی جلدی ہو سکے ختم کھجئے مجھے یقین ہے کہ اس کو ایمانداری کہتے ہیں اس کو کچھ کمی ہے اس پارٹی میں کمونکہ جھسا عارف صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ آپ کی گورنمنٹ بھی کرئی نہیں بولی تو ان کو یاد نہیں ہے۔ وہ شاید اس وقت وہاں نہیں تھے۔ جب ہماری پارٹی نے بل پھس کیا تھا تو ہم نے پوری طرح سے مخالفت کی تھی۔ مانئے ہلات والا صاحب موجود ہیں۔ اور لوگ موجود ہیں۔ ہم اس وقت بھی مائٹوریٹی کریکٹر کے لئے چل رہے۔ سو اور چاہتے تھے کہ مائٹوریٹی کریکٹر دیا جائے۔ آپ دو ہی چہہ دے رہے ہیں۔ صرف الفاظ کے ہوزے ہیر پھیر کے ساتھ جو جذبات سرکار نے دیا تھا لہکن میں ابھی شری سہرامہلم صاحب سے کہہ رہا تھا ہم تو لوائی کریں گے۔ ہمارے اگر چلانے کے باوجود پ لوگوں نے پاس کر دیا ہوتا تو آج یہ آپ کے بجائے ہوئے بل کا کریمڈت اس پارٹی کو نہیں جاتا ورنہ آپ بجائے کہا وجہ یہی ہے۔ ان پہلے ہزنس ایڈوائزری کمی مینلک ہوئی اس میں آپ نے ذکر نہیں کیا ہم تیار نہیں کر سکے میں ۱۲ دن سے بعد آیا

ہوں ...

شری عارف محمد خان :

نوٹ کا معاملہ ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : نوٹ ہی۔

تو خراب ہے آپ کی - اس لئے اس سلسلہ میں میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے تحت اس کو پوری طرح سے مائنڈویٹی کریکٹر دیا جائے -

میں ایک دو چیزیں اور کہنے کے بعد اپنی بات سمپٹ کروں گا -

سکشن ۳۵ (۴) کے تحت یہ پرلودھان کیا گیا ہے - کہ یونیورسٹی کا انول

اکاؤنٹ ہر سال سڈن کی میز پر رکھا جائے گا - میں متعز سے پوچھتا

چاہتا ہوں کہ جلد دن پہلے جواہر لال یونیورسٹی کے متعلق معاملہ چل

رہا تھا تو اس کے لئے ایسا کیوں نہیں کیا گیا - اس کے لئے کہا جانا

ہے کہ یہ آئینومس باقی ہے - ہم اس میں دخل اندازی نہیں کر

سکتے ہیں - جب کہ وہاں دنیا کا ہر پاسہل ممکن کریشن موجود ہے

لیکن یہ آئینومس باقی ہے - اس لئے اس کے اندر انکوائری نہیں کر

سکتے ہیں - علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا انول اکاؤنٹ پارلیمینٹ کی میز

پر رکھا جائے گا - تاکہ ہر ممبر کو اختیار ہو کہ وہ کہیں بھی اس پر

اعتراض کر سکے اور تسکین کر سکے -

شری عارف محمد خان :

سولنگل یونیورسٹی کا ہوتا ہے آپ یادو جی سے پوچھ لیتے جو کہ آپ کے بغل میں بیٹے ہوئے ہیں -

شری رشید مسعود : اس میں

اسپیکٹ پروویژن نہیں ہے -

شری عارف محمد خان :

یادو جی سے پوچھئے انہوں نے پارٹی کو چھوڑ دیا ہے لیکن مذکورہ بات بغائوں کی -

شری رشید مسعود : دوسرے اس

میں آپ نے دیا ہے - کہ اوقاف کے چار ممبر اس کے ممبر ہوں گے -

مسلم اوقاف پر بھی استیقتس میں ہوں اور علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی

صرف پورے ہندوستان کے ہی مسلمانوں کے جذبات سے متعلق نہیں ہیں

بلکہ یہ انڈینیشنل ٹائپ کی یونیورسٹی ہے - جہاں بہت سے مسائل

سے لوگ آتے ہیں - اس لئے پورے ہندوستان کے تمام اوقاف کے نمائندے

اس میں دے دیں - تو زیادہ بہتر ہوگا -

تھا زیادہ لوگ شرکت کر سکیں گے -

ایادھکھن مہودے - میں اس

بل کا سترتہ کرتے ہوئے اپنی بات سمپٹ کرتا ہوں -

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I rise to support this Bill...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What else can he do?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Before he hears my reasoning, he goes on commenting. I support this Bill because it fulfils a promise, an assurance and a commitment. The promise was that the effect of the judgement of the Supreme Court will be undone. The assurance was that more democratic functioning will be introduced and the commitment was that the original intention of establishing this University will be restored. Now this is done in a very democratic way. A number of individuals and institutions were consulted, several reports of Committees and Commissions were taken into account, widest possible consultation took place, matters were discussed frequently and in the statement of objects it is mentioned why the earlier Bill was withdrawn because some representations were received. Now that is made a point of criticism that you brought two Bills in one year. Certainly we brought because we received representations right from the Vice-Chancellor and others that certain amendments had to be made and they had to be incorporated and the Bill had to be withdrawn.

Then what was the judgement of the Supreme Court? I will not go into the legal technicalities. But, broadly, the position was this. The Supreme Court took a view that to enable an institution to get the character of a University, it must have power to confer degrees recognised by the Government.

Sir, in my submission this is a typical colonial concept, a hangover of the British Imperialism. If the same argument is advanced, then the Supreme Court will say that Nalanda University was not a university as it was not conferring degrees. So this judgement was based—I do not want to go into the technicality of it—on a judg-

ment given in England in the case of St. David College against the Ministry of Education in 1951. That case also strictly speaking does not apply to the case of Aligarh Muslim University. But, the judges chose to rely on that decision. In my submission it was wrong on their part to come to that conclusion. It is very unfortunate. It was a strange coincidence that the earliest liberators of human mind in this century have come from the judges. Justice Ranade in Western India and Sir Syed Ahmad himself were the judges. Those persons started such institutions but their successors in the Supreme Court ignored the original intention and struck down this Act. What was the original intention? If you permit me, I may quote from the biography of Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan by T. E. G. Graham published in 1885. What was the original intention? This was what Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan said in the Address presented to Lord Lloyd.

"The college, of which your Excellency is about to lay the foundation-stone, differs in many important respects from all other educational institutions which this country has seen. There have before been schools and colleges founded and endowed by private individuals. There have been others built by Sovereigns and supported by the revenues of the State. But this is the first time in the history of the Mohammedans of India that a college owes its establishment, . . . not to the splendid patronage of a monarch, but to the combined wishes and the united efforts of a whole community. It has its origin in causes which the history of this country has never witnessed before. It is based upon principles of toleration and progress such as find no parallel in the annals of the East."

In the same Address he mentioned:

"To our Hindu friends also our thanks are largely due. Foremost among them is the name..."
He then mentions the names of

(Shri V. N. Gadgil)

Hindus who donated. Therefore, it will be wrong to say that this is a communal institution of a particular religion. I find the same thing in another study called "Aligarh's First Generation" written by Mr. David Lelyveld. He mentions that till 1885 in that college, the number of Hindus exceeded the number of Muslims. Such is the tradition of this institution and, therefore, the view taken by the Supreme Court was a highly technical view. Therefore it had to be undone and that is the objective of this Bill.

In my submission, the suggested amendment in the Preamble and the amendment to the definition of University and all the rest of the provisions will achieve that objective, namely, of restoring the original intention. Then, Sir, let us see the democratic character. I will not go into details of it because I have not enough time at my disposal.

For example I may mention certain sections. In Section 8(1) I am not going to read the whole of it—a particular portion is to be deleted by this Bill because this is a discrimination as it applies only to Aligarh University and not to other universities. Again under Sec. 17, the Vice-Chancellors and Pro-Chancellors are to be elected—not to be nominated. The argument advanced here is that you are going to give too much power to the Court. The Court is a feature of such an institution and this must be broadbased. If the power is to be vested, it must vest ultimately in the court and not in the Executive Council.

Then, again, the representation for the first time, a very progressive step, is given to women in the Executive Council. The Principal of a Women's College. She will now become a Member of the Executive Council.

Some people carry wrong notions about the attitude of Muslims towards women. I have not got much time. I find from the same book about the remarks of Syed Ahmed, who, in a speech said that as soon as the first generation of Muslim students pass out from the college, Muslim women

will take more and more to education. Then again, Sir, I find in the history that as far back as in 1884, a Student Council Debate was held on the subject. That has been the tradition. Debates used to take place on a number of problems. A motion was brought that 'women should be given higher education'. That has been the tradition. And consistent with that condition democratic representation is given to women.

Then again a criticism was made as to why annual reports and annual accounts should be submitted to Lok Sabha. I thought that would be welcome. Because this very House's Committees, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Assurances have stressed the importance of laying of papers on the table of the House; and they have recommended that provision should be made for laying of annual reports and annual accounts on the Table of the House. This idea should be welcomed because it is a re-assertion of the supremacy of this House so that such institutions become answerable to the House. (Interruptions).

Then again Sir, I find some criticism as to the Students' Council. Now the Students Council representation has a certain history behind it. What was the ambition? I will not name all the Britishers who were associated with Aligarh like Thomas Beck and others. I find that their ambition was to create a 'Cambridge' in India. One thing I did not know earlier; I was surprised to know that the first college in India to introduce the system of 'student prefects' was Aligarh. It gave representation to students. Let their grievances be looked into; let them have representation: This has been the tradition. Several debates are mentioned in the book where students did participate in a number of debates and that shows the importance that is given to the Students' Council. So, that also is welcome from that point of view.

Again, now, the most important aspect is not so much the provision of the

Bill, but the very act of bringing this Bill—an act of momentous historical importance. In the background of news of mass conversion, rumours of money being used for religious purposes, talk of fundamentalism, and number of such things, to bring such a Bill and to repose complete faith in the Muslims, is a tremendous act of courage on the part of the Prime Minister and the Government. I am sure that the Muslims will appreciate the trust, the faith, which is reposed in them.

Lastly, I only urge that the original intention of the founders, Sir Syed Ahmed and his colleagues should be brought to proper use and the functioning should improve. I can do no better than end my speech by quoting what was the original intention. This is from a book called "Education and Politics in India" written by a foreigner Radolph. (*Interruption*). This was the original intention. (*Interruption*) Mr. Jethmalani was eloquent about the type of students that Aligarh should produce. But, Sir, his solicitude for Muslims is evident from the fact that catching the flight was more important to him than listening to the debate? But, that apart, let me narrate what was the original intention. The intention was stated like this. I will quote from what Theodore Beck said. He was one of the Principals of the College, with whom Sir Syed Ahmed agreed. This is what he said:

"Students should work more at developing strength of character, a sense of public duty and patriotism.. We should devote our attention to turning out men who in appearance, are neatly dressed and clean, of robust constitution and well-trained muscles, energetic, honest, truthful, public-spirited, courteous and modest in manners."

Sir, I hope, with the democratic functioning of this University which this Bill seeks, this ideal will be achieved in no time in the Aligarh Muslim University.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of the Janata Party. I won't be in a position to use the liberties which Mr. Ram Jethmalani took. I am not doubly sure that whatever he has said represents the opinion of the party. But we do regard the Aligarh Muslim University not as just a University but as a movement which was started with the objects and purpose which Mr. Gadgil just appropriately pointed out. Of course, he had to use books written by foreigners. There are enough books written by Indians also which say the same thing. But the basic points about the Aligarh Muslim University are its minority character and autonomy. They had both. Now, over a period of 18 years they have gone through a process of losing it. In 1965, they lost the minority character and the decision of the Central Government was upheld later on in the Supreme Court Judgment. And in 1972, autonomy also went. It was in 1978 that the Minorities Commission which is also a concept of the Janata Government—it was not there before, it was the Janata Government's concept—came into being.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it the same Commission which Mr. Masani left in disgust?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We appointed Mr. Masani as the Chairman because he belonged more or less to minority character of this institution, he did not look at it in that way. But the Minorities Commission gave a unanimous report after Mr. Masani had left. And they said that the autonomy and the minority character of the A.M.U should be restored. So, the A.M.U. is an institution which has evolved out of a college called the Anglo Mohammedan Oriental College. It was no doubt established by the Muslims with special responsibility to function as a Centre for Islamic and Oriental studies and specially for the cultural and educational advance of Muslims I think there is in disagreement on that. The question is how to bring this about and that is what the

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

legislation is all about. I won't very much disagree with the Bill that has come before us. It is more or less what the Janata Government had brought before this House. Mr. Gadgil says that this is a great historic event on the part of the Congress-I to bring this Bill before this House. It is a historic part on our part because the Janata Government had already brought forward this Bill before this House. The only thing is that within four months, the Government fell. I only wish that this Government also does not fall within four months. So, the appropriation of this historic character, the emotional attachment of Muslims to A.M.U. has to be recognised. It is an institution by Muslims and for Muslims in its broad content. This has to be recognised and we recognise that and therefore we have to look at this Bill from that point of view. It obviously does not satisfy the Muslims because the Bill as it is structured, does not really give the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Now, there have been same objections raised. One is that the Court, as it would be constituted, would become a law unto itself. There are 169 members in it. I do not know whether all the 169 Members would attend the meeting of the court. But Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has made an objection. His objection was that the Bill has structurally changed the relationship of the Court to the Executive Council. I was very much surprised why Shri Somnath Chatterjee should take objection to that. I must point out that so far, the Aligarh Muslim University, particularly the academic side, appointment side and the faculty side have been dominated by two or three families. These two or three families have a special liking for Marxist Communist Party. What would happen after the new structural changes are there is that there will be loss of power for these two or three families.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only Swamy can think of that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a fact and I do not think you will

disagree with me. However, these Marxist families are in name only. Thirty-five relatives of one family happen to be employed in the University. That person lives in a forty-room mansion, drives foreign Toyoto car and so on. I would not go into that, but the fact of the matter is that this structural change would mean loss of power of this oligarchy, which was controlling the Aligarh Muslim University and trying to convert it into an Afghanistan for its own purposes. The structural change would mean a loss of power for these two or three families. I fully appreciate the proposed structural change and I think it is necessary to have it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

What he is saying is not because of the minority character of this institution, but because that would demude us of our authority there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It would very much appreciate, if Swamy's patry enters into that University and replaces the Marxists.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We are going to do that after the Bill is passed, otherwise why should he be worried about it? His first objection is because with this the Communists would be out of power there.

I would like to say that the important thing for us to realise is that this is only a first step. The Government should realise that we will have to return and modify this Bill further. There are a number of constitutional points. The question of appointment of Government nominees on the University Court is bound to be challenged in court and is bound to lead to unpleasant situations. I am surprised that this Bill was brought with great haste. It should have been brought after a great deal of consultations, particularly with those who belong to minority class like Shri Barrow. He is an expert on educational institutions. He should have been consulted, Shri

Shri Banatwall should have been consulted and a variety of others should have been consulted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
And Swamy also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, of course, on how to get rid of the Communists.

At this moment of time, by and large, we do not object to the structural changes that have been brought. The Bill is still, by and large incomplete as far as the minority character is concerned. Dr. Azmi, Shri Rashid Masood and Shri Ashaf Hussain have suggested an amendment to clause 3 which reads:

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after line 8, insert—

“Explanation— Notwithstanding any judgement or a decree of a Court of Law to the contrary, the University is declared/recognised as an educational institution of their choice established and administered by the Muslims of India within the meaning of Article 30(1) of the Constitution”.

If this explanation is added to the Bill, I will whole-heartedly and willingly support the Bill. Otherwise, I would say: after almost three years of what the Janta Government did, is this all that you could bring and is this what you claim credit for, could you not have taken a step forward? The answer obviously is that their intentions are dubious and doubtful. The basic question of the minority character and the autonomy of the institution have not been properly attended to, nevertheless, because the Bill broadly prescribes what we brought in April 1979 and passed in the Lok Sabha in 1979, I will with this reservation on the amendment support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
2990 LS—15

SINGH): I would like to make one request to Shri Shejwalkar. This is an important Bill and has to go to the other House. So, if he agrees, his Resolution can be taken up at 6 o'clock.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Let it be discussed fully tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up Mr. Shejwalkar's Resolution at 5 p.m.; and then after 6 o'clock, we will see. One hour has been allotted for his Resolution.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I have to take the train at 7.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will complete the Resolution by 6 o'clock. I do not want to deprive any hon. Member from speaking on the Aligarh University Bill, because it is a very important matter. I want that all should have a chance. I suggest that we take up Mr. Shejwalkar's Resolution at 5 p.m. Thereafter, all of you will be called.

Is it the sense of the House to agree to this method?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will sit and complete the Bill whatever be the time taken. Then every hon. Member will have a chance to speak. Now Mr. Zainul Basher.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghaziipur): The Muslims of this country will always remember this day when the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill is at last going to be passed by this august House. I was listening to the speech of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He was arguing that the sons of a large number of Muslims who are poor, will not be able to enter the doors of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Aligarh Muslim University is not only an educational institution. It is also an idea, an idea for the spread of modern education among Muslims.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

I wonder what would have happened to me and other Muslim citizens of this country, if the Aligarh movement had not taken place in this country. I have not been a student of the Aligarh Muslim University; I have been a student of the Allahabad University. But I am indebted to the Aligarh movement due to the influence of which I could get the English and modern education, and could come to this great Parliament.

This is the history of the Aligarh Muslim University. This University has been deprived of its original, historical character and of its minority character in 1965, and of its autonomy, as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said, in 1972. In those days, this Government of Mrs. Gandhi was in power. But I am sorry that in those days, their opinion was over-shadowed, by persons like Mr. Chatterjee. They were over-shadowed, and the consequence was obvious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Zainul Basher, you can continue after 6 p.m. Now Mr. Makwana will make a statement.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I want to raise a point of order, under rule 376, between item 17 and the Ministers' statement.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा मीडेंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that point of order? There is vacuum in the House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Under Rule 376 between item No. 19 and the statement by the Minister.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि मंत्री जी अभी स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं । इसी सदन में कहा गया था कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को रखा जायगा । और अभी मंत्री जी इस पर स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट को ले डाउन करने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं ? या सिर्फ़ स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं कि फिर रखी जायगी, फिर रखी जायगी । क्या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन का यही कोट होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him make a statement. You can then make a statement.

17.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION'S REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. P. Mandal was appointed on January 1, 1979. The Commission submitted its report on 31st December, 1980.

Article 340 of the Constitution, under which the Commission was appointed, requires that the President shall cause a copy of the report together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

The report has been under the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with other Ministries and the Planning Commission. Government propose to place the report before the two Houses of

Parliament together with the "action taken memorandum" during the ensuing Budget Session.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Early in the Budget Session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion on a Government's statement (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shejwalkar, your motion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Prime Minister has assured a delegation that this Report will be presented before the House early in the next Budget Session.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As early as possible in the Budget Session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good. It is an improvement.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are a champion of backward classes, but when you are in the Chair, you forget everything.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am satisfied. As far as possible, it is some improvement.

Shri Shejwalkar.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTETJEE in the Chair]

MOTION RE: MARUTI LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) RULES

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (64 of 1980), the following modifications be made in the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1981, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S.O. 295

(E) dated the 8th April, 1981 and laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981:—

(1) in rule 3, in the proviso,— for 'he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, accept the intimation within a further period of thirty days, but not thereafter.'

substitute 'he may after taking necessary evidence to establish cause of delay and after recording reasons for acceptance of intimation, condone delay upto a maximum period of fifteen days only and no more.'

(2) After rule 4, insert,—

'5. Publication of intimation—

On the day following immediately the expiry of thirty days from the date to be specified by the Central Government under section 18 of the Act for giving intimation for claims, complete list of the claimants who have given intimation within the time shall be put on the Notice Board of the office giving in brief the particulars of the claim i.e. the amounts and the nature of claim, and it shall also be published in the Government of India Gazette.'

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Though I am very clear that the scope of this modification is very limited, I will be failing in my duty if I do not submit to the House in brief the history and the grounds of the Act and rules on the basis of which I am proposing this amendment. This Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill was brought in place of an Ordinance which was issued then; and this Bill was passed by Lok Sabha in 1980, that is one year before. Therein this undertaking was acquired and transferred to the State, which took upon itself certain liabilities like payment to the Categories mentioned in the Schedule, namely,

"Category I—employees' dues etc. Revenues, taxes, cesses, rates or

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

other dues to the Central Government, State Government and local authorities or the State Electricity Board.

Category II—Amounts due to the Government of Haryana towards the cost of land.

Category III—Secured loans with interest.

Category IV—(a) Deposits received from the public or from the members of the company;

(b) deposits towards dealership" etc.

The amount which was to be transferred was to be transferred within 30 days from the promulgation of the ordinance. But this was done long before the discussion on the Bill was taking place in the Lok Sabha itself. So, the amount is with the Commissioner. It was; what is the latest position, I do not know. According to the process laid down in the rules, this amount has to be disbursed to the claimants. I may be excused for taking the House still back into the history of this Maruti Company. Unfortunately, this has always been a controversial matter. I am aware of the fact that Mr. Gupta's report on this matter has been rejected by the Cabinet. However, it has not come up for discussion in the House. In any case, the facts remain there. The conclusions may not be palatable to the Cabinet or the Cabinet may not agree with them, but so far as the evidence is concerned, it is there on record. Mention is there in the report. I will mention briefly how many irregularities there had been in this connection.

First of all, for giving a licence, the project report has to be given first. Application for licence has to be considered. But here, that never a bar. Planning Commission examining private projects was a special case in this matter. The Planning Commission and the Minister earlier had said that only the public sector would be allowed to make cars and it will not be done in

the private sector. This assurance was given to this House twice. On 27th July, 1967, this assurance was given by Shri Kakhruddin Ali Ahmed, then Minister of Industries, who later on became the President. In 1966 this assurance was given before Rajya Sabha by Shri D. Sanjivayya. In spite of all that, a licence was given violating all these rules and regulations, to Shri Sanjay Gandhi for the car project. After all, it is none of my concern, but still it will be very important to know that the gentleman who was Managing Director of this company had just an ordinary diploma in engineering from the London School. (Interruptions).

(Interruptions). When we consider any public limited concern, to which banks advanced huge sums, whole shares were floated in large amounts, after all, it has to be seen how all that has happened.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Is he speaking on the Resolution? It is irrelevant. Will you stop him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should restrict yourself to the Motion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: My submission is that the Maruti has been a matter of great debate for all of us because it has caused decline in integrity in public life and sullied public administration. Even today, Government has not opened its eyes. Will you allow that there should be a decline in public life? I am interested in that. What happened? You have given the money.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): This is an Act which has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should restrict yourself to the Motion and in support of that, you should formulate your points.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The values have been injured and affected by this Maruti business right from its

inception. Even today, the way it has been constituted, the way in which the Managing Director was appointed, the way in which the amounts were advanced to the members of the family of a particular person...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already requested you to speak on the Motion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The question which I want to formulate is this: are we or are we not to bother about the political life of public representatives and whether any sort of thing can be allowed to be done by them by way of taking loans, floating companies, giving anybody employment, pressurising officials, taking money for their own purpose; and this be tolerated? You are going to accept certain claims. You have given a certain loophole. There must be some time limit by which claims can be accepted. Will there be an end of the matter or not? Will this list remain pending like this? Today it is 120 claimants, tomorrow it can be 240. Therefore, the list of claimants had to be put up in the notice board and published in the Gazette. Nothing is being done. I want to put a stop to all these things. That is why I am suggesting this amendment.

This question was raised in the other House only the other day. Even though one complete year has passed after the passing of this Act, what has happened? Have you prepared any inventory? Have you put the inventory before the House? No inventory has been placed before us. What were the assets and liabilities which existed then and what is the position now? You have to place all these things before the House. Otherwise, how can the House know what functions the Commissioner is discharging and whether he is functioning properly? It is all relevant.

I am not discussing what happened, what application was forwarded, on what date the loan was sanctioned or not sanctioned. I am not doing it. But, ultimately that history has to be

taken into account. We cannot also ignore what is going to be the position in the future. For example, it is being said that we are going to have collaboration. I do not know with what company they are going to have collaboration. For the last one year every time a different news is coming in the papers. Sometimes they say they will have collaboration with a German firm, sometimes with a French firm; sometimes they say that they are not going to have any collaboration at the moment. These rumours are going on.

The other day a doubt was expressed in the other House whether it had any connection with the French Government or people who are going to supply us aircraft. The hon. Minister denied it by saying that there is no such thing. All the same, when a doubt has arisen it has to be called, and it cannot be cleared unless and until all the facts are placed before the House. Otherwise, this doubt will linger on.

Now I want to ask some questions. I am a public representative and I feel that every public representative has to declare publicly his assets. Do the Government not think it necessary that every public representative, including the Ministers—the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister should not be exempted—and their close family members should be required to declare publicly their property, movable and immovable, along with the deposits which they have got in the banks? Would you like to get this thing done? If you do this, then naturally it will be a check on the blame which is now put on the public representatives. So, we want you to give an assurance to the House that you will do it.

Now that one year is over, Government should lay on the Table of the House a statement of assets and liabilities of the taken over Company and also an inventory of the articles, including raw materials, machinery

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

etc. Has the Company started undertaking any job or, for the last one year, the whole thing is lying, as it was earlier, as junk? If they are doing something now, what are they making? My information is that nothing has been done till now for the last one year.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are searching for a collaborator.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: That is also true. That collaboration move, somehow or other, is being linked with some other deal. They say there is a package deal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Provided, they are prepared to accept the junk.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: How much money has been paid from this account to the members of the families of the then directors? Have any claims been filed by them? If so, what is the number of claims and what is the amount which has been claimed by them? Information should be laid on the Table of the House as to what are the claims which are being made so that something may not be done behind the back or under the table and false claims may not be accepted. We are interested in seeing that all this information is placed before the House. After the publication of the rules, the time is already over and the claimants must have filed the charges. Therefore, the Government must be in a position to tell as to who are the claimants and a brief particular of the claims before the House. Will the hon. Minister do this? Therefore, I submit that this amendment should be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may inform the House that this Motion may not last till 6 of the clock. How long will you take?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, we can resume discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill, immediately after this. I hope the House agrees to this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would not like to reply to the question as the hon. Member referred to the whole things which were irrelevant. The hon. Member was not speaking about the Act at all. He was stating something which has nothing to do with this Act. I would like to inform the House that the Act which is referred in the Resolution was enacted by the Parliament of India. Therefore, no individual comes in it. A collective forum known as the Parliament of our country made this Act. That is number one.

Regarding the questions raised by the hon. Member, I will reply to him one by one. As far as the time limit is concerned, if you see Section 18, the whole Section relates to the time limit. A suggestion was made by the hon. Member which would mean that an Amendment of the Act was necessary to show the time limit. But for the information of the House, even at the cost of repetition, I would say that similar Acts were passed by Parliament not only with regard to Maruti Limited but also Britannia Engineering Company Limited, Arthur Butler Company Limited, Burns Company Limited, Indian Standard Wagons Limited etc. In fact, all those provisions and rules are there in those Acts. The same limit of time is also there. Under the provisions of Similar Acts. Therefore, any Resolution suggesting a change...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I did not say a change in the time limit. I did not say, it should be from 30 to 20 or from 30 to 40. If you kindly look at the rules which had been framed and published in the Gazette dated the 8th April, 1981 at page No. 500, you will find it. So, nothing against the Rule is being proposed. That is not the thing. The only proposition

is that the time should be limited and the applicant should not take unlimited time, and it should be at the most 15 days. It is not in contravention of the provisions of the Act or even the Rules.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:

The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the similar provision which is referred to. It is only to read the second para. It has been referred that if the Commissioner is satisfied that mortgagee or a person was prevented by sufficient cause.....to be recorded in writing. 30 days is the limit given there.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: There is no limit at all in these Rules.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: If the hon. Member refers to Section 18 of the Act at page 9, he will find it. There also, in fact, the rules have been framed. In fact, the rules have been framed within the spirit of section 18 of the Act. The time limit is already there. The hon. Member has only to appreciate that. Therefore, his suggestion to reduce the number of days from 30 days to 15 days is not relevant because that will mean amending the Act itself.

The second thing which the hon. Member has said is about the publication part. In fact, there is no need of any publication at all of this because all the Acts passed and all the rules framed under the enactment of such laws have been like that. It has never been felt necessary that we publish the names of the claimants at all. This has never been done.

Then, the hon. Member talked about the assets of the Company. The statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company has already been laid on the Table of the House.

The hon. Member talked of cars being manufactured in the public sector. I do not think I have to tell him

that Maruti is a public sector Company and the cars will be manufactured in the public sector itself.

He talked of low inventories. A statement has already been laid on the Table of the House. This exercise is done before a Company is taken over for nationalisation.

The hon. Member's suggestion relates to the declaration of the property by the public representative. In fact, the law already exists as far as the payment of income-tax is concerned. I will forward his suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister.

The hon. Member's question was as to how much amount has been paid by the Commissioner of Payments. The Commissioner of Payments has not yet made any payment in compensation at all. As far as the members of the family are concerned, that question has already been replied to in the House a number of times. They have not filed any claim at all. Therefore, the question of payment does not arise.

The hon. Member has asked about the details of the claims and the claimants. In fact, the Commissioner of Payments is practically a judicial body. They would, in fact, invite all the claims. The list of claimants is never declared and published at all.

I have replied to all the questions raised by the hon. Member. I am sure, in view of the redundancy of the resolution suggested by the hon. Member, he would withdraw it.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due respect, I submit, I do not know why my amendment is not acceptable to the hon. Minister. The publication of the list of claimants has so many purposes. It is not only just to know who are the claimants. There are claims and counter-claims regarding something which is already deposited with the Company. It is not a new practice;

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

it is not an abnormal thing. What is wrong in publishing the list of claimants in the gazette? If anybody has got any objection regarding the claim, he can make a submission there. That is the main object of it.

As regards the other thing, I have suggested 15 days instead of 30 days. No doubt, 30 days' time is given. I have proposed 15 days' time. It is not against the spirit of the Act. Anyhow, if you do not accept it, I do not press for it. But I press for the second amendment that the list of claimants should be published. So far as the first amendment is concerned, I can withdraw it. But about the other one, I press for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you press your motion?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I press my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (64 of 1980), the following modifications be made in the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1981, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S.O. 295 (E) dated the 8th April, 1981 and laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981:—

(1) in rule 3, in the proviso,—
for 'he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, accept the intimation within a further period of thirty days, but not thereafter.'

substitute 'he may after taking necessary evidence to establish cause of delay and after recording reasons for acceptance of intimation, condone delay upto a maximum period of fifteen days only and no more.'

(2) After rule 4, insert,—

'5. Publication of intimation—On the day following immediately the

expiry of thirty days from the date to be specified by the Central Government under section 18 of the Act for giving intimation for claims, complete list of the claimants who have given intimation within the time shall be put on the Notice Board of the office giving in brief the particulars of the claim i.e. the amounts and the nature of claim, and it shall also be published in the Government of India Gazette.'

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was negatived.

17.30 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL—
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume the discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill. Mr. Zainul Basher to continue his speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: After the 1965 Amendment and the 1972 Amendment, the minds of the Muslims all over the country were agitated and they were, since then, demanding restoration of the minority character of the University. A countrywide agitation was launched in 1972 and afterwards in some form or the other; in every Muslim forum the demand was raised for the restoration of the Muslim character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Then many Opposition Parties supported this demand; they demanded restoration of the Muslim character of the University. They were supporting the minority's cause wholeheartedly. But it is one of the ironies of the political history of our country that those political parties, even though they came to power and remained in power for two and a half years, did not do what they promised to do when they were out of power, namely, restoration of the minority character to the Muslim University. Mrs. Indira

Gandhi and her Government, who had taken away the minority character of the University, have realised that their demand is genuine, that the feelings of the Muslims are hurt and that the Muslim sentiments demand that the minority character should be restored. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Education Minister, they have now fulfilled by this Amendment what we had pledged or promised in our Election Manifesto in 1980; by and large, the aspirations of the Indian Muslims are being met. There are certain elements in this country, particularly in the Campus of the Muslim University itself, who do not want to see the minority character of the University being restored. Previously also the Government reconsidered this matter and they were willing to restore the minority character, but in the meantime something happened which was engineered by those elements who did not want restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. In those days, in 1973 or 1974, when reconsideration was going on, a professor of the Aligarh Muslim University, Prof. Rais Ahmed, issued a statement and the students were provoked and the move was dropped. This time again when, for the first time, the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill was introduced in the House, those elements tried to hamper this move and a press statement was issued by Prof. Irfan Habib and the students unnecessarily got provoked and the situation went out of control. But it goes to the credit of the Government that this time they have not been fooled by those elements and they have wisely come forward with this Bill to restore the minority character of this University. As Mr. Gadgil has rightly said, this is a momentous period of the Muslim history in this country. They had been fighting for the restoration of the Muslim character of the University for the last ten years and now they have got it. The credit for this goes to Mrs. Gandhi and her Government that they have

again given them what had been taken away ten years before. This Amendment, I personally feel, is more than what the Muslims wanted, this is more than what they demanded. This has given autonomy to the Court, and the Court has been made representative in a broad way.

The Aligarh University affairs have been limited up till now to the Aligarh teaching community or the student community or the ex-students whatsoever you may call it. They have vested interests and they try to mould the rules and regulations according to their own interests. But now that will not be allowed to happen. This Bill provides a large number of representation outside Aligarh and even outside the State of U.P. Now, the Muslims all over the country have been involved in the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University and we hope that this University will meet the aspirations of the Muslims all over the country, from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and all the States are being represented. The Oriental Colleges, the Muslim scholars, the Muslim theologists and the Muslim representatives from all corners of the country will sit in the Court which is the supreme governing body of the University. I think this is more than any body can do for the restoration of the autonomous character of the University.

The Aligarh University has got a secular history since its foundation. Non-Muslims donated funds for the creation of colleges and the University. Non-Muslims were the first graduates to come out of the University. The University can boast of both non-Muslim students and non-Muslim teachers. To day in the faculty of Engineering and Medicine the non-Muslim students are more than the Muslim students. In Engineering and Medicine 60 per cent students are non Muslims. In the teaching community also there are about 50 per non-Muslim teachers. The Aligarh University has a very good record of secularism so far as secularism is concerned. The Aligarh University has always been a very dis-

[Shri Zainul Basher]

ciplined University. It has got very much less trouble if you compare it with other Universities in the country. But, unfortunately, in the present day the University is not functioning properly. The Police is there. A Court case is going on in the Supreme Court and the situation there has to be seen. I think the hon. Education Minister may kindly take note of it and use her good offices for restoration of a healthy and good atmosphere in the University.

That University has got some problems. There are more than 17000 students in the University Campus and that is a residential university. But the recommendation is very much less. One and a half years before I visited the Aligarh University and found one room in the Hostel was shared by 8 students while the space was enough only for 2 or 3 students. In the common hall 50 to 60 students were accommodated. The situation is very bad so far as the hostels are concerned. That is a residential university and the Government should take steps for the construction of hostels and for the construction of new faculties so that the students can stay in a good atmosphere and without any difficulty or hindrance.

There is a demand. The University has submitted a plan for a petro-chemical Institute and that proposal has come to the Government of India and the University Grants Commission. That is pending for clearance. It will be very great thing for the University if a petro-chemical Institute is established there.

The contention of all the friends is that we are trying to find our agencies. Take for instance finding of oil—oil technology, should find a place in our Education. This will greatly help the country. Sir, I am very proud of this fact that to-day I am participating in this debate and this Bill is going to give the minority character to the university. I wish having this character, this institution will run smoothly and it will fulfill the ambitions and aspira-

tions which the founder of this institution Sir Sayid Ahmed Khan desired.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the Bill which has been presented to-day in this House is a long standing demand of the minority community of our country, particularly, the Muslims. It has to be recognised that the entire Muslim community of our country desires that this University should be accorded the minority character within the meaning of Article 30 of the Constitution.

Although it is the desire of the minority community I take this opportunity to go on record that the other people of our country really want the advancement of India as a whole. This is the desire, the urge, of the minority community. The Aligarh Muslim University is not only a prized possession of the minority community but it also constitutes the great pride for the people of India as a whole. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that demands are being made to fulfil the urge of the minority community of our country. But, at the same time I also want to mention about the democratisation of the institution itself.

Since I have not much time at my disposal, naturally, I do not want to go into the details of the provisions of the Bill. But, I am convinced that given the political will, the broad perspective to democratisation, there remains much more to be done in the direction of democratisation of the institution. At the same time, I feel that the government or the House should not remain in oblivion of the existing state of affairs in the Aligarh Muslim University and it has to be examined as to what extent the present Bill can remove the malady which is existing to-day in the Aligarh Muslim University. Naturally, sir, I have not got much time to explain or to go into details of the maladies. One of the maladies which are obstructing the University to-day. I would only like to mention some of the aspects, some of the facets of the maladies. One of the maladies is that deliberate encouragement is being given by certain quarters within

the Aligarh Muslim University campus to the communal forces. This is one of the maladies. One other malady is the violation of the rules of academic appointments. There are instances of gross violations of academic norms in the matter of appointments. Sir, I am told that even research degrees are awarded by proxy. Somebody does research work and doctorate degree is conferred on somebody else, the degree is conferred by proxy. This is a very extraordinary malady which a university of such stature suffers from. It is also seen that there are certain sections within the Administration who want to convert the Administration as instruments of their own self-aggrandisement. There are certain other things also. But I am not going to mention all these things. But all these things pain me, it pains you, it pains everybody, who are interested in education, who want to see that Aligarh Muslim University continues to occupy the place of pride in the history, in the culture, of India, which will remain the proud possession of the minority community of this country. These disappointing and negative features should be removed. We should remove such ills from which the Aligarh Muslim University suffers from. From that touchstone we have to consider the merit of the Amending Bill. Had there been more democratisation, had there been more widespread participation among the student community, had there been better scope for further enlargement of the involvement of the students community and non-teaching staff, I think, much of these maladies could have been easily removed. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government (even at this late stage) to consider and explore the possibility of further democratisation. So far as suggestions for democratisation are concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta has made certain suggestions. Had there been more time and scope for further discussion in the Joint Committee we would have offered more positive and constructive suggestions for the improvement of those provisions. Recognition of the minority character is not something which is an

antithesis of secularism. There may be some who may feel that if it is a minority institutions, it must remain the mainstream of secularism of our country. It is not so. I think those ideas are not at all tenable, are not at all correct. And those ideas remain to be corrected. But I feel sorry that there are certain communal forces working within Aligarh Muslim University. I am very happy to learn that there are even today some non-Muslims in the teaching community in the Aligarh Muslim University.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: They are about fifty per cent.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is a very good thing and I appreciate it. We are very much pained that there are certain forces who are creating trouble. I read this from the statement of the President, Student's Islamic Movement.

There is an encouragement of revival of fundamentalism, Islamic fundamentalism, from within the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There may be like that in Calcutta also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not say that it will be only in the Aligarh Muslim University. It may be in either places also. (*Interruptions*). But my point is that the minority character is to be created. At the same time this minority character should not have any kind of link with the Islamic fundamentalism. Otherwise it would be a very dangerous thing. I do not single out that this is happening in the Aligarh Muslim University only. (*Interruptions*). Now I will quote the statement of the President Students Islamic Movement:

"We want that every teacher should be loyal to the Islamic faith

[Shri Chitta Basu]

and fraternity (Millat). He must not do anything detrimental to the interests of Islamic Culture, community, and university. Not only the present statement of Irfan Habib, but his attitude in the past as well was invariably inimical to Islam and Millat. Instead of University, he has always held dear the enemies of Islam and Muslims. Therefore, in this case, taking advantage of the loopholes in the law, we have to throw him out of the University."

Such communal forces are working or have worked within the Aligarh Muslim University. Sir, it is a dangerous thing. So far as Irfan Habib is concerned, he is a teacher, he belongs to the teaching community. He has got the right to give expression to his view about academic life. But there are forces working within the University which say that only those who will have the faith in Islamic fundamentalism should remain as the Member of the teaching community. Is it a welcome trend or is it not a dangerous trend? Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that we all agree to strengthen the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University and also agree that the trend of secularism is to be strengthened. I hope and I believe that that spirit will get at the upper hand, not the so-called fundamentalism. Then only the Aligarh Muslim University can occupy its place of pride in our country and enjoy the protection under Article 30 of the Constitution as a minority institution. Thank you.

श्री जमालुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) :
मोहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे आखिरी वक्त पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। बहरहाल, मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ अपने लीडर का जो कि पूरे मुल्क और पूरी कौम के लिए सोचती हैं। मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वे बहुत अहम मौके पर

इस बिल को लाई हैं। वे इसको लाई ही नहीं हैं बल्कि बहुत सी खूबियाँ भी इसमें लाई हैं।

वे इस बात को जानती हैं कि अकालियतों को सोसायटी से नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर नजरअन्दाज किया गया तो वह मुल्क के लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा साबित होता है। यह बात हर कोई और मुल्क जानता है और तबारीख भी इसकी गवाह है। इसलिए अलोगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल यह मुसलमानों के दिल की आवाज है और इसका बहुत सी जायज और मुतामिब वक्त पर लाया गया है। इसके पीछे एक मकसद है, एक तबारीख है।

मोहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब, आपको मालूम है कि 1857 के बाद जो मुसलमानों पर आफत आई, वह कम नहीं थी। और जितने पहाड़ ठाने थे—ठाण और उम वक्त उम पुराणोद दोर में सर संध्यद मरहूम, जिन्होंने खुदा जन्नत नमीब करे, उन्होंने उस वक्त सोचा और ठान लिया कि सब मुसलमानों को एक माईन तालीम देनी है, कौमी घारे में ले चलने के लिए हर मुसलमान को माईन तालीम हासिल करनी होगी। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मुसलमान जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा और स्पेन की तरह तबाह और खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए सन् 1870 में सबसे पहले मुसलमानों की पसमांदगी और कमजोरी को दूर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई। नई तालीम को रुसनाश कराने के लिए सन 1872 में 'मोहमद डन एंगलो प्रोविण्टल कालेज फण्ड कमेटी' बनी। इस कमेटी का फण्ड इकट्ठा करना था और मुसलमानों के उसूल, जज्बात और रूह की तरजुमानी करते हुए उस कमेटी ने सन् 1873 में एक स्कूल खोला। 1876 में यह

हाई स्कूल बना और सन् 1877 में वायसराय ने "मोहमडन एंग्लो ओरिएण्टल कालेज अलीगढ़" की संघ बुनियाद रखी। इससे मुसलमानों का तालीमी निजाम ठीक होता रहा। मर सैय्यद मरहूम 1898 में इंतकाल कर गए। इसके बाद सब लोगों ने मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद के बारे में सोचा। इसके लिए उस वक्त जो गवर्नर जनरल थे, उन्होंने बंदिश रखी कि जब तक 30 लाख रुपया मुसलमान जमा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित नहीं होगी। उस वक्त रुपया जमा किया गया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सन् 1911 में फण्ड इकट्ठा कर के मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एसोसिएशन कायम की गई, जिनका एक ही मकसद था कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बने। इस तरह से इस एम० ए० ओ० कॉलेज को यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का सबाल पूरा हुआ और मुसलमानों की मेहनत का नतीजा "अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट—1920" लाया गया। अमल बुनियाद वहीं थी इसलिए यदि मैं कहूँ कि अभी अक्रियता किरदार को बहाल किया जा रहा है तो नामुनासिब नहीं होगा।

अगड़े की बात कब पैदा हुई ? आप देखेंगे, सबसे पहले इस ऐक्ट में 1945 में अमेंडमेंट आया और उसके बाद 1951 में अमेंडमेंट आया, जो आना ही था, क्योंकि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान लागू हुआ। इसमें इस बात का भी खयाल रखा गया कि सभी लोगों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिए, 1951 में कुछ हल्के-फुल्के अमेंडमेंट आए। बाद में फिर 1965 में यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट को तरमीम किया गया। उस के बाद उससे मुसलमानों का मसला हल नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इसमें गड़बड़ी हो गई, जिसकी वजह से चीख-पुकार मची। जो मुसलमानों के दिलों की तरजुमानी कर रहा था वह खत्म हो गया और एजीटेशन शुरू हुआ। सन् 1972

में आप भी मेंबर थे और मैं भी था। जो एक पाम किया गया, उसमें एक बड़ी गैर-जज्वाती बात थी जो मुसलमानों के जज्बात की तरजुमानी नहीं कर रही थी। बड़ी कमी आ गई थी, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुसलमानों में एजीटेशन खड़ा हुआ और इसका नतीजा अच्छा नहीं हुआ।

यह सही है कि पिछले साल से लेकर अब तक तीन बिल आए। आप देखें बिल नम्बर 77, 1980 आया था। यह निहायत छोटा और नाकाफी था। उसमें इस बात की गुंजाइश रह गई थी कि यूनिवर्सिटी की डेफीनेशन बदल दी जाए। जिससे यह जाहिर है कि इसमें अक्रियता किरदार बहाल किए गए हैं जो मुसलमानों के जज्बात की तरजुमानी कर रहे थे।

University means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India, which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as the Muslim Aligarh University."

तो बुनियादी वही थी जो मैंने अर्ज किया। जब इससे एस्प्रेशन पूरा नहीं हो रहा था तब बिल नम्बर 77 के तहत यूनिवर्सिटी की डेफीनेशन बदली गई। जब वह भी नाकाफी समझी गई और हमारी पार्टी ने उसको नाकाफी समझा तो बिल नम्बर 161, 1980 लाया गया। गरचे यह बहुत हद तक बिल सही था और हमारी पार्टी की नियत भी साफ थी इस मामले में और है भी लेकिन उसमें कुछ कमी थी, इसलिए यह कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल थर्ड अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है जो कि बेर-गौर है। इसको अभी हमें देखना है।

18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

यह बिल जो लाया गया है, सारे लोगों के खयालात और जजवात की तर्जुमानी करता है, चाहे बेग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे खुनरो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हो और चाहे माइनोरिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो। सारे जो मुस्लिम इदारे हैं, उन सारे लोगों के जजवात के जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिये गये हैं, उनकी तर्जुमानी करता है।

सारी बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस बिल में सब का इन-कारपोरेशन हुआ है, जो जाहिर करता है कि जो हमारी पार्टी का मैनिफेस्टो था, जिसके लिए हम कमिटेड थे, वचनबद्ध थे, उम्र बान को पूरा करने का वचन आया है जो इस बिल की शकल में है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में एक दो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अब श्री गुलशर अहमद साहब की तरह मैं उतना बड़ा बार-एट-ला तो हूँ नहीं, लेकिन एक छोटा सा एडवोकेट हूँ। एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा, उसमें आप देखें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कैसे-कैसे जज थे। उनमें तीन जजेज के मुतालिक तो मुझे मालूम है, जो सियासी जहनियत रखते थे।

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: You cannot say anything about the Judges.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I am not criticizing the Judges.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि सियासी जहनियत के मानहत थे और बाद में लोक-गभा इस बात की ईगवाह है, उसमें से एक साहब स्पीकर भी हुए, इसलिए उनका जहन क्या हो सकता है, उसके बारे में मैं

रोशनी नहीं डालूंगा। वह हाल इफ बिल में जो बातें लाई गई हैं, उनमें से खास बातें यह हैं :-

इसमें माइनोरिटी करेक्टर का अकलि-यती तवारीखी किरदार बहाल किया गया है।

दूसरी चीज मुसलमानों की तालीम और कल्चर की जमानत यह बिल देता है। Here I quote :

"... to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India."

यह बिल जमानत देता है इस बात की और मुस्लिमों के जजवात की तर्जुमानी करना है।

तीसरी चीज है आर्गनाइजेशनल स्ट्रक्चर। इसमें भी जो तबदीलियां लाई गई हैं वह निहायत ही मुनामिब हैं। ओन-रेरी ट्रेजगर को फिर से बहाल किया गया है। उनको कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के तहत काफी गौर से देखा गया, तो यह समझा गया कि अगर किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में जब भारत सरकार और पब्लिक एक्स-चेंजर का इतना रुपया खर्च होता है तो उसकी एकाउण्टबिलिटी होनी चाहिए और इसको इन बिल के जरिये बहाल किया गया है।

जहां तक चांसलर और वाइस-चांसलर को भी वोट के द्वारा चुना जायेगा, इससे ज्यादा डेमोक्रेटिक क्या बात हो सकती है और वाइस चांसलर को बहाल करने के तरीके भी बदल दिये गये हैं।

कोर्ट, जिसके बारे में डिस्पूटेड मामला था, जिसके अख्तियारात ले लिए गये थे, उन सारी बातों को अजसरे-नौ इस बिल के जरिए बहाल कर के सुप्रीम बना दिया गया

है। इससे बढ़कर डेमोक्रेटिक सेंट-अप क्या हो सकता है। 131 मेम्बर पहले थे, अब 181 मेम्बर लिये गये हैं। औरतों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं था, इससे ज्यादा डेमोक्रेटिक संगठन क्या हो सकता है? इतना ही नहीं, कोर्ट के अन्दर जो नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ है, उनको खासी नुमाइन्दगी दी गई है, उसमें मुश्केत राज है। खैर बिल आया है उसकी नुमाइन्दगी होनी चाहिए। इससे बेहतर क्या हो सकता है उसमें वर्क, पियोन, स्वीपर और क्वास-4 के एम्पलाई हो सकते हैं? हाँ, एक बात जरूर है कि अब ऐसे लोगों को इस बात की इजाजत हरगिज नहीं होगी कि एक फेमिली के 35-35 और 40-40 लेक्चरर बहाल हो गए। नरचे कि जमींदारी तो हम लोगों ने एबालिश कर दी पर अलीगढ़ में वह जमींदारी बरकरार रहे, इस बात की इजाजत इस बिल के जरिए हरगिज नहीं दी जायगी, यह बात बिलकुल साफ है।

इस में एम पीज की नुमाइन्दगी बहुत कम है, सिर्फ दस ही हैं, लोक सभा के सिर्फ 6 और राज्य सभा के 4। इस में कम से कम 20 होने चाहिए। हम लोगों का रेप्रेजेंटेशन लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का मिला कर के 20 होना चाहिए। अभी सिर्फ 6 है लोक सभा का। .. (व्यवधान)

इस के बाद इस बात की इजाजत अब नहीं दी जायगी कि यूनिवर्सिटी में पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर के पैसे पर आप बहाल हों, आप लेक्चरर हों और आप पढ़ाने के बजाय, अच्छी तालीम बच्चों को देने के बजाय, किसी पार्टी का झण्डा ले कर खड़ा करें और 374 स्ट्राइक कराएं। और वह हजरत सिर्फ यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में ही नहीं यूनिवर्सिटी के बाहर मिलों में भी जा कर स्ट्राइक कराते हैं। तो दोनों बाहों साथ साथ नहीं चलेंगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह हजरत कौन हैं ?

जिना

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : वह हैं प्रोफेसर इरफान हबीब।

मैं मोहतरमा एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी एक पायस मुकाम है, बच्चों के पढ़ने की जगह है, कौम के बनने का सवाल है, अगर पार्टीबाजी करनी है तो हिन्दुस्तान में यह 542 जगहें पार्लियामेंट की हैं, 5 हजार से ऊपर सीटें असेम्बलियों की हैं, किसी को चुन लीजिए और अपनी किस्मत आजमा लीजिए। लेकिन यह नहीं होगा कि पैसा पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर का, सरकार का और पूरे मुल्क का खर्च हो और आप को एक-पार्टी का झंडा बुलन्द करने की इजाजत दी जाय। इस की इजाजत कभी कानून नहीं देगा। मैं इस्तदुआ करता हूं मोहतरमा वजीर साहबा से कि इस बात के ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी निगाह रखें।

अभी हमारे पीछे बोलने वाले लोगों को बड़ा इस बात का शक था कि इस में डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन या सेकुलरिज्म की कमी हो जायगी, तो उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैंने कहा भी, बीच में मैंने इंटरवीन भी किया था और मैंने बताया था कि स्टूडेंट्स की तादाद वह चाहे इंजीनियरिंग फैकल्टी में हो चाहे मेडिकल फैकल्टी में हो और जो फैकल्टीज हैं उन में हो, सब में नान-मुस्लिमों का तायदाद मोर दैन 40 या 50 परसेंट है और प्रोफेसर्स और लेक्चर्स की भी यही पोजीशन है। अगर यह बात मैं कहूं आप से कि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज की भी फिगर्स दीजिए तो आप खामोश हो जायगे, दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज की फिगर्स आप नहीं दे सकेंगे। जितनी फरासदिली अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी दे रही है, उस के

[**श्री जमीलुर्रहमान**]

मुकाबले में आप किसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी की फिंगर्स नहीं दे पाएंगे।

भाई बनातवाला जी का अमेंडमेंट मैंने पढ़ा है और अपने बीगर भाइयों का भी पढ़ा है। उन से सिर्फ एक ही गुजारिश मेरी है कि आईन के तहत इस यूनिवर्सिटी का सारा खर्च गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया बर्दाश्त करती है, पार्लियामेंट उस को पास करती है और यू० जी० सी० से भी इस का ताल्लुक है। यह कोई प्राइवेट एजुकेशन संस्था तो है नहीं कि आजमगढ़ का कोई मदरसा है या देवबन्द का मदरसा है या लखनऊ का मदरसा है, ऐसा तो कोई है नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट से कोई सरोकार नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट कोई पसा खर्च नहीं कर रही है इसलिए गवर्नमेंट इस के इन्तजाम में भी बखल नहीं होगी। यह सवाल ही यहाँ पँहा नहीं होता है इसलिए कि जो अभी तक यूनिवर्सिटी की डेफिनीशन के तहत हम लोग चल रहे हैं वह उस को कवर करता है। दूसरे अगर उन के अमेंडमेंट को मान लिया जाय तो क्या नतीजा होगा? फंड गेट्स आफ लिटिगेशन खुल जाएंगे। हमारे भाई ठण्डे दिन से गौर करें। उन के जजबात और मेरे जजबात भी हैं। मैं भी कम ताल्लुक अपने बीनी भाइयों से नहीं रखता हूँ। इसलिए गुजारिश यह है कि उस को गौर से देखें।

अभी जैसा कि भाई जैनुल बशर ने कहा, यूनिवर्सिटी के हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। इस बिल के बाद अच्छे होने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है, आप ने भी अच्छाबारों के जरिए देखा होगा कि वाइस-चांसलर का रबैया निहायत खराब है। यूनिवर्सिटी में गोली चलवाना—उस को रोकने का काम किस का था? अगर वह कम्पॉटेंट वाइस-चांसलर होते तो उसको रोक सकते थे, बात कर सकते

थे, निगोशिएशंस कर सकते थे, बात को मिटा सकते थे। लेकिन उन का चूँ कि एक ऐंटीक्यूड है उसके मातहत उन्होंने गोली भी चलवायी यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द भी करवाई, वज्वा का भी नुकसान हुआ। इस से जाहिर होता है कि वह निहायत इन-कम्पॉटेंट है। बहरहाल आज का दिन मेरे लिए भी बड़ी खुशकिस्मती का है। हमारे भाई जो उधर बैठे हैं उन्होंने 1977 में मेरे खिलाफ यह प्रोपेगण्डा किया था कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, 1972 का जो ऐक्ट बना था—उम वक्त मैं मेम्बर था—उसमें मैं पहला मेम्बर था जिन्होंने मूरुल हसन साहब से मिल कर उनके माइ-नारिटी करैक्टर को हटवाया था। बहरहाल मैं कितने लोगों को इसका जवाब दूँ। आज तो मैं इस सदन में हूँ और मेरा भी नाम रिकार्ड पर है कि जितनी बेखी से मैंने 1972 में कहा था कि माइ-नारिटी करैक्टर बहाल होना चाहिए इसी मुस्लिमी के साथ, आज जो बिल हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के मातहत, यहाँ पर रखा है, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काबिले तारीफ है, काबिले मुबारकबाद है और इससे मुसलमानों के जजबात की तर्जुमानी होती है। इसके जरिए उनका तालीमी करैक्टर आगे बढ़ेगा और यह आर्गेनाइजेशन इम्पेपेण्डेंट होगी। इन्हीं अल्फाब के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

[**عزری جمیل الرحیمی (کشن کلجی):**

محترم چیئرمین صاحب - میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے آخری وقت پر ہولمے کا موقع دیا ہے - بہر حال میں شکر گزار ہوں اپنے لیٹر کا جو کہ پورے ملک اور پوری قوم کے لئے سوچتی

ہیں - میں ایجوکیشن کمیشن
کو بھی مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ وہ
بہت اہم موقع پر اس بل کو
لائی ہیں - وہ اس کو لائی ہی
نہیں ہیں بلکہ بہت سی خوبیاں
بھی اس میں لائی ہیں -

وہ اس بات کو جانتی ہیں
کہ اقلیتوں کو سوسائٹی سے نظر انداز
نہیں کیا جا سکتا اگر نظر انداز
کیا گیا تھا تو وہ ملک کے لئے
سب سے بڑا خطرہ ثابت ہوتا ہے
یہ بات ہر کوئی اور ملک جانتا
ہے - اور تواریح بھی اس کی
گواہ ہے اس لئے عامکرمہ مسام
یونیورسٹی بل یہ مسلمانوں کے
دل کی آواز ہے اور اس کو بہت
ہی جائز اور مناسب وقت پر لایا
گیا ہے - اس کے پڑھنے پر ایک
مقصد ہے ایک تواریح ہے -

محترم چیمبر مین صاحب -
آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ۱۸۵۷ء کے
بعد جب مسلمانوں پر آفت آئی -
وہ کم فہم تھی اور جتنے پہاڑ
تھانے تھے ڈھلے اور اس وقت
اس پر آشوب دور میں - مشہد
مرحوم جلیہیں خدا جلالت نصیب
کرے انہوں نے اس وقت سوچا
اور تھان لیا کہ سب مسلمانوں
کو ایک مادی تعلیم دینی ہے -
قومی دھارے میں چلنے کے لئے

ہر مسلمان کو مادی تعلیم حاصل
کرنی ہوگی - اگر ایسا نہیں کیا
گیا تو مسلمان زندہ نہیں رہے گا -
اور اس میں کئی طرح تباہی اور ختم
ہو جائے گا - اس لئے ۱۸۷۰ء میں
سب سے پہلے مسلمانوں کی پسماندگی
اور کمزوری کو دور کرنے کے لئے
ایک کمیٹی ہدائی گئی نئی تعلیم
کو روشناس کرانے کے لئے ۱۸۷۲ء
میں وہ مسخندن انگلو اورینٹل کالج
فلڈ کمیٹی ہے پہلی اس کمیٹی کا
کام فلڈ اٹھا کرنا تھا اور مسلمانوں
کے اصول جذبات اور روح کی
ترجمانی کرتے ہوئے اس کمیٹی نے
۱۸۷۳ء میں ایک اسکول کھولا -
۱۸۷۶ء میں یہ ہائی اسکول بنا -
اور ۱۸۷۷ء میں وائی سرائے نے
دومسندن انگلو اورینٹل کالج علمکرمہ
کی سنگ بلہان رکھی - اس سے
مسلمانوں کا تعلیمی نظام ٹھیک
ہوتا رہا سرسید مرحوم ۱۸۹۸ء
انتقال کر گئے - اس کے بعد سب
لوگوں نے مسلم یونیورسٹی کی
بلہان کے بارے میں سوچا - اس کے
لئے اس وقت جو گورنر جنرل تھے
انہوں نے بلدھی رکھی کہ جب
تک ۳۰ لاکھ روپیہ مسلمان جمع
نہیں کریں گے تب تک یونیورسٹی
استقامت نہیں ہوگی - اس وقت
روپیہ جمع کیا گیا جس کا نتیجہ
یہ ہوا کہ ۱۹۱۱ء فلڈ اٹھا کر کے مسام
یونیورسٹی ایسوسی ایشن قائم کی گئی -

جن کا ایک ہی مقصد تھا کہ مسلم یونیورسٹی بلے اس طرح سے اس ایم - ای - او - کالج کو یونیورسٹی بنانے کا سوال پورا ہوا اور مسلمانوں کی محنت کا نتیجہ دد علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایکٹ ۱۹۲۰ء لایا گیا اصل بلہاد وہیں تھی اس لئے بدی میں کہوں کہ ابھی اقلیتی کردار کو بحال کیا جا رہا ہے تو نامناسب نہیں ہو گا -

چکھڑے کی بات کب پیدا ہوئی ہے دہ آپ دیکھیں گے سب سے پہلے اس ایکٹ میں ۱۹۲۵ء میں امپلمنٹیشن آیا اور اس نے بعد ۱۹۵۱ء میں امپلمنٹیشن آیا جو آنا ہی تھا کہونکہ آزاد ہندوستان کا سودھان لاکو ہوا اس میں اس بات کا بھی خیال رکھا گیا کہ سبھی لوگوں کو ریویژنیشن ملنا چاہئے - ۱۹۵۱ء میں کچھ ہلکے ہلکے امپلمنٹیشن آئے - بعد میں پھر ۱۹۶۵ء میں یونیورسٹی ایکٹ کو ترمیم کیا گیا - اس کے بعد اس سے مسلمانوں کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوا بلکہ اس میں گڑبڑ ہو گئی جس کی وجہ سے چھ پکڑ مچی جو مسلمانوں کے دلوں کی ترجمانی کر رہا تھا وہ ختم ہو گیا اور ایجنڈیشن شروع ہوا سڈ ۱۹۷۲ء میں آپ بھی ممبر تھے - اور میں بھی تھا جو ایکٹ پاس کیا گیا اس میں ایک ہوں فہر

جذباتی بات تھی جو مسلمانوں کے جذبات کی ترجمانی نہیں کر رہی تھی بڑی کمی آگئی تھی جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ مسلمانوں میں ایجنڈیشن کھڑا ہوا اور اس کا نتیجہ اچھا نہیں ہوا -

یہ صحیح ہے کہ پچھلے سال سے لے کر اب تک میں بل آئے - آپ دیکھیں بل نمبر ۷۷ ۱۹۸۰ء آیا تھا یہ نہایت چھوٹا اور ناقافی تھا اس میں اس بات کی گڈالٹھ رہ گئی تھی کہ یونیورسٹی کی ڈیفینیشن بدل دی جائے جس سے یہ ظاہر ہے کہ اس میں اقلیتی کردار بحال کئے گئے ہوں - جو مسلمانوں کے جذبات کی ترجمانی کر رہے تھے -

"University means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University."

تو بلہاد وہیں تھی جو میں نے عرض کیا جب اس سے ایکسپریشن پورا نہیں ہو رہا تھا تب بل نمبر ۷۷ کے تحت یونیورسٹی کی ڈیفینیشن بدلی گئی جب وہ بھی ناقافی سمجھی گئی اور سڈی پارٹی نے اس کو ناقافی سمجھا تو بل نمبر ۱۶۱ ۱۹۸۰ء لایا گیا - کچھ یہ بہت حد تک

ہل صحیح تھا اور ہماری پارٹی کی
نہت بھی صاف تھی اس معاملے
میں اور ہے بھی۔ لیکن اس میں
کچھ کمی تھی اس لئے یہ
کمپرومیس ہو ہی ۳ اہمیت نہت ہل
لایا گیا ہے جو کہ زیر غور ہے اس کو
ابھی ہمیں دیکھنا ہے۔

یہ ہل جو لایا گیا ہے سارے لوگوں
کے خیالات اور جذبات کی یہ ترجمانی
کرتا ہے۔ چاہے ہوگ کمیٹی کی
رپورٹ ہو چاہے خسرو کمیٹی کی
رپورٹ ہو اور چاہے مائیلوٹی کمیٹی
کی رپورٹ ہو سارے مسلم ادارے
ہمیں ان سارے لوگوں کے جذبات کے
جو رپریزینٹیشن دئے گئے ہیں۔ ان
کی یہ ترجمانی کرتا ہے۔

ساری باتوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے
اس ہل میں سب کا ان کارپوریشن
ہوا ہے۔ جو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ جو
ہماری پارٹی کا مہملی فہستہ تھا جس
کے لئے ہم نمونہ تھے بچن بس۔ تھے
اس بات کو دور کرنے کا وقت آیا ہے
جو اس بل کی شکل میں ہے۔

سپریم کورٹ کے بارے میں ایک
دو بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں اب
شری گلشیر احمد صاحب کی طرح
میں اتنا بڑا بار ایک لا تو نہیں ہوں
لیکن ایک چھوٹا سا ایڈورکٹ ہوں۔
ایک بات میں ضرور کہوں گا اس
میں آپ دیکھیں کہ سپریم کورٹ کے

کھسے کھسے جج تھے اس میں تھیں
جج کے متعلق جو مجھے معلوم ہے
جو سیاسی ذہنیت رکھتے تھے۔

SHRI GULSHER AHMAD: You
cannot say anything about the Judges.

SHRI JAMILUDDIN RAHMAN: I am
not criticizing the Judges.

میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ سیاسی
ذہنیت کے مانتے تھے اور بعد میں
لوگ سمجھا اس بات کی گواہ ہے اس
میں سے ایک صاحب اسٹیکر بھی
ہوئے اس لئے ان کا ذہن کیا ہو سکتا
ہے اس کے بارے میں میں روشنی
نہیں ڈالوں گا بہر حال اس بل میں
جو باتیں لائی گئی ہیں اس میں
سے خاص باتیں یہ ہیں۔

اس میں مائیلوٹی ٹریکٹر کا
اقلیتی تواریکٹی کردار بحال کیا گیا
ہے۔

دوسری چیز مسلمانوں کی تعلیم
اور کلچر کی ضمانت بھی دیتا ہے۔

Here I quote:

"...to promote especially the
educational and cultural advance-
ment of the Muslims of India."

یہ بل ضمانت دیتا ہے اس بات کی
اور مسلمانوں کے جذبات کی ترجمانی
کرتا ہے۔

تیسری چیز ہے آرگنائزیشنل
اسٹرکچر اس میں بھی جو تبدیلیاں
وئی گئی ہیں۔ وہ نہایت ہی
مماسب ہیں۔ اوندری ٹریزارر کو
پھر سے بحال کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کو

کمیٹی کی رپورٹ نے تصمت کافی فور سے دیکھا گیا تو یہ سمجھا گیا کہ اگر کسی یونیورسٹی میں جب بہارت سرکار اور پبلک ایکس چیکر کا اتنا رویہ خرچ ہوتا ہے تو اس کی اکاؤنٹنٹھیلیٹی ہونی چاہئے۔ اور اس کو اس بل کے ذریعہ بحال کیا گیا ہے۔

جہاں تک چانسلر اور وائس چانسلر کو بھی ووٹ کے دوارا چنا جائے گا اس سے زیادہ ڈیموکریٹک کیا بات ہو سکتی ہے اور وائس چانسلر کو بحال کرنے کے لئے طریقے پور بدل دئے گئے ہیں۔

کورٹ جس کے بارے میں قسہوٹڈ معاملہ تھا جس کے اختیارات لے لئے گئے تھے۔ ان ساری باتوں کو از سر نو اس بل کے ذریعہ بحال کر کے سہریم بنا دیا گیا ہے۔ اس سے پوچھ کر ڈیموکریٹک صیت آپ کہا ہو سکتا ہے۔ ۱۳۱ ممبر پہلے تھے اب ۱۸۱ ممبر لئے گئے ہیں۔ عورتوں کا ریپریزنٹیشن نہیں تھا اس سے زیادہ ڈیموکریٹک سلکٹن کیا ہو سکتا ہے۔ اتنا ہی نہیں کورٹ کے اندر جو نان ٹیچنگ اسٹاف ہے ان کو خاصی نمائندگی دی گئی ہے۔ اس میں صحیح اعتراض ہے۔ خیر بل آیا ہے اس کی نمائندگی ہونی چاہئے۔ اس سے بہتر کہا ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس میں کلرک پھریں سوپر اور کلاس فور

کے ایمپلئی بھی ممبر ہو سکتے ہیں ہاں ایک بات ضرور ہے کہ اب ایسے لوگوں کو اس بات کی اجازت ہوگزی نہیں ہوگی کہ ایک فیملی کے ۳۵-۳۰ اور ۳۰-۲۰ لیکچرار بحال ہو گئے کہچہ کہ زمہداری تو ہم لوگوں نے اہولہ کر دی یہ علی گڑھ میں وہ زمہداری برقرار ہے اس بات کی اجازت اس بل کے ذریعہ نہیں دی جائے گی۔ یہ

اس میں ایم۔ پی۔ نمائندگی بہت کم ہے صرف دس ہی ہیں لوگ سبھا کے صرف چھ اور راجہ سبھا کے چار اس میں کم سے کم بیس ہونے چاہئیں ہم لوگوں کا ریپریزنٹیشن لوک سبھا اور راجہ سبھا کا ملا کر کے بیس ہونا چاہئے ابھی رٹ ۶ ہیں لوک سبھا کے۔ (انٹروپشن)..... اس کے بعد اس بات کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی کہ یونیورسٹی میں پبلک ایکس چیکر کے پیسے پر آپ بحال ہوں آپ لیکچرار ہوں اور آپ پڑھانے کے بجائے اچھی تعلیم بچوں کو دینے کے بجائے کسی پارٹی کا جھنڈا لہکر کھوا کرہیں اور ۳۷۳ اسٹرانکس کرائیں اور وہ حضرت صرف یونیورسٹی کیمپس میں ہی نہیں یونیورسٹی کے باہر ہاؤس میں بھی جاکر اسٹرانک کرواتے ہوں تو دونوں باتوں ساتھ نہیں چلے گی۔

ایک مانگے سندس۔ وہ حضرت

کون ہیں -

شری جمل الرحمن : وہ ہیں

پروفیسر عرفان حبیب -

میں محترمہ ایجوکیشن منسٹر سے استدعا کروں گا کہ یونیورسٹی ایک پائیس مقام ہے بچوں کے پڑھنے کی جگہ ہے قوم کے بننے کا سوال ہے - اگر پارٹی بازی کرنی ہے تو ہندوستان میں یہ ۵۴۲ جگہوں پارلیمینٹ کی ہیں ہانچ ہزار سے اوپر سیکھوں اسمبلیوں کی ہوں کسی کو چن لہجئے اور اہلی قسمت آزما لہجئے - لیکن یہ نہیں ہوگا کہ پیسہ پبلک ایکس چیکر کا سرکار کا اور پورے ملک کا خرچ ہو اور آپ کو ایک پارٹی کا جھنڈا بلند کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے - اس کی اجازت کبھی قانون نہیں دے گا - میں استدعا کرتا ہوں محترم وزیر صاحبہ سے کہ اس بات کے اوپر کڑی سے کڑی نگاہ رکھیں -

ابھی ہمارے پیچھے بولنے والے لوگوں کو بڑا اس بات کا شک تھا کہ اس میں قیموکریمائزیشن یا سیکولرزم کی کمی ہو جائے گی تو ان کی جانکاری کے لئے میں نے کہا وہی بھی بھجے میں میں نے انگریزی بھی کہا تھا اور میں نے بتایا تھا کہ استوفیلیس کی تعداد وہ چاہے

انجیلنگنگ فیکلٹی میں ہو چاہے مہڈیکل فیکلٹی میں ہو یا اور جو فیکلٹیز ہیں ان میں ہو سب میں غیر مسلموں کی تعداد دور ۲۰۰ یا ۵۰۰ پرسینٹ ہے پروفیسرس اور لیکچرار کی بھی یہی پوزیشن ہے - اگر یہ بات میں کہوں آپ سے کہ دوسری یونیورسٹی کی بھی فیکلٹس دیکھئے تو آپ خاموش ہو جائیں گے - دوسری یونیورسٹی کی فیکلٹس آپ نہیں دے سکیں گے - جتنی فراخدلی علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی دے رہی ہے اس کے مقابلے میں آپ کسی دوسری یونیورسٹی کی فیکلٹس نہیں دے پائیں گے -

بھائی بنات والا جی کا اسمبلی منسٹر میں نے پڑھا ہے اور اپنے دیگر بھائیوں کا بھی پڑھا ہے - ان سے صرف ایک ہی گزارش رہی ہے کہ انہوں کے تحت اس یونیورسٹی کا سارا خرچ گورنمینٹ آف انڈیا برداشت کرتی ہے - پارلیمینٹ اس کو پاس کرتی ہے اور یو - جی - سی - سے بھی اس کا تعلق ہے - یہ کوئی پرائیویٹ ایجوکیشن سسٹم تو ہے نہیں جیسا کہ آعظام گڑھ کا کوئی مدرسہ ہے یا دیولند کا مدرسہ ہے یا لکھنؤ کا ندوہ ہے ایسا تو کوئی ہے نہیں کہ گورنمینٹ سے کوئی سروکار نہیں ہے اور گورنمینٹ کوئی پیسہ خرچ نہیں کر رہی ہے اس لئے گورنمینٹ اس کے انتظام

میں بھی داخل نہیں دے گی۔ یہ سوال ہی یہاں پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے اس لئے کہ جو ابھی تک یونیورسٹی کی قیادت کے تحت ہم لوگ چل رہے ہیں وہ اس کو کر رہے ہیں۔ دوسرے اگر ان کے اہلکار ملے تو کیا نتیجہ ہوگا۔ فائنل کونسل آف ایجوکیشن کونسل کے لئے ہمارے بھائی تھلڈے دل سے فور کریں۔ ان کے جذبات اور مہرے جذبات بھی ہیں۔ میں بھی کم تعلق اپنے دیلی بھائیوں سے نہیں رکھتا ہوں۔ اس لئے گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس کو فور سے دیکھیں۔

ابھی جیسا کہ بھائی زمین البشر نے کہا یونیورسٹی کے حالات اچھے نہیں ہیں۔ اس بل کے بعد اچھے ہونے کی امید ہے۔ لیکن یہ بات ضرور ہے آپ نے بھی اہلکاروں کے ذریعہ دیکھا ہوگا کہ والی چانسلر کا رویہ نہایت خراب ہے۔ یونیورسٹی میں کوئی چلوانا اس کو روکنے کا کام کس کا تھا اگر وہ کمیٹی کے وائس چانسلر ہوتے تو اس کو روک سکتے تھے لوگوں سے بات کر سکتے تھے۔ نیگوسی ایشن کونسل و شلڈ کر سکتے تھے۔ بات کو مٹا سکتے تھے نہ ممکن ان کا چونکہ ایک ایسی چھوڑ ہے اس کے ماتحت انہوں نے کوئی بھی چلائی۔ یونیورسٹی بلڈ بھی کردائی۔ بچوں کا بھی نقصان

ہوا۔ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ وہ نہایت ان کامیابی تھلڈے ہیں بہرحال آج کا دن میرے لئے بھی بڑی خوش قسمتی کا ہے ہمارے بھائی جو ادھر پہنچے ہیں انہوں نے ۱۹۷۷ء میں یہ سہوہ خلاف یہ پروپوزیشن شروع کیا تھا کہ علیحدہ مسلم یونیورسٹی ۱۹۷۲ء کا جو ایکٹ بنا تھا اس وقت میں میں تھا اس میں میں پہلا ممبر تھا جنہوں نے نور الحسن صاحب سے مل کر اس کے مائلوریٹی کریکٹر کو ہٹا دیا تھا۔ بہرحال میں کئی لوگوں کو اس کا جواب دوں آج تو میں اس سدن میں ہوں اور میرا بھی نام وگارت پر ہے کہ جتنی تھلڈے میں نے ۱۹۷۲ء میں کہا تھا کہ مائلوریٹی کریکٹر بحال ہونا چاہئے۔ اسی مستعدی کے ساتھ آج جو بل ہمارے ایجوکیشن منسٹر صاحب نے شریعتی انداز گاندھی کے ماتحت یہاں پر رکھا ہے اس نے بارے میں میں کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ قابل تعریف ہے۔ قابل مبارکباد ہے اور اس سے مسلمانوں کے جذبات کی ترجمانی ہوتی ہے اس کے ذریعے ان کا تعلیمی کریکٹر کے بڑھے گا اور یہ آرگنائزیشن ان قیادت تک ہوگی۔ انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔]

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल यहाँ पर पेश है, वह किस तरह से आपके सामने आया है, उसकी तारीख बहुत लोगों से यहाँ पर दोहरा दी है—मैं उसमें और नहीं जाता। मैं अपनी बात इसी बात से शुरू करूँगा कि जब कभी कोई चीज सीधे न लाकर, उसको चक्कर देकर सामने लाया जाता है, तो शुबहा पैदा होता है। शुबहे की गुंजाइश उस वक्त हुई जब आपने सीधे-सीधे आर्टिकल (30), जो कांस्टीट्यूशन में मौजूद है, उसको नजरअन्दाज करके दूसरे तरीके से आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम उस को मानने को तैयार हैं। आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दिए हैं उसमें और आपके इस बिल में फर्क है—यह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। आर्टिकल (30) में बहुत साफ कहा गया है, आर्टिकल 30(1) इस तरह से है :

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

मैं नहीं समझना कौन सी बात ऐसा मजबूर करती थी कि आप सीधे सीधे आर्टिकल (30) का हवाला इस बिल के जरिए नहीं दे सके।

शायद कुछ साथियों ने इसके माइनारिटी करैक्टर के बारे में भी सवाल उठाया है और यह कहा है कि माइनारिटी करैक्टर दे देने से शायद कुछ दूसरी बात हो जायेगी, हम कुछ सेक्युलेरिज्म के खिलाफ चले जायेंगे, लेकिन अभी पहले हमारे पाथो, श्री चित्त बप्पु ने, बहुत साफ-पाफ कह दिया कि इसमें माइनारिटी करैक्टर देने से या आर्टिकल (30) को फालां करने से कभी भी हम सेक्युलेरिज्म के खिलाफ नहीं जायेंगे। इसलिए जो आपने आर्टिकल (30) के हवाले से इस बिल को घुमा-फिराकर पेश किया है, आर्टिकल

(30) का हवाला नहीं दिया है इस से शबहा पैदा हो गया है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को अभी तक जो इमदाद दी जाती रही है वह भी शुबहे की बात पैदा करती है। मेरा एक अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन नं० 4335 था और उसके साथ साथ 1929 भी था जिसमें सवाल किया गया था कि वहाँ पर कितने स्टूडेंट्स हैं जिसका जवाब दिया गया कि 12,760 हैं। लेकिन अभी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा है कि 17000 स्टूडेंट्स हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो जवाब में बतलाया गया था वह सही है या फिर आपका बयान सही है क्योंकि 12,760 और 17,000 में बहुत फर्क है और इसीलिए मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। इसी के साथ साथ यह सवाल भी उठा है—एक दूसरे सवाल में—कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को कितनी मदद देते हैं। मैं 1980-81 की बात करूँ तो नान-प्लान में यह मदद 830.88 लाख है। जब कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में 15,466 स्टूडेंट्स हैं, तो वहाँ ग्राण्ट दी गई है 1094 लाख की। इसके अलावा इन्जीनियरिंग और टेक्नालाजी में प्लान डेवलपमेंट में जो ग्राण्ट आपकी तरफ से दी जाती है, वह 1980-81 में 24.24 लाख है, जबकि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को 123.78 लाख है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि आप बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को ग्राण्ट कम दें, लेकिन आप अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को नजरअन्दाज करते हैं। इस से शुबह यहीं से पैदा होती है कि आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है और आप गलत आँकड़े देकर एबान को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He says, you are not sincere. It is very wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Be careful. He is diverting your attention. He wants you to forget the figures. Don't forget the figures.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : कहां यह जाता है कि ग्रांटिकल-30 के तहत यदि यूनिवर्सिटी को दे दिया जाएगा तो शायद सरकार उसमें मदद पूरी न कर सके, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट पूरी मदद अब भी नहीं कर रही है। आपने उसकी क्वेश्चन के भाग-मो में कहा है —

"Details of grants given by the University Grants Commission to Central Universities during the last three years are given in the attached statement."

मैं बहुत तफसील में न जाने हुए, जो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग है, उनके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ —

The University has submitted a proposal for construction of hostels for 3122 students.

यूनिवर्सिटी में 3,122 स्टूडेंट्स के लिए होस्टल की मांग है। यूनिवर्सिटी में एक माहौल पैदा हुआ है, उनमें मियामत अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन एक खास वजह है कि एक-एक कमरे में बार-बार, पांच-पांच, सात-सात या आठ-आठ लड़के रह रहे हैं, जो कि एक देखने वाली बात है। यूनिवर्सिटी 3,122 लड़कों के लिए हास्टल की जगह प्रोवाइड करने के लिए मांग करती है, जिसी एस्टीमेटेड कॉस्ट 466 लाख रु० है। इस प्रकार छठ प्लान में आप की तरफ से मंजूरी दी जाती है 500 जगहों के लिए और ऊपर से 60 एक्सटेंशन। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ

कि शायद कुछ लोग यह कहते होंगे कि माइनोरिटी करैक्टर यूनिवर्सिटी का बहाल करने से शायद कुछ दिक्कत पैदा हो जाए। दिक्कत अब भी है। आपने माइनोरिटी करैक्टर बहाल भी कर दिया, तब भी दिक्कत अपनी जगह पर कायम रहेगी, सवाल आपके नज़रिए का है, आप की नीयत का है कि आप अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के मुकाबले में बराबरी का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं या नहीं। जिनका हक कान्स्टीचूशन में गारंटी के तहत है ग्रांटिकल-30 (2) में कर दिया है : —

"The State shall not in granting aid to educational institutions discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language."

बहुत साफ है, आप डिस्क्रिमिनेट नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो बहाल करने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

जहां तक और क्वांटीटी का सवाल है, मैं भी अमेंडमेंट्स पेश की है। मैं सैक्यूलरिज्म में यकीन रखता हूँ, डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन रखता हूँ। यह हकीकत है कि मुसलमान लड़के मेडिकल कालिजेज में हिन्दुस्तान भर में बहुत कम तादाद में आते हैं। उन को दूसरे कालिजेज में दाखले के लिए बहुत दिक्कत होती है और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में भी मुसलमान लड़कों को पूरी तरह से दाखला नहीं दिया जाता है।

मैं मुसलमानों की ही बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ,—बैंगलोर में एक मैडिकल कॉलेज है—सेंट जान मैडिकल कॉलेज, जिस को कैथोलिक चनाते हैं, उस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है, उन को डो-एफिलिएट कर दिया गया है। मेरे छात्रों में यह माइनारिटी इंस्टीट्यूशन के साथ बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती है, कांस्टीट्यूशन की खिलाफतें हो रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहिबों इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। मैं यह बात इन लिए कह रहा हूँ कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो माइनारिटी कर्क्टर है, वह उस को आप नहीं दे रहे हैं आज भी वहाँ पर मुसलमान लड़कों को पूरी तरह से दाखला नहीं मिल रहा है।

हमारे बहुत से माधियों ने श्रीर खास तौर से मेरे नामने के एक आन्दोलन मन्त्र साहब ने वहाँ के वाइस-चांसलर साहब के मुतालिक कुछ तनकीद की है। मैं उसका जवाब देने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ और न यह समझता हूँ कि वाइस चांसलर साहब उन तनकीद के बाहर है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वाइस-चांसलर ने इन नाजुक मौके पर जिन तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी में एकजामिनेशन करायें हैं, उनके लिए वह काबिले-मुबारकबाद हैं। मैं उनके तमाम एक्जमन की तारीफ नहीं करता, लेकिन जो एक्जमन उन्होंने एक्जामिनेशन के सिलमिले में लिया, जब कि वहाँ पर यह हाँकना खड़ा किया जा रहा था कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी है जहाँ 1980 से अब तक, एक्जामिनेशन नहीं हो पाये हैं, वह काबिले तारीफ है। लेकिन

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहूँगा कि और सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस मामले में अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ही वाहिद यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, इस के साथ-साथ बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में भी इम्तिहान नहीं हो पाये हैं, गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में भी इम्तिहान नहीं हो पाये हैं। इस के लिए आज का माहील जिम्मेदार है, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मैं इस के लिए ज्यादा दोष नहीं देना, लेकिन मैं दोष से बिल्कुल बरी भी नहीं करता। वहाँ पर जिन हालात में गोली चाने का काम हुआ, ऐसी बातें वहाँ नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे हालात वहाँ पर पैदा किये गये और इन के लिए बहुत हद सरकार की शिक्षा नीति जिम्मेदार है।

अब सुन रहे हैं कि आप आइ० जी० और डी० आई० जी० का यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर बनाने जा रहे हैं, अगर आई० जी० किसी यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर बनेंगे तो जाहिर है कि वहाँ पर दूसरे किसम का माहील पैदा होगा, पुलिस के डण्डे का माहील पैदा होगा, जो मैं समझता हूँ, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह चाहूँगा—अगर आप हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी जदाव गुलशेर अहमद साहब की बात को मान लें, तो जो इस बिना पर मेरी प्रमेण्डमेण्ट है उस को प्रेस नहीं करूँगा और होन-हार्टेडली इम्पाबिल को सपोर्ट करूँगा। अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो मौका आने पर मैं अपनी प्रमेण्डमेण्ट को जरूर प्रेस करूँगा।

[شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج گلمج):]

محترم ذیلی اسپیکر صاحب - جو علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی بل یہاں پر پیش ہے وہ کس طرح سے آپ کے سامنے آیا ہے اس کی تاریخ بہت لوگوں نے یہاں پر دھرا دی ہے میں اس میں اور نہیں جاتا - میں اپنی بات اسی بات سے شروع کروں گا کہ جب کبھی کوئی چیز سودے نہ لاکر اس کو چکر دے کر سامنے لایا جاتا ہے تو شبہ پیدا ہوتا ہے - شبہ کی گنجائش اس وقت ہوئی جب آپ سودے سودے آرٹیکل (۳۰) جو کانٹیکٹی چیوشن میں موجود ہے اس کو نظر انداز کر کے دوسرے طریقے سے آپ یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس کو ماننے کو تیار ہیں - آپ نے جو استعمہدیت دئے ہیں اس میں اور آپ کے اس بل میں فرق ہے - یہ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں - آرٹیکل (۳۰) میں بہت صاف کہا گیا ہے - آرٹیکل ۳۰ (۱) اس طرح سے ہے :

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

میں نہیں سمجھتا کون سی بات ایسا کرنے پر مجبور کرتی تھی کہ آپ سودے سودے آرٹیکل ۳۰ کا حوالہ اس بل کے ذریعہ نہیں دے سکے -

شاید کچھ ساتھیوں نے اس کے مائلوریتی کیریئٹر کے بارے میں بھی سوال اٹھایا ہے اور یہ کہا ہے کہ مائلوریتی کیریئٹر دے دینے سے شاید کچھ دوسری بات ہو جائے گی ہم کچھ سیکولرازم کے خلاف چلے جائیں گے لیکن ابھی پہلے ہمارے ساتھی شری جیما باسو نے بہت صاف صاف کہا دیا کہ اس میں مائلوریتی کیریئٹر دینے سے یا آرٹیکل ۳۰ کو فائدہ کرنے سے کبھی بھی ہم سیکولرازم کے خلاف نہیں جائیں گے - اس لئے جو آپ نے آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے حوالے سے اس بل کو کہا پورا کر پیش کیا ہے آرٹیکل ۳۰ کا حوالہ نہیں دیا ہے اس سے شبہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے -

علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو ابھی تک جو امداد دی جانی رہی ہے وہ بھی شبہ کی بات پیدا کرتی ہے - مہاراج ایک ان اسٹارڈ کویشن نمبر ۴۳۳۵ تھا اور اس کے ساتھ

سانہ ۱۹۲۹ بھی تھا جس میں سوال کیا گیا تھا کہ وہاں پر کتنے استوڈینٹس ہیں جس کا جواب دیا گیا کہ ۱۲۷۶۰ ہی - لیکن ابھی ایجوکیشن منسٹر صاحب نے اپنی تقریر میں کہا ہے کہ ۱۷۰۰۰ استوڈینٹس ہیں - میں جاننا چاہوں گا کہ جو جواب میں دیا گیا تھا وہ صحیح ہے یا پھر آپ کا بیان صحیح ہے کیونکہ ۱۲۷۶۰ اور ۱۷۰۰۰ میں بہت فرق ہے اور اسی لئے میں اس بات کو کہہ رہا ہوں - اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ سوال بھی اٹھا ہے - ایک دوسرے سوال میں - کہ علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی کو کتنی مدد دیتے ہیں - میں ۸۰-۱۹۸۱ء کی بات کروں تو نان پلن میں یہ مدد ۸۸ء-۸۳ء لاکھ ہے - جبکہ بنارس یونیورسٹی میں ۱۵۳۶۶ استوڈینٹس ہیں تو وہاں گرانٹ دی گئی ہے ۱۰۹۲ لاکھ کی - اس کے علاوہ انجیلنگرنگ اور ٹیکنالوجی میں پلانٹ ڈیولپمنٹ میں جو گرانٹ آپ کی طرف سے دی جانی ہے وہ ۸۰-۱۹۸۱ء میں ۲۴ لاکھ ہے جبکہ بنارس یونیورسٹی کو ۱۲۳۰۷۸ لاکھ ہے - میں یہ

نہیں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ بنارس یونیورسٹی کو گرانٹ کم دیں لیکن آپ علیگڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو نظر انداز کرتے ہیں - اس سے شبہ نہیں ہے پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کی نیت صاف نہیں ہے اور آپ غلط آنکڑے دیکر ایوان کو گمراہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں -

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
He says, you are not sincere. It is very wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Be careful. He is diverting your attention. He wants you to forget the figures. Don't forget the figures.

شری اشفاق حسین : کہا یہ

جانا ہے کہ آرٹیکل ۳۰ کے تحت بھی یونیورسٹی کو دے دیا جائے گا مگر اس میں مدد پوری نہ کر سکے لیکن گورنمنٹ پوری مدد اب بھی نہیں کر رہی ہے - آپ نے اسی کو بھانپنے کے بھاک سی میں کہا ہے -

"Details of grants given by the University Grants Commission to Central Universities during the last three years are given in the attached statement."

میں بہت تفصیل میں نہ دیتے ہوئے
جو علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کی مانگ
ہیں اس کے بارے میں آپ کو بتانا
چاہتا ہوں۔

The University has submitted to
a proposal for construction of hos-
tels for 3122 students.

یونیورسٹی میں ۳۱۲۲ اسٹوڈنٹس
کے لئے ہوسٹل کی مانگ ہے -
یونیورسٹی میں ایک ماحول پیدا
ہوا ہے ان میں سیاست اپنی جگہ
پر ہے لیکن ایک خاص وجہ ہے کہ
ایک ایک کمرے میں چار چار پانچ
پانچ سات سات یا آدھ آدھ لڑکے رہ
رہے ہیں جو کہ ایک دیکھنے والی
بات ہے - یونیورسٹی میں ۳۱۲۲
لڑکوں کے لئے ہوسٹل کی جگہ پرووائڈ
کرنے کے لئے مانگ کرتی ہے - جس
کی ایڈمینیسٹریٹو کاسٹ ۴۶۶ لاکھ روپے
ہے - اس پروگرام چھتھے پلان میں آپ
کی طرف سے منظوری دی جانی ہے
۵۰۰ چکروں کے لئے اور اوپر سے ساتھ
ایکسٹینشن - یہ میں اس لئے کہہ

رہا ہوں کہ شاید کچھ لوگ یہ
کہتے ہوں گے کہ مائینوریتی کی ریگٹر
یونیورسٹی کا بحال کرنے سے شاید
کچھ دقت پیدا ہو جائے - وقت اب
بھی ہے - اپنے مائینوریتی کی ریگٹر بحال
بھی کر دیا تب بھی دقت اپنی
جگہ پر قائم رہے گی سوال آپ کے
نظریہ کا ہے آپ کی نیت کا ہے کہ
آپ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو
دوسری یونیورسٹی کے مقابلے میں
براہری کا درجہ دینا چاہتے ہیں یا
نہیں - اس کا حق کانسٹیٹیوشن
میں صاف طریقے سے آرٹیکل ۳۰ (۲)
میں کر دیا ہے -

"The State shall not in granting
aid to educational institutions discri-
minate against any educational institu-
tion on the ground that it is under the
management of a minority, where based
on religion or language."

بہت صاف ہے آپ قسم دینے پر نہیں
کو سکتے ہیں تو بحال کرنے میں
آپ کو کیا دقت ہے یہ میری سمجھ
میں نہیں آ رہا ہے -

جہاں تک اور ریزز کا سوال ہے
میں نے بھی امینڈمنٹ پڑھیں گی

ہیں میں سیکولرازم میں یقین رکھتا ہوں قہموکریسی میں یقین رکھتا ہوں - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ مسلمان لوگ میڈیکل کالج میں ہندوستان بھر میں کم تعداد میں آتے ہیں - ان کو دوسرے کالجز میں داخلے کے لئے بہت دقت ہوتی ہے اور علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی میں بھی مسلمان لوگوں کو پوری طرح سے داخلہ نہیں دیا جاتا ہے -

میں مسلمانوں کی ہی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں بلکہ ان میں ایک میڈیکل کالج ہے سینٹ جان میڈیکل کالج جس کو کیتھولک چلاتے ہیں اس پر پابندی لگا دی گئی ہے اس کو ایفیلی ایٹ کر دیا ہے - میرے خیال میں یہ مائٹوریتی کانسٹی چیوشن کے ساتھ بہت بڑی زیادتی ہے کانسٹی چیوشن کی خلاف ورزی ہو رہی ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب اس طرف بھی دھیان دیں - میں یہ بات اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کا جو مائٹوریتی کیریئٹر ہے وہ اس کو آپ نہیں دے رہے ہیں آج بھی وہاں پر مسلمان

لوگوں کو پوری طرح سے داخلہ نہیں مل رہا ہے -

ہمارے بہت سے ساتھیوں نے اور خاص طور سے میرے سامنے کے ایک آنریبل ممبر صاحب نے وہاں کے وائس چانسلر صاحب کے متعلق کچھ تلخیز کی ہے - میں اس کا جواب دینے کے لئے نہیں کھڑا ہوا ہوں اور نہ یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ وائس چانسلر صاحب کے متعلق تلخیز کے باہر ہیں - لیکن میں یہ ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وائس چانسلر نے اس نازک موقع پر جس طرح سے یونیورسٹی میں ایگزامینیشن کرائے ہیں اس کے لئے وہ قابل مبارکباد ہیں - میں ان کے تمام ایکشنز کی تعریف نہیں کرتا لیکن جو ایکشن انہوں نے ایگزامینیشن کے سلسلے میں لیا جب کہ وہاں پر یہ ہوا کھڑا کیا جا رہا تھا کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی ایسی یونیورسٹی ہے جہاں ۱۹۸۰ء سے اب تک ایگزامینیشنز نہیں ہو پائے ہیں - وہ قابل تعریف ہے - لیکن ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب میں آپ کو یہ بھی بتانا چاہوں گا اور سب اچھی طرح

سے جانتے ہیں کہ اس معاملے میں علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی ہی واحد یونیورسٹی نہیں ہے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ بلارس یونیورسٹی میں بھی امتحان نہیں ہو پائے ہیں گورکھپور یونیورسٹی لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی الہ آباد یونیورسٹی میں بھی امتحان نہیں ہو پائے ہیں - اس کے لئے آج کا ماحول ذمہ دار ہے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے ایڈ-اسٹریجن کو میں اس کے لئے زیادہ دوش نہیں دیتا لیکن میں دوش سے بالکل بری بھی نہیں کرتا - وہاں پر جن حالات میں گولی چلانے کا کام ہوا ایسی باتیں وہاں نہیں ہونی چاہئیں تھیں - لیکن ایسے حالات وہاں پر پیدا کئے گئے اور اس کے لئے بہت حد تک شک کا نہتی ذمہ دار ہے -

سب سے دے دیں کہ آپ آئی - جی - اور ڈی - آئی - جی - کہ یونیورسٹی کا وائس چانسلر ہڈانے جا دے ہوں اگر آئی - جی - کسی یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر ہڈوں کے

تو ظاہر ہے کہ وہاں پر دوسرے قسم کا ماحول پیدا ہوگا پولیس کے قندے کا ماحول پیدا ہوگا جو میں سمجھتا ہوں علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی میں نہیں ہونا چاہئے -

ان شدوں کے ساتھ میں یہ چاہوں گا اگر آپ ہمارے بزرگ سانبی جذاب گلشہر احمد صاحب کی بات کو من لیں تو جو اس بل پر مہری اسمبلمہلت میں اس کو پریس نہیں کروں گا اور ہول ہارڈنلی اس بل کو سپورٹ کروں گا - اگر نہیں سانبے میں تو موقع آئے پر میں اپنی اسمبلمہلت کو ضرور پریس کروں گا -

श्रीमती मोहसीना किवर्दी (मेरठ)

जनाब डिप्टी: स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप की मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। लेकिन आप से ज्यादा मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बहन शोला जी की मशकूर हूँ जिन की वजह से मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल यहां पर डिस्कस हो रहा है। उन्होंने पहली मर्तबा एक्जीक्यूटिव कोन्सिल में श्रीरतों की नुमाइन्दगी को

कुबूल किया है और शायद इसी लिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया, वरना शायद बोलने का मेरा नम्बर ही नहीं आता।

मैं अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल का दिली-एहनराम के साथ, मसरत के साथ खरमकदम करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहिब का दिली-मुबारकबाद देती हूँ उन्होंने इस मुल्क की सब से बड़ी अकलियत को नये साल का तोहफा दिया है। इस मुल्क की अकलियत को इस बिल से जो खुशी होगी, उस का अन्दाजा उन को जरूर होगा। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत से इस बिल को तैयार कराकर और यहां पेशकर के हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के किये हुए वायदे को पूरा किया है। मुझे खुशी इस बात की भी है कि मुत्तलिफ पार्टीज के जो नुमाइन्दे यहां पर बले हैं, उन्होंने, नब ने, हाफ-हार्टेडला इस बिल को सपोर्ट ही किया है। मैं उन सब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगी जिन के कि इस बिल पर अमेंडमेंट है कि जब आप इस चीज का सपोर्ट करते हैं तो फिर क्यों नहीं इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास करें ताकि हम इस मामले में आगे बढ़ सकें। किसी अमेंडमेंट को मानना या न मानना सरकार का काम है। इस बारे में शीला जी सोचेंगी। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बिल में संशोधन की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं यह भी नहीं कहती कि आगे चल कर इस में कोई खामी महसूस न हो। अगर आगे चल कर कोई कमी नजर आयी

तो हम सब मिल कर सरकार से इजहार करेंगे कि उस कमी को दूर किया जाए।

सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने हमारी इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो की बात की और कहा महज उसको पूरा करने के लिए यह लाया गया है। मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है कि 1965 के बाद जो हुंगामा मचा था कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनोरिटी करंक्टर को किस तरह से खत्म कर दिया गया। अब आप यह कहते हैं कि यह पार्टी का मसला है, मैनिफेस्टो का मसला है। क्या कोई भी जो पार्टी है वह अपने मैनिफेस्टो में दिये गये वायदों के मुताबिक नहीं चलती है? मुझे आज इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में जो वायदे किये गये थे उनमें एक अहम वायदा यह भी था। यह अकलियतों की एक बहुत बड़ी मांग थी जिन को कि आज सरकार पूरा करने जा रही है।

सवाल किसी यूनिवर्सिटी का, या किसी तालीमी इदारे का ही नहीं है। यह यूनिवर्सिटी यहां के अकलियतों की बहुत बड़ी नुमाइन्दगी करती है। जैसा कि यहां जिक्र किया गया कि 1857 के रिवोल्ट के बाद जब मुसलमानों की अंग्रेजों ने बहुत नाजुक हालत बना दी, और जानबूझ कर उन्हें सप्रेम और डिमोरेलाइज किया गया तो उस समय सर सैय्यद अहमद साहब ने इस काम की बेहतरी के लिए कदम उठाया और एक अच्छी तालीम से उसे बाबस्ता करने की कोशिश की ताकि इस काम के लोग भी एक अच्छी तालीम एक मुफीद तालीम हासिल कर के मेनस्ट्रीम में शामिल हो सकें। उस वक़्त तक इस मुल्क में अकलियतों की तालीम और तरक्की के लिए कोई तालीमी इदारा नहीं था। उन्होंने एम० ए० ओ० कालिज कायम किया जो कि बाद में मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से जाना गया। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी एक इन्टरनेशनल फेम का तालीमी इदारा बन गया है और दुनिया से दूर-दूर

[श्रीमति मोहसिना किदवाई]

तक के लोग इनमें तालीम हासिल करने के लिए आते हैं।

अभी यहाँ पर बहुत सी चीजें कही गयी हैं जो इस को माइनोरिटी करक्टर देने के बारे में कही गयीं। मैं उन की तकमिलात में नहीं जाना चाहती। लेकिन मुझे अपने दिलों-दिमाग में कोई शकोशुब्ह नहीं है और दूसरे लोग भी दिलों-दिमाग अपने से हर तरह के शकोशुब्ह को निकाल दें कि इस को माइनोरिटी करक्टर दे देने से मेक्युनरिजम पर कोई आंच आने वाली है। यह वह तालीमी इरादा है जहाँ से हमारे बड़े बड़े मुल्क परस्त और कीम परस्त लोग निकले हैं। यहाँ से डा० जाकिर हुसैन, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई जैसे लोग पढ़ कर निकले हैं। ये लोग इन मुल्क की बड़ी बड़ी शखियत थे जो कि वहाँ से पैदा हो कर आयी थीं। इन लोगों ने इस मुल्क की हर तरह की तरक्की में हिस्सा लिया और आजादी की लड़ाई में भी हिस्सा लिया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनको माइनोरिटी करक्टर दे देने से कोई मेक्युनरिजम को आंच आने वाली नहीं है। ऐसी कोई बात होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि मैं इन यूनिवर्सिटी को एक स्टुडेंट रह चुकी हूँ।

इस बिल में जो बातें कही गई हैं मैं उनका खैरमकदम करती हूँ। मैं एक बात के लिए नुआरअबाद देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने पहली मर्तबा एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में अरबता को नुमाइशगी दी। जिस तरह से ओल्ड आरज का साथ ले कर चलने की बात कही गयी है, उसी तरह से ओल्ड वीमेंस को भी साथ रखें जिस से कि हमारी बहिन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो सके। आपने जो ओल्ड स्टुडेंट्स एसोसिएशन को इस में रखा है वह एक अच्छा प्रोवीजन है। जिस तरह से आप ओल्ड बाएंग की एसोसिएशन बना रहे हैं, उसके साथ आप ओल्ड वीमेंस का भी प्रोवीजन करें। जैसा कि डा० स्वामी ने कहा कि उसके आगे बढ़ाना

चाहिए ताकि एक बड़े पमाने पर ओल्ड लोग उस में आ सकें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी कि जो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी है उसमें स्टुडेंट्स के रहने की जगह बहुत कम है। वहाँ पर होस्टल की कमी है। उन की तरफ भी सरकार को तरज्जोह देनी चाहिए।

मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को अब अच्छी तरह से चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और उसी मकसद से चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है जो कि सर सय्यद अहमद के मकसद थे। उन्हीं मकसदों और आदर्शों को ले कर अब यह यूनिवर्सिटी चलेगी और वहाँ एक अच्छा इंतजाम हो सकेगा। आने वाले नये साल में, नये वर्ष का अकलियता का हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार वा एस तोहफा होगा और वहाँ के स्टुडेंट्स, स्टाफ, इन के काम में दिलचस्पी रखने वाले लोग इसको आगे बढ़ाने में कोशिश करेंगे। उन की कोशिश से यह यूनिवर्सिटी अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगी, ऐसी मैं पूरी उम्मीद करती हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का खैरमकदम करती हूँ और सरकार को और अपनी पार्टी को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि उसने अपना वायदा पूरा किया है।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really very much obliged to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill, 1980.

The hon. Minister has called this Bill a mementous one. This in fact is only partially correct, I am afraid, this Bill does not fulfil in full the aspirations of the Muslim community for which they have been fighting for more than a decade, and for which they even sacrificing their lives. There-

fore I am in a dilemma really as to whether to support this Bill or to oppose it.

No doubt, I admit, there are certain good features in the Bill. This Bill has gone much forward than that black Bill which was presented by this very same Government in this very august House in 1972. The present Bill has to a very great extent restored the autonomy of the university. Therefore, I welcome it, and I congratulate the Government for this improvement.

I know full well that in spite of this, the minority character is not categorically restored through this Bill as demanded by the Muslims. I had wished and hoped that when the Muslim community had been waiting for more than a decade for the presentation of this Bill, they would get the minority character of the university in very clear terms. But one thing is very clear that this minority character has not been very much clearly spelt out. There are two aspects of the question. Therefore, it is that it is not fully satisfactory as far as this Bill is concerned. One is the autonomous character of the university and the other is the minority character. The Bill, no doubt, goes a long way in restoring the autonomous character of the university. The court has been given supreme powers as the governing body. But as far as the minority character is concerned, this is the very basic character for which we have been fighting. I also admit that in this Bill the Government has rightly conceded.

The historical fact by the amendment that they have introduced. They have said in clause 2 that they are going to delete the words "establish and" from the main Act of 1920 Clause 2 reads:

"In the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title and in the preamble, the words 'establish and' shall be omitted."

Then, it goes to further add these words in clause 2, the following de-

fnition of the University by adding clause 3(e) which says, I quote:

"(1) 'University' means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, and which was subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University."

This is actually the acceptance of the historical fact. But they stop here. They do not go beyond that. They have to go beyond so as to clearly restore the minority character of the university. When they have conceded by adding in the same clause that the university is to be administered by Muslims, the right that the Muslims have established the university, then naturally they must also concede that the right to administer the university should vest in the Muslims.

PROF. G. N. RANGA: You mean, they alone?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAJJ: I am coming to that. The autonomous character of the University has been restored when clause 12 in the Bill says. I quote:

"The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations and it shall have power to review the acts of 'the Executive and the Academic Councils (save where such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances)'".

But one thing here also is defective; that is, what they give by one hand is sought to be taken away by the other because the Visitor has been given supreme power. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

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"Restoring the status of the supreme governing body of the University to the Court and modifying its composition;"

But when they say that they want to restore the supremacy of the Court, they also say in Clause 16(6):

"No new Statute or amendment or addition or repeal of any Statute shall come into force unless it is approved by the Visitor who may sanction or disallow it, or return it for further consideration."

So, even this autonomy is, to an extent, diluted. This is what I wanted to point out here. I would, therefore, like the powers of the Visitor should be curtailed.

Even after the declaration that University has been established by the Muslims, it does not yet get the protection of article 30(1) of the Constitution. I am very emphatic about it. I would quote from the Fundamental Rights portion of the Constitution; article 30(1) reads:

"All minorities whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

This is the provision of the Constitution.

I maintain, that right from the time the Aligarh Muslim University was established upto 1965, the University enjoyed the minority character. In fact, in the 1920 Act there was a provision that only Muslims should be the members of the Court. It was in 1951, an Amendment was brought and non-Muslims were also entitled to become members of the Court. We agreed to it. Later, in 1965, taking advantage of certain disturbances in the University, the Central Government took over the entire administration of the University under the 1965 Amendment. Both the autonomous

and minority character was lost. The University became a department of the Government. After this taking shelter under the judgment of the Supreme Court of 1968 in Aziz Pasha case, the 1972 Amendment Bill was introduced which strangled the Aligarh Muslim University and murdered it. I had spoken in 1972 in this very House when the 1972 'Black Bill' was introduced and I had said:

"Today, the murder of Aligarh Muslim University has taken place in this august House in open daylight."

I am not here to speak against the judgment of the Supreme Court where, in the Supreme Court had taken a narrow view, I would quote what an eminent legal luminary said about the judgment given by the Supreme Court in Aziz Pasha's case. Shri Seervai, the learned legal luminary, who was the Advocate-General of Maharashtra, commenting on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Aziz Pasha's case with regard to Aligarh Muslim University, said—and I quote:

"It is submitted that this is the first case in which the Supreme Court has departed from the broad spirit in which it had decided cases on cultural and educational rights of minorities. In the present case, the Supreme Court has on narrow technical grounds which are erroneous held that a minority community which had striven for and obtained the establishment of a Muslim University and endowed it with considerable property and money had not established the University, and the provision of Act of 1920 vesting the supreme government of the University exclusively in Muslims did not vest the administration in Muslims."

This is the opinion of Shri Seervai. This clearly brings out how the Supreme Court had erred.

In spite of clear and unambiguous right of the minorities, enshrined in the constitution some members give a

veiled threat. They say that grants will not be available in case you are going to declare this Aligarh Muslim University as a minority institution, and is administered by the Muslims. Let me again quote Constitution to refute this. There is Article (2)—what does it say? I quote:

"The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language"

The Government cannot discriminate. Here it is. This has to be clearly understood. This is the protection given to a minority institution. The protection given by the Constitution is the right to confer Degrees. The protection that the Constitution gives to the minority institutions is the right to receive grants. If this protection is not there and if this guarantee is not there—to confer Degrees and receive grants, minority institutions under Art. 30 very little is going to be achieved. The mischief of the Supreme Court has to be undone and it is here the Parliament is supreme. The mischief has to be undone and the narrow view taken by the Supreme Court that has hurt the feelings the aspirations and the interests of the Muslim minorities in the country, has to be undone. Here our friends have pointed out that the House is supreme and the early accounts of the University have to be presented here. Why not then this supreme House rectify the damage done to the Muslim community by the Supreme Court? I am happy the Minister is here. She has been very kind to say that the Government wants to redeem the pledges. What were the pledges? This is what we have to see.

Pledges were given by the leaders of the Parties. Pledges were given by those in authority—the Prime Minister and other Ministers. Pledges were given by the Party leaders. Pledges were given in the election manifesto. What does it say? 'The minority cha-

racter of the Aligarh University will be restored. This was in the pledge. No party had said that it is against restoration of the minority character. To give you the historical fact, the Aligarh University has been established by the Muslims. Then naturally it must follow that you should agree that this University should also be administered by the Muslims. For that purpose you should bring this University under the purview of Art. 30(1) of the Constitution. Otherwise, the minority character will not be fully restored.

The Government desires that make us understand that they have good intentions. I do not just question the intentions of the Government. The Government wants us to understand that they respect the minority character and they want to give us the minority character. Is the Minister prepared to assure this House here to-day in the House that with provisions in the Bill, the minority character will be restored? Can the Minister give this assurance on the floor of the House that the minority character is restored by the provisions of this Bill?

One thing more and I finish. Will the protection of Art. 30(1) be assured to this university of the provisions of this Bill? Can they assure that the University will get the protection of Art. 30 and that it will be considered to enjoy minority character. One has to understand that Aligarh Muslim University has got a peculiar character. This is something different from other universities. I dare say this. There are 103 odd other universities in the whole country but only one in University, Aligarh Muslim University. Muslims claim it to be their own. My respected friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy just now pointed out that it was not a question of university but it was a movement. The Minister also paid a tribute to the great personality of Sir Sayid Ahmad Khan who worked for the upliftment of the Muslims educationally and how he could conceive of the idea of a university which will be controlled and administered by the Muslims. So, it has got a peculiar

(Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait).

character; it has got a history and it has got its objectives and it has got its own tradition. By granting the minority character to this University is it going to affect the secular character of this country? By restoring the minority character of this institution. Actually secularism is going to be strengthened. Otherwise you are not going to do that. It is for this the Muslims have fought, and sacrificed. If you are not going to substantially guarantee the minority character of this University then there will be frustration among the Muslims and they will lose the confidence in secular democracy of this country.

Therefore, Sir, unless this is done, you are not going to instil confidence in us in the secularism and democracy of this country.

Let me just conclude by saying that the Government should clearly accept that not only the Muslims have established the Aligarh University but they have the right to administer it undilutedly. I think Government has got certain reservations on this vital issue. I wish the hon. Minister to understand the aspirations of the Muslims and their sentimental attachment to this university. The Government should come forward and tell in clear terms that their real intention is to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University and do it in a proper way by accepting the amendments of my colleague Mr. Banatwalla, No. 5 and No. 30. Once this is done it will be good. Otherwise, the fight will continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there are three speakers.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: I have already spoken, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. But to satisfy my friend it is enough to make the minority character of the university clear. The Supreme Court has said that once it is proved that these institutions or colleges are established for the minority community then they will have the right to administer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri Yadav, Shri Abbasi and Shri Parashar want to speak.

SHRI KAZI SALIM (Aurangabad): I have also given my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I called you. You were not there. shall again call you. Hon. Members will complete their speeches by Seven of the clock and the Minister will reply at 7-05 PM.

Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One amendment—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आरंगज़ाद):
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे खुशी है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल को हमारी सरकार ने श्री हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने तरजोह दी है। दूसरे दिनों के ऊपर, इसलिए कि यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जो पिछले 14-15 सालों से इस मुल्क में करोड़ों मुसलमानों के दिलों-दिमाग को झगड़ रहा है। मुझे याद नहीं है कि किसी दिन के ऊपर इस सदन में या इस मुल्क में इतना ज्यादा गोर हुआ हो। जितना कि इस पर हुआ है, क्योंकि यह दिन ऐसा दिन है जिसमें लोगों के अजबान और दिलों-दिमाग पर काफी बड़ा झटका लगा है। और उस की वजह यह है—जैसा कि कई मेम्बरान ने यहाँ पर कहा है—कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की अपनी एक जगह इस मुल्क में है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी कीनी इतना है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ इस मुल्क के करोड़ों मुसलमानों के अजबान भी जुड़े हुए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जब अपना जजमेंट दिया तो ऐसा लगा कि इस मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का जो पूरा करिक्टर था, जिसको ले कर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद डाला गई थी और जिस करिक्टर के साथ इस मुल्क की अकलियत की—चाहे वे नौजवान हों, बूढ़े हों, मर्द या औरतें हों—

और वे इस देश के किसी भी कोने में रहते हों—ऐसोसिएशन थी, ऐसा लगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस को खत्म करने की कोई कोशिश की है इसलिए विभाग में एक झटका लगा और परेशानी हुई। मुझे खुशी है कि पिछले चार-पाँच सालों में सरकार ने जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी और कांग्रेस की सरकार ने भी—जितना भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सकता था उतना लोगों से कन्सल्टेशन करने की कोशिश की। विद्यार्थियों से, टीचर्स के मुकालिफ प्रागैनाइजेशन से, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से या फिर जिस किसी ने भी इन मुल्क में इस मसले पर अपनी राय देनी चाही हो उन की राय जानने की कोशिश की गई। मिनिस्टर्स, आफिसर्स, मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट, सभी से जितना भी कन्सल्टेशन हो सकता था वह सब करने की कोशिश की गई और मुझे खुशी है कि यह बिल इन देश के लोगों की, कीर्मा तर्जुमानी करता है और लोगों के जजबात और बराहिशात की तर्जुमानी करता है। मुझे बहुत खुशी होती अगर हम में माइनारिटी करैक्टर की बात साफ साफ कह दी गई होती।

इन बिल के जो प्राविजन्स हैं, उन को आप देखें। इन में 90 परसेन्ट मेम्बरों मुस्लिम कम्प्युनिटी के होंगे। पहले वाले बिल में यह कहाँ नहीं था कि मुस्लिम कल्चर, मुस्लिम एजुकेशन या मुस्लिम लर्निंग के नुमाइन्दे होंगे। लेकिन इस बिल के बमूजिब ऐसे 15 मेम्बर होंगे। पहले वक्फ की नुमाइन्दगी कभी नहीं होती थी लेकिन अब इस में वक्फ की नुमाइन्दगी होगी। इसी तरह से इस में आल इंडिया मुस्लिम कांग्रेस की नुमाइन्दगी भी होगी। इसी तरह से उद्दलैन्ड्स के जो माने-जाने राइट्स व्हेट्स होंगे उन की भी नुमाइन्दगी होगी। इन तरह से बाई ऐंड लार्ज, जिस बात को लोग चाहते थे कि एक ऐसा माइनारिटीज का कौमी इशारा हो, जो उन के बराहिशात और जजबात की तर्जुमानी करने वाला हो, जिसके जरिए से उन को यकीन हो सके कि उन की कल्चर,

उन की लर्निंग, उन के मजहब और उनकी जिन्दगी के तरीबकार की न सिर्फ हिफाजत हो होगी बल्कि उन का पूरा पूरा डेवलपमेंट भी हो सकेगा—मैं समझता हूँ यह बिल उसको पूरा करता है। लेकिन मुझे खुशी होती अगर यह शक भी निकल जाता और माइनारिटी करैक्टर की बात साफ कर दी गई होती। इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जो डेफिनीशन है, उस पर, मैं जानता हूँ कई महीनों से चर्चा होती रही और बहुत सोचने-समझने के बाद यह डेफिनीशन निकाली गई है। आप जानते हैं यह ऐसा मुल्क है जहाँ छोटी-छोटी बातों पर एतराज किए जाते हैं और तरह-तरह की बातें उठाई जाती हैं। इसलिए ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों के जजबात को मोटा किया जा सके। उनकी बराहिशात पुरो हो सके, मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत समझदारों के साथ यह डेफिनीशन दी गई है, जो उन की बातों को सीट कर सके।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ, यह हमारे लिए खुशी की बात है कि इन मुल्क में जब भी अकलियत के सवाल आते हैं, तो काफी बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसी ताकतें हैं, अकसरित के अन्दर, अकलियत के अन्दर और जिन्दगी के हर संकशन में, जो इस बात के लिए खड़ा होती है कि इन अकलियत के हुक्क, उनका मजहब, उनकी जजबात उनकी जिन्दगी के तौर-तरीके, उनकी जजबात की हिफाजत होनी चाहिए, नुमाइन्दगी होनी चाहिए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एक अदालत ने एक कानून की टेक्नेटिड से जो हंगामा खड़ा कर दिया था, बिना वजह, उनको आज यह सदन दुस्त कर रहा है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस बिल में इस बात का खयाल रखा गया है कि इस मुल्क के अकलियत को, हमारे मुत्तमान भाइयों के जजबात को जो चाट जगो थो, चूँकि हम आवाम के जजबात की और बराहिशात की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं, इसलिए आज हम उस गलती को दुरुस्त कर रहे हैं। मुझे मना है कि आज

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

यह दिल पास होगा और पूरे मुल्क का इसको समर्थन मिलेगा ।

मुझे खुशी होती, इस में अच्छी बात है, कोशिश की गई है कि हर तबके के प्रोफेसर्स, लैक्चरर्स और नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ के मुहालिफ हिस्सों की नुमाइन्दगी हो । यह भी कोशिश की गई है कि इसका आल-इंडिया किरदार भी बना रहे । इसलिए मज्र यू० पी० के लोग यूनिवर्सिटी में ताल्लुक रखने वाले ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों की नुमाइन्दगी हो सके, इस की भी कुछ गारंटी है । मुझे खुशी होती यदि वहां के स्टुडेंट्स वा एक नुमाइन्दा एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में भी होता । आपने कोर्ट में रखा है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वहां भी हो जाना है, तो मुझे खुशी होती । माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती मोहिमोना, ने कहा औरतों की नुमाइन्दगी के लिए, मैं उन को बनाना चाहता हूं कि यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर एक औरत है, आज एजुकेशन सैक्रेटरी भी एक औरत है, यू० जी० सी० की चेयरमैन भी एक औरत है — मैं इतना ही कह सकता हू कि जब यह पार्लियामेंट दस नुमाइन्दे भेजेगी तो उस में यह मेहरबानी करेगी कि एक-दो औरतों को भी उनमें भेज दिया जाए । इस प्रकार आप की नुमाइन्दगी वहां भी पूरी हो सकेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि उस का बाल रुलिंग पार्टी और अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोग रखेंगे ।

एक चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि पिछली बार नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ के दस नुमाइन्दे होते थे, उस को घटा कर आपने पांच कर दिया—यह मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूं । आप ने सब तरफ बढ़ाया है . . .

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : वे कम्युनिस्ट थे ।

• श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : उस में कम्युनिस्ट या गैर-कम्युनिस्ट का मवाल नहीं है । अगर कम्युनिस्ट अपना असर बढ़ाता है, कहीं कम्युनिस्ट है, तो उस की नुमाइन्दगी होनी चाहिए । इसे मुल्क में हम ने जमहरियत को नमलीम किया है । कम्युनिस्ट का असर होगा, तो कम्युनिस्ट आयेगा, कांग्रेस का असर हुआ तो कांग्रेस आएगी, बी० ज० पी० का असर होगा तो बी० ज० पी० आयेगी और जनता पार्टी का असर होगा तो जनता पार्टी आयेगी । अगर हमने इस नजरिए से काम शुरू किया, बिचर्हीष्टा शुरू किया, तो हम यूनिवर्सिटी को तबाह करेंगे ।

मैं एक बात और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा । यह अच्छी बात है कि आपने कोर्ट को पावर दी है । मगर मुझे लगता है कि कोर्ट इतनी बड़ी बाड़ी को कैसे भंनेत्र करेगा, मुझे इन बारे में थोड़ा सा शक है । हालांकि डेमोक्रेटिक करिक्टर काफी बना दिया है, पहले विजिटर चान्सलर, प्रो-वाइस चान्सलर एप्वाइंट करना था, लेकिन अब सब कोर्ट के जर्जि में होंगे । जिस बाड़ी में मुसलमान भाइयों की अकमरियत होगी, उन्हीं का चुना हुआ चान्सलर, प्रो-वाइस चान्सलर होगा । यह खैरमकदम अच्छा है, कि इस काम को किया गया है । मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए फर्ग की बात है कि यह हमारा कौमी इदारा है । इस मुल्क में ऐसी ताकतें भी हैं जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ बराबर उंगली उठाती रहेंगी, जिस में हमारी माईनारिटीज को तकलीफ होगी । अगर वही बात बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हो जाय, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में हो जाए, वहां पर हड़ताल हो या टीचर्स का झगड़ा हो, तो कोई नहीं कहेगा कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी को खत्म करो, लेकिन अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में कोई आवाज उठे, तो कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से आवाज आ गई होगी, इन्फ्लेटेटर आ गये होंगे, इस किस्म की बातों से हमारे माईनारिटीज के जजबात

को चोट लगती है। इस लिये कम से कम हमें इस पार्लियामेंट में यह आवाज उठानी चाहिये कि इस मुल्क में अगर दूसरी जगह तुलबा आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं, अपनी आवाज उठा सकते हैं, तो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों को भी वह हक हासिल है जो दूसरी जगह के लड़कों को हासिल है।

19 hrs.

अभी आरिफ साहब बोल रहे थे। मुझे खुशी है कि वह वहाँ के स्टुडेंट्स लीडर रहे हैं। एक जमाने में उस बिल में जो कमियाँ थीं, जो खामियाँ थीं, उन के खिलाफ उन्होंने आवाज उठाई थी और आज इस हाउस में उन्होंने इस बिल का खैरमकदम किया है। जिस सवाल को लेकर पहले उन के दिलो-दिमाग को चोट पहुँची थी, आज उन्होंने इस बिल का खैरमकदम किया है, उन के जजबात पूरे हुए हैं, मुझे खुशी है, लेकिन आप ने यह कहा कि वहाँ अगर हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बन जाय तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ—बहुत ज्यादा सैकुलर बनने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। अलीगढ़ में जिन लोगों ने हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की आवाज उठाई है वे फिरका-परस्त लोग हैं। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो बुनियादी स्वरूप था, वह उन को बरदाश्त नहीं हो सका है। मुसलमानों का इतना बड़ा इदारा कायम रहे—यह उन को सहन नहीं हुआ है, इसी लिये उन्होंने हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की आवाज उठाई है और हम इस तरह की चीजों को एन्करेज नहीं कर सकते। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन में आज सभी जोगों ने मिल कर इस का समर्थन किया है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पिछले 13-14 सालों से इस मुल्क की अकलियतों के दिलो-दिमाग पर जो शक का माहौल बना हुआ है, आज उस को सरकार ने कम किया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—कल या परसों तक राज्य सभा में इस को पास करा कर सरकार जल्द से जल्द एक्ट बनाएगी। वहाँ पर अब

ऐसा माहौल बनाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि लड़कों की जो शिकायतें हैं, उन के होस्टल्ज की प्राबलम है, वजीफे की प्राबलम है, उन के यूनिवर्सिटी में सेन्स-आफ-पार्टिसिपेशन की प्राबलम है—इन तमाम चीजों पर जरूर गौर करना चाहिये।

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर का इस्तेखार करते हुए इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वह ऐसा आदमी हो जिस की एकेडेमिक वर्ल्ड में अपनी एक हैसियत हो, जिस के लिये लोगों के दिलो-दिमाग में इज्जत हो। ऐसे आदमी के साथ लड़कों के ताल्लुकात ज्यादा अच्छे होंगे, उन के दिल में उस के लिये खास इज्जत होगी। मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि इस बिल के एक्ट बनने के बाद हमारे मुल्क की अकलियतों के जजबात पर और खवाहिशान पूरी हो सकेंगी।

एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहिब मेहरबानी करके दो शब्द आप इस बारे में जरूर कह दीजिये, हमारे मुब्रह्मथम स्वामी जी ने कहा था कि यह तो जनता पार्टी का बिल था। लेकिन उस जमाने में उस बिल को पेश करते हुए उस वक्त के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर चन्द्रा साहब ने कहा था—हम इस बिल में मुस्लिम कैरेक्टर की बात को तसलीम नहीं करते, इसमें ऐसी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। लेकिन आपने उन के माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर को तसलीम किया है। आप मेहरबानी करके उन को इस बात का भरोसा दिला दीजिए कि इस के माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर की जो बात उठी थी, जो मांग थी, उसको हमने तसलीम किया है और अगर किसी वक्त इस किस्म के शकों-शुब्हों को दूर करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो दूर करेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister of Education during the Jannata rule was telling the truth; but they are not telling the truth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you are the very embodiment of truth.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has returned from Mansarovar.

श्रीकाजी जलोल अब्बासी (हुमरियागंज): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप का बहुत ममनून हूँ, चाहे आखिर में सही, लेकिन आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। इस बिल पर अभी यादव जी ने जो तहरीर की है, सबसे पहले तो मैं उनको मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपोजीशन में बैठ कर भी इस बिल का खैरमकदम किया है। मैं अपनी वजोह-तालीम का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को इसी सेशन में पेश कर दिया, इसकी बड़ी मांग थी और उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इसी सेशन में आयेगा, लेकिन अचानक इस बिल को ले आना इन का बहुत बड़ा कारनामा है। और मैं ममनून हूँ कि यह बिल पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को मुनमईत कर देगा। अगर सौ फीसदी को नहीं करेगा तो कम से कम 95 फीसदी मुसलमानों को जरूर मुनमईत करेगा। चार-पांच परसेंट मुसलमान तो हमारे अन्दर हमेशा रहेंगे जो खामियां तलाश करेंगे, हमारी मुखातिफ करेंगे। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उनका काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं उन चार-पांच परसेंट को छोड़ देता हूँ।

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जिस वक्त 1951 में तरमीम हुई उस वक्त इन यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर डा० जाकिर हुसैन थे और मानाना अबुल कलाम आजाद सेंटर में तालीम के वजीर थे। उस वक्त किसी में जुर्रत और हिम्मत नहीं थी जो उनके खिलाफ एक लफ्ज बोल सके क्योंकि उस समय के माहौल का तलाजा ही ऐसा था।

आज जो यह तरमीम की जा रही है वह इस बात से की जा रही है कि मुसलमानों का कोई और ऐसा तालीमी

इदारा नहीं है जिसके इन्तजामिया पर मुसलमानों का हक हो। जहां तक गैर मुसलमानों का सवाल है, भर सैयद साहब का यह ख्वाब रहा है कि वहां पर गैर मुसलमान लोग भी पढ़ें। 1920 के एक्ट में यह है कि उनके वाइस चांसलर के ओहदे पर एक गैर मुस्लिम भी बैठ सकता है। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के एक क्रिश्चन प्रो० वाइस चांसलर मि० रेमजे बोडम हो चुके हैं। वहां ऐसी कोई बात नहीं रही है कि गैर मुस्लिम उसमें न पढ़ सकें या न पढ़ सकेंगे। वहां पढ़ने वाले और पढ़ाने वाले दोनों ही गैर-मुस्लिम भी रहे हैं और हैं। आप यूनिवर्सिटी की तारीख को उठा कर देख लीजिए कि वहां पर सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ में भी गैर-मुस्लिम रहे हैं।

मैं अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ा हूँ। यह तवारीख की बात है कि जंग आजादा में काम करने की वजह से मुझे उस यूनिवर्सिटी से 17 फरवरी, 1937 में निकाल दिया गया था। यह बात इस बात की गवाह है कि वहां के लड़के अंग्रेज परस्त नहीं थे, वे मुल्क परस्त थे। वहां के इंतेजामिये में जो मूजनिम थे वे लाग ही अंग्रेज परस्त थे। वहां के लड़के बेदाग थे। तभी भी अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी से मोहम्मद अली, शोकत अली, हुसरत माहानी और डा० जाकिर हुसैन जैसी शख्सियत निकली हैं। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ने इस शख्सियत को पैदा किया। वहां से हजारों लड़कों को आजादी की जंग में हिस्सा लेने के लिए निकाला गया। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का सेक्युलर करेक्टर न कभी बिगड़ा है और न कभी बिगड़ेगा।

कुछ साहेबान ने यहां बोले हुए कहा कि अगर वहां माइनारिटी अरेक्ट न बहाल कर दिया जाएगा तो वहां नापा

को मुल्तानियों की किताबें पढ़ायी जाएंगी और वहाँ का मार्ग डवलपमेंट बंद हो जाएगा। यह गलत है। यह जो बिल में किया जा रहा है यह मुसलमानों का अपना हक था जिसको कि आपने रेस्टोर किया है, यह रेस्टोर कर के आपने कोई नयी बात नहीं की है। बल्कि वही हमारा हक हम को दिया है।

1965 में वहाँ जो हंगामा मचा और जिसका बड़ा चर्चा हुआ। लेकिन उस वक़्त के वाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ कोई कुछ नहीं कहता, जबकि इस वक़्त के वाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ हमारे लायक दोस्त जमोलुर्रहमान माहब भी बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं।

श्री जमोलुर्रहमान: मैंने क्या कहा है, उसको आप याद कीजिए। वाट डिड आई से अबाऊट दी वाइस चांसलर?

श्री काजी जलील अब्बासी: आपने गोली के वाक्य का जिक्र किया। उनपर जुडीशियल इंकवायरी हो रही है। उस पर कोई राय देना नामुनामिव नहीं है।

श्री जमोलुर्रहमान: मैंने तो यूनिवर्सिटी के माईनारिटी करेक्टर के बहाल करने के बारे में कहा है।

श्री काजी जलील अब्बासी: हाउस में वाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ बोलने का कोई यह मौका नहीं था। यह अजीब बात है कि जो आपने कहा वह जायज कहा, जो हम कह रहे हैं वह ताजायज कह रहे हैं। इस वक़्त वहाँ वाइस चांसलर का कंट्रोल अच्छा है। आप आज अलीगढ़ में जाकर देख लीजिए, वहाँ पर हालत बिल्कुल ठीक है। आज श्रीमती इंदिरा-गांधी के नेतृत्व में वहाँ पर सुधार हुए हैं और जिस तरह से वहाँ पर काम चल रहा है, उतना अच्छा काम किसी अन्य यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं चल रहा। चाहे

इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी हो या लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी हो। समय पर परीक्षाएं हो रही हैं और समय पर रिजल्ट निकल रहा है किसी प्रकार की कोई सिफारिश नहीं चल रही है। कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ... (व्यवधान)

मैं किसी से दबने वाला नहीं हूँ और यह अफसोस की बात है कि यह मसला यहाँ छड़ा गया। हमारी सरकार ने ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is placing his point of view. This is for the Government to reply. This is very bad. Let him say his own point of view. When you placed your point of view, he never opposed you. Please take your seat.

श्री काजी जलील अब्बासी: अगर आपने बात उठाई है तो जवाब भी सुनना चाहिए। अलीगढ़ के मामले में जो कार्यवाही की गई है वह काबिले तारीफ है और आज जो हालत कंट्रोल हुए हैं, उसके लिए हमारी प्रधानमंत्री मुबारकबाद की पाव है। अलीगढ़ के हालात ... (व्यवधान)

अलीगढ़ में जा हालात कंट्रोल हुए हैं, उसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। यह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की वजह से हो हुआ।

(व्यवधान)

जो काम अच्छा करेगा, उनकी तारीफ की जाएगी। इसी हाउस में मैंने मुरादाबाद के मीके पर अलीगढ़ के डा० एम० की तारीफ की थी।

मान्यवर जहाँ तक इस बात का सवाल है It is established by the Act of Parliament, not by the Muslims of India.

कि गुलशेर अहमद

[श्री काजी जलील अब्बास]

साहब ने जो मसला उठाया था, मेरे जहन में भी वही बात उठ रही थी। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि "एसोसिएशन बाई मुस्लिम ऑफ इंडिया" से भी काम चल जाएगा, वह बात भी सही लगती है। कोर्ट ने मुकदमे के वक्त यही तो कहा था कि—

"This is not a minority institution because it was not established by the Muslims of India, but University came into existence by an Act of Parliament."

इससे उसकी काट हो जाती है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस संबंध में रशीद मसूद जी की राय भी यही है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद: जो भी मैंने हाउस में कहा ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: He is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I have never given that statement which he is attributing to me.

श्री काजी जलील अब्बास: मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस लड़ाई को हमने 18 साल से लड़ा है, खाली तकरीरें नहीं की हैं, बल्कि लड़ाई लड़ी है। जब मैं असेंबली का मेंबर था, उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिस्टर था तब भी लड़ा हूँ। कई बार श्रीमती गांधी जी के पास डेपूटेशन लेकर आया हूँ। कई बार मरहूम फखरुद्दीन साहब के पास डेपूटेशन लेकर आया था जो कमेटी बनी और जो भी काम हुआ, सब मैं साथ रहा और आज भी जो एक्शन कमेटी है, उसका मेंबर हूँ।

हम इसमें पढ़े हैं, इसमें कोई सियासी बात नहीं है, अलीगढ़ में हम पढ़े हैं और इसमें हमको मोहब्बत है। अल इंडिया मोल्ड बायज कनवेंशन कॉमिन का मेंबर हूँ। उसका मैं कई साल तक सैक्रेटरी रहा हूँ। कांग्रेसी और गैर कांग्रेसी सब तरह के लोगों के साथ मैं इसके लिए पुरा-पुराताबुन किया है। मैं फरीदी साहब के साथ भी चला हूँ। हर रास्ते पर मैं चला हूँ कि अलीगढ़ को उसका हक दिलाना है, 18 साल की मुश्किल आज बामयाब है यह जो दिल आज यहां पड़ा हुआ है और जिसकी हम पास करने जा रहे हैं इस के जरिये जो दायदा हमने किया था, वह पूरा होगा। हमने अपने मेनीफेस्टो में जो दायदा दिया था वह पूरा होगा और इसको माइनोरिटी करेक्टर मिल जाएगा। अगर कांग्रेस की सरकार रहेगी तो उसका माइनोरिटी करेक्टर भी बना रहेगा लेकिन अगर जनता सरकार आ गई तो फिर उसका यह माइनोरिटी करेक्टर खत्म हो सकता है। इसका हमारे रहते कोई बुराफोग नहीं कर पाएगा और न हम होने देंगे। हर तरह से लोग वहां महफूज रहेंगे। मोल्ड बायज की नुमाइंदगी जो बकाई गई है उस पर यहां एतराज किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि मोल्ड बायज कोई है ही नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोल्ड बायज अलीगढ़ की बहुत बड़ी और मजबूत जमायत है। यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में फैली हुई है, उसकी शाखाएं फैली हुई हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लोग इसके मेंबर हैं, बाकायदा फीस देते हैं, लाइफ मेंबर भी हैं। इनकी नुमाइंदगी बढ़ाकर आपने बहुत बड़ा कारनामा किया है।

बहुत सी बातें यहां कही गई हैं। कुछ ऐसी भी हैं जिसे मेरा इखलाफ है। इस बिल से भी कुछ मेरा इखलाफ हो सकता है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद मैं इसमें इतिफाक करना पड़ता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक साथ से इसको पास किया जाय। बहुत से मेंबरों ने

कहा है कि नान टीचिंग स्टाफ की जो नुमाइंदगी बढ़ाई गई है वह ठीक किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे नुकसान होगा। आगे चल कर बड़े अगड़े दूँगे।

अलीगढ़ में अब बहुत अच्छा माहौल बना हुआ है। वहाँ अमन अमान है। इम्तहानात हो रहे हैं। इस बिल को हम ऐसे मौके पर पास करने जा रहे हैं जब कि यह लोगों को ताल्लु देगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को इसको पेश करने के लिए मुबारकबाद पेश करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक राय से पास किया जाए।

श्री काजी सलाम (आरंभावाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मुसद्द से अलीगढ़ के इस बिल पर ही अभी दुहस को सुन रहा हूँ। आजाद चन्द्रजीन यादवजी के अपोजीशन का तारफ से जो भोतकरीरें हुई हैं उनमें उनकी यह कहने की हिम्मत तो नहीं है कि वे इस बिल के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन उन सब में किसी ने किसी तरह से कोई न कोई पहलू निदान कर थोड़ा सा पॉजिटिव कडिट हासिल करने की कोशिश की गई है। अजीबोशरीब क़त्तान देखने में आते हैं : मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने हमारे तालीमो इतारे हैं चाहे देवदत्त का हो या अलीगढ़ का ही, उनमें सियासी राजकरण की दजह से ही गड़बड़ी होती है। अपने साथियों से जो सियासत में काम करते हैं मैं दखलनास्त करना हूँ कि अलीगढ़ हो या देवदत्त अगर वे उन पर से अपना हाथ हटा लें तो फिर देखें कि किस तरह से सकून से वहाँ तालीमो काम चलता है। आज भी आप देखें कि अलीगढ़ में शान्ति से तालीम हो रही है और देवदत्त में भी इसी तरह से हो सकती है। दक्षिणी जवान में जब सियासी दखलअंदाजी की जाती है तो इसका राजकरण का भानुदल कहा जाता है। अपनी सियासत को चलाने के लिए दखल दे कर समाया इकट्ठा किया जाता है, सैकड़ों ताल से जो इतारे

चल रहे हैं उनके अन्दर घुस कर अपना पॉलिटिकल असर डालने की कोशिश की जाती है तभी अगड़े शुरू होते हैं, खराबो की यही जड़ है। यही खराबो अलीगढ़ में भी पैदा हुई। अली यावर जंग के दक्ता भी यही गड़बड़ी हुई। गजेंद्राडका कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उन्होंने कहा कि सब यूनिवर्सिटियों में एक यूनिफार्म कंस हो, सब यूनिवर्सिटिज के लिए यूनिफार्म पालिसी बननी चाहिये। उसको लेकर पार्लियामेंट ने 1951 में जब बिल पास किया तो जाहिर है उसमें सब जगह बेचनी फैलती गई। वह इस वास्ते फैली कि बुनियादी तौर पर वह बात गलत थी। हर यूनिवर्सिटी का अपना कैरेक्टर होता है, हिस्ट्री होती है, अपना इतिहास होता है। और जो अब यहाँ है यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी, जो सेक्युलरिज्म की बुनियाद थी, उसमें फर्क पड़ा और उसके दाव खराबो पैदा हुई। और वहाँ से फिर उसके दाव दूसरी दफा 1965 में गड़बड़ हुई और उसके दाव जनता पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के राज में यह कोशिश की गई हर दफा कि अलीगढ़ का माइनारिटी क्वेटार, जो जज्बा मुसलमानों का उससे ताल्लुक रखने वाला है उसको मुताईन करने के लिए इसको पहले किया जाय। और जद-जद यह बात आई है अपोजीशन के लोगों ने गड़बड़ पैदा की है हमारे दाईस-चांसलर पर इस तरह के इल्जाम लगाना ठीक नहीं है। आज बिल पर वहस चरते हुए दाईस-चांसलर के खिलाफ आप क्यों बोलते हैं ? इनको क्या हक है। आज इस बिल को जल्दी में पेश करके पास करवा रहे हैं यह हमारी सरकार का एहसान है। हमारी पार्टी ने अपने इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो में, हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने वायदा किया था कि हम मुसलमानों को उनका माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर देंगे। आज बिस्मिल से श्रीमती शोला कौल जैसी मिनिस्टर हमको मिली हैं और वह इस बिल को यहाँ लायी हैं, मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ।

[श्री काजी सलीम]

आप देखें किस तरह से पालिटिक की वजह से अपना क्रेडिट हासिल करने की कोशिश करते हैं। माननीय मुलेमान सेट ने कहा कि इसमें माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर अल्फाज इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। और उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन का हवाला दिया कि आर्टिकल 30(1) को ऐज इट इज इसमें लाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारे कानून बनाने के लिये, उनके पीछे एक रोशनी है। हमारे सामने वह कानून तो है ही, उसके हम पाबन्द हैं, और जिनने भी कानून बनाते हैं सब उसी के मुताबिक बनते हैं। अगर माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर अल्फाज इस्तेमाल नहीं भी करते तब भी, 4, 5 पॉइंट कई दफा हमारे दोस्तों ने डिस्क्शन किये हैं, अगर ठाक से वह दोस्त देख लें तो फिर माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर अल्फाज को पकड़ने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अल्फाजों की गुलामी करते करते हम बहुत मुसीबत में आये हैं। अल्फाजों की गुलामी की वजह से सेक्यूलरिज्म का भी सत्यानाश मार चुके हैं। आज मुस्लिम लीग के मेम्बर भी सेक्यूलरिज्म की तारीफ करते हैं जिनकी वजह से पाकिस्तान बना। जब प्रोप्रेसिव की बात करते थे तो उनका सत्यानाश माननीय चैटर्जी साहब ने उसी वक्त कर दिया जब माइनारिटी के खिलाफ उन्होंने शुबहा पैदा किया। एक तरफ यह कहते हैं अगर इसको हम यह कैरेक्टर और रियायतें देते हैं तो इसमें कम्प्युनल फोर्सेज काम करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ मुस्लिम लीग वाले कहते हैं इसमें माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर पैदा नहीं होता है। आप बतायें, 2 मांगें थीं मैं समझता हूँ 1965 से लेकर आज तक, सबसे पावरफुल कमेटी थी जिसमें शफीकुर रहमान थे ऐक्शन कमेटी में, जफर अहमद थे, इश्तियाक कुरेशी थे और कुछ और हजरात थे, जो हम अबबारा में पढ़ा करते थे, उन्होंने चन्द मांगें रखीं जिनमें एक तो यह कि

यह मुसलमानों की ऐस्टेबलिश की हुई और दूसरे यह कि उनको अपने तौर पर वहां पर तरीके तालीम करने का अधिकार है। यह तो बातें, जब आमतो इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार आयी तो दो महीने के बाद ही यह दोनों बातें बिल में पेश की गयी थी। लेकिन उनके बाद और मांग आयी। उसके बाद कहा गया कि कुछ शरायत रखी जायें जिसमें माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर वाजे तौर पर आये। चुनाव यह जो डेफीनीशन है यूनिवर्सिटी की, जो कई दफा आपके नामने सुनायी गयी है। यह मैं बोलता हूँ कि—

This was established by the Muslims of India. It originated as M.E.O. College, subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University.

अब यह है कि ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट का तफज पहले इस्तेमाल हुआ, जब इन्स्टीट्यूशन बना और उसी को यह कहा गया कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी उसमें इनकारपोरेट हुई। इस तरह से बेमिकली यह मुस्लिमों का बायम किया हुआ इदारा था। यह तो हिस्टोरिकल फैक्ट है।

यादव साहब ने कहा कि इसमें बहुत बातें खुले तौर पर कह दी जायें कि मुसलमानों ने इसमें पैसा भी जमा किया था। बहरहाल जो हिस्ट्री में है, 30 लाख रुपये जो जमा किये थे, आज 30 करोड़ के बराबर हैं, मर-सैयद ने इस तरह से जमा किये थे, यह बात ऐसी है कि हम किसी वक्त भी कानूनी तौर पर इस बात को साबित कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी जो मांग थी, जब अलोयाबर जंग का बहादुर मगड़ा हुआ, उसकी वजह सिर्फ यह थी कि वहां पर 50-50 परसेंट

इंटरनल और एक्सटरनल स्टूडेंट्स के लिये सीटें रिजर्व रखी गई थीं और मैं समझता हूँ कि बदरुद्दीन तैयब जी इसी-लिये पापुलर रहे कि उन्होंने कोशिश की कि इगको 75 और 25 परसेंट करें। अलीशायर जंग ने कहा कि यह नाइंसाफी है, गलत है और बदवर्त्ती; से वहां पर एक ऐसा वाक्य हुआ जो अलीगढ़ के दामन पर हमेशा ध्वजा रहेगा। इसका मुझे अफसोस है। अफसोस इसलिये कि मैं भी उस कालेज का तालिबेद्दुलम हूँ और वहां का ओल्ड बॉय हूँ।

यह वाक्यात होते रहे, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो कानून बनाने वाले लोग थे, उनकी यह खाहिश भी थी कि किसी तरह से मुसलमानों को यह इंसाफ दिलाया जाये। इंसाफ का मतलब यह कि हम सिर्फ इंसाफ ही नहीं देते बल्कि यह भी बतलाते हैं कि इंसाफ दिया जा रहा है। उनको यह यकीन दिलाते हैं, उनको यह भी मालूम हो कि मुसलमानों का और अलीगढ़ का ताल्लुक आज का नहीं है, यह उन बक्त का ताल्लुक है जब यहां पर 1857 में मुसलमानों की हुकूमत की। ताबून में आखिरी कील ठोक दी गई और मुसलमान मायूसी का शिकार होकर दर-ब-दर भटकने लगे। छोटे-छोटे दरबारों में, रामपुर, अवध, लखनऊ और हैदराबाद के दरबारों में उन्होंने सहारा मांगने की कोशिश की तो सर सैयद ने यह देख लिया कि यह सहारे अराम में पनाहगाह हैं, चन्द नवाबों के

सहारे कुछ दिन मज्दसर आयेंगे, यह ज्यादा दिन चलने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो पब्लिक है, अवाम है, वह इस तरीके से भूखे मरेंगे और लोग बटेरबाजी से अफीम तक पहुंच जायेंगे मुसलमान। इतना इंफीरियोरिटी कम्प्लेक्स था, जब सर सैयद ने यह तहरीक शुरू की तो मुसलमानों से साइंटिफिक थिंकिंग अता करनी चाही और उनमें पढ़ाई का जख्बा पैदा करवा चाहा। उन्होंने बताया चाहा कि जिस घरती से फूटे हैं, उसके विकास में वह हिन्दुओं के दरार के शरीक हैं और जैसा अभी गाडगिल साहब ने पढ़ कर सुनाया कोटेशन, सर सैयद की तकरीरों से भी साबित होता है कि सैकुलर थे और इस मुल्क की जिस भूमि पर वह पढ़ा हुआ उसके तामीर में एक तरीके से मुगलमानों का हिस्सा रहना चाहिये, यह कह कर यह बात शुरू की थी उन्होंने।

जाहिर है कि यह बात खाली टोर्विश इंस्टीट्यूट से या किसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी से इसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं है, यहां जो पढ़ कर निकलता है वह उसको मादरे-जामिया समझता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले 700,800 सालों में हिन्दू मथोलाजी से और यहां के हिन्दुओं से मुसलमानों ने कुछ सीखा है और कुछ सिखाया है और उसमें मां का तसव्वुर भी है। मां का तसव्वुर सिर्फ मादरे-वतन के साथ मुसलमानों ने कबूल किया और फिर दूसरी दफे मादरे-जामिया अली-गढ़ के साथ कबूल किया। इसलिये

[श्री काजी सलीम]

अगर वहाँ उनके अरलीगढ़ पर जरा सा भी हुरफ आता है तो सबके दिल फट जाते हैं, सबको ऐसा लगता है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अकलियत गर-महफूज हो गई है। यह सारी बातें होती हैं।

आपको छोटी सी मिसाल देकर फर्क बतलाऊ दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी का। उसमानिया यूनिवर्सिटी में 35 साल तक उर्दू का तजुर्बा हुआ, जो किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं हुआ। पहली दफे एक हिन्दुस्तानी जवान जरिये-तालीम बनी और उस मोडियम में वहाँ पर तालीम दी गई बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ सवाय मेडिकल साइंसेज के। बाकी तमाम सब्जेक्ट्स पर उन्होंने बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ करोड़ों रूपया खर्च करके किताबों का तजुर्मा करवाया लेकिन जब सडन उसका करेक्टर खत्म हुआ, आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो रिएक्शन मुसलमानों को लाना चाहिये था, उर्दू बोलने वालों को लाना चाहिए था, इसलिये कि मुस्लिम अकेले ही उर्दू बोलने वाले नहीं हैं, तकरीबन 50% परसंट पूरे पंजाब और यू० पो० व बिहार में उर्दू बोलने वाले हैं, उन पर कोई रिएक्शन नहीं आया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी :
हैदराबाद भी।

श्री काजी सलीम : हैदराबाद भी। वहाँ भी कोई रिएक्शन नहीं आया। लेकिन अलीगढ़ में एक फैसला होता है, अलीगढ़

का वहाँ पर जो कोर्ट था मल्ब कर लिया जाता है तो पूरा हंगामा और तूफान हिन्दुस्तान में फैल जाता है। यह तो हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि हमारी नेता का हाथ कौम की नब्जों पर है। नेता यह जानती है कि नेहरू जी ने जिस साइंटिफिक बुनियाद पर सेक्युलरिज्म की बुनियाद रखी है उस का मतलब यह है कि माइनारिटीज को मुनमईन में रखें, माइनारिटीज के जजबात और स्वाहिशान को पूरा करें। किसी ने ऐतराज किया कि तुम्हीं ये जमाने 72 में बिल बदला था। ठीक है, उस वकन की बात, उस वकत के हालात कुछ थे, लेकिन अगर हम आज एक लेचक पैदा कर के कौम की अपेक्षाओं को, उन आरजुओं को, उन तमन्नाओं को फिर दोबारा खड़ा करने हैं और मुसलमानों के एक बड़े इंदारे को माइनारिटी कैंरेक्टर देते हैं तो इस पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। हम रिजिड लैन्ड-ररस्त नहीं हैं, अलफाज की परस्तिश करने वाले नहीं हैं, हम जालीगा की स्वाहिशान होंगी, उनके लिहाज में उनकी भलाई के लिए उनको मर्जी से यह हुकूमन चलायेंगे।

मैं समझना हूँ कि मुख्य वक्ता कम मिला। लेकिन मैं आखिर में आपका, गवर्नमेंट का और खाम तोर से जाना जा का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, वाइस-चान्सेलर का भी और अपने उन तालबेइल्मी का भी, उन छोटे भाइयों का जिन्होंने कि ऐसा माहौल पदा किया कि आज हम उन के लिए जो स्वाब देख रहे थे उस स्वाब की ताबोर आज इस हाउस में शाम तक कर देंगे। ईशा अल्लाह।

[عربی قاضی سلیم (اورنگ آباد):

ایجاد ہیکھن مہودے - مہن صبح سے
علیگھہ کے اس بل پر ہو رہی
بحث کو سن رہا ہوں - سوائے
چند رجعت یادو جی کے ایوزیشن
کی طرف سے جو بھی تقریریں ہوئی
ہیں ان میں انکی یہ کہنے کی
ہمت تو نہیں تھی کہ وہ اس بل کے
خلاف ہیں لیکن ان سب میں
کسی نہ کسی طرح سے کوئی نہ
کوئی پہلو نکل کر تھوڑا سا پولیٹیکل
کریڈٹ حاصل کرنے کی کوشش
کی گئی ہے - معصوب و غریب
رجعتان دیکھنے میں آتے ہیں -
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جتنے ہمارے
تعلیمی ادارے ہیں چاہے دیوبند
کا ہو یا علیگھہ کا ہو ان میں
سہاسی راج کرن کی وجہ سے ہی
گڑبڑی ہوتی ہے - ایچے سائنسوں
سے جو سہاست میں کام کرتے ہیں
میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ
علیگھہ ہو یا دیوبند اگر وہ
ان پر سے ایسا ہاتھ ہٹا لیں تو یہ
دیکھیں کہ کس طرح سے سکون
سے وہاں تعلیمی کام چلتا ہے -
آج بھی آپ دیکھیں گے کہ علیگھہ
میں شانتی سے تعلیم ہو رہی
ہے اور دیوبند میں بھی اسی طرح
سے ہو سکتا ہے - دکھلی زبان
میں جب سہاسی دخل اندازی

کی جاتی ہے تو اس کو راج کرن
کا بہانہ لیا جاتا ہے - اپنی
سہاست کو چلانے کے لئے دخل
دے کر سرمایہ اکٹھا کیا جاتا
ہے - سینکڑوں سال سے جو ادارے
چل رہے ہیں ان کے اندر کھس
کر ایسا پالیٹیکل اثر ڈالنے کی
جب کوشش کی جاتی ہے تبھی
چھکڑے شروع ہوتے ہیں خرابی
کی یہ جو ہے - یہی خرابی
علیگھہ میں بھی پیدا ہوئی -
علی باور جنگ کے وقت بھی
یہی گڑبڑ ہوئی - کھیلدر گذر
کھن کی رپورٹ آئی - انہوں
نے کہا کہ سب یونیورسٹیوں میں ایک
یونیورسٹی کورس ہو سب یونیورسٹیز
کے لئے یونیفارم پالیسی بنلی
چاہئے - اسکو نہکر پارلیمینٹ
نے ۱۹۵۱ء میں جب بل پاس
کیا تو ظاہر ہے اس سے سب
جگہ بے چین ہو گئی - وہ اس
واسطے پھیلی کہ بنیادی طور پر
وہ بات غلط تھی - ہر یونیورسٹی
کا اپنا کریکٹر ہوتا ہے ہسٹری
ہوتی ہے ایسا اتھاس الگ ہوتا
ہے -

[شرعی قاضی مسلم]

اور جو اب یہاں ہے یونگی
ان تائیورسٹی جو سکولرزم کی
بلیڈ تھی اس میں فرق پڑا اور
اس کے بعد خرابی پیدا ہوئی۔
اور وہاں سے پھر اس کے بعد
دوسری دفعہ ۱۹۶۵ء میں
گو ہو ہوئی اور اس کے بعد جلتا
پارٹی اور کانگریس پارٹی کے راج
میں یہ کوشش کی گئی ہر دفعہ
کہ علیحدہ کا مائٹوریتی کردار
جو جذبہ مسلمانوں کا اس سے
تعلق رکھنے والا ہے۔ اسکو مطمئن
کرنے کے لئے اسکو پہلے کیا جائے
اور جب جب یہ بات آئی ہے۔
ایجوکیشن کے لوگوں نے گو ہو کی
ہے۔ ہمارے وائس چانسلر پر اس
طرح کے الزام لگانا ٹھیک نہیں
ہے۔ آج بل پر بحث کرتے ہوئے
وائس چانسلر کے خلاف آپ کیوں
بولتے ہیں۔ ہم کو کیا حق ہے۔
آج اس بل کو جلدی میں بھیج
کرنے کے بعد پاس کروا رہے ہیں۔ یہ
ہماری سرکار کا احسان ہے۔ ہماری
پارٹی نے اپنے الیکشن میں فسکو
میں ہماری نہتہ شریعتی اندرا
گاندھی نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم
مسلمانوں کو ان کا مائٹوریتی کیئر

دیں گے۔ آج قسمت سے شریعتی
شہ کول جیسی مسٹر ہم کو
ملی ہیں۔ اور وہ اس بل کو
یہاں لائی ہوں۔ میں ان کی
تائید کرتا ہوں۔

آپ دیکھیں کس طرح سے
پالیٹیکس کی وجہ سے اپنا کریڈٹ
حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں
مائٹ مسلمان سہو نے کہا کہ اس
میں مائٹوریتی کیئر الفاظ
استعمال نہیں ہوا اور انہوں نے
کانسٹی چوہشن کا حوالہ دیا کہ
آرٹیکل ۳۰ (۱) کو ایذا
اس میں لانا چاہئے۔ میں کہتا
چاہتا ہوں کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہمارے
قانون بنانے کے لئے اسکے بوجھ
ایک روشنی ہے۔ ہمارے سامنے
وہ قانون تو ہے ہی اسکے ہم
پابند ہیں اور جتنے بھی قانون
بالتے ہیں سب اسی کے مطابق
بالتے ہیں۔ اگر مائٹوریتی کیئر
الفاظ استعمال نہیں بھی کرتے
تب بھی چار پانچ پوائنٹ
کلی دفعہ ہمارے دوستوں نے
تسکس کئے ہیں اگر ٹھیک ہے
وہ دوست دیکھ لیں تو پھر
مائٹوریتی کیئر الفاظ کو پکڑنے

کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی۔ الفاظوں کی غلامی کرتے کرتے ہم بہت مصیبت میں آئے ہیں الفاظوں کی غلامی کی وجہ سے سیکولرزم کا بھی سنیاناس مار چکے ہیں آج مسلم لوگ مسلم لیگ کے یہ ممبر بھی سیکولرزم کی تعریف کرتے ہیں جن کی وجہ سے پاکستان بنا۔ جب پروگریسو کی بات کرتے تھے تو اسکا سنیاناس مانگے چھترجی صاحب نے اسی وقت کر دیا۔ جب مانفوریٹی کے خلاف انہوں نے شبہ پیدا کیا ایک طرف یہ کہتے ہیں اگر اسکو ہم یہ کریکٹر اور ہدایتیں دیتے ہیں تو اس میں کھلول فورسز کام کریں گی۔ اور دوسری طرف مسلم لیگ والے کہتے ہیں اس میں مانفوریٹی کریکٹر پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ آپ بتائیں وہ مانگے تھے میں سمجھتا ہوں ۱۹۶۵ء سے لے کر آج تک سب سے یاد دل کھتی تھی جس میں شفیق الرحمن تھے۔ ایکھی کھتی میں ظفر احمد تھے استہاف قریشی تھے اور کچھ اور حضرات تھے۔ جو

ہم اخباروں میں پڑھا کرتے تھے۔ انہوں نے چند مانگے رکھے جن میں ایک تو یہ کہ یہ مسلمانوں کی ایسٹبلش کی ہوئی یونیورسٹی ہے اور دوسرے یہ کہ ان کو اچھے طور پر وہاں پر طریقے کی تعلیم کرنے کا اختیار ہے۔ یہ دو باتیں جب شریعتی انداز گاندھی کی سرکار آئی تو دو مہینے کے بعد بھی یہ دونوں باتیں بل میں پھس کی گئی تھیں۔ لیکن اس کے بعد اور مانگ آئی اس کے بعد کہا گیا کہ کچھ شرائط رکھی جائیں جس میں مانفوریٹی کریکٹر واضح طور پر آئے چنانچہ یہ جو فیملیشن ہے یونیورسٹی کی جو کئی دفعہ آپ کے سامنے سنائی گئی ہے۔ میں وہ بولتا ہوں کہ۔

This was established by the Muslims of India. It originated as M.E.O. College, subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University.

اب یہ ہے کہ اسٹبلشمنٹ کا لفظ پہلے استعمال ہوا جب انسٹیٹیوٹ بنایا اور اسی کو یہ کہا گیا کہ مسلم یونیورسٹی اس میں ان کا رپورٹ ہوئی۔ اس طرح سے ہمیں یہ مسلمانوں کا قائم کیا ہوا ادارہ تھا۔ یہ تو ہسٹوریکل فیکٹ ہے۔

[شری قاضی سلیم]

یادو صاحب نے کہا کہ اس میں بہت باتیں کہلے طور پر کہہ دی جاتیں کہ مسلمانوں نے اس میں حصہ بھی جمع کیا تھا - بہر حال جو ہستری میں ہے ۳۰ لاکھ روپے جو جمع کئے تھے آج ۳۰ کروڑ کے برابر ہوں سرسہد نے اس طرح سے جمع کئے تھے یہ بات ایسی ہے کہ ہم کسی وقت بھی قانونی طور پر اس بات کو ثابت کر سکتے ہیں -

دوسری جو مالک نہیں ہے علی ہارور چنگ کا وہاں جھکوا ہوا اس کی وجہ صرف یہ تھی کہ وہاں پر ۵۰ - ۵۰ پرسہنت انٹرنل اور ایکسٹرنل اسٹوڈینٹس کے لئے سہتیں دزور رکھی گئی تھیں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بدر الدہی طہیب بھی اس لئے پاپورل رہے کہ انہوں نے کوشش کی کہ اس کو ۷۵ اور ۲۵ پرسہنت کریں علی ہارور چنگ نے کہا کہ یہ نا انصافی ہے - فلتا ہے اور بدبختی سے وہاں پر ایک ایسا واقعہ ہوا جو علی گڑھ کے دامن پر ہمیشہ دھم رہے گا اس کا مجھے انسوس ہے انسوس اس لئے کہ میں بھی اس کالج کا طالب علم ہوں اور وہاں کا اولڈ بوائے ہوں -

یہ واقعات ہوتے رہے لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جو قانون بنانے والے لوگ تھے ان کی یہ خواہش بھی تھی کہ کسی طرح سے مسلمانوں کو یہ انصاف دلایا جائے انصاف کا مطلب یہ کہ ہم صرف انصاف ہی نہیں دیتے بلکہ یہ بھی بتاتے ہیں کہ انصاف دیا جا رہا ہے - ان دو یہ یقین دلانے میں ان کو یہ بھی معلوم ہو کہ مسلمانوں کا اور علی گڑھ کا تعلق آج کا نہیں ہے - یہ اس وقت کا تعلق ہے جب یہاں پر ۱۸۵۷ء میں مسلمانوں کی حکومت کی تابوت میں آخری کھل ٹھونک دی گئی - اور مسلمان مایوسی کا شکار ہو کر در بدر بھٹکے لگے چھوٹے چھوٹے درباروں میں رام پور اور دھم لکھنؤ اور حیدرآباد کے درباروں میں انہوں نے سہارا ٹانگلے کی کوشش کی تو سرسہد نے یہ دیکھ لیا کہ یہ سہارے اصل میں پٹا گاہ ہیں - چلند نوابوں کے سہارے کچھ دن مہسر آئیں گے - یہ زیادہ دن چلنے والے نہیں ہیں لیکن جو پبلک ہے وہاں ہے وہ اس طریقے سے ہونے میں گئے - اور لوگ بگڑے ہوئے سے اہم تک پہنچ

جائوں گے - مسلمان - اتنا آئینہ پورتنی
کامیاب کس تھا - جب سر سید
نے یہ تحریک شروع کی تو
مسلمانوں سے سائنٹفک تھلنگ
عطا کرنی چاہی اور ان میں پڑھائی
کا جذبہ پیدا کرنا چاہا انہوں
نے بے پناہ چاہا کہ جس دھرتی
سے بھوتے ہیں اس کے وکس میں
وہ ہندوؤں کے برابر کے شریک ہیں -
اور جیسا ابھی کارٹی کل صاحب
نے پڑھ کر سنا یا "سرسید" کی
تقریروں سے بھی ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ
سیکولر تھے - اور اس ملک کی
جس بھومی پر وہ پیدا ہوئے اس کے
تعمیر میں ایک طریقے سے مسلمانوں
کا حصہ رکھنا چاہئے یہ کہہ کر یہ
بات شروع کی تھی انہوں نے -

ظاہر ہے کہ یہ بات خالی
تھلنگ انستی چھوٹ سے ہا کس
دوسری یونیورسٹی سے اسکا مقابلہ
نہیں ہے - یہاں جو پڑھ کر
نکلتا ہے وہ اسکو مادر جامعہ سمجھتا
ہے - اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
پچھلے سات سو آٹھ سو سالوں
میں ہندوؤں معہولوجی سے اور یہاں
کے ہندوؤں سے مسلمانوں نے کچھ

سکھا ہے اور ان کو کچھ سکھایا
ہے - اور اس میں مان کا تصور
بھی ہے - مان کا تصور صرف مادر
وطن کے ساتھ مسلمانوں نے قبول
کیا اور پھر دوسری دفعہ مادر جامعہ
علیگڑھ کے ساتھ قبول کیا - اس
لئے اگر وہاں ان کے علیگڑھ پر
زیادہ ذرا سا بھی حرف آتا ہے
تو سب کے دل پھٹتے جاتے ہیں -
سب کو ایسا لگتا ہے کہ پورے
ہندوستان میں اقلیت فہر محفوظ
ہو گئی ہے - یہ ساری باتیں ہوتی
ہیں -

آپ کو چھوٹی سی مثال یاد دے کر
فرقی بتلاؤں - دوسری یونیورسٹی کا
عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی میں ۳۵ سال
تک اردو کا تجربہ ہوا جو کسی
یونیورسٹی میں نہیں ہوا پہلی دفعہ
ایک ہندوستانی زبان ذریعہ تعلیم
ملی اور اس مہتمم سے وہاں پر
تعلیم دی گئی بڑی کامیابی کے ساتھ
سوائے مہتمم سائنسز کے - باقی تمام
سمجھتے ہیں انہوں نے بڑی کامیابی
کے ساتھ کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کر کے
کتابوں کا ترجمہ کروایا لیکن جب

[شرعی قاضی سلیم]

سڈن اس کا کریکٹر ختم ہوا آپ کو تعجب ہوگا کہ ہندوستان میں جو دی ایکشن مسلمانوں کو لانا چاہتے تھا اردو بولنے والوں کو لانا چاہتے تھا اس لئے کہ مسلم اکہلے ہی اردو بولنے والے نہیں ہیں۔ تقریباً ۵۰ پوسٹل ہیرے پنجاب اور یو۔ پی۔ و بہار میں اردو بولنے والے ہیں۔ ان پر کوئی دی ایکشن نہیں آیا۔

شرعی ایم۔ رام گوپال دیشی :

حیدرآباد ہی۔

شرعی قاضی سلیم :

وہاں بھی کوئی دی ایکشن نہیں آیا لیکن علی گڑھ میں ایک فہصلہ ہوتا ہے علی گڑھ کا وہاں پر جو کورٹ تھا سلب کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ تو پورا ہنگامہ اور طوفان ہندوستان میں پھیل جاتا ہے۔ یہ تو ہماری خوش قسمتی ہے کہ ہماری نہتہ کا ہانہ قوم کی نفسوں پر ہے نہتہ یہ جانتی ہے کہ نہرو جی نے جس سائنٹیفک بلیڈ پر مینکولرازم کی بلیڈ رکھی ہے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ مائٹوریتھز کو مطمئن میں رکھیں مائٹوریتھز کے جذبات اور خواہشات

کو پورا کریں کسی نے اعتراض کیا کہ تمہیں تھے جس نے ۱۹۷۲ء میں بل بدلا تھا تھوک ہے اس وقت کی بات اس وقت کے حالات کچھ تھے۔ لیکن اگر ہم آج ایک لچک پیدا کر کے قوم کی اینکھاں کو ان آرزوں کو ان تہاں کو پھر دوبارہ کھڑا کرتے ہیں اور مسلمانوں کے ایک بڑے ادارے کو مائٹوریتی کریکٹر دیتے ہیں تو اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہونا چاہئے ہم رجحان پرست نہیں ہیں الفاظ کی پرستش کرنے والے نہیں ہیں۔ ہم جو لوگوں کی خواہشات ہوگی ان کے لحاظ سے ان کی بھلائی کے لئے ان کی مرضی سے یہ حکومت چلائیں گے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ متحدہ وقت کم ملا لیکن میں آخر میں آپ کا کورنسلٹ کا اور خاص طور سے شیلہ جی کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ وائس چانسلر کا بھی اور اپنے ان طالب علموں کا بھی ان چھوٹے بھائیوں کا جنہوں نے کہ ایسا ماحول پیدا کیا کہ آج ہم ان کے لئے جو خواب دیکھ رہے تھے اس خراب کی تعبیر آج اس ہاؤس میں ہام تک کر دیں گے۔ انہاں اللہ۔]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Amending Bill on a few grounds. I look at the Aligarh Muslim University not only as an institution of great learning but also as a symbol of educational resurgence in India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had planted a sapling in the form of a school in May, 1873. Later, even after his death in 1899, the plan sapling flowered into a garden in 1922 when it became a full-fledged University and it has been scattering fragrance around. The most important character of this Amending Bill is that it has broad-based the whole management system. It restores the supremacy to the Court. Instead of 133 members, the Court will now have 149 members.

Education in India cannot be looked in isolation from the past and the muslim culture and tradition have lent their contribution to the important sphere of independence activities. It is, therefore, heartening to note that as many as 32 representatives, practically from all shades of Muslim opinion and various regions in the country, are to be there on this august body. It is one of the few Universities in which the Court is being given a greater power than the Executive Council which in other Universities happen to be a supreme authority. Similarly, there is a provision for raising the number for ex-students from 5 to 25. This is also a healthy measure. As a teacher, I would point out one drawback, as the number of Teachers who are to be on the Court is less now. Earlier, the number was 19 as, representatives of Departments and Colleges, 5 for Professors, 5 for Readers and 5 for Lecturers. So, the total was numbering 34. But now the number is reduced.

The number of teachers comes down to the following break-up. Professors—2, Readers—3, Lecturers—5. It means, the number has decreased to 5. Here, one increase has been made in the Heads of Departments. So, on the whole, 4 teachers would be less on the new body. I think, this

is rather unfair to the academic community. It is this academic community which must have a strong voice in the running of the University. But the number of professors has been reduced to less, as also the number of readers and lecturers. So, 4 number has been reduced from the total strength of the teaching community. That is one aspect which rather seems hard. On the various other aspects, much has been said about autonomy and things of that type. There is no harm if the audited accounts and the annual report of the University are presented to both the Houses of Parliament. Because that is one of the normal features if they are presented as the funds are spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Similarly, the minority character of the University is being made which is a controversial one. It is not to be looked in that aspect. It has contained some other parts which are more important.

As you will see, even at present, nearly 33 per cent of the students and a similar percentage more or less of the staff belong to non-Muslim community. If you take this into consideration, then the Aligarh Muslim University is, in fact, secular in character though it is managed by the Muslim community and it caters to the Muslim community of the country. I am happy that the content has been restored and the controversy that was being raised has ended. I know, some of our friends on the other side will not agree. It was a pledge given by our party and our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the time of elections in our manifesto that the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University would be restored. Also, a reference was made to this effect in his Address delivered to the joint sitting of the both Houses of Parliament by the President of India on 23rd January, 1980 that this minority character would be restored. So, both these pledges have been redeemed and I am happy that this day has come to pass this Bill.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

There is no point in carrying on any controversy about the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The greatest thing about this is that the Court will have a say in the selection, through election, of the Chancellor, pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor which are healthy features of the democratisation of the university. It has been said by the Opposition members that the Visitor will remain supreme. I do not know how that interpretation goes. If the Visitor recommends a panel and it is not accepted by the Court, the Visitor would ask for fresh recommendation from the Court. The Visitor would only refer a decision of the Court back to the Court so that the Court ultimately exercises its own authority and puts a seal on it. This shows that ultimately the Court is supreme and not the Visitor. The Visitor only recommends a panel and it is the Court which has to put a seal on it. If it does not put a seal, the Visitor recommends another panel to the Court and the Court has to put a seal on it.

Similarly, formerly, the State Government was not represented. Here is a representative of the Rector of the University, that is, the Governor of the State who will also be on this body. The strength of the Executive Council is being raised from 21 to 27. It also is a healthy sign because it is becoming broad-based.

Sir, I would like to take more time. I would say that the Aligarh Muslim University is a symbol of hope not only for the people of India but also for the people of the world because here is a flower planted by one of the great national leaders and also it is expected to shed fragrance not only to the Muslims of India but to all the people of India. It is education which is being imparted there though a particular background is also kept in view,

that is, the tremendous contribution made by a Muslim culture and tradition to the resurgence of education in India. I look at the Aligarh Muslim University as an experiment in education which will give new light and hope to our country and to the rest of the world.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with very great attention to the comments and the criticisms offered by the hon. Members on the Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill which is being discussed just now. We have spent the whole afternoon today on this Bill. I am very happy to see that so many of the hon. Members have participated in the discussion.

The great Indian society of ours is a fascinating fabric of many sub-cultures, language groups and religious communities. It is incumbent on the part of the Government to give the highest regard for the aspirations of the people and even the misgivings, if any, though they are unfounded, and see that these groups are satisfied and they are happy. Then alone democracy which we have deliberately chosen as a system of our Government can become the safe and the sure means of realising the socio-economic and political aspirations of the entire people of this great country and constituting them into a vibrant nation. If at any time of our history any of our minority groups were to feel apprehensive that the cultural heritage of their institutions is in danger of being effaced or obscured, I am certain that all the Members will agree with me that such apprehension will erode our democratic base as well as the spirit of secularism incorporated in the concept of our nationhood. There are several fissiparous forces which are constantly operating to take this great country of ours apart and it devolves as a duty on all of us constantly to extend a feeling of reassurance to

every minority community for this purpose. It becomes, therefore, the personal obligation of every citizen of India, more so of the Government of India, to see that the several sub-culture constituting a language or religion feel secure in their existence. It was only with these ideas in view that we brought in the present legislation to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act—in order to assure the Muslim community that their culture and institutions will be safeguarded by the State.

The need for extending the feeling of reassurance to the minority community was behind the several Amendments to the Aligarh Muslim University Act. These Amendments were made in good faith, not out of individual fancy or personal whim but on the recommendations of various committees and bodies, so as to bring in a generic uniformity among the Central Universities. Since the Muslim community in the country has had the feeling that these Amendments have had the effect of undermining the minority character of the institution, our Party, before it assumed power, made a pledge to reiterate that "the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be assured". The present Bill which we have discussed in the afternoon has been introduced in fulfilment of this pledge and has been formulated on the basis of the consensus in the welfare of this great institution.

Several hon. Members have spoken and have given their views on this Bill. An apprehension was expressed by some hon. Members that the University would lose its secular and democratic character. I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Bill unequivocally provides that the University will be open to all persons of whatever race, religion, creed, caste or class. Can there be a better way of ensuring the secular character of the University?

A point was made that the institution would become undemocratic. I would like to understand what their concept of democracy is. Because the University had a management structure largely consisting of elected representatives and will function within the framework of the Act. Then there is the Court that we have been discussing. Some have said that this Court should be big or large, and some others have said that it should not be so big or large, it should have a lesser number. But, whatever it is, it is the supreme body in the University.

हनारे रशीद भाई ने कहा था कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के ओरफ से एक-एक मेम्बर ले लीजिये, ऐसा करने से मेम्बरों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो जायेगी।

श्री रशीद मसूद : एक-एक मेम्बर सब जगहों से ले लीजिये।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हिन्दुस्तान में कितने ओरफ हैं, जरा इस का अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये।

किसी ने यह भी कहा कि यह बाड़ी बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी हो जायेगी, किसी ने कहा कि छोटी होणी, मैं समझती हूं कि आगे चल कर यह चीज तजुर्बो से मालूम पड़ेगी कि कौन सी बेहतर रहेगी।

हनारे इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता साहब यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि सब लोग चले गये। इतनी मेहनत से हम ने काम किया है

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : सब लोग नहीं गये हैं।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am very grateful to you. I knew you will keep on sitting. But you know there are some hon. Members who have left.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

Now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta who spoke has gone.....

जिन्होंने क्वेश्चन पूछा था, उन को यहाँ होना चाहिये था ।

Never mind, I will be giving the information.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am afraid it is in the Rules. That is the trouble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be a rule that the Government will reply to those Members who are sitting here.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am afraid it is in the Rules. That is the trouble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said. There should be a rule.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said that Institutions like Jamia Malia could not be represented. It can be represented in its capacity as an institution because there is a provision for them. Then also as a Muslim educational and cultural society Jamia Milia can also come. He also mentioned that the Muslims are being deprived of opportunities of University education. I think it is most unfair to say this because they are given opportunities wherever they are asking for it or trying to get it.

रशोठ भाई, आप ने एक बड़ी इन्टरेस्टिंग बात कह दी, आप ने फरमाया कि जो एनुअल एकाउन्ट्स और ग्राडिंट रिपोर्ट है वह यहाँ नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन मैं उन को यह जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि जिसनी भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उन के एकाउन्ट्स और रिपोर्ट्स सब यहाँ रखे जाते हैं । यह कानून है कि जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हमारे हमारे नीचे आती हैं उन के एकाउन्ट्स और रिपोर्ट्स यहाँ पेश की जायें और आज ही हम ने सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की जितनी रिपोर्ट्स आई थी, इन्क्लूडिंग मल्लिकार्जुन यूनिवर्सिटी, पेश की है । बन्ने-मेहरबानी इस को पढ़ लीजियेगा ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : बहुत देर के बाद रखते हैं ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जैसे ही आती हैं हम वैसे ही रख देते हैं ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : जरा जल्दी कर दीजिये ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आप तो जानते हैं पहले एकाउन्ट्स तैयार होते हैं, ग्राडिंट होते हैं उस के बाद उन का ट्रान्समिशन होता है, इस तरह के बहुत सारे काम होते हैं जिन में टाइम लग जाता है और देर हो जाती है, जिस के लिये हम आप से माफी मांग लेते हैं ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन साहब ने फरमाया था कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में जो क्वेश्चन दिया था और उस का जो जवाब मेरे साथी ने दिया था, उस में जो फिगर स्टूडेंट्स की दी गई थी और आज मैंने जो फिगर दी है उस में फर्क है, मैंने 17 हजार की तादाद बताई थी । मैं उन से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने सवाल में यूनिवर्सिटी लेबन तक पूछा था और इस वक्त जो जिक्र किया गया है उस में छोटे बच्चों को भी शामिल किया गया है, मेरा मतलब है स्कूलों के बच्चों की तादाद भी शामिल है ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मेरा सवाल मल्लिकार्जुन मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी तक महदूद था ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हम में स्कूल्स और पोलिटैकनिक्स भी शामिल हैं । आप ने बजट का जिक्र भी किया था । आप ने कहा था कि प्लान में 150 लाख रुपये और नान-प्लान में 830 लाख रुपये को तकरीबन 10 करोड़ हो जाते हैं, यहाँ से दिये जाते हैं । आप ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है, लेकिन हर साल इतना ही नहीं दिया जाता, इस में इजाफा होता रहता है . .

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : जकरत के मुताबिक नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जितने हमारे पास फण्ड्स हैं, गटके में जितने चावल होंगे उतने ही बन सकते हैं, बाहर से तो वही से ला नहीं सकते ।

डा० सुब्रह्मन्यम स्वामी : इंटरनेशनल मानिटरी फण्ड से ले आइये ।

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान : बहिन जी, जब इन के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो इन्होंने मुझे गिरफ्तार करवाया था । इस से इनका मतलब है कि ज्यादा लोगों को गिरफ्तार करवा सकें, लेकिन ऐसा मौका नहीं आयेगा ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : और हरेक को नाम लेने में ज्यादा टाईम लगेगा । मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस जल्दी से जल्दी पान किया जाए ।

I am grateful to the hon. Members for the unanimous support that they have given to this Bill.

As I have said earlier—I wish to reiterate it again—the Bill has emerged after a good deal of discussion and after a prolonged consultation with a large cross section of the opinion. Some of my friends pointed out that the Bill contains the provisions which could be improved. I cannot disagree with them.

हर चीज में तरक्की हो सकती है ।

This is not the last word. There could be imperfections which could be improved upon. But, before pronouncing any judgment on the imperfection of the Bill, we should first of all see how it works. We have embarked on the legislation in good faith. It will be a betrayal of the State if the whole of the Muslim community were to be left in a suspended animation.

Sir, I now move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. I shall take up Clause 2. There is no amendment. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3. (Amendment of section 2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments. Mr. Banatwalla, are you moving?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 8,—

add at the end—

"to be administered by the Muslims of India" (5)

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

"Explanation. Notwithstanding any judgment or decree of a Court of Law to the contrary, the University is declared/recognised as an educational institution of their choice established and administered by the Muslims of India within the meaning of Article 30(1) of the Constitution." (30)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on these.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has been kind enough to tell the House that it was one of the pledges of the ruling party to restore the minority character of Aligarh Muslim University and this Bill seeks to fulfil this pledge. I, on my part, respect the sentiments of the Government but I wish that the provisions incorporated in the Bill had really led to the fulfilment of the pledge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government, as we understand now, wants to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Then why does it fight shy of saying so in the Bill itself? Why should there be reservation? There are certain basic things which need to be understood. We are not playing with words. Those who are not capable of understanding the words are totally incapable of understanding the ideology and the facts behind this. There are show boys who have brought great woes and pains to this country. I have only to tell the Government not to practice self-deception. The main issue is the restoration of the minority character to the Aligarh Muslim University in such a manner that the university gets protection of Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The university has to be recognised as an educational institution as envisaged by Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The Article says that I quote:

"30(1): All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

The judgment in Aziz Basha's case is a standing injustice both to the provisions of our Constitution as well as to the minority and the secular concept that we have in our country. In this case, the Supreme Court has erroneously made an observation that the University has 'neither been established by the Muslims' nor 'has the Administration of the University been ever exclusively vested in the

Muslims'. Therefore, there are two aspects to the question: One aspect is the aspect of establishment of the University. This Bill clearly says that it has been established by the Muslims. We are thankful to the Government. I congratulate the Government that the Government has come forward with a recognition of this historical fact; but then the other aspect remains. And that aspect is, that since allegedly the Administration of the University never exclusively vested among the Muslims, therefore, it is not an educational institution, envisaged under Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India. The position should therefore be clarified. The definition as given of the term 'University' in the present Bill which is now before the House does not fully meet the requirements of Article 30(1) of the Constitution and does not fully set at naught the observations of the Supreme Court in Aziz Basha's case. Therefore it is that we have come before the House to clarify explicitly that Aligarh Muslim University is a minority institution within the meaning of Article 30 (1). So, my point is,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got some more amendments.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will not take much time on them. This is the crux.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may take some more time and conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The present definition of the term 'University' as given in the Bill is an improvement but then as I said, it is 'inadequate' and it is 'vague'. Our demand has not only been to recognise the institution as established by the Muslims. But as I said this is only in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

I must point out to the Government the purpose of certain amendments that I have moved. One amendment of mine is to the definition of the term University. I say, that after University, we must add 'to be administered by the Muslims of India'. This is an amendment which has emerged out of the deliberations of the Aligarh Muslim University Action Committee. This Action Committee includes all shades of opinion. There are not merely those who have an eye on elections. Those who have an eye on election depend upon one personality as the only vote-catering personality. I may not say much about them. But as far as this Amendment is concerned, it has emerged out of the deliberations of the Aligarh Muslim University Action Committee composed of various shades of opinion as far as Muslims are concerned. It is a very representative body in which there are so many shades of opinions which do not directly involve themselves into the electoral processes at all. And therefore, the question of saying anything that my Amendment is motivated with an eye on election does not, therefore, arise...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Where is the election now?

20 hrs.

SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA: I have therefore to say very clearly that this amendment that has been moved with certain sense of responsibility is to help the Government to fulfil its own pledge. Let them not practice self-reception. Let us realise the situation.

The report of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University was placed on the Table of the House. I must concede that this definition is very much in line with the definition that was suggested by the Minorities Commission.

Report which was placed on the Table of the House. It is not identical, but it is very much in line. However the Minorities Commission went further into the matter, deliberated upon various other questions that came up and the then Chairman of the Minorities Commission, Mr. Ansari, in his report or a letter to the Law Minister and to the Minister of Education suggested that in order to see that the definition of the term "University" is such that no challenge arises and that the minority character is fully restored, a particular explanation should be incorporated in the definition itself. The Chairman of the Minorities Commission suggested in his letter or the report addressed to the Law Minister and the Education Minister that these words should come, must necessarily come, in the definition and that is given in my amendment as—

"Explanation. — Notwithstanding any judgment or decree of a Court of Law to the contrary, the University is declared/recognised as an educational institution of their choice established and administered by the Muslims of India within the meaning of Article 30(1) of the Constitution".

Therefore, these leading persons have come and the representative opinions of the community have also come before the Government, and to say that the present clause incorporated in the Bill satisfies the aspirations of the Muslims is totally incorrect. Let me say that the representative opinions have come and I request the Government that whatever they want should be brought about clearly in the Bill itself. If they say that the definition of the term "University" as given by them...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Sir, should we sit up to 10 O'clock?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
It is an important issue.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time of the House because I know that by now the hon. Minister realises that what they say is implicit. If it is explicitly stated in the Bill, then really their own sentiments, as they profess, are translated into reality. Otherwise, the aspirations of the Muslims, I must say, remain totally ignored resulting in frustration.

Sir, there may be some persons who might have denigrated even the very concept of minority institution saying that undemocratic trends come up. We just heard Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. They may say that undemocratic nature comes up and so on. But those who do not subscribe to the ideals and the concept that are embedded in Article 30 of the Constitution—I need not tell much about them—would say like that. Sir, the institution “Aligarh Muslim University” is a minority institution. It is an historical fact. Let it be recognised explicitly. We say ‘explicitly’, otherwise there would be certain troubles and difficulties and we will not be able to do justice to the University. If you implicitly agree that it is a minority character, then there would be no litigation, they say. But if said explicitly they argue that there may be litigation. This is something contradictory.

Article 30(2) of the Constitution says that the minority institutions cannot be discriminated in the matter of grant only because the management rests with that particular minority.

With these words I commend both my amendments to the House. I once again urge upon the Government to respond adequately to its own pledge that they have made and to explicitly incorporate in the Bill what they say is implicit.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As the University will be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances, it is not possible to agree to the amendments moved by Shri Banatwalla and the amendments are not, therefore, acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As amendments No. 34 and 35 given notice of by certain hon. Members are the same as amendments No. 5 and 30 moved by Shri Banatwalla, they cannot be moved.

Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

Page 2, line 8,—

“to be administered by the Muslims of India” (5)

The Lok Sabha divided

20.13 hrs.

AYES

Division No. 4

Banatwalla Shri G. M.
Khan Shri Ghayoor Ali
Rasheed Masood Shri

*Sait Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri B. V.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gomango, Shri Girdhar

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction the result†† of the division is: Ayes 5;

Noes 44.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The quorum is there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can 49 constitute the quorum?

SHRI G. M. Banatwalla: Some people who are present in the House, have not voted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen the physical counting. There are more than 50. There is quorum.

Now the second amendment of Mr. Banatwalla. Are you pressing it, Mr. Banatwalla?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The lobbies have already been cleared. There is already quorum. The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

“Explanation.— Notwithstanding any judgement or decree of a Court of Law to the contrary, the University is declared/recognised as an educational institution of their choice established and administered by the Muslims of India within the meaning of Article 30(1) of the Constitution.” (30)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5

20.16 hrs.

AYES

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 *Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

††The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Shri Ashfaq Hussani.

Noes: Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochak.

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

NOES

Abhasi, Shri Kazi Jali
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Desai, Shri B. V.
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kochak, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Parasher, Prof. Narain Chand
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Quaidri, Shri S. T.
 Ram Vir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result †† of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 6

Noes: 43

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 4. The question is:

"That clause 4 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5—(Substitution of new section for section 8).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 24, —

before "The University" insert—

"Subject to the provisions of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances" (6). It is so obvious and innocent that I hope it will be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendments by Dr. A. U. Azmi and Shri Rasheed Masood cannot be moved because they are the same as 36—identical. Now I shall put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stands part of the Bill."

††The following Members also recorded their votes NOES Shri Madhusudan Vairale and Shri K. Pradhani.

Page 3, line 26.—

after line 26, insert—

“Provided that in order to have effective control of the Muslim community, the Court shall be so constituted as to ensure at least three-fourth majority of Muslims among the members thereof.” (8)

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 26, insert—

Page 3,—

"8A. In sub-section(3) of section 19 of the principal Act, in the first proviso for the word "Visitor" the word "Chancellor" shall be substituted." (7)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The essence of the minority character with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University is in the effective power of the minority to administer the University. This presupposes two facts.

(1) That the Court of the University enjoys the legal guarantee of exclusive Muslim composition or overwhelming number of Muslims, (2) That the Court so composed possesses the supreme power to govern the university. The original Act of 1920 had section 23(1) which clearly laid down:

"Provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a member thereof."

Therefore, I have moved my amendment to say that at least three-fourths of the members of the Court must be Muslims, so that the management and administration of the university as a minority educational institution continue to rest with the Muslims in conformity with and in accordance with the idea in article 30(1) of the Constitution. I hope this will be accepted.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: In practice, the composition of the court will surely be predominantly Muslims.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12— (Substitution of new section for section 23.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

membership. Therefore, I am not accepting the amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Translate that practice into concrete provision of the law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negated

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 37 moved by Shri Ashfaq Hussain to the House.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 were added to the Bill

Clause 16—(Substitution of new section for section 28).

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 26, for "(Third Amendment) Act, 1980."

substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1981." (3)

Page 4, line 30, for "(Third Amendment) Act, 1980."

substitute "(Amendment Act, 1981." (4)

They are simple amendments only changing the year from 1980 to 1981.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 10 to 12,

for "may either reject the proposal or submit the draft to the Court in such form as the Executive Council may approve."

substitute—

"shall submit the draft to the Court with its comments." (9)

Page 5, for lines 15 to 17, substitute—

"(6) No new Statute or amendment or addition or repeal of any statute shall come into force unless it is reported to the Visitor who may sanction it or remit it for further consideration only once." (31)

The clause as it stands gives very arbitrary powers to the Visitor of accepting the statutes amended by the Court or rejecting them and so on. Such arbitrary powers cannot vest with the Visitor. The Court should be really the supreme governing body. Such was also the intention of the original Act of 1920. In order that the court remains the supreme governing body and that both the minority character and also the autonomy of the university is maintained, I urge upon this House to accept my amendment.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am not accepting the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the Government amendments Nos.3 and 4.

The question is:

Page 4, line 26,

for "(Third Amendment) Act, 1980."

substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1981." (3)

Page 4, line 30,

for "(Third Amendment) Act, 1980."

substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1981." (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 9 and 31 moved by Shri Banatwalla.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 31 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16A (New)

Amendment made:

Amendment of section 29.

Page 5,—

after line 17, insert

16A. In Sub-section (2) of section 29 of the principal Act, clause (ii) shall be omitted." (47)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 16A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 16A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Consequent to this, re-numbering of other clauses will be done.

Clause 17— (Amendment of section 31.)

Amendment made:

"Page 5, line 18,—

for "17" substitute "18" (48)

Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18— (Amendment of section 34.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"Page 5,—

for clause 18, substitute—

"18. In section 34 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The Court may pass resolution thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit." (10)

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 21,—

for "18" substitute "19" (49)

Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendment No. 10 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to vote.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause — 19 (Substitution of new section for section 35.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"Pages 5 and 6,—

omit lines 38 to 41 and 1 to 7, respectively." (11).

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 27,—

for "19" substitute "20" (50).

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment No. 11 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to vote.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20— (Amendment of statutes.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"Page 6,—

for lines 36 to 42, substitute—

"(1) The Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of at least three persons recommended by the Court." (12)

"Page 7,—

after line 21, insert—

"(Via) for clause (2) of statute 13 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The Librarian shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Council. He shall be a member of the Board of Studies of the Department of Library Science." (13)

"Page 7,—

omit line 33 (14)

"Page 7,—

omit line 34 (15)

"Page, 7, —

omit line 36 (16)

"Page 7, line 37, —

for "five" substitute "three" (17)

"Page 6,—

for lines 40 and 41, substitute—
 "(xiii) Thirteen Chairmen of Departments of Studies by rotation according to seniority in each faculty as given below :—

faculty of Commerce—1

faculty of Arts—2

faculty of Science—2

faculty of Social Sciences—2

faculty of Engineering—2

faculty of Medicine—2

faculty of Law—1

faculty of Theology—1 (18),

"Page 8, line 20,—

for "persons" substitute "Muslims" (19)

"Page 8, line 20, —

for lines 26 to 29, substitute—

"(xxiv) Five Members of Parliament, three to be elected by the House of the People (Lok Sabha) from amongst its members and two to be elected by the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) from amongst its members." (20)

"Page 9, line 8—

for "Eleven" substitute "Six" (21)

"Page 9, line 12,—

for "Five" substitute "Three" (22)

"Page 10, line 4,—

for "Five" substitute "Three" (23)

"Page 10, line 6,—

for "Two Principals of Colleges" substitute—

"One Principal of College" (24)

"Page 10,—

omit line 10 (25)

"Page 10, line 11,—

for "Six" substitute "Eight" (26)

"Page 10, line 14,—

for "Two representatives" substitute—

"One representative" (27)

"Page 10, line 18,—

for "Three" substitute "Two" (28)

"Page 10,—

after line 19, insert—

"(xiv) One person to be nominated by the Chancellor." (29)

"Page 6,—

after line 42, insert—

'(ii) in clause (4):—

(a) for the word "five" wherever it occurs, the word "three" shall be substituted.

(b) the second proviso shall be omitted.' (32)

"Page 6,—

after line 42, insert—

(iia) In Statute 4. in the first proviso of clause (1) for the word "Visitor" the word "Chancellor" shall be substituted." (33)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

"Page 8, line 3,—

for "Five" substitute "Ten" (38)

"Page 8, line 4, add at the end,—

"on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote" (39)

"Page 8, line 9,—

for "Five" substitute "Ten" (40)

"Page 8, line 10, add at the end,—

"on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote" (41)

"Page 8, line 13,—

for "Alumni (Old Boys) Association" substitute—

"electoral college of registered old boys of the University on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote" (42)

"Page 8, line 15,—

for "Ten" substitute "Five" (43)

"Page 8, line 18,—

add at the end—

"on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote" (44)

"Page 8,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute—

"Persons representing learned professions and special interests

(xxii) Ten members from learned professions and special interests including representatives of Industry, Commerce, Trade Unions, Banking and Agriculture to be elected by the Court" (45)

"Page 8, line 35,—

after "India" insert—

"including the Jamia Millia Islamia" (46)

Amendment made:—

"Page 6, line 8,—

for "20" substitute "21". (51)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put to the vote all the amendments moved by Shri Banatwalla.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 29, 32 and 33 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put to the vote all the amendments move by Shri P. K. Kadiyan.

Amendments Nos. 38 to 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill."

Clause 21— (Transitional provisions)

Amendment made:

"page 11, line 12,—

for "21" substitute "22" (52)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22— (Saving)

Amendment made:—

"Page 11, line 32,—

for "22" substitute "23" (53)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short title and commencement)

Amendment made:—

"Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "(Third Amendment) Act, 1980"

Substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1981" (2)

Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made.

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-first" substitute "Thirty-second" (1)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

20.35 hrs

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 22nd December, 1981,

from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:

(i) "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri T.S. Negi, Member of Lok Sabha who alongwith his 21 other Party workers, voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. on Rajpath-Rafi Marg crossing at about 2.15 p.m. be arrested in case FIR No. 655 dated 22nd December, 1981 under Section 188 IPC Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the area Judicial Magistrate."

(ii) "Kindly refer to this office letter dated 22nd December 1981.

informing you that Shri T.S. Negi, Member of Lok Sabha was arrested in case FIR No. 655 dated 22nd December, 1981 under Section 188 IPC, Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

"The Member of Parliament, alongwith his other Party Workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi at 15.45 hours. The court admonished them including the Member of Lok Sabha and set them free."

20.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 23, 1981/Pausa 2, 1903
(Saka)