

Sixth Series, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3

Wednesday, July 11, 1979
Asadha 20, 1981 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 1-6)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 3, Wednesday, July 11, 1979/Asadha 20, 1901 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 42 to 48 1—28

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 41 and 49 to 60 29—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 401 to 405, 407 to 411, 413 to 517, 519 to 550, 552 to 572 and 574 to 580 41—168

Papers Laid on the Table 168—71

Committee on private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-Fifth Report 172

Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill—

Extension of Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 172—74

Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Bill—
Introduced 174—75

Statement *re.* latest Information about Skylab 175—76

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers 176—250

Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan 177—85

Shri Gauri Shankar Rai 185—91

Shri C. M. Stephen 191—99

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 200—206

Shri Kalyan Jain 207—16

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty 216—22

Shri Samar Mukherjee 222—30

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

COLU.. NS

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	230—35
Shri V. P. Naik	235—41
Dr. Ramji Singh	241—45
Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain	245—50

Half-An-Hour Discussion—**Premature Collapse of Chambal Bridge—**

Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	250—55
Shri Sikandar Bakht	255—57, 261—64
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	257—58
Shri R. D. Gattani	258—60
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	261

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 11, 1979 / Asadha 20, 1901
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, let us have the last Question first today. The last Question is about the Skylab. It is going to fall today! Let us have that Question first as special case.

MR. SPEAKER : The latest telex says that it will not fall in India (*Interruptions*) Mr. Kolanthaivelu. He is not here. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sarat Kar. He is not here. Mr. Somani.

Production of cloth to 10 standardized varieties

+

*42 SHRI S.S. SOMANI :
SHRI SARAT KAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested that the production of cloth should be confined to some 10 standardized varieties ; and

(b) whether he has in mind the standardisation of the Industry's entire output of the non-controlled party of the production into ten varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANEDS) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility of the proposed concept and its implications are being examined after which it would be possible to indicate the details.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मंत्री जी जहां कहीं नीति सम्बन्धी घपनी बात कहते हैं वहां बार बार नई वोषणायें करते हैं इसी विषयाण में उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया था कि कपड़े को दस मानक किस्मों तक सीमित कर दिया जायगा। लेकिन आज जब मैं ने प्रश्न रखा तो मुझे उत्तर दिया कि इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और उस के बाद ही इस के बारे में कुछ कहा जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नियन्त्रित कपड़ों की बीस किस्मों को दस मानक किस्मों तक सीमित रखने के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और कपड़ा उद्योग की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया उन के सामने आई है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानेड्स : इस मसले पर यों तो एक भ्रस्ते से चर्चा हो रही है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो स्टडी ग्रुप इस उद्योग के बारे में बनाया था उस में आज जो लगभग 5 हजार किस्मों के कपड़ों को बनाया जा रहा है, इन को कुंसे कम किया जाय, इस के बारे में विचार हुआ था। उसी के आधार पर हमारे मंत्रालय में इस पर आज चर्चा चल रही है। इस चर्चा को उद्योग से सम्बन्धित लोगों से भी हमने छेड़ा था। असल में सार्वजनिक तौर पर इस पर कहा था क्योंकि दामों के नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में यह गत आई थी कि आज 5100 किस्म का कपड़ा बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है जिसमें दामों का नियन्त्रण करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो रहा है। इसलिए माध्यराण तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने वाले आदिपियों के लिए 8-10 रुपये की गज कपड़े का कोई ऐसा इनजाम हो सकता हो जिसमें बेरायटीज समाप्त की जायें और दाम को ठीक ढंग से नियन्त्रित किया जाए तो कपड़े के दामों की जो समस्या है उसको हल करना कुछ आसान हो सकता है — ऐसी हमारी राय है। उद्योग ने इसके बारे में जो प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है वह अच्छी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस प्रकार की बात हो जाती है तो चीन जैसी हालत हो जायेगी, एक ही किस्म का कपड़ा लोगों को पहनना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इसमें कोई तच्छ नहीं है, रंग किस तरह का लगाते हैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हैं परन्तु कुछ स्टैंडर्ड बेरायटीज हों, दस बेरायटीज ही हों और

*Not recorded.

उसमें रंग की कोई बात नहीं है। इस पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI S.S. SOMANI : I want to know whether it is a fact that you have put some price limit on certain quality cloth and whether it is also a fact that once a variety is put under price control, the mills stop production of the same and introduce another brand with a slight variation to avoid price control.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There is no price control at the moment. But there is a controlled cloth and it is a separate subject altogether.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: While appreciating the decision of the hon. Minister to reduce the number of varieties of cloth, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he had meanwhile drawn up any guidelines to ascertain and put a check on the varieties of cloth so that action can be taken and the number of varieties can be reduced? Have you taken any decision or are you going to appoint an experts committee or an independent experts committee to examine this matter?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am glad the textile mill-owner is appreciating my proposal to limit the number of varieties of cloth.

There is no need to appoint any kind of a committee. The Textile Commissioner does monitor the production of cloth and there has been no problem in terms of monitoring the varieties produced or the prices that are presently being charged.

Our concern is to see that the cloth that is used by the common people is available to them at a standard price and standard cloth is produced and sold at a reasonable price.

श्री सर्वनाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो टेक्सटाइल मिलों हैं, जिनमें जैसा आपने बताया, पांच हजार किम्म का कपड़ा बन रहा है, क्या आप समझते हैं नमाजवादी समाज के सिद्धान्त को लागू करने के लिए, जिनके लिए जनता पार्टी प्रतिवाद है, आप शोव्रातीत्री तव करने जा रहे हैं कि इन तमाम टेक्सटाइल मिलों को ले लिया जायेगा और नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत डाल दिया जाएगा?

दूसरे क्या इस देश में बेकारी को देखते हैं, हैडलूम सेक्टर में जो कपड़ा बन रहा है जिसमें 1 करोड़ आदमी लगे हए हैं और 38 लाख लम्बल रहे हैं, टेक्सटाइल मिलों के कपड़े को बन्द करके उसको हैडलूम सेक्टर में लेजाने की परिस्थिति में आप हैं? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

श्री जार्ड कर्नार्डोज : कपड़े के बारे में जो हमारी नीति है उसके अनुसार टेक्सटाइल मिलों को कोई नया करघा लगाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है। आजतक जो उनके करघों को संभ्या है वही पर उनको सीमित रखा गया है। अधिक कपड़ा बनाने का सारा काम हथकरघा पर ही हो रहा है। पिछले साल कुल कपड़े के उत्पादन में जो बढ़ि हुई उसमें मिलों ने अपने पहले माल के उत्पादन पर दो फीसदी की वृद्धि की जब कि हथकरघा पर बने कपड़े में 11 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई। जो नीति इस समय चल रही है वह भविष्य में हथकरघे पर अधिक कपड़ा बनाने की नीति है। जहां तक कपड़ा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न है—वह इस से नहीं उठता है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister that since handloom sector forms a major part in the production of cloth in this country, in order to keep that sector of industry going, whether Government considers the proposal made long time back by no less a person than Rajaji that dhotis and sarees must be exclusively left for production in the handloom sector in order to give a living to millions of our people as handloom sector comes second to agriculture in our country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I agree with the hon. Member's view that dhotis and sarees and certain other varieties of cloth also should be left exclusively to the handloom sector. Technically, even now, dhotis and sarees are with the handloom sector except that the mills are producing a certain variety which is then printed and is otherwise used as sarees or dhotis.

We are considering this question and we shall take some decision.

News items captioned "Big Industrial Houses had access to the Confidential files of some Central Ministries"

*43. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news appeared in 'Statesman' Calcutta dated the 30th May, 1979 that the Industry Minister has stated that the big industrial Houses had access to the confidential files of some Central Ministries;

(b) whether he has also stated there is not a single file that the Birla group of industries does not know in my department; and

(c) how far it is correct to give such statement which creates confusion in the mind of the people?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is a feeling that big industry and big business have a positive hold over the administrative machinery of the Government. They have access to decision makers and whatever information require. The Statement only articulates this feeling. It does not create any confusion in the minds of people.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जो वक्तव्य अखबार में आया है, वह बहुत गम्भीर है। जब आपने यह वक्तव्य दिया था, तो आप को यह जानना ही पड़ेगा कि आप को अपने मंत्रालय के बारे में पूरा जान होगा....

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। "आप" शब्द का प्रयोग सुविधापूर्वक आप के लिए होता है। आप के मायने स्पीकर साहब

MR. SPEAKER : Please allow him. He is putting the question.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : आप के वक्तव्य से यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि बिग-हाउसेज, विशेष कर बिड़ला और जो दूसरे ग्रूप हैं वे सरकार के बहुत से मंत्रालयों के सीक्रेट्स को जानते हैं और निर्णय-मेकिंग में भी उनका हाथ होता है। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। मैं तो यह आशा करता था कि आप इस का खण्डन करेंगे। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप का यह वक्तव्य सही है तो आप के मंत्रालय के सीक्रेट फाइल्ज की जानकारी जिन कम्पनियों ने दी है उन के विरुद्ध आप ने क्या एक्शन लिया है और यदि कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले पर एक असे से इस देश में बहस चल रही है। वास्तव में जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी एन्कवायरी कमेटी बनी थी और जिस ने 10 वर्ष पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसने भी इस ममले पर काफ़ी गम्भीरता से विचार किया था और एक निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे थे कि जो बड़े उद्योग चलाने वाले हैं, विशेष कर कुछ बड़े धराने हैं, जन की सरकार में किस प्रकार की पकड़ है। इस मामले को लेकर 9 वर्ष पहले एक सरकार-कमीशन भी बना था, जिस को बनाने के पहले राज्य सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक धराने के बारे में कई किस्म के आरोप लगा कर कई आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे? इन सारे मामलों में एक बात बहुत

स्पष्ट हो गई थी कि इन धरानों का काफ़ी प्रभाव है और ये अलग-धलग ढंग से सरकार के निर्णय भेजे वाले वन्न पर प्रभाव डालने का प्रयास करते हैं। जब मैंने इस का जिक्र किया था, तो इसी सन्दर्भ में किया था। जहां तक हमारे मंत्रालय का सवाल है, हम इस पर लगातार प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कई किस्म की बातें इस समय भी सी० बी० आर्ड० के हाथ में हैं, जिन को हम ने उन तक पहुँचने का काम किया है। मगर एक असे से यह एक प्रकार की सम्पत्ता बनी हुई है और उस से निकलना कितना कठिन काम है, इस को मैं महसूस करता हूँ। इसी कारण से मैंने इस बात को इस तरह कहने का काम किया है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह एक गंभीर मसला है और मगर यह सच है और जैसा आप ने कहा कि कमेटी ने भी इस बात का संकेत किया था कि बड़े बड़े धरानों को लगभग सभी मंत्रालयों की सीक्रेट फाइलों का जान है और कोई निर्णय लेने में उन का बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है, तो इस खतरे से बचने के लिए, इस प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कि वे सीक्रेट फाइलों न जान सके और इस प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त करने के दृष्टिकोण से क्या सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है? इस प्रभाव को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है और यदि सरकार ने कोई विचार नहीं किया, तो उस का कारण क्या है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेज : जैसा मैंने कहा कि बड़े धरानों के काम करने की: जो पद्धति है, वह एक असे से बनी बनाई पद्धति है और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर और नौकरशीली के स्तर पर वह अलग अलग अपना काम करते हैं। अपने मंत्रालय के संदर्भ में मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हम लोग प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं कि इस प्रकार का असर न पड़े और जब कोई ऐसी चीज़ हम लोगों के सामने आती है, तो तत्काल उस पर रोक लगाते हैं। इस के लिए एक तो हम मंत्रालय के भीतर जांच करा रहे हैं और दूसरे सी० बी० आर्ड० और दूसरी इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग एजेन्सियों के हाथ में इस को देने का काम किया है ताकि जितनी रोक लगाना हमारे लिए संभव है भौजूदा परिस्थितियों में, उतनी रोक लगाने में हम कामयाब हो जाएं।

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR : Sir, the Minister has said that big houses have access to the secret files. I would like to know whether this is being done by pay packets to the officers or some other type of presentations they are receiving or some of their relations are getting high jobs in these industrial houses? Will the Minister clarify on these points?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The hon'ble Member is right in his assertion and it is a fact that officials have links and the officials, more particularly after their retirement, have joined some of

these companies. These points have been brought out by some of the enquiries and it is on the basis of these ways and means of functioning that even the Sarkar Commission had to be set-up. That it could not come to a conclusion is another matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप के माध्यम से भंती जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य है कि प्राप के भंतालय में काफ़ी अफसर इस प्रकार के हैं, जो फाइलों को अपने घर से जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े घरानों के जो उद्योगपति हैं, उन के एजेन्ट्स यहाँ पर भौजद हैं और उन को वे घर पर बूला कर फाइलों की सारी जानकारी दे देते हैं? क्या प्राप के इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिलती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाएंगे कि अधिकारी अपने घरों पर फाइलें न ले जाएं और दफ्तर में ही उनका अध्ययन करें?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोज : अगर कोई अफसर काम करने के लिए घर पर फाइलें ले जाता है, तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सवाल नहीं उठता। जहाँ तक कोई विशेष शिकायत हमारे पास आने का सवाल है, तो जब भी कोई ऐसी शिकायत आती है तो तत्काल उस पर कार्यवाही की जाती है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Sir, the question has been with regard to access to the files of the Industries Ministry by the big industrial houses. As long as the big industrial houses have assets and power they will always have access and bureaucrats will join them after retirement. That is not the important part of the question. The spirit of the question is this that the Minister has said that it is in his knowledge that the industrial houses have access to his files. Now, he has said often that he wants to break up the big industrial houses and family units. Particularly the Birla Group of Industries continue to have the same economic power today as they had two years ago, before he became Industries Minister. So I want to know from the Minister as to what steps he has taken to break up this stranglehold of these family business concerns, particularly the Birla Group of Industries, so that they do not have any more access to his files.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, the question of big houses is currently being discussed by a Committee that my party has set up. I don't think that is a matter on which I can answer a question now.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Question No. 44.
(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER : He says the matter is under consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Can he not take any action? What is this?

MR. SPEAKER : He says the matter is under consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He should answer the question.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why should there be no enquiry? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is under consideration. That is what he says. Now, next question—Q.No. 44 addressed to Minister for Industries. Order please. Now let us go on.

Loss to Industries due to power shortage in Eastern Region and West Bengal

*44. **SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the quantum of losses incurred by industries in the Eastern region including West Bengal due to power failure since the beginning of the current power crisis;

(b) if so, the figures industry-wise;

(c) whether there is any contemplated project with Government to resolve the crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). In West Bengal and other States of Eastern Region power constraint has affected production in several industries. The production losses suffered in some selected industries with significant weightage in the general index of industrial production on during months of April and May 1979 relative to these months in 1978 and located in the States in the Eastern Region are given in the Annexure.

(c) and (d). In the Eastern Region several new thermal and hydel generating schemes are likely to yield benefit during the years 1979-80 to 1983-84. These projects are indicated below:

1979-80	Name of the Project/Unit	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
HYDRO			
	Subernrekha Unit II	Bihar	65
	Lower Lagyap Units I & II	Central	12
 THERMAL			
	Santaldih Unit IV	West Bengal	120
	Gas Turbines	W. Bengal	100
	Durgapur Unit IV	D.V.C.	210
1980-81			
 THERMAL			
	Barauni Unit VI	Bihar	110
	Bandel Extension Talcher Unit I & II	W. Bengal Orissa	210 220
1981-82			
HYDRO			
	Jaldhaka Units I & II	W. Bengal	8
 THERMAL			
	Patratu Unit IX	Bihar	110
	Barauni Unit VII	Bihar	110
	Kolhaghat Unit I	W. Bengal	210
1982-83			
HYDRO			
	Rammon St. II-Unit I	W. Bengal	1.25
	Penchet Hill Unit II	D.V.C.	40
	Upper Kolab Unit I	Orissa	80
 THERMAL			
	Patratu-Unit X	Bihar	100
	Muzzaffarpur Unit I & II	Bihar	220
	Kolaghat Unit II & III	W. Bengal	420
	C.E.S.C. Unit IV	W. Bengal	60
	Bokaro 'B'	D.V.C.	210
1983-84			
HYDRO			
	Rammon St. II Unit II & III	W. Bengal	25
	Upper Kolab Unit II & III	Orissa	160
	Rengali Unit I	Orissa	50
 THERMAL			
	D.P.L. Extension	W. Bengal	110
	C.E.S.C. Unit II, III & IV	W. Bengal	180

ANNEXURE
SOME OF THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN THE EASTERN REGION WHERE PRODUCTION WAS AFFECTED DUE TO POWER ARE GIVEN BELOW :

S.No.	Name of the Industry	Name of the unit	A/C Unit	Production				Percentage fall in April, 79 with ref. to April, 78.	Percentage fall in May, 1979 with ref. to May, 78.	Remarks
				April 79	May 79	April 78	May			
1	Explosives.	1. IEL, Gomia, Bihar.	Tonnes	2193	1960	2515	2505	12	22	The Dalmia unit in Bihar remained closed for a major portion of May '79. A part from the units indicated where shortfall in production is mainly due to power production in such some of the units in Bihar has been affected on account of number of factors including power shortage.
		2. IDL Chemical, Rourkela,	"	1325	910	1566	1333	15	32	
2	Cement	1. Dalmia, Bihar.	"	24300/34062	17000/36223	28350/42017	1540/59200	14	8	The loss in production has been due to shortage fuel oil and mechanical troubles in addition to power. The shortfall in production in this Unit in April '79 has been due to labour problems in addition to power.
		2. Durgapur	"							
3	Seamless pipes tubes.	Indian Tube Co. Jamshedpur	"	1100	115	2240	2229	51	49	Do.;
4	Commercial Vehicles.	Hindustan Motors, Calcutta.	Nos.	76	129	104	100	27		
5	Passenger Cars.	1. Hindustan Motors.	"	1221	1666	2085	1825	41	9	

11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

6. Caustic Soda

Alkalies :

Chemical Corporation Calcutta.	Tonnes	273	355	444	506	39	30	The loss in Production has also been due to non-availability of salt in addition to power.
2. Durgapur Chemicals	"	64	94	225	200	72	53	Do. (for April and May also).
3. Hindustan Chemicals	"	320		454	471	30		Do. The production return for May, 79 has yet to be received.
4. Titagarh Paper Mills.	,	19	132	177	188	89	30	The loss in production is mainly due to power shortage.

7. Calcium Carbide

Suria Jute. Mfg.
Co. Ltd.

Birla Jute. Mfg. Co. Ltd.	984	1085	1176	1194	116	9	The 'loss in production is entirely due to power.
"							

B. Paper

Titagarh Paper
Mills.

Titagarh Paper Mills.	2927	6497	6753	6443	57	The loss in production in April, 1970 is mainly
"	2927	6497	6753	6443	57	The loss in production in April, 1970 is mainly

9. Winding Wires.

i. Electrical
Industries.
Corne Calcutta

1. Electrical Industries. 47 48 100 91 53 47 The loss in production is mainly due to power. Corne Calcutta

Do.

NA

The production loss was also due to riots in the region in addition to power.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: This question relates to the economic well-being and prosperity of the whole of the north-eastern region of India and that is why I wanted the Minister to give us a more detailed statement regarding the quantum of loss incurred by the industries in the eastern region including West Bengal. But in the Annexure of the written statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister, information has been given only in respect of some of the important industries. The heading is 'some of the important industries' and not all the industries. I appreciate his effort for supplying this information regarding some of the important industries. But what I wanted to know from him was the total quantum of losses effected by the recent power cut. Sir, according to an Expert on Power Supply, I have been informed, if the present state of affairs continue for some time, by June 1980, the supply of power will be zero. I shudder to think what will be the consequences of such a situation. I would like the Minister to tell us whether the losses have been quantified both in terms of money as a whole as also in terms of the share that would have accrued to labour and its social effects.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It has not been possible to quantify these losses both in terms of the wages lost by the workers or in terms of the total production. One of course can identify it in respect of some of the industries. For instance, in respect of the Engineering industry, the five day power cut in West Bengal created a situation where each day the industry was losing a production of about 3.5 crores. Similarly, in respect of some of the larger units, it has been possible to quantify it. But otherwise, quantification of the actual loss in terms of production industrywise has not been possible.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: From the Annexure it will be found that list contains only 4 units of Bihar. Only that 4 units of Bihar have been mentioned. One unit of Orissa has been mentioned. They are stated to be suffering from power shortage. But there is none from Assam which has been mentioned. Am I to presume that no production has been affected there due to shortage of power supply in Assam? Then, I would like also to know whether, in view of the very precarious position of power supply, any attempt to offer nuclear power is being made and whether there are any plans to have decentralised units of power production with a quicker pace of productivity. May I know whether such a thing is contemplated or not?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The list contains—as the hon. Member has himself observed—only some of the more important units which are affected because of the inadequacy of power. So far as Assam is concerned, Assam does not have any major industrial units. The Bongaigaon or the Digbholi refineries are perhaps among the few that exist there. As far as these units are concerned, there has not been any problem of power supply or on keeping them going. Regarding the latter part of the question, I think, the hon. Member will have to address the question to the Minister of Energy.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: There is an acute shortage of power in the Eastern region of the country. More than 45% of the installed capacity of the industries are not being utilised as a result of which many of the industries are running at loss and some of the industries are under closure. I understand many industries have served notices for closure and many have served notices for lock-outs. May I know from the hon. Minister how many industries have served notices for closure and how many have served notices for lock-outs?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have no figures with me and I require notice for this.

मिजोरम में एस० डॉ० ओ० को हत्या

+

* 45. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेही :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिजोरम के विद्रोहियों द्वारा गृह मंत्री निवासियों को 1 जूलाई, 1979 से पूर्व मिजोरम छोड़ने हेतु नोटिस दिये जाने के कारण एक सब-डिविजनल अधिकारी, श्री चौधरी की हत्या कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस घटना के पीछे किसी विदेशी व्यक्ति का हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विदेशी तत्वों के साथ निबटने और यह मुनिष्ठित करने हेतु कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हो सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Shri R. C. Chaudhary, Sub-Divisional Officer, P.W.D. Saitual was kidnapped in the night of 19th June, 1979 and was shot dead near Saitual by unknown miscreants, suspected to be members of the Mizo National Front.

(b) The Government have no information about involvement of any foreign power in this incident.

(c) Since Mizo National Front members were involved in the incident, the Mizo National Front and its allied organisations have, since, been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The President of the MNF has been taken into custody.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : पूर्वोत्तर सीमा पर और मिजोरम राज्य में विगत कई बांधों से पृष्ठकक्षतावादी तत्व विदेशी ताकतों से संठगांठ कर के हिस्सा की कार्रवाईयों में संलग्न रहे हैं। विगत 15 जनवरी, 1975 को मिजोरम के आई जी, डी आई जी और एजल के एस पी की आई जी के सम्मेलन कक्ष में गाली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई थी। इस घटना के बाद भी सरकार ने पी डब्ल्यू डी के उप भंडल अधिकारी श्री प्रार० सी० चौधरी जिस का अपहरण 13 जून, 1979 को किया गया था बचाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया और उनको हत्या कर दी गई। 15 जनवरी, 1975 की घटना से सबक ले कर उनकी जान बचाने और गैर मिजो अधिकारियों और लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए जो कि मिजोरम के विकास के कामों में लगे हुए हैं, सरकार ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: After the 1975 incident to which he refers, various steps were taken. In July 1976 an understanding was reached between the representatives of Mizo Underground who were responsible for the murder of the I.G. and others. The underground Mizos acknowledged that Mizoram was an integral part of India and conveyed to the Government of India their resolve to accept the settlement of all problems of Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India. Since then, there have been regular Governments, and the latest was installed in office at the end of April last. The elections were held peacefully. It elected a party which won with a very considerable majority and it formed a Government. Thereafter the Mizo National Front once again decided to take to the path of violence. Therefore, there is no question of not taking any steps. Stringent measures have to be taken and are being taken for maintaining peace.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : 15 जनवरी 1975 को जब आई जी, डी आई जी, एस पी की हत्या हुई थी उससे सबक लेकर वहां की सरकार ने जो गैर मिजो लोग हैं और जो विकास कार्यों में रहे हैं उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के कौन से कदम उठाए हैं इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में दिया है कि किसी विदेशी ताकत का हाथ नहीं है। आये दिन सुपा चारपत्तों में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं आ रही हैं कि मिजो फंट के विद्रोही लोगों को बंगला देश में शरण दी जा रही है और जो पकड़ गये हैं मिजो फंट के कुछ पदाधिकारी तथा नेता उहोंने कबूल भी किया है कि वे लोग बंगला देश में रहते थे और वहां से डधर आकर उपद्रव किया करते थे। बराबर समाचारपत्रों में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का जिक्र आ रहा है कि चीन उनको हर तरह का सहयोग और भास्त्व और एम्बूनिशन दे रहा है। वहां पर एक प्रथम राज्य बनाना चाहता है और एक गलियारा बना कर के बोर्डर पर स्थित मिजोरम राज्य का उपयोग करना चाहता है। ऐसी हालत में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल श्री लाल डेंगा को गिरफ्तार कर लेने से या उनके ऊपर देशद्रोहिता का मुकदमा चला कर वहां की स्थिति पर काबू पाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर विकास की गति को तेज़ किया जाय ताकि वहां के लोगों में एक भावनय बने कि वह भी इस देश के अधिन्द्रिय है।

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि वहां पर ईसाई मिशनरीज बहुत तीव्र गति से कायंरत हैं और वहां यह मिशनरीज लाल डेंगा और भीजो फंट के लोगों को उक्सा कर इस प्रकार के कार्य में सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं। तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी ऐसे मिशनरीज पर कुछ निगरानी रखेंगे ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटना की पुतरावृत्ति न कर सके?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not correct that the Chinese are giving any assistance at the moment to underground Mizos. It is, of course, true that the underground Mizos, Mizo National Front people, have made their headquarters in some part of Bangladesh. This matter was taken up by our Prime Minister when he went recently to Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Government had given an assurance that they would take appropriate steps to see that these people are not given any harbour in their territory. Nevertheless, it may well be that some Mizos are there, but they are not being given assistance by Bangladesh Government.

In so far as the question of Christian missionaries is concerned, I may say that 90% of the Mizo population is Christian. There is no question of any greater missionary activities now being necessary for converting more people to Christianity.

श्रीमती रशीदा हक़ चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न है कि जो श्री रवीन्द्र चौधरी मारे गये हैं उनकी फैमिली भी वहां रहती है, उनके लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट ने कम्पेनेसेन्ट देने के लिये कुछ काम किया है?

मूरी बात यह है कि जो नान-भीजो लोग ऐजेंसी में हैं वैसीकी वह लोग बिजनेसमें, जोप कीपर्स और मर्केट आकिशियल्स हैं, तो उन लोगों की सेफटी के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the family of Shri Chaudhary is concerned, every possible help will be given and it has already been decided upon by the Government. If more help is necessary, it can be considered.

In so far as the safety of non-Mizos in Aizawl and other parts of Mizoram is concerned, very strong security measures have been taken and it is also a fact that after these measures, there has been no loss of life of non-Mizos in Mizoram. There have, of course, been some deaths in so far as the security forces themselves are concerned. There have also been certain attempts on the life of Government security forces, but not of the ordinary citizens.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there was an altercation between the officer, Shri Chaudhary and two Mizo youths at a place where he was staying and a lot of money was extracted from him by these youths according to the statement made by the servant who was present there and who understood the Mizo language. Has any investigation been made? And whatever may be the facts, is the Minister prepared to lay them on the Table of the House, so that the extent of danger to the non-Mizos is assessed and appropriate measures taken by the Government, to help the non-Mizos and particularly the residents of Assam who are residing in Mizoram?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that every possible measure is being taken to ensure the safety of the non-Mizos, in Mizoram. About the other question, whether there was some altercation between Mr. Chaudhri and some Mizos just before the incident which led to his death, there is no such information available with us.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It appears to me that the Minister has understated the situation in Mizoram. What is happening is that there is a tremendous amount of attack on the non-Mizo population. Even the statement that foreign powers have not intervened, is belied by the report that there were weapons seized which contained Chinese markings. Has that matter been gone into? Is there any truth in the report that the Government has decided

to take over the administration of Mizoram and hand it over to the Army?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No, Sir. There is no decision whatsoever and no need to take over the administration of Mizoram and hand it over to the Army. There is a properly elected Government which is confident of managing the affairs supported, of course, by adequate security forces. About the suggestion that there were some Chinese markings, it may well be so. After all, the Chinese were formerly supplying some arms. That I have already said; but those supplies have stopped.

Modification of Official Secrets Act, 1923

*46. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Official Secrets Act, 1923 continues to be preserved and implemented in tact;

(b) if so, reasons for not affecting any amendments thereof;

(c) whether the present Government had appointed a Working Group in 1977 at the instance of the then Home Minister to explore the possibilities of the modification of the said 56-year old Act;

(d) if so, who were its members and when did they submit their report;

(e) the broad details of the recommendations of the said report; and

(f) whether Government have accepted or rejected the said Report and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (f). The Official Secrets Act, 1923, with minor amendments enacted during the post-independence period, is still in force.

A Study Group consisting of Joint Secretaries of the Ministries of Law and Home Affairs and representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Intelligence Bureau was set up in 1976, to review the provisions of the Act, so as to deal more effectively with espionage activities.

The Study Group submitted its report on 19-7-1978. It was sent to State Governments for their comments. Majority of them have furnished their comments on the report and these are currently under examination.

As the Government is yet to take a decision on the recommendations, it would not be in public interest to furnish the details of those recommendations.

The question whether the law adversely affects, in any manner, dissemination of non-classified information other than that which has a bearing on national security, is also being looked into in this context.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that the whole purpose of the Question Hour is to get more information; and through information, to control the Government. But if the question is not properly answered, where are we to go? I do not want to go into details. I want to seek even a Half-an-Hour discussion on this matter. The first point is: the Janata Party Government which is more than 2 years old, is committed to an open society, democracy and rule of law and it is legitimately and justifiably taking pride in the fact that it restored democracy. We are happy about it. Then how is it, and why is it, that this anachronistic Act of 1923 is there?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were a Judge at one time. The Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923 was at that time reviewed by the then Government of India here, saying that it had to be different from the British Act because the latter Act was more liberal, with Common Law Provision in it and, therefore it was not applicable to Indian conditions prevailing then. So, they brought in a new consolidated Act in 1923 to suit Indian conditions of pre-Independence India. Is it the intention of the Janata Government to keep, and continue to have the same imperial Act in democratic India? If anything, our people should be given the legitimate right of freedom of information. As a matter of fact, the question should have been: instead of Official Secrets Act, when are we going to have the Freedom of Information Act, as in the United States. It is a far-off cry. (interruptions) The question is so important and the whole purpose is defeated. The Minister says, in "(a) to (f)", "...with minor amendments enacted during the post-Independence period..." What are these minor amendments? When were these made? He says that the working group was set up in 1976. According to the information available to us through newspapers, it was set up in 1977 at the instance of the then Home Minister, Shri Charan Singhji. Now he is telling us that it was set up in 1976 during the emergency. So, I want to ask at whose instance this working group was set up and what was the purpose for setting up of that thing; whether to withhold further information from the people or to give more information to the people?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. member is a great expert in complimenting the Government by the one hand and then taking back all those compliments by the other hand. If he really thinks that we are also wedded to the open government which we are, then at least, he should realise that there must be some solid reasons why we are not moving as fast as he may desire in regard to Official Secrets Act. (interruptions) I may be permitted to say a few extra words. The first question which the hon. Member had put was: whether it is a fact that the Official Secrets Act continues to be preserved and implemented intact. I said, it is still continuing. About the word 'continue to be preserved intact'. It is true, but in practice, there is really nothing that is punishable as secret. No action is taken against anybody except in regard to a matter which affects the zone of espionage! Otherwise, by and large, information is made available. Now the point is that there may be certain documents which are classified and may not be available. But in regard to these, it is always put to these people to define them. There has been a Law Commission which considered it in order to simplify the whole procedure; and even what the Law Commission came up with was certainly not simple and they had actually made these things slightly more complicated. Now I would ask even my hon. friend if he can define it. After all, there will be some information which we shall have to keep secret for some time. It is always happening that for a certain period of time some information is kept secret. As you know, for instance, if you want to write a biography regarding certain events, you wait for 30 years before it is released to all scholars. In the same way, there will be currently certain information which will have to be kept secret. We are trying our best to see that the maximum information is kept categorised as non-classified and therefore can be made available. But how do you define what is classified information and what is non-classified information in such a way that it can be done in a simple manner by the ordinary clerk, etc.

It is not so easy; and this is our difficulty. That is why, it is taking some time. But I am hoping that within three months or so, we shall be able to take action on the recommendations which the working group has made. But even that working group's main concern has been how to prevent espionage.

MR. SPEAKER: You had not answered the question. He wanted to know when the working group was appointed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I said in 1976.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: At whose instance?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In 1976, it must have been at the instance of the previous Home Minister, I suppose. I have no information at the moment, but certainly not at the instance of my predecessor.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said that within three months, he will take a decision; and to that extent, I am satisfied. Whether he will elaborate now on the last part of his answer: "whether the law adversely affects in any manner dissemination of non-classified information, etc. and it is also being looked into" in this context. What exactly is being looked into? Is he aware that only a couple of days back, in this very month, the Standing Committee of the All India Newspapers' Editors' Conference at Simla passed a unanimous resolution saying that this Act must be completely scrapped; and even they said: it is coming in the way of freedom of information to the newspapers and citizens. Therefore, will he give us an assurance, because he knows the British background, about this? There are instances where people like Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn of the British Labour Party was saying that even minutes of the Cabinet meetings must be made available to the Members of Parliament. Because, Parliament is run without knowing how it is being done. Therefore, will he please tell us what he is going to do in regard to making information freely available without giving any excuse of secrecy, which bureaucracy always takes recourse to?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think I can give him no such assurance, the assurance of the kind he is asking for. There will have to be some information which must be maintained confidential and secret for sometime by the government; it is in the public interest so to do but it will be our endeavour of course to see that the maximum possible amount of information is made available. When I said that it was being examined, it was in the context of seeing that maximum possible is made available. But the question is how to draw the line, where to draw the line to make it mechanical so that there will be no difficulty. Otherwise matters will have to be referred to senior officers and it will take time; it is justifiable if it takes time.

पुलिस में असंतोष

* 47. श्री मुरेन्द्र विजयमः

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में पुलिस कर्मचारियों में बढ़ते हुए असंतोष के क्या विकास कारण हैं;

(ख) इन मान्दोलरों से कौन-कौन से राज्य प्रभावित हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या देशपर्यन्त पुलिस कर्मचारियों के मामले में एकलूपता लाने के लिये और उन्हें समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन और सुविधायें देने हेतु कोई ठोस योजना बनाई जा रही है; और

(घ) याद हां, तो किस समय तक ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The main grievances of the Police personnel relate to the formation of police associations, resentment against political interference, increase in pay and status of the Constabulary, improvements in working conditions of the Constabulary, misuse of orderlies and inadequate housing facilities etc.

(b) The States affected mostly by the Police agitation were Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and J. & K.

(c) No, Sir. It is not possible to bring uniformity in the pay scales and other facilities of policemen in the country as these would depend on the resource position of each State. However, a national consensus was arrived at the Chief Minister's Conference held on 6th June, 1979 regarding some aspects of living and working conditions of the police forces in the country.

(d) While it is not possible to indicate the time by which these decisions are likely to be implemented, it may be stated that several states have already announced their decisions in respect of several major grievances. It is expected that all State Governments will take decisions expeditiously.

श्री मुरेन्द्र विजयमः अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में चाहे वह सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस हो या श्री द्रूसगी फोर्स हो, सरकार तब उनकी बातों को मानती है जब वह विद्रोह पर चले जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 6 जून को जो मुख्य मंत्रियों की कान्करेस दिल्ली में हुई उस में क्या-क्या सहूलियतें और क्या क्या बातें तथ की गई और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कब तक किया जायगा ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Decisions which were taken in that conference were: abolition of orderly system, right of association should be given to the police, more funds should be made available to housing so that within five years something like 75 per cent of their housing requirements can be met. The 7th finance commission had actually made finances available to enable states to bring up to 58 per cent

their housing for the policemen; we thought we would go faster and we said that attempts would have to be made to raise it to 75 per cent. In regard to working and living conditions, we said that the objective should be to see that the police had one holiday per week; this will take time because it would mean having more police force. In the meantime we said that their working hours should be reduced to a reasonable level; at present it is assessed that their average working day was about 14 hours and we said that it must be brought down to a reasonable limit. Taking all these into account, we felt that in some cases it would not be possible to achieve this now. They should be given extra leave which could be converted into cash if they so desire. This was the kind of arrangement.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1973 में उत्तर प्रदेश में पी ए सी का विद्रोह हुआ था। उस विद्रोह के बाद तत्कालीन सम्प्रदाय मंत्री, श्री कमलापति तिपाठी को हटाना पड़ा, वे वहां से यहां आ गए। इसी बिना पर उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था। उस समय इस पर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में डिस्कशन भी हुआ था जिस में कहा गया था कि उनकी ग्रीवांसेज को रिडेस किया जाए। क्या आज तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry I am not in a position to say exactly what was promised after P.A.C. trouble in U.P. and to what extent or how far they have been honoured.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय जो उन्होंने बाद में किए, अगर पहले किए जाते तो क्या आज जो स्थिति बनी है जिस में कई लोगों को गोली का शिकार होना पड़ा है, उससे बचा नहीं जा सकता था?

दूसरी बात आपने यह कही है कि यह राज्यों का मामला है, हर राज्य की परिस्थितियों के आधार पर उनके पास क्या फाइंडिंशियल रिसोर्सेज हैं उसके अनुसार सुविधायें दे सकेंगे, तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी केंद्र की ओर से, राज्यों के पास जो कमी है उसको सहायता, समीड़ी के रूप में पूरा करके सुरक्षा बल को सुविधायें प्रदान करने की योजना बना रहे हैं?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. member has mixed up two things. One is para military force and the other is State Police Force. So far as State Police forces are concerned it will be our effort to assist the States to see that at least minimum satisfactory conditions are made possible to be given by every State and assistance will be provided.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवाब नहीं है इस सवाल का। सवाल आ कि पहले डिसीजन क्यों नहीं लिया गया।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry.

Earlier the decision could not be taken. I hope you will realise that all these conditions did not come in existence in March 1979. They had been in existence for many many years and, therefore, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The matter was debated upon yesterday. There was a debate on the subject.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We can only say, we took decisions quickly. As soon as these particular matters came to the surface in our days, we appointed the National Police Commission which was the one . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There was a big debate on the subject.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: The hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that points of discontent were political interference, problems of promotions among the constables and problems of orderlies all over India, in all the States. But the names of States in which the unrest arose, as mentioned by the hon. Minister are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating what he said.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: That means they are Janata Party ruled States. Political interference is the main cause of this political trouble. What measures is Government going to take regarding this political interference in the police affairs?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The police disturbance did raise its head even in Kerala for instance. That is not the point. I agree with him that this 'political interference' means interference not by Government but interference by political workers who come from all political parties, not one.

Performance of the Satellite 'Bhaskara'

+

*48. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

DR RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the performance of the Satellite 'Bhaskara' so far;

(b) whether Government intend to launch such satellites in the near future; and

(c) what was the cost involved in the present one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The performance of Bhaskara has been satisfactory so far except for the operation concerning the TV cameras, The Microwave Radiometer, the Satellite Control System for orienting the spacecraft and other secondary experiments have all been functioning normally. Regarding TV payload operation, there were some anomalies noted during three attempts done so far. After further simulation and studies trials will be made to operate the TV payload a few weeks later.

(b) A second refurbished version of 'Bhaskara' is proposed to be launched in 1980.

(c) Expenditure on 'Bhaskara' upto the end of May 1979 is Rs. 6.24 crores against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 6.35 crores.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I know from the Minister of State as to what is the nature of the data relayed by this satellite, for what purposes are these data to be used and in particular may I know whether these data will be used for any defence or military purposes?

PROF. SHER SINGH: To reply to the last question, first, I may make it clear that these data will not be used for military purposes. The five objectives of launching Bhaskara are:

1. To conduct earth observation experiments to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data of relevance to hydrology, forestry and geology using two television cameras.

2. To study ocean surface state using a two frequency microwave radiometer.

3. To conduct studies in x-ray astronomy using a pinhole camera.

4. To evolve the methodology of collection and dissemination of data of meteorological interest from remotely located platforms.

5. To evaluate the performance characteristics of indigenously developed thermal paint, heat pipe and solar cells under

prolonged exposure to the environments of space.

These are the five objectives. This satellite is for earth observation—observation of the surface of the earth and also the surface of the sea. All those data will be used for the development of the country's resources.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: From the reports appearing in the press, the impression is created that this Bhaskara will close the first phase of our space programme and the second phase appears to have been somewhat disclosed at the recent conversations which the Prime Minister, who is also Cabinet Minister in charge of the Department had in Moscow, namely, that it will be a joint programme between India and the Soviet Union to launch a satellite carrying an Indian astronaut abroad. Is this correct or not?

PROF. SHER SINGH: In reply to another question, it has been made clear that India is not thinking of sending a man into an orbit in space.

श. राम जी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि "आर्य-भट्ट" और "भास्कर" के बीच में जो उपलब्धियां हैं, जिस जान को प्राप्त करने के लिये ये उपग्रह छोड़े गये हैं, इन में क्या विभिन्नता है तथा हम कब तक स्वालम्बी होकर इन को छोड़ सकेंगे? यह ठीक है कि आज हम रूम के साथ मिल कर इस को कर रहे हैं, लेकिन स्वालम्बी होकर भास्कर जैसे उपग्रह को भारत कब तक छोड़ सकेगा?

श. शेर सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, "आर्य-भट्ट" अन्तरिक्ष में इस प्रयोग के लिये छोड़ा गया था कि उस पर टेलीवर और दूसरी चीजों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। उस अनुभव का लाभ उठाते हुए, उस के बाद "भास्कर" काफी पे-लोड के साथ भेजा गया। इससे बहुत प्रकार का डेटा प्राप्त होता है, क्योंकि हमारे पास अपना लार्विंग-ब्लीकल नहीं है, जिसमें हम स्वयं लांच कर सकें। लेकिन 1985-86 तक शायद हम ऐसी अवस्था में पहुँच जायेंगे कि अपने लार्विंग ब्लीकल से खुद ही लांच कर सकेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Nagaland and Kerala Projects of Hindustan Paper Corporation

*41. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delays have caused a rise of about 50 per cent in the cost of Nagaland and Kerala Projects of Hindustan Paper Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons why scarce national resources are sinterred away by delay and dilatoriness?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, is setting up an integrated pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 93,000 tonnes per annum at Tuli in Nagaland and a newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum at Velloor in Kerala. The facts relating to delay in the Commissioning of these projects and cost escalations are as follows:—

(i) Nagaland Paper Project

The Nagaland Paper Project was cleared from investment angle in July, 1972 and was to be implemented by the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company, a subsidiary of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. The Project was originally expected to be commissioned by December, 1977. However soon, after the work on the project commenced, it was felt that the site was susceptible to landslides and suffered various other disadvantages. The question of shifting the project to a new site was considered by Government and having regard to all the circumstances, it was ultimately decided to proceed with the project at Tuli. However, it became necessary to take various additional steps for protection against landslides, soil stabilization, effluent disposal etc. This was the major cause of delay. Apart from the above, there have been delays due to late delivery of designs and supplies of equipment. The industrial relations at the project have also not been free from friction which has been an additional factor in causing delay. The project is now expected to be commissioned by December, 1979.

The cost of the project which was originally estimated to be about Rs. 19.75 crores in 1972 had to be revised to Rs. 62.12 crores by 1977. This was mainly due to the fact that the original estimates had

not taken into account requirements on account of housing colony, site development, slope protection etc. There was also a considerable escalation in the cost of plant and equipment required for the project between 1972 and 1977.

(ii) Kerala Newsprint Project.

The Kerala Newsprint Project was cleared from the investment angle in 1974 at the approved cost of Rs. 82.88 crores and the original date for completion of the project was December, 1978. The progress of civil construction was delayed due to labour unrest and part of the equipment required for the project was damaged in transit and had to be replaced. In view of these delays, there has been a slippage in the implementation of the project which is now expected to be commissioned by December 1979. The project cost was initially estimated to be Rs. 82.88 crores. Due to escalation of prices of materials, provision of additional equipment, consultancy charges and increase in the cost of civil works, it is proposed to revise the project cost to Rs. 119.68 crores.

Probe into death of Shri L. N. Mishra

*49. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : SHRI S. S. DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to reopen the enquiry into the L. N. Mishra murder case; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crime situation in Delhi

*50. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the crime situation in the Union Territory of Delhi as indicated by the number of murders, dacoities, robberies, kidnappings, thefts etc. committed from January, 1979 upto May, 1979;

(b) whether the crimes in Delhi have increased as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reduce the crimes and maintain law and order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS & IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The incidence of crime in Delhi, on the whole, shows some decline. 17850 cases under the IPC were registered during the first five months of 1979 as compared to 18815 in the corresponding period of 1978. Comparative statement of the crime figures for the period 1st January to 31st May, 1978 and the corresponding period in 1979 is given below:—

Crime Head	1978	1979
Dacoity	34	45
Murder . . .	83	69
Attempt to Murder	118	133
Robbery	297	261
Riots .	117	133
Kidnapping	312	265
Snatching .	120	130
Hurt .	919	825
Burglary	1670	1227
Cycle Theft . .	2778	2231
Misc. Theft . .	6949	6709
M.V. Theft .	1244	1407
Misc. IPC .	4174	4415
Total IPC . . .	18815	17850

2. The Delhi Police have taken the following steps to control the crime and to maintain law and order:—

- (i) Intensive day and night patrolling is being done. Pickets have been detailed at vulnerable points.
- (ii) Extermintion proceedings against criminals are being conducted and 118 anti-social elements have been exterminted between 1st January, 1979 and 31st May, 1979.

(iii) Special drives have been launched to apprehend pick-pockets and eve teasers.

- (iv) A special Vigilance Squad has been set up in each District. These Special Squads will supplement the arrangements made by the local police.
- (v) Thana level committee meetings are held regularly and decisions taken therein are followed up.
- (vi) Special drives were launched against knifers and 1615 knives were recovered from anti-social elements against whom cases under the Arms Act have been registered.

Location of Industries in Backward areas and their progress

*51. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

- (a) the number of industries established during 1978-79 in backward districts of various States especially in Bihar and their locations ;
- (b) the amount of subsidy granted for such industries ;
- (c) whether the pace of establishing industry in backward areas is very slow ; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) During the year 1978-79, 195 letters of Intent and 121 Industrial Licences were issued. During the same period 253 industrial units were registered with the Directorate General Technical Development. 7741 Small Scale Units were registered with the Directorate of Industries in various States during 1978. Information relating to unit-wise location is not available. State-wise break-up of these industrial units is given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4602/79.]

(b) During the year 1978-79 Central Subsidy amounting to Rs. 15.39 crores was disbursed to the 2826 industrial units set up in industrially retified backward areas in the various States. A break-up is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4602/79.]

(c) From the inception of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme i.e., 1-10-70 ending 31st March, 1979, a total Central

Subsidy amounting to Rs. 5710 lakhs has been disbursed to various industrial units set up in selected backward areas. The trend of the year-wise expenditure shown in the Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Please in Library See No. LT-1602/79.] indicate that the progress of setting up of industrial units in backward areas has been picking up steadily.

(d) Does not arise.

Pak Nuclear Technology

*52. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI C. VENUGOPAL :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made in the second week of June, 1979 by Dr. Sethna that Pakistan was ahead of India in Nuclear Technology ;

(b) what are the reasons for it ; and

(c) what are the steps taken to make up for this shortcoming in the shortest possible time ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c) . In his television interview on Bombay Doordarshan on June 9, 1979, the statements made by Dr. H. N. Sethna about Pakistan's capability in the field of uranium enrichment were qualified by certain reservations on the veracity of what appeared in the news media on this subject and also Pakistan's ability to sustain such a programme without an adequate industrial base. The setting up of a commercial scale uranium enrichment facility in this country would not be an economically viable proposition, nor would it be relevant to India's present atomic energy programme.

Working of Heavy Water Plants

*53. SHRI S. T. R. DAMANI :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two of the three operational heavy water plants in the country have remained sick ever since these were set up ;

(b) whether any inquiry in the working of these plants has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Production of Heavy Water at Baroda Plant had started on July 4, 1977, but due to an accident on December 3, 1977 the plant had to be shut down. Revamping of the plant is in progress and the plant is expected to be back in production by December, 1979. In the case of the Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin, production of Heavy Water had started on July 17, 1978 but the smooth operation of the plant was affected owing to frequent power failures and interruptions in the supply of gas from the fertilizer plant with which the Heavy Water Plant is integrated. The operation of the plant was re-started from May 18, 1979 and the plant produced 2133 kgs. of Heavy Water till 10th June, 1979. However, the plant is under lock-out since 14th June, 1979 because of continuous labour trouble which culminated in the refusal of the workers to restart the plant when it was tripped on 11th June, 1979. This was a sequel to the arrest of 8 union office bearers by the police on certain criminal charges of assault filed against them by 4 workers who were assaulted by them.

(b) No enquiry was considered necessary into the working of these plants. However, an enquiry was conducted by a committee of experts appointed by the Secretary, D. A. E. in early 1978 after the explosion in the Baroda plant on 3rd December, 1977 to enquire into the causes of the accident and recommended remedial measures.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी

*54. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमेंट के आवंटन के बारे में 18 अगस्त, 1979 के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 767 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सीमेंट की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को हो रही कठिनाई का पता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की मासिक आवश्यकता कितनी है और सरकार हारा सप्लाई की जा रही सीमेंट की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की मांग का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हाँ, तो इससे क्या तथ्य प्रकाश में आए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश मंत्री और आमंत्रकारीज (क) जी हाँ। यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को दिए जाने वाले सीमेंट के मूल तिमाही आवंटन में बृद्धि की गई है तो भी भर्ती समूची मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि उनकी सीमेंट की मासिक आवश्यकता 3 लाख मी0 टन होगी। देश में सीमेंट की आम कमी के कारण समूची मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की तिमाही में 5.5 लाख मी0 टन सीमेंट के आवंटन के स्थान पर कुल 5.29 लाख मी0 टन सीमेंट मिले गई थी।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की मांग से सम्बन्धित कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

Report of Gupta Commission on Maruti Affairs

*55. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the findings of the Report submitted by Mr. Justice Gupta on Maruti Affairs in the last week of May, 1979 ; and

(b) what steps Government contemplate to take on the findings and observations in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs is under examination.

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में भर्ती के लिये विशेष परीक्षा

*56 श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने कुछ समय पहले मंत्रालय को यह सुझाव दिया था कि भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में विशेष भर्ती के लिए एक विशेष परीक्षा आयोजित की जाये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई परीक्षा आयोजित करने और विशेष भर्ती करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ;

(द) यदि नहीं, तो उपर्युक्त सुझाव पर अब तक कोई नियंत्रण न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(इ) क्या इस वर्ष अक्टूबर माह के अन्त तक इस बारे में अंतिम नियंत्रण कर लिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमन्।

(ख) से (इ) (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Communal Harmony

*57. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS:: be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that in 17 selected districts and 10 State capitals, there are some basic inadequacies in the existing arrangements for maintaining communal harmony;

(b) if so, the names of these districts and the States capitals; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove such basic inadequacies in these specified places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). A national-level Committee on Communal Harmony has been set-up by the Prime Minister under the chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Deputy Prime Minister which includes as Members, apart from the Union Home Minister, 7 Chief Ministers, 4 leaders of political parties represented in Parliament and an eminent educationist. In pursuance of a suggestion made by the Committee, a survey in 17 selected districts and 10 State capitals listed in the statement was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs, with the co-operation of the State Governments concerned, of the existing arrangements regarding the preventing and administrative aspects of dealing with communal situations. The survey has revealed inadequacies in the existing arrangements.

The findings of the survey have been placed before the Committee on Communal Harmony. The Committee is yet to finalise its recommendations. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee, the Government would examine them and take appropriate action thereon.

Acting on another suggestion of the Committee, on Communal Harmony, the Home Minister has established a Monitoring Cell in the Ministry to monitor information relating to communal issues.

In view of the importance and urgency of the matter, the Home Minister also wrote to all Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors suggesting an immediate review of the existing preventive, administrative and other arrangements at different levels for dealing for with communal situations.

It has further been decided to hold official-level conferences for groups of states by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this behalf. The first such conferences has already been held with the States of U. P. and Bihar on 18-6-79 in New Delhi. The next such conference with the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is scheduled to be held on the 22nd July, 1979 at Pune.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Capital/District
1.	Uttar Pradesh	<i>Lucknow</i> 1. Meerut 2. Varanasi
2.	Madhya Pradesh	<i>Bhopal</i> 1. Mandsaur
3.	West Bengal	<i>Calcutta</i> 1. 24-Paraganas
4.	Andhra Pradesh	<i>Hyderabad</i> 1. Nalgonda 2. Hyderabad
5.	Orissa	<i>Bhubaneshwar</i> 1. Rourkela
6.	Karnataka	<i>Bangalore</i> 1. Bangalore 2. Bidar
7.	Kerala	<i>Trivandrum</i> 1. Cannanore 2. Kottayam
8.	Maharashtra	<i>Bombay</i> 1. Thana (Bhiwandi) 2. Jalgaon 3. Aurangabad
9.	Gujrat	<i>Gandhinagar</i> 1. Gandhinagar
10.	Bihar	<i>Patna</i> 1. Ranchi 2. Nalanda

Memorandum from Tamil Nadu Freedom Fighters Samiti

*58. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated the 4th June, 1979 from Tamil Nadu Freedom Fighters Samiti regarding sanction of pension to freedom fighters;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A note is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4603/79]

Special Courts for alleged burning of Women for Dowry

*59. SHRIMATI PARAVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from women processionists protesting against alleged burning of women for dowry, demanding special courts to deal with cases relating to dowry and harassment of women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) and (b) : Two Memoranda have been received from Nari Raskha Samiti. The main suggestions contained in them are listed in the statement enclosed.

The main object underlying the Memoranda is that measures should be taken to cope with the problems presented by the social evil of dowry which leads to suicide or murder of women generally to women being very badly treated by their inlaws. Though the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961 to cope with the problem, the Act has not been effective in curbing this evil. Government are, therefore, considering the replacement of the existing Act by a more comprehensive legislation in the light of the experience gained in the working of the Act and the

recommendations made by the Committee on the status of women. It is the general experience, however, the social evils and practices are not satisfactorily controlled or improved by legislation.

Matrimonial and divorce cases are civil cases in nature. The Chief Justices of High Courts have been addressed to take appropriate measures, in the light of the recommendations of the 77th Report of the Law Commission, to ensure expeditious disposal of such cases.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, a decision has been taken that all cases of homicide resulting from alleged demands for dowry will be investigated by the homicide squad of the Crime Branch of Delhi C.I.D. Also, officers found negligent in any manner, in handling such cases, will be severely dealt with.

Statement

1. Cases relating to divorce, separation, etc. go to the Courts through Registered Associations. Special Courts may be set up to dispose of the cases of divorce bigamy and maintenance allowance, etc.
2. Any incidents of burning of a girl should be registered as a case of murder from the very beginning and there must be immediate arrest and investigation in the matter. The investigation should be conducted by a Senior Police Officer.
3. Once the accused is convicted, he should not be released on bail. Punishment should be severe.
4. The dowry of a girl who has been burnt should be returned.

5. Every marriage should be compulsorily registered. Dowry given in the marriage should be declared from both the parties.

6. A divorced wife whether working or non-working should be allowed to get 'lump-sum' which could be named as 'Mehar' or 'Dawar'.

7.*Law should be amended with regard to section 125 Cr. P.C. 1973 and 24 Hindu Marriage Act.

8.* Sections 494 to 498 I.P.C. need amendments.

9.* Family problems are on the increase owing to simplicity of divorce laws. Thereby a problem of uncertainty of the future of the children is created.

Fall of Sky Lab

*60. DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

SHRI C.N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 7th June, 1979 where in it has been stated that 500 skylab pieces could hit earth between June 26 and July 4, 1979 ;

(b) whether Government of India have made necessary arrangements to control it and to keep a watch; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Skylab was launched by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) of the U.S. Government and the control mechanism is regulated by them. As far as we are aware, they have tried their best to reduce the drag and regulate its descent. But the attempts are of an empirical nature and success would be limited. However, arrangements have been made to monitor the orbital status of Skylab with available facilities based on updated information of its orbits as obtained from U.S. sources.

(c) A statement is tabled.

Statement

Skylab was launched by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America on 14th May, 1973. The spacecraft which was originally planned to stay in a stable orbit upto the year 1983 experienced orbital decay because of unexpected solar activity which resulted in increased resistance or excessive drag. NASA has attempted various manoeuvres to reduce the drag of the spacecraft and prolong Skylab orbital Life. When it was evident that it fall could not be arrested, attempts are being made to monitor and, to the extent possible control its descent. The whole process is however empirical since only very limited attitude control can be exercised from the ground and Skylab's behaviour in the atmosphere on re-entry cannot be accurately predicted.

*No specific proposal has been given.

The Indian Space Research Organisation has been analysing the Skylab re-entry possibilities and is employing Indian tracking stations including assistance from the UP State Observatory, Nainital and the optical tracking station at Kavalur to gain more precise orbital information so as to facilitate re-entry predictions. Initial attempts have been not successful because of the limited range of the available radars and difficulties due to cloudy skies in conducting effective tracking with optical systems. Efforts are, however, continuing. In addition, periodic information is being obtained from NASA. Even if successful, these observations will be of limited utility in precisely predicting the re-entry point and if this occurs over India in alerting the public over a particular area. It can be said with only reasonable certainty that the spacecraft would re-enter in a region between 50° South latitude and 50° North latitude. Since this area consists mainly of sea and ocean masses and the Indian land mass is about three per cent of the area, the statistical probability of damage to life or property would not be high though the possibility cannot be ruled out. The information available as at 0340 hours (IST) on 11th July 1979 indicates that Skylab's re-entry would most probably take place between 1720 hours (IST) on 11th July and 0144 hours (IST) on 12th July 1979. Where this would occur cannot be predicted with any assurance. More accurate predictions would be possible only about 4 hours before re-entry and even then there would be an uncertainty in prediction of actual re-entry as during this interval Skylab would have circled the globe approximately three times making the prediction of exact re-entry quite difficult.

The U.S.A. which is a signatory to the "Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects" is formally liable to pay compensation for damage caused to Indian persons or property by falling debris from Skylab.

Special Courts to deal with Atrocities on Harijans

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

(a) the States which have set up Special Courts to try cases relating to atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections of the society; and

(b) the number of cases referred to such

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). The Govt. of India has requested all State Governments to consider setting up Special Courts for expeditious trial of cases pertaining to atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The question of setting up of such Special Courts is under consideration by some of the State Governments.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to set up one Mobile Court each for a group of four or five districts in the State with a view to expediting the prosecution of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections, as well as offences under, the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

Bread manufacture by Britannia Biscuit Manufacturing Company

402. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 415 on the 21st March, 79, regarding bread manufacture by Britannia Biscuit Manufacturing Co. and state :

(a) what was the licensed capacity of M/s Britannia Biscuit manufacturing company and what was their production of bread for the last 3 years;

(b) whether the company had applied for COB licence, as advised by Government;

(c) if so, what is the maximum capacity of production decided on the basis of its; and

(d) whether the said company has manufactured bread beyond their licensed capacity in the past and; if so, what action has been taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) M/s. Britannia Biscuit Manufacturing Company do not hold an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of bread. As such the question of licensed capacity does not arise. They are, however, registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, who have indicated the approved capacity at 48,600 Metric Tonnes per annum. The production of bread for the last three years reported to the DGTD is indicated below :—

1976	40,367 M.Ts.
1977	39,558 M.Ts.
1978 (Estimated)	39,234 M.Ts.

(b) They have not applied for a COB Licence as advised by the Government on the ground that they have already registered themselves with the DGT&D and hence no further application is required to be made for the grant of a COB licence. The representation is under examination.

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

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Change of Name of Bombay to Mumbai

403. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to change the name of Bombay as Mumbai, as proposed by Maharashtra Government in December, 1977;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay and when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what special efforts have been made during the last three months to reach the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra on certain aspects.

Taking up a final decision in Umbrella-Type BHEL-Siemens tie-up

404. SHRI G. S. TOHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the proposal regarding an Umbrella-type BHEL-Siemens tie-up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The reference is perhaps intended to the proposed collaboration agreement of M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) with M/s Siemens of West Germany, on the procurement of know-how for some electrical products and systems technology. The proposal is still under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Till the decision is taken, it is not possible to furnish the details.

Sixth Five Year Plan

405. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the finalisation of Sixth Plan is likely to be delayed further; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (b). No further delay in the finalisation of the Sixth Plan is envisaged. The work on preparation of the final Plan document is actively in progress and the document is likely to be presented to the National Development Council next month.

कांस से परिष्कृत यूरेनियम

407. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास के निकट कलपाकम में निर्माणाधीन फास्ट ब्लॉडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर के लिए कांस से परिष्कृत यूरेनियम प्राप्त करने में अड़चने आ रही हैं और इस वजह से रिएक्टर के चाल होने में विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रक्षा संवालय में और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स विज्ञान तथा प्रोटोगिको और प्रन्तरिक विभागों में राज्य संबंध (प्रौद्योगिकी संस्कारण) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के जवानों को छुट्टियां दिया जाना

408. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के जवानों को वार्षिक छुट्टियों के बारे में 4 अप्रैल, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6009 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के जवानों को 60 दिन की छुट्टियों देने के लिये नियमों में संशोधन करने के बारे में विविध मंत्रालय से संवाद कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों बलों के जवानों को उच्च छुट्टियों देने के आदेश किस तारीख से लागू होंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (यो विनियोग लाल मण्डल): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ब) इन आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन की तारीख इस प्रकार है :—

(i) 9-6-79 केन्द्रीय भारतीय पुलिस बल के कर्मचारियों के लिये, भौंर

(ii) 6-6-79 सीमा सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों के लिये ।

Statement made by head of all Union Institute for outer Space Research of USSR

409. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Head of the All Union Institute for Outer Space Research of USSR stated in new Delhi that the outcome of the Skylab fall-out has been highly exaggerated and also that it will take Russia to train an Indian Cosmonaut about one year before he can be launched into Space ,and

(b) if so, what are the Government's views on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) According to newspaper reports Academician R.Z. Sagdeev, Director of the All Union Institute for Outer Space Research of USSR stated in New Delhi that in his personal opinion the mass media exaggerated the dangers from the American Skylab falling on the earth. According to the same report Academician Sagdeev also stated in New Delhi that it would take 12 to 18 months to train an Indian to be a cosmonaut provided he had a background of flying experience and engineering sciences.

(b) Regarding the damage from fall-out from Skylab debris, the statistical probability of damage to life or property in India would not be high though the possibility cannot be ruled out. The current space programme of the Government of India does not contemplate sending a man into space.

Agreement to Export of Cycles to Nigeria

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

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into for the export of bicycles to Nigeria by the Delhi Small Scale Industry Corporation ;

(b) when this agreement has been made;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bicycles had not been supplied; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (d). Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited. (formerly known as Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation) have informed that they had entered into an agreement in October, 1976 with M/s. Roadmaster Industries of India (Pvt.) Limited, Rajpura for the export of bicycles and bicycle parts to Nigeria and that they had executed the order.

Manufacture of Controlled Cloth by Textile Mills

411. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of controlled cloth manufactured by textile units during 1977 and 1978 ;

(b) the value of stock of controlled cloth lying undisposed with Government;

(c) whether consumers are not willing to purchase such cloth due to its inferior quality as a result of which the stock is piling up; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of such cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) The total quantity and value of controlled cloth manufactured by textile units during 1977 and 1978 is given below :—

Year	Production (in million sq. metres)	Approximate value (in million rupees)
1977	348.49	606.98
1978	364.23	941.75

(b) to (d). In view of its low prices and good quality, the controlled cloth is popular among the masses. Thus, no undisposed controlled cloth is lying with the Government. No instance of inferior quality of such cloth has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Assistants Working as Hindi Translators

413. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal that the Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service working as Hindi Translators should be given weightage of their service as Assistants in the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service for Group "C" posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

दहेज न लाने के कारण कवित भौत

414. श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी :

श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् :

क्या गृह मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में फरवरी से जून, 1979 के महीनों के दौरान दहेज न लाने के कारण घनेक महिलाओं को उनके सुसुराल वालों द्वारा पीटा गया था उनकी हत्या करदी गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी कितनी घटनायें हुई तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) दहेज प्रधा को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंडालय में तथा विधि, व्याप और कल्यानी कार्यालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री एस० डॉ० पाटिल) :

(क) फरवरी से जून, 1979 के महीनों के दौरान विल्सन को 5 मामलों की सूचना दी गई थी।

(ख) 1977 में सूचित किये गये 9 मामलों में से 4 साप्ता रहे, 1 विचाराधीन है, 1 दोषमुक्त किया गया था और 3 रद्द कर दिये गये थे। 1978 में

सूचित किये गये 7 मामलों में से 3 साप्ता रहे, 3 विचाराधीन हैं और 1 रद्द कर दिया गया था।

(ग) द ज रोक अधिनियम, 1961 को संशोधित करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि इसको अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाया जा सके। सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आचरण नियमों में भी यह व्यवस्था करने के लिये उनको संशोधित कर दिया है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी न दहेज लेगा अथवा न देगा अथवा दहेज देने अथवा लेने के लिये अब प्रेरित नहीं करेगा अथवा किसी व्यक्ति वर के माता-पिता अथवा संरक्षक से जैसी भी स्थिति हो, प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष रूप से किसी दहेज की मांग नहीं करेगा।

Arrest of Narcotics Pedlars

415. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an alleged narcotics pedlar Giuliano Bertalini, and his accomplice, Miss Cindy, were arrested from a Connaught Place hotel on the 31st May, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In a raid conducted by the Delhi Police Mr. Giuliano Bertalini and Miss Cindy were arrested from Narula Hotel on 31st May, 1979. They were found to be in possession of some forged passports, drugs and foreign currency. Cases u/s 14-Dangerous Drugs Act and u/s 411/460/471/420 IPC have been registered against Mr. Giuliano Bertalini and a case u/s 14-Foreigners Act has been registered against Miss Cindy.

Pondicherry Bandh Against Prohibition

416. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a total bandh was observed in Pondicherry on June 8, 1979 protesting against the introduction of prohibition and the recent enhancement of house tax and land tax in the territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the Report of Pondicherry Administration a 'Bandh' was observed on 8th June, 1979 protesting against introduction of Prohibition and increase of house tax in Pondicherry.

(b) As regards House Tax, it was levied under old French system till last year. With enforcement of Pondicherry Municipal Act 1973 and Pondicherry Village and Commune Panchayats Act 1973 it has become necessary to revise House Tax in accordance with the provisions contained in these Acts and necessary action is being taken accordingly.

Steps are being taken to rehabilitate toddy-tappers affected by introduction of prohibition. Schemes to provide more employment opportunities are being worked out.

Central Government Advice to Deal With Communal Incidents

417. **SHRI S.R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States have not paid any attention to the advice of the Central Government in dealing with the communal incidents which have taken place during last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of such States which have appointed their own committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage and Price Rise of Cement

418. **DR. BIJOY MONDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is an acute shortage of cement in the country during the period April-July, 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of the cement in the open market have gone upto Rs. 45/- per bag; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to meet the shortage of cement in the country and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) In spite of a record production of cement during 1978-79 and other measures taken, the availability of cement in the country has been less than the demand on account of phenomenal spurt in construction activities in the fields of Irrigation and Power, Housing and other development projects.

(b) Government have been receiving complaints about blackmarketing of cement at higher prices in certain parts of the country.

(c) Government have taken steps to increase the availability of cement by banning exports (except to Nepal) and by arranging for import of 2.0 million tonnes of cement in 1979-80. The other measures, both short-term and long-term, taken by the Government to improve cement production and availability are as follows :

(i) States have been advised to take over public distribution of cement and arrange for statutory licensing and direct appointment of stockists, issue of permits to consumers, setting up of administrative machinery for proper distribution and involvement of voluntary agencies.

(ii) The full requirements of irrigation and power projects are being met by prior reservation.

(iii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement have been liberalized.

(iv) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts. (This is applicable to units having already captive power generation facilities only).

(v) Government have approved the proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal.

(vi) The production of existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100%.

(vii) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production.

(viii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited.

(ix) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilize the slag.

(x) Government also encourage setting up of a large number of mini cement plants.

(xi) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations. Government decisions on prices and incentives have been announced on 3-5-1979.

(xii) The present regional imbalances in regard to distribution of cement in the country has been due to location of cement plants near limestone deposits. This imbalance is sought to be minimised by encouraging split location of cement plants.

(xiii) A Cabinet Sub-Committee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of cement. Conservation of cement is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hydrated lime, paddy husk cement, sagal, lime mortar, etc.

Set back in Production of Western India Match Company

419. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great set-back in the production of Western India Match Company for the last two years;

(b) whether there has been shortage of Wimco matches as a result thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to speed up the production of matches?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have received no complaint or information in this regard.

(c) Manufacture of safety matches has been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale and cottage sectors

and all necessary steps are being taken to step up their production by expansion of existing units and setting up new units.

प्रतिरक्षित सचिवों और निवेशकों के पद समाप्त करना

420. श्री यशराज : क्या यह मंत्री यह बटाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रशासकीय व्यय को बटाने की दृष्टि से अतिरिक्त सचिवों और निवेशकों के पद समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अतिरिक्त सचिव और निवेशक किन-किन विभागों में काम कर रहे हैं और उन पर कितना व्यय होता है;

(ग) व्यय में कमी लाने के लिये इन पदों को कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि इन पदों को समाप्त नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) से (घ). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में अपर सचिव तथा निवेशक के पद विद्यमान हैं। कूकि ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में निवेशक तथा उपसचिव के पदों से सम्बद्ध इयूटिंग्स तथा कार्य एक जैसे हैं, इसलिये यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है कि क्या दोनों ही स्तरों के पदों को जारी रखे जाने की कोई आवश्यकता है, भयवा क्या इन्हें एकत्र स्तर पर एक साथ मिलाया जा सकता है।

Closure of H.E.C. and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

421. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Public Enterprises have taken a move to close down Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation;

(b) how much worth capital goods HEC and MAMC could manufacture and provide and how much worth capital goods were imported during the last three years; and

(c) why orders were not placed with them instead of importing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not only a question of what HEC and MAMC could supply since this would need to be linked to their ability to supply within a given delivery schedule and at competitive prices as compared to the landed cost of imported equipment. It can be, however, said that where these conditions have been met by HEC & MAMC imports have not been generally allowed. This is also borne out by the increase in production achieved by the units in 1978-79 over 1977-78 and the orders in hand as given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	Value of production		Order in hand as on 31.3.79
	1976-77	1977-78	
HEC	92.64	42.15	70.69
MAMC	35.23	9.46	26.37
			172.07
			60.50

In the case of MAMC the order book is considered as more or less satisfactory and in the case of HEC it has been agreed that adequate orders will be placed on them for the new blast furnace complex of Birlai and substantial portion of equipment for the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Progress in setting up of District Industries Centres

422. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: DR. RAMJI SINGH: SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district industries centres in operation and the expenditure incurred so far thereon;

(b) how many of them are functioning effectively with a complement of truly dedicated and competent personnel;

(c) the concrete achievements in terms of new entrepreneurs identified and assisted; and

(d) estimate of the employment generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) To date 346 District Industries Centres have been sanctioned under the District Industries Centres Programme. All the 346 District Industries Centres were not sanctioned simultaneously but sanction were spread over a period of months. After the sanction of a District Industries Centre, about four months are usually spent in sorting out procedural matters such as, formulation of recruitment rules, formation of Selection Committees, recruitment of staff and training and organising District Industries Centre's offices for settling down to business.

As per information available out of 346 District Industries Centres, 246 District Industries Centres are in operation.

During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 2,600.62 lakhs comprising Rs. 1,900.62 lakhs as grant and Rs. 700.00 lakhs as loan was released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation of this Programme.

(b) 216 District Industries Centres are functioning effectively with a complement of 1031 Functional Managers in various disciplines throughout the country.

(c) and (d). The physical progress reports have been received in respect of 194 District Industries Centres out of 346 District Industries Centres approved so far. It is observed that in reporting 19 District Industries Centres, 59,700 entrepreneurs have been identified and to assist them 18,601 project profiles were prepared during the year 1978-79. The number of new units established in these District Industries Centres stands at 49,609 comprising 34,010 Artisans oriented units and 15,599 Small Scale units providing employment opportunities for 1,46,695 persons. The credit assistance provided by financing institutions amounted to Rs. 58.72 crores. Seed/Margin money amounting to Rs. 2.10 crores was provided to 1901 units. The amount or cash subsidy provided to 4575 units amounted to Rs. 9.04 crores. The number of sick units assisted stands at 502. Technical, managerial, marketing and raw material assistances were also provided to 44,306 units both old and new.

News-item captioned "Paper-do not pay more"

423. SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the advertisement published in the National Press by the Paper Mill owners under the heading "Paper do not pay more";

(b) whether it is a fact that the mills refuse to supply paper direct to consumers and their agents and distributors are demanding a premium of 50 to 70 per cent over and above the "advertised" mill rates;

(c) whether Government are importing paper through S.T.C. to meet the shortage; if so, what is the quantity;

(d) whether the Consumer's Associations have approached Government to allow them to import their member's requirements directly; and

(e) whether they have received any representation that special quota should be fixed for small scale printers through their local associations for text books and exercise books?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The normal practice of the paper industry is to arrange supplies through a net work of distributors and dealers. Reports have been received regarding charging of a premium over and above the list price.

(c) Government have decided to import paper through the State Trading Corporation of India to meet the gap between demand and supply, which is estimated to be of the order of 50,000 tonnes.

(d) and (e). Various representations have been received regarding shortage of paper and the measures to be taken to meet the requirement of publishers and printers. Apart, from arranging imports, Government have acquired powers under the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, to issue directions regarding the distribution of white printing paper & cream wove/laid paper, which would partially meet the requirements of the publishers and small printers.

Schemes by Central Ministries Recommended by Working Group on Tribal Development

424. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has worked out the schemes, programmes and policies as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development and forwarded them to the Central Ministries concerned;

(b) if so, the main recommendations concerning the Central Ministries;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministries so far for the Tribal development; and

(d) when all these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The Working Group recommendations are to be taken as guidelines for the Ministries in the formulation of their sectoral programmes during the medium term plan 1978-83. These are circulated to all Central Ministries and other concerned Departments.

The Ministries have undertaken the exercise of formulation of schemes and quantification of funds out of their sectoral programmes to be utilised in the tribal

sub-Plan areas. The exercise is being pursued as a part of the formulation of the medium-term plan 1978-83.

Price Rise of Paper

425. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRI-GUES:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of paper has almost doubled during the last few months;

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in reducing the prices of paper in the country; and

(c) what is the present requirement and availability of the white printing paper in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The price of cream wove or laid paper which is the most commonly used variety of paper in the civil market has increased from Rs. 4,700 per metric tonne as on 1st April, 1978 to Rs. 5,400 per metric tonne in June, 1979.

(b) The Govt. have issued the Paper (Control) Order, 1979 on 30th June, 1979 in exercise of the powers conferred by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The order stipulates ex-factory prices of white printing paper and cream wove or laid paper at Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 3,785/- per tonne respectively.

(c) White printing paper is being used exclusively by the educational sector and the present availability of about 1.80 lakh tonnes is adequate to meet the demand. However, the overall production of writing and printing paper is estimated to be about 50,000 tonnes less than the demand for such papers, during the current year.

जूतों, नहाने के साबून, माचिस, ट्रूचप्रेस्ट आदि के उत्पादन के मंड़प में बहुराष्ट्रीय उद्योगों का एकाधिकार

426. श्री अनन्त राम जायसदाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुराष्ट्रीय उद्योगों ने जूतों, नहाने के साबून, माचिस, दुध पेस्ट तथा दुधबूष के उत्पादन पर एकाधिकार स्थापित कर रखा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण उद्योगों को प्रगति का अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा हालांकि इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता उनके पास है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन 1977-78 और 1978-79 में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन धीरे धीरे इन बहुराष्ट्रीय उद्योगों में लेकर उसे लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योगों को सौंपने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डो) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी दी जायेग।

(ग) 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद में रखी गई सरकार की ग्रामीणिक नीति में उन उद्योगों का उल्लेख किया गया है जो पूर्णतः लघु क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित हैं इनमें चमड़े के जूते, कपड़े धोने का साबून, दियासलाईयां, दुध पेस्ट, दुध बूश आदि उद्योग शामिल हैं। नीति में यह भी बताया गया है कि जो बड़े एकक (बहुराष्ट्रीय एककों सहित) अब लघु क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, उनकी क्षमता में कोई विस्तार नहीं किया जायेगा। बल्कि दूसरी ओर इन वस्तुओं के लिये कुल क्षमता में इन एककों के काम को धीरे धीरे कम किया जायेगा और लघु एवं कुटीर क्षेत्र के भाग को बढ़ाया जायेगा।

इस नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुये कठिपय उपभोक्ता माल बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के विनिर्माताओं से कारंवाई योजना तैयार करने हेतु बालचीत शूल की गई है जिससे कि संगठित क्षेत्र, लघु क्षेत्र के पक्ष में अपनी विनिर्माण गतिविधियों को छोड़ दें और यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि इन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कम से कम दिक्कत हो तथा विद्यमान रोजगार पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पहुँचे पाये।

कागज के कारबाहों को उत्पादन क्षमता

427. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुभद्रा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कागज उद्योग के संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और इस समय वे किस अनुपात में उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) कागज की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डो) : (क) 1 प्रैले, 1979 को कागज तथा गते के उत्पादन के लिये कागज संयंत्रों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 12.65 लाख मी० ८० टन प्रतिवर्ष थी। वर्ष 1978-79 में करीब 10.06 लाख मी० ८० टन का उत्पादन हुआ था और क्षमता उपरोग का 79.5 प्रतिशत रहा है।

(ख) कागज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित अभ्युपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) कागज का उत्पादन करने के लिये पर्टीयोजनाये सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जा रही है।

(2) कृषि अंवशेष माल, खोई आदि जैसे गैर पराम्परागत कच्चे माल के इस्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

(3) आयातित लूगदी तथा विदेशी कच्चे माल क संसाधनों का उपयोग करने की अनुमति उदारपूर्वक दी जा रही है।

(4) 30 मी० ८० टन प्रतिदिन तक की क्षमता वाले पुराने कागज संयंत्र का आयात करने के लिये सुविधाये प्रदान की जा रही है।

(5) कागज संयंत्रों के बारे में लाइसेंसिंग नीति उदार है और प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।

(6) उपर्युक्त के अलावा ठोस कार्पवाही योजना तैयार करने से कागज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु विभिन्न अल्पावधि तथा दीर्घावधि अभ्युपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

बोट क्लब, नई दिल्ली पर बंगला देश परिवारों द्वारा पूछ हुतात

428. श्री शरद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश के 34 शरणार्थी परिवार अपने स्थायी पुनर्वास एवं रोजगार की मांग को लेकर बोट क्लब, नई दिल्ली पर भूख हड्डताल कर रहे थे और दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा भीख धूप में बेरहमी से उनको बोट क्लब से हटा दिया गया ; और

(a) यदि हाँ, तो उनको जीवन यापन के साधन उपलब्ध कराने तथा उनकी आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये प्रभावी कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह भवालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कंपनों कार्य भवालय वे राज्य भवी (जी एस० डी० पटिल) : (क) बंगला देश के लगभग 60/70 शरणार्थियों ने 30-4-79 को उद्योग भवन के लान में 'धरना' देना शुरू किया था। शरणार्थियों में से दोने ने ग्रन्तिश्वत्काल तक भूख हड्डाल की जिसका उन्होंने 28-5-79 को समाप्त कर दिया था। उसके बाद दो अन्य शरणार्थियों ने क्रियिक भूख हड्डाल की। 25-6-79 को आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन निशेषाज्ञ लागू की गई और शरणार्थियों को अपना 'धरना' उठाने के लिये कहा गया। पुलिस की मनमानी करने के संबंध में आरोप को ग्रस्तवाकार किया गया है।

(ब) सरकार ने उब शरणार्थियों को, जो कि राहत कीम्हों और पुनर्वास स्थानों से चले गये थे, सहायता देने की आवश्यकता की जांच की है। केवल पांच परिवार राहत के लिये योग्य पाये ये थे। अन्य परिवार अपने प्रमाणिक प्रवासी होने के समर्थन में कोई संश्लेषण नहीं कर सके।

Recommendations of Sampat Committee

429. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sampat Committee have recently recommended the concession of excise duty and cement quota for the factories and industries in the country;

(b) what action Government have taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether any factory/industry has been covered by the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY. (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Sampath Committee constituted by the Department of Food (Ministry of Agriculture) in April 1974 did not make any recommendations in respect of cement. It examined and recommended concessions to new sugar factories and expansion projects set up at high cost. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government in December, 1975. The concessions were given by way of extra free sale quota of sugar and high percentage of levy free sugar. After decontrol of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978, the incentive scheme became inoperative. The

revision of the incentive scheme is under consideration.

Since the announcement of the incentive scheme in December, 1975, the Department of Food has received claims from 63 sugar factories (33 new sugar factories and 30 expansion projects). The claims of 6 sugar factories (one new factory and 5 expansion projects) have been finalised. Claims of 3 sugar factories have been rejected. The claims of remaining sugar factories are under various stages of examination.

Price rise of Tyres

430. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of tyres in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take and those taken for reducing the prices of tyres in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Reports have been received about shortages of tractor and scooter tyres in certain parts of the country although the overall production of automotive tyres has gone up as compared to the production figures of the corresponding period last year.

(b) Imports of automobile tyres and tubes are allowed on Open General Licences. Moreover, Government have permitted import of tractor tyres to O. E. manufacturers on reduced rates of customs duty.

As regards price increase, there is no statutory control on the prices of tyres. However, Government are initiating a dialogue with industry on the question of prices in relation to the cost of production.

Setting up of Heavy Industry in Rayalaseema

431. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industry has been established in Rayalaseema at any time; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start any heavy industry in that region?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have been granted an Industrial licence to set up a paper mill (under the name and style of Rayalseema Paper Mills Ltd.) in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh for a capacity of 42,000 tonnes per annum of writing and printing paper with an investment of Rs. 41 crores and the project is in an advanced stage of implementation.

The Cement Corporation of India have a proposal to set up a cement plant with an annual capacity of 4 lakh tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores at Yeraguntla in Rayalseema area of Andhra Pradesh.

Setting up a Central Organisation to watch implementation of Five Year Plan Project

432. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a separate Central Organisation to oversee the implementation of five year plan project;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof;
- (c) what would be the set up of the Organisation; and
- (d) what is the present follow up machinery to watch the implementation of five year plan projects in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (i) Implementation of the plan projects of the States is generally reviewed by the State Planning Departments/ Planning Boards.

(2) At the Central level, the overall progress of the implementation of projects of various States is reviewed by concerned Central Ministries and by the Planning Commission every year at the time of Annual Plan formulation.

(3) For Central projects in selected major sectors such as steel, fertilisers, petroleum, coal, power, etc. a Monitoring Division exists in the Planning Commission. The Central Ministries also monitor and periodically review progress of various public sector projects within their respective charge.

दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएं

433. श्री अर्जुन तिह भद्रैरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 1968 के पुलिस आंदोलन के दौरान सेवा से निकाले गये दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर फिर से पुनर्विचार करने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सभी राज्यों के लिये आदर्श पुलिस कॉसिलों के किसी प्रारूप को तैयार कर लिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार वरिष्ठ पुलिस आधिकारियों द्वारा पुलिस जवानों से बेगार लिये जाने की प्रथा की बराई को दूर करने के लिये दिल्ली पुलिस में अर्दली इयूटी को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी एस० डी० पाटिल) :

(क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ). अर्दली प्रणाली के बर्तमान स्वरूप को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है। वैकल्पिक प्रबन्धों की रूपात्मकता का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Search for Atomic Minerals

434. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to make a search for uranium and other atomic minerals;

(b) if so, whether Geological teams are exploring the entire country for uranium and other minerals through ground surveys;

(c) whether any success have been achieved; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been engaged for the last 29 years in surveys for atomic-

minerals like Uranium, Thorium, Columbium, Tantalum, Beryllium etc. The methodology includes not only ground surveys but also aerial surveys. An Uranium Mine at Jaduguda in Singhbhum Distt. of Bihar supported by a mill is already in production. Another deposit at Bodal in Rajnandgaon Distt., Madhya Pradesh is in fairly advanced stage of exploration. Core-drilling coupled with underground development is also in progress at Jajawal in Sarguja Distt., Madhya Pradesh and Asthota-Khya in Hamirpur Distt., Himachal Pradesh.

Agreement with Siemens for improved working of B.H.E.L.

435. SHRI G. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the present position regarding the proposed agreement with Siemens for the improved working of BHEL;
- (b) the reasons for delay in finalising the agreement; and
- (c) the economic loss caused to the nation by delay if such an agreement is really in the interest of the organisation of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The proposal for the technical collaboration in certain areas between BHEL and Siemens is under consideration of the Government at the highest level.

(b) As the proposal covers several electrical products and also systems technology, it has been examined at length by the various authorities concerned and at different levels. Some more time has been taken in finalising the agreement because the matter was referred back to the Foreign Investment Board for taking certain points into further consideration.

(c) The proposal seeks to upgrade technology for the manufacture of certain electrical products and acquisition of systems technology know-how in certain areas, and, therefore, the delay might be construed as resulting in some economic loss to the BHEL. This is, however, to be viewed in the context of the desirability of undertaking full and comprehensive examination of an important proposal like the proposed collaboration between BHEL and Siemens. It is difficult to quantify the economic loss caused to the nation by the time that is being taken in examining the proposal.

Special Courts for Economic Offences

436. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress so far made in setting up special courts for dealing with economic offences;
- (b) the names of States which have agreed to set up such courts and the names of those which have not yet agreed to the proposal together with the reasons thereof; and
- (c) by when such courts will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A scheme has been prepared to set up additional courts to deal exclusively with economic offences under specified Central Acts in States in which the incidence of such offences justifies the establishment of such courts. The Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi have accordingly been addressed in April, 1979 to set up additional courts for this purpose. The courts have to be set up by the State Governments. The expenditure borne will be reimbursable to them.

(b) and (c), The Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have intimated that they have initiated action to set up such Courts. They have not intimated the dates by which these courts will start functioning. No intimation of the action taken has been received from the other States addressed. No State Government has intimated reluctance or refusal to set up such courts.

मध्य प्रदेश में खालियर रेयर्स को रासायनिक कारबाना घोषित करने की मांग

437. डा० समीर नारायण पाण्डे : क्या उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यह मांग की जा रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नागदा स्थित खालियर रेयर्स को एक रासायनिक कारबाना घोषित किया जाये और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(क) क्या अन्य ऐसी उद्योग फैक्टरियों को रासायनिक कारखाने माना जाता है अथवा कपड़ा कारखाने और यदि इस प्रकार के कुछ कारखाने रासायनिक कारखाने माने गये हैं तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है?

उद्योग संबंधी (श्री जाजेर कर्नानडीज) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। लाइसेंस देने के प्रयोजन से उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन कुछ उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण किया गया है। यह वर्गीकरण इस अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में दिया गया है। ऐसर्स ग्लालियर रेयन, नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) बस्ट्रों, वस्त्र-मशीनों व विस्कोज, स्टेपल फाइबर का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग को प्रथम अनुसूची की विभिन्न मदों के अधीन ग्रीष्मोगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं। केवल विस्कोज फाइबर के मामले में प्रथम अनुसूची की मद सं 0 23 अर्थात् वस्त्र के अधीन वर्ष 1957 में लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था क्योंकि फाइबर का प्रनितम उपयोग वस्त्र उद्योग में हीता था। इसी प्रकार से विस्कोज स्टेपल का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य एक अर्थात् साउथ इंडिया विस्कोज के पास भी ऐसा ही एक लाइसेंस है। उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसा कोई अन्य प्रावधान नहीं है जिसके अधीन किसी उद्योग को एक खास उद्योग घोषित किया जाये।

2. वस्तुतः विस्कोज स्टेपल फाइबर रसायन कारखानों की श्रेणी में आता है और वर्ष 1962 के पश्चात् से इसी श्रेणी में लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। विस्कोज फाइबर के सभी नये एकांकों को प्रथम अनुसूची की मद-19 के अधीन लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। वर्ष 1960 से पूर्व के लाइसेंस शुद्धा सभी पुराने एक प्रथम अनुसूची की मद-23 अर्थात् वस्त्र के अधीन आते हैं।

Transfer of Technical know-how from the larger to the Small Scale Industries

438. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the scheme of phasing out of production programme of existing large scale industries in areas of consumer's items which can be manufactured easily by the small scale industries, there is provision for the transfer of technical know-how from the larger to the small scale units; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Paragraph 19 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December 1977 clarifies the policy relating to regulation of

the activities of large industrial units engaged in the manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector. Where large scale units, whether belonging to large houses or not, are already engaged in the manufacture of items since reserved for small-scale sector, there will be no expansion in their capacity. On the other hand, the share of these units in the total capacity of these items will be steadily reduced and that of small-scale and cottage sector increased. Any transfer of technical know-how from large-scale to small-scale units would be dependent on mutual agreements entered into between small-scale and large-scale units for the purpose.

Area of the likely fall of American Skylab Debris

439. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the space recorder at the Holkar Science College at Indore has suggested certain measures in the area of the likely fall of the American skylab debris in many parts of Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa, Gujarat, Andhra and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have given due consideration to these suggestions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Government is not aware of the measures suggested by the Holkar Science College, Indore, in regard to the fall of debris from the American Skylab satellite.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Underground activities in North Eastern Region

440. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that activities of the underground in the North

Eastern Region comprising Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland are on the increase during the last few years;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to curb them;

(c) whether Government have probed into possible links between insurgents and foreign countries; if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a team of Members of Parliament to study the economic, political and social factors behind the underground movement in the North Eastern region and to suggest ways and means to bring the region into the national mainstream; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the alternative thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing violent incidents in Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland in 1977, 1978 and 1979 (till the first week of July 1979) is at annexure 'A'. Government have taken steps to strengthen security measures and apprehend those responsible for violent activities. Mizo National Front and its allied organisations have been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The strength of the Security Forces has been increased in Mizoram. Orders, which were issued earlier suspending operations by Security Forces, have been revoked.

(c) The Government are aware that Naga and Mizo underground had been receiving assistance from some foreign countries. There is, however, no report of their having received such assistance recently.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान की गई व्यावस्थियों के लिये गठित किये गये जांच आयोग

441. श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रसाद : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) मंत्रियों, सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा उनके द्वारा व्यक्तिगत व्यक्तियों द्वारा आपातस्थिति के दौरान की गई व्यावस्थियों और गैरकानूनी कार्यवाहियों के बारे में पूरे तथ्यों का पता लगाने और व्यक्तिगत उत्तरदायित्व नियत करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितने जांच आयोग नियुक्त किये गये तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं एवं उन आयोगों के अध्यक्षों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक आयोग को कौन-कौन से मामले अथवा काम सौंपा गया है और किस-किस आयोग ने सरकार को अपने अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिये हैं कौन-कौन से आयोग ने 30 जून, 1979 तक केवल अपने अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन पेश किये;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किन-किन अन्तिम और अन्तिम प्रतिवेदनों पर इस बीच विचार एवं निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(घ) कौन-कौन से प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं और योष प्रतिवेदन कब तक सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री धनिक साल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). वर्तमान सरकार के सत्ता में आने के पश्चात् इस प्रकार के चार आयोग नियुक्त किये गये हैं। इन सभी आयोगों ने अपनी अन्तिम/अन्तिम रिपोर्टें सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं जिन्हें उन पर की गई कार्रवाई के ज्ञापन के माथ सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

इन आयोगों तथा इनके अध्यक्षों के नाम और संक्षिप्त में उनके विचारार्थ विषयों का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

अध्यक्ष आयोग एवं उसके अध्यक्ष का नाम

संक्षिप्त विचारार्थ विषय

रिपोर्ट पर किया गया निर्णय

- श्री व्यायमूर्ति जे० सी० शाह, आपातकाल के दौरान, उसकी घोषणा के तुरन्त बाद के दिनों में राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों, लोकसेवकों, उनके मित्रों और प्रथवा द्वितेदारों द्वारा की गई व्यावस्थियों, भ्रष्टाचार और अपराधों की जांच करना।

सरकार ने जांच आयोग के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उस पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने का निर्णय किया है।

2. श्री न्यायमूर्ति जे० भार० विमद लाल, भान्ध प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के प्रवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में गठित जांच आयोग।

भान्ध प्रदेश के कुछ विधान सभा सदस्यों द्वारा दिनांक 6-4-77 के ज्ञापन में लिखे गए भान्ध प्रदेश के म० पू० मुख्य मंत्री श्री जे० वैगल-राव तथा अन्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए कुछ आरोपों की जांच करना।

सरकार ने आयोग के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन पर आवश्यक हो उस पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को भेजी गयी है।

3. श्री न्यायमूर्ति ए० एन० ग्रोवर, उच्चतम न्यायालय के प्रवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में गठित जांच आयोग।

कुछ विधान सभा सदस्यों द्वारा मंत्री को संबोधित दिनांक 12-4-1977 के एक ज्ञापन में लगाए गए कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री श्री डी० देवराज असं एवं अन्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए कुछ आरोपों की जांच करना।

सरकार ने आयोग के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन पर आवश्यक अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेज दी है।

4. श्री न्यायमूर्ति पी० जयमोहन रेड्डी, उच्चतम न्यायालय के प्रवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में गठित जांच आयोग।

हरियाणा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री एवं भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंशी लाल से संबोधित 12 विशिष्ट मामलों की जांच करना।

सरकार ने आयोग के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन पर आवश्यक के निष्कर्षों को देखते हुए आवश्यक अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेज दी है।

Import of Duty-free Paper

442. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the gap between demand and production of papers yearly;

(b) whether Government feel and this shortage could be overcome by importing duty free paper directly to create a large buffer stock; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit publishers to import paper on actual users licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c): By and large the domestic production has been adequate to meet the demand of common varieties of paper and paper board in the past and it was necessary to resort to import only in respect of speciality paper such as electrical insulation paper, filter paper etc. During the current year, however, there has been some

imbalance between the demand for and supply of paper due to the fact that demand has gone up sharply as a result of general improvement in economic conditions, the programme of adult education and universal literacy programmes. Government therefore, proposes to import paper to meet the shortage. It is doubtful whether imports by individual actual users would help the publishing industry, as it is difficult to procure imported paper receipt on the basis of bulk orders.

Shortage of Wool

443. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of wool in the country; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to provide wool to the weavers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. There is no such acute shortage of Wool. With ban on export on indigenous wool of above 40s quality and import of raw wool having been placed under OGL, the question of shortage of wool does not arise.

(b) Weavers are concerned with woolen yarn and not wool. In view of reply to (a) above, the question of making special arrangements for providing wool to the weavers does not arise.

सोवियत संघ से अन्तरिक्ष में भारतीय उपग्रह छोड़े जाने के कारण

444. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :

श्री बापू कालाताले :

क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून के प्रथम सप्ताह में सोवियत संघ के प्रयोग केन्द्र से अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़े गये भास्कर धामक अन्तरिक्षयान के कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे भारतीय ब्रह्माणिकों और इंजीनियरों ने बनाये थे;

(ब) भारतीय भूमि से इस उपग्रह को न छोड़े जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भगवन वर्ष एक और उपग्रह के सोवियत संघ के प्रयोग केन्द्र से अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हाँ, तो भारत स्वित अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र से उपग्रह को छोड़े जाने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

रका भवात्य में, और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष भागों में राज्य भंत्री (प्रो। शेर सिंह) : (क) लगभग 85 प्रतिशत।

(ब) भारत में इस समय ऐसे प्रमोचक राकेट नहीं हैं, जो इतने बड़े उपग्रहों को अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़ सकें।

(ग) जी हाँ। सोवियत संघ से भास्कर के दूसरे माल को उपयुक्त रूप में दुबारा परिष्कृत करके भगवन वर्ष छोड़ा जायेगा। इस उपग्रह को भारत से नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के उपग्रह को छोड़ने के लिए 1980 के भारत के पास प्रमोचक-राकेट नहीं होगा। सरकार के पास, फिर भी, ऐसे प्रमोचक राकेटों के विकास की तथा 1985-86 की समय अनुसूची में इनकी जांच की जोड़ना है।

Irregularities in working of Rajneesh Foundation

445. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that there have been irregularities in the working of Rajneesh Foundation;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of this Ashram;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) where the activities of this Ashram are prejudicial to the public morals and affecting civil life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) On the basis of audit reports for the years ending 31st December, 1977, which reportedly disclose a number of irregularities including large amount of expenditure incurred without maintaining vouchers, keeping large cash balances on hand, payments of commission on sale of books against the principle of law of trusts, failure on the part of the trustees to keep proper records for donations received locally, etc., the Assistant Charity Commissioner ordered an inquiry on 5-6-1979 under section 41-B of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 to ascertain facts regarding these alleged irregularities as also whether activities of the disciples and followers of Acharya Rajneesh and of the Rajneesh Foundation are prejudicial to public morals or public interest affecting the civic life in Pune city.

(b) and (c). In reply to a letter from Ma Yoga Laxmi of the Rajneesh Foundation the Prime Minister informed her that in view of what has appeared in the press about the activities of the Rajneesh Ashram in Pune and the views expressed thereon in Parliament and elsewhere, a Commission of Inquiry may be an appropriate body to go into the activities of the Ashram. The Government can consider the matter further if Shri Rajneesh himself writes to the Prime Minister that he would like this to be done.

(d) Some photographs and reports about the activities of the Ashram have been published in the Press. According to information available, some T. V. films about the activities of the Ashram were prepared by foreigners without getting the necessary permission. It is true that these photographs and reports have been criticised by many as vitiating the concept and norms of Indian culture and religious precepts. This aspect is covered in the inquiry ordered by the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Pune, as mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question.

Fulfilment of Supply obligation by Paper Mills

446. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paper Mills fulfilled their supply obligations to Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). As for as supplies to Government are concerned, paper mills are to fulfil their obligations in terms of rate contracts entered into with the DGS&D. As regards their obligation to supply white printing paper for the educational sector under the voluntary agreement entered into in 1974, the mills have by and large supplied paper according to the allocations made on them, although certain mills have defaulted at times due to their financially weak position and shortage of power.

घड़ियों के कालतू पुँजों को आयात-शुल्क छूट

447. श्री राम सागर :

श्री राम नरेश कुशाकाहा :

क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के बजट में घड़ियों के पुँजों के आयात पर से आयात शुल्क हटा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या प्रयोजन है ; और

(ग) इस छूट के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान मरीन ट्रस्ट को घड़ियों के मूल्य बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्घोग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मंत्रालयों को आदेशों के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण जारी करना

448. श्री गंगा सहस्र सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा सामान्य आदेश केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये जा रहे हैं और उन पर लिखा होता है कि उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा जायेगा लेकिन हिन्दी अनुवाद या तो भेजा नहीं जाता अथवा वह जब भेजा जाता है, जब आदेशों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे आदेशों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ जारी करने का है जिससे उनका महत्व और उपयोगिता कम न हों ;

(ग) क्या स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(घ) जनवरी, से जून, 1979 में जारी किये गये ऐसे परिपत्रों और आदेशों की प्रतिष्ठितता कितनी थी जिनमें यह टिप्पणी थी कि इनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र भवन (श्री अनिल लाल अमला) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम की बारा 3(3) के अनुसार यह अप्रकृति है कि भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा कार्यालयों के सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये जायें । इस संबंध में प्रशासनिक हिदायतें भी नी गई हैं कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी रूपांतर साथ साथ जारी किये जाने चाहिए । फिर भी, कुछ मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा कार्यालयों के सामान्य आदेश इस रूप में जारी नहीं होते अथवा हिन्दी रूपांतर अंग्रेजी रूपांतर के बाद जारी होता है ।

(ख) हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में सन् 1979-80 के लिये जो वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तय किया गया है, उससे संबंधित आदेश जारी करते हुये इस बात पर पुनः जोर दिया गया है कि हर मंत्रालय, विभाग अथवा कार्यालय में ऐसे जांच बिन्दू बनायें जायें जो यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सामान्य आदेशों के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी रूपांतर साथ साथ जारी हों ।

(ग) और (घ) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से हर तिमाही में जो प्रगति रिपोर्ट मंगाई जाती है, उसमें यह सूचना होती है कि कितने सामान्य आदेश केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी हुये और कितने दिमाही रूप में (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में) जारी हुये । तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट द्वारा जो सूचना दी जाती है, उसमें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं होती कि कितने परिपत्र तथा अन्य सामान्य आदेशों के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी रूपांतर साथ साथ जारी हुये और कितने के हिन्दी रूपांतर बाद में जारी हुये । यह सूचना इस प्रश्न के संदर्भ में एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Reduction in prices of Cotton Cloth

449. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile industry has reduced the prices of cotton cloth in response to the Minister's call for that; and

(b) if so, the varieties of cloth, the prices of which have been reduced; previous price and reduced price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A sample study made by the Textile Commissioner in respect of 168 sorts reflects a

roll back to, and even below, October, 1978, levels in the case of 119 sorts, whereas no decline is seen in 49 sorts. ■■■

(b) A statement compiled separately by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in respect of certain sorts is enclosed which gives some details. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4604/79].

Corruption charges against Chief Minister of M.P.

450. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have received complaints about corruption charges against the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be appropriate to disclose the particulars of the allegations contained in the complaints. Following the settled procedure, the allegations contained in the complaints were examined in the light of comments obtained from the Chief Minister. Having regard to the position explained by him and that the main allegations were contained in a Memorandum submitted by the Opposition in the Staff Assembly to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, it was left to the Chief Minister to explain his view point to the Opposition which he has done also on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

Use of Ethanol as a Substitute for Petrol

451. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research team in the country has successfully developed an internal combustion engine to run entirely on ethanol; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider extensive use of ethanol as a substitute for petrol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Research is in progress in the country at Institutions such as IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, Guindy Engineering College, Madras, etc. regarding the utilization of ethanol in internal combustion engines. Development of internal combustion engines to run entirely on ethanol suitable for manufacture on a large scale involves a major effort. Attempts have been made to modify existing internal combustion engines. It is reported that Guindy Engineering College, Madras has successfully converted a car engine to run on ethanol instead of petrol.

(b) The feasibility of extensive use of ethanol as a substitute for petrol is being examined by the Government. Existing petrol driven engines could be run without any modification by blending ethanol with petrol upto 20%. Actual utilization will depend on the availability of alcohol in sufficient quantities for this purpose.

Interim Report on Pay Scales of Police

452. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent police agitation in various states is intended *inter alia* to force the Police Commission set up by Government to go into the question of their pay scales and conditions of service immediately and present the Interim Report in this regard;

(b) if so, whether Government have requested the Commission to present such an Interim Report; and

(c) also, whether Government propose to announce the ad-hoc decision of pay scales of police on the basis of Interim Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

New Cotton Textile Policy

453. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new cotton textile policy has brought about a psychology of short age and consequently raised the prices of fabrics in the domestic market making exports a secondary proposition ; and

(b) who has been benefited by the new policy and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) No, Sir. There has been a significant growth in the production of both yarn and cloth after the announcement of the new Textile Policy on 7th August, 1978.

(b) While it is not possible to quantify the extent of benefit derived, both the producers and the consumers of textile products have benefited by the new Textile Policy.

Manufacture of Commercial vehicles in collaboration with the French Company Bariet

454. SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up in the public sector a plant to manufacture commercial vehicles in collaboration with a French company Bariet in the State of West Bengal : and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). In the context of augmenting the manufacture of commercial vehicles in the country by utilising capabilities of public sector units including those in West Bengal Government are examining various proposals including the proposal of Bariet of France.

Industrial Sickness

455. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been a steep rise in industrial sickness ;

(b) if so, whether Government have so far been able to identify the areas of sickness ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have also been able to identify the major grounds of sickness ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the increasing trend of sickness ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) There is no universally accepted definition of industrial sickness. Hence it is difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy if there has recently been a steep increase in the incidence of sickness in industry.

(b) to (e). Industrial sickness can be caused among other things by factors such as obsolescence of a equipment and technology, inadequate availability of raw-materials and power financial difficulties, adverse market conditions as also inefficient management.

(f) A comprehensive policy on sick industries was announced in both Houses of Parliament on 15-5-78 in which it was clarified that the rehabilitation of a sick industrial undertaking cannot be the responsibility of a single agency. For effectively tackling any sickness in an unit or industry there should be a sharing of the burden by all concerned including the Central Government, State Governments, labour, financial institutions, banks, management and shareholders. The results of the Government's policy will however, be felt over a period of time.

Self-Sufficiency in Building Country's own Launching Vehicles

456. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI DURGA CHAND :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) when India would be in a position to build its own launching vehicles in the orbit without any outside help ;

(b) what are the benefits derived by Government after launching two Indian Satellites;

(c) what was the cost of each Satellite launched by India; and

(d) what will be the main improvements in the second Bhaskara to be launched later on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) India's first launch vehicle, Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) which will be capable of placing in orbit a 40 kg. satellite is scheduled for launch during 1979.

(b) Aryabhata proved indigenous design and fabrication of a space worthy system and provided valuable inputs for the design and fabrication of future satellites. Bhaskara is an experimental application satellite for earth and ocean surface temperature and water vapour content observations. The objective of these steps in the space research programme is to eventually develop indigenous design and fabrication of future communications, meteorology, remote sensing and other application satellites.

(c) The total cost of Aryabhata was Rs. 5.09 crores. Excluding the cost of infrastructure created, the actual cost of the satellite was Rs. 3.5 crores. The sanctioned cost of Bhaskara is Rs. 6.35 crores as against which the expenditure to the end of May 1979 was Rs. 6.24 crores.

(d) The main improvement in the second Bhaskara type satellite, which will be a refurbished prototype version of Bhaskara, will be in the spectral bands of the TV camera payload and any other elements revealed by the functioning in orbit of the first satellite. The main advantage in launching Bhaskara-II would be the improved coverage of India for earth resources applications.

Amount of Plan Funds allocated to Tamil Nadu during 1977 & 1978

457. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of plan funds allocated for Tamil Nadu during 1977 and 1978 both for the Central and State sector schemes;

(b) the amount of plan funds that remained unutilised both in 1977 & 1978 by Tamil Nadu Government in the Central and State Sector schemes; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that plan allocations are utilised in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (b): A statement showing the approved plan outlay and a actual expenditure for 1977-78, and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1978-79 is placed on the Table of the House. The total expenditure for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 was in excess of the approved outlay. However, there was some shortfall in expenditure on Water and Power Development, Social and Community Services and Economic Services in the year 1977-78 and on Economic Services in 1978-79. Information regarding Central Sector schemes is being collected.

(c) Planning Commission has established a monitoring system to watch the overall progress of major plan projects in selected sectors—Irrigation, Power, Mining, Transport, Fertilizer, etc. Apart from these periodic reviews progress in various sectors is also reviewed as a part of the Annual plan exercises. Steps are being taken to strengthen plan monitoring systems in State Government departments.

Statement

Annual Plans 1977-78 and 1978-79

TAMIL NADU

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	1977-78		1978-79	
	Revised outlay	Actuals	Revised outlay	R.E.
I	₹2	3	4	5
Agriculture Land Reforms . . .	646	1706	1527	1620
Minor Irrigation . . .	702	589	629	832
Soil and Water Conservation . . .	219	226	243	274
Area Development . . .	31	37	42	53
Food . . .	450	450	132	132
Animal Husbandry }	292	223	251	316
Dairy Development }			15	3
Fisheries . . .	168	202	127	122
Forests	273	248	334	347
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions . . .		@	80	@
C. D. and Panchayats	262	320	370	384
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	3043	4001	3750	4083
II. Cooperation	615	975	725	933
Irrigation	2144	1508	2017	2345
Flood Control Projects	64			
Power	9491	9247	11369	11879
III. Water and Power Development	11699	10755	13386	14224
Industries	958	846	1012	1010
Village and Small Industries	605	632	688	737
Mining and Metallurgical Industries	18	22	45	40
IV. Industry and Minerals	1581	1500	1745	1787
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	7	11	325	329
Roads and Bridges	1141	2088	1498	2247
Road Transport	1079	874	1186	1180
Tourism	24	22	46	

1

2

3

4

5

V. Transport and Communications

2251 2995 3055 3802

General Education	1087	999	1877	1512
Art and Culture	21	20	28	29
Technical Education	90	76	106	95
Medical and Public Health	583	481	577	631
Sewerage and Water Supply	2196	2010	2113	2483
Housing/Police Housing	1412	843	1193	945
Urban Development	563	519	601	874
Information and Publicity	13	11	37	48
Labour and Labour Welfare	32	28	36	37
Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	481	816	865	967
Social Welfare	71	52	99	128
Nutrition	41	42	48	67
Other Social and Community Services	28	43	33	32

VI. Social and Community Services

6618 5946 7613 7846

Secretariat-Economic Services	1	1	1	2
Special and Backward Areas	121	20	140	16
Economic Advice and Statistics	10	10	15	14
Other Economic Services	1	1	1	1

VII. Economic Services

132 31 156 32

Stationery and Printing	89	284	76	92
Public Works	1	1	1	1

VIII. General Services

89 284 76 92

GRAND TOTAL 26028 26481 30506 32801

① Included under Cooperation.

Production of Goods in excess of licensed capacity by Big Houses

458. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of companies belonging to large business houses which have been charged with producing goods far in excess of licensed capacity;

(b) specific cases of this excess production; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken against the companies concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Industries on either side of Bhagirathi, West Bengal

459. SHRI SASANKASEKHLAR SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether now that installation of Super Thermal Plant at Farakka Barrage complex is an accepted programme, any blue print has been or is being prepared for chalking out and small on either side of the Bhagirathi downstream of Farakka Barrage ;

(b) if so, what is the rough blue print; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) No, Sir..

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision to set up a Regional Thermal Station at Farakka was taken only recently. Power from this project is expected to be available only in 1984 i.e. after the completion of the current Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Absorption of Employees by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

460 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that after several months past, the Hindustan Photo

Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. took over the distribution of photographic and X-ray material from the private distributing agencies, but a number of employees of those agencies, who lost their jobs as a result have not yet been absorbed by Hindustan Photo Films in its regional offices; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to absorb those retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The employees of the private distributors retrenched consequent upon the decision of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company (HPF) to take over the distribution work, are being absorbed in the marketing set up of the Company; subject to their eligibility and availability of suitable posts.

Out of 298 ex-employees of erstwhile distributors considered by the Selection Committee offers of appointment were made to 124 persons of which 101 have joined duty. Remaining vacant posts are being offered to others found suitable by the Selection Committee.

Provision of Credit to Cooperative Marketing Federation and Societies of Jute Growing States.

461. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has agreed to provide adequate credit to Cooperative Marketing Federation and societies of jute growing States for the 1979-80 procurement season;

(b) whether the West Bengal State Ministry of Cooperatives demanded money in advance ;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India has been requested by the West Bengal State Ministry of Cooperatives to negotiate with the Reserve Bank of India to obtain necessary obligation; and

(d) if so, the progress so far made in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) At joint meeting between the representatives of Jute Corporation of India and State Cooperatives of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh held on 2nd June, 1979 in Calcutta, it was agreed that the Jute Corporation of India

would work out the fund requirements for achieving targeted procurement, both for Jute Corporation of India and Co-operatives, and request the RBI for release of necessary funds.

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

(d) Reserve Bank of India are not agreeable to any part of the credit limit made available to Jute Corporation of India being utilised for giving advances to the cooperatives for initial purchases of Jute.

Heavy Water from Indigenous Sources

462. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is expected to be in a position to meet its recurring demand of heavy water from indigenous sources by the end of 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTROIC, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Of the existing 5 heavy water plants only 3 have gone into production. However, the plant at Baroda had to be shut down due to the accidental explosion on 3rd December, 1977. The production of heavy water at Tuticorin plant was adversely affected due to higher frequency of outages of the fertilizer plant to which it is linked and power failures. The commissioning of the remaining 2 plants viz. Talchar and Kota were delayed due to various factors. Consequently, the production of heavy water has been below targets.

Creation of Standing Committee for removal of Industrial Sickness

463. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN :
SHRI M. V. CANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of standing committee to suggest to Government ways and means to remove the basic causes of industrial sickness and also to restore health to sick units has been recommended by a committee of central trade unions organisation ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted all the recommendations of the committee ;

(c) if so, what other steps are being taken to remove the Industrial sickness;

(d) if not, what are the main reasons for not accepting the recommendations; and

(e) how many have accepted and steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The working group of Central Trade Unions set up by the Ministry of Industry has recommended that a standing Committee on Industrial Sickness should be set up.

(b) to (e). Various recommendations of the Working Group are under Government's consideration.

Raise in Scholarship to Harijans

464. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government contemplate raising Scholarship amount to the Harijans and Adivasis for educational purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

Government of India have scholarship schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, viz.,

(1) Pre-matric Scholarships to children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations, i.e., scavenging, tannery and flaying.

(2) Post-matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for studies in India, and

(3) National Overseas Scholarships.

The Post-matric Scholarship Scheme was rationalised in 1974-75 and the rates of maintenance allowance were enhanced for all courses from the academic year 1974-75. Maintenance allowance to students pursuing Medical and Engineering degree courses and staying in hostels were enhanced with effect from 1-1-1978.

At the moment, Government have no proposal to raise the scholarship amount further, under any of the 3 Schemes.

बिहार में समाज सेवा संस्थानों को अनुदान

465. श्री हुकम बेद नारायण यादव : क्या वृह भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में ऐसे समाज सेवा संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदान प्रदान किये गये हैं, अनुदान कितनी कितनी राशि के थे और क्या उनके खातों की लेखा परीका की गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अनिल साल अचहन) : 1975-78 की प्रवधि के दौरान बिहार में रामाकृष्णा मिशन आश्रम, रांची ही एकमात्र ऐसा संगठन था जिसको इस मंत्रालय से केन्द्रीय स्कीम स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सहायता के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य विभिन्न वर्गों जैसे खानाबदीश जनजातियों, अद्वैतानाबदीश जनजातियों तथा विमुक्त जनजातियों के लिये सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है। इन वर्षों में रामाकृष्णा मिशन आश्रम, रांची को स्वीकृत किया गया सहायता अनुदान इस प्रकार है।

वर्ष	स्वीकृत धनराशि
1975-76	1,46,004
1976-77	1,52,944
1977-78	1,69,760

उपर्युक्त सहायता अनुदान के लेखों के लेखा परीका विवरण रामाकृष्णा मिशन आश्रम, रांची से इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हो गये हैं।

Location of Permanent Capital of Assam

466. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received the report of the Committee appointed by Government to go into the question of the location of the permanent capital of Assam ;

(b) if so, what are the various sites that have been recommended in order of priorities ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Committee considered Silghat as the most suitable site for such a location ;

(d) whether the Assam Government have now informed the Central Government that the State Government would not like to go ahead with the construction of the new capital and would like to continue the capital at Dispur; and

(e) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government to make a final decision as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Central Government to go into the question of location of the permanent capital of Assam are under the consideration of the State Government. It will not be in the public interest to divulge any details in regard to those recommendations at this stage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The State Government have recently intimated that the matter is still under examination by them.

Issue of letters of intent so Jute Mills in Assam

467. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the letters of intent issued to two proposed jute mills were to be located in Assam have been revived after being withdrawn last year;

(b) if so, what is the revised estimate for the two projects ;

(c) when are the projects expected to be completed; and

(d) what are the two locations of the projects and what are the respective project costs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The proposed locations of the projects were Darrang and Barpeta and their estimated cost, as given at the time of applying for letters of intent, was Rs. 184 lakhs each.

Arrest of a person posing as Member of Parliament

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one person posing as Member of Parliament and availing of all sorts of facilities available

for Members of Parliament was arrested in Delhi recently ;

- (b) if so, details of his crimes; and
- (c) the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes. [Sir

(b) One Shri Prem Shankar Shukla was arrested on 10-5-1979 by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for having posed as M.L. Shukla, M.P. before the officers of Tata Iron, Indian Iron, General Manager Delhi Telephones and Indian Oil authorities. He had obtained sanctions for allotment of G.C. sheets, telephone connections and cooking gas in the name of M.P. Club North Avenue, New Delhi. 9 cases of impersonification, cheating, forgery and use of forged documents have been registered against him.

(c) Shri Prem Shankar Shukla has been arrested in judicial custody. The investigation of all the nine cases is in progress.

Demand for Division of Bigger States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for Division of bigger States, like U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan for administrative conveniences is getting support from public men who have recently voiced the demand for division of these States; and

- (t) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Demands for the division of bigger States like U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan are being made from time to time.

(b) As already stated in the House, Government do not consider the present to be an opportune time for taking up the question of the reorganisation of any State.

Industries under the purview of DGTD showing downward trend

470. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries coming under the purview of DGTD have shown an upward trend of growth rate during the last few months; but some of the industries have shown downward trends;

- (b) if so, the break-up; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to check this downward trends in case of industries which have shown such trends?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) and (b). A review of recent production trends in 104 selected industries group borne on DGTD's list, has indicated that 69 industries have achieved a growth of 10% and above, 21 industries have achieved growth less than 10% and 21 industries showed decline in production the decline being less than 10% in 8 industries and 10% or more in 13 industries.

(c) The declining trends in case of newsprint, synthetic rubber, industrial explosives, cement, seamless pipes and tubes and winding wires are mainly due to infrastructural constraints. In particular, the units located in the Eastern region, comprising of some of the products like industrial explosives, cement, seamless pipes and tubes and winding wires were adversely affected due to power shortage, which also affected the railway wagons industry partially. The declining trend in the production of soda ash has been due to the annual closure for maintenance by one of the major units in the industry. In case of various machinery items like boilers, mining machinery, metallurgical machinery, these items have a long production cycle and a few months production does not reflect the correct picture. The order book position with the manufacturers of these units is satisfactory. These industries are expected to achieve a good rate of growth during the current financial year. The decline in the case of azo dyes has been compensated by the increased production of other types of dyes of which azo dyes forms a small part.

Efforts have been made through Central Electricity Authority to obtain power for Indian Explosives Ltd., Gemia. Also action taken earlier for import of material like Aluminium foils, PVC resins etc. has fructified and 10,000 tonnes of PVC resins are under distribution. The other actions

taken cover the availability of furnace oil to cement units having multi-fuel firing facilities and help rendered on diesel availability for stand-by power sets to the extent possible.

दिल्ली के पुलिस घानों में बरामद की गई ओरी की बस्तुओं का पढ़ा रहा।

471. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कठबायाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) राजधानी के पुलिस घानों में बरामद की गई ओरी की पढ़ी हुई बस्तुओं की संख्या और व्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी प्रत्येक बस्तु का मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख.) उन बस्तुओं को उनके वास्तविक मालिकों को न लौटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन में से प्रत्येक बस्तु वहां पर कितने वर्षों से पढ़ी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये बस्तुएं वर्षा के दौरान खुले में पढ़े रहने के कारण खराब हो रही हैं और उनके अनेक कल्पुर्जे निकाल लिये गये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा कानून बनाने का है जिसके अधीन इन बस्तुओं को नीलाम किया जा सके और उससे प्राप्त धनराशि सरकारी खजाने में जमा करा दी जायें ?

गृह संचालय तथा विधि, स्पाय और काम्पनी कार्य संचालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) :

(क) लगभग 25,50,421.00 रुपये की 5940 बस्तुएं दिल्ली के घानों में हिरासत में हैं।

(ख) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 451, 452, 457 और 458 बरामद की गई सम्पत्ति के निपटान को विनियमित करती है। न्याशालयों में मासलों पर अंतिम रूप से फैसला होने पर ही सम्पत्ति उनके मालिकों को दी जा

सकती है। शोषणीय होने तक ऐसी बस्तुएं स्थानान्तर के आवेदन से सुपरवारी पर वापिस की जा सकती हैं। इनके मालिक भविकांकतः सुपरवारी पर बस्तुओं को स्वीकार करने के अनिवार्य होते हैं क्योंकि ऐसा करने से वे विचारण के दौरान बस्तुओं को न्याशालय में पेश करने के जिम्मेवार हो जाते हैं।

(ग) (ग) बस्तुएं मालिकों में रखी जाती हैं। जगह की संगी के कारण यह संभव है कि कुछ बस्तुएं खराब हो जाती हैं। जिस सम्पत्ति का दावेदार कोई नहीं होता है उसे निर्धारित कानूनी प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के बाद नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। ऐसी सम्पत्ति के नीलाम प्राप्ति के विषय में कोई नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

बस्तर में रेयन प्रेड के कागज तथा लूगदी के कारखाने की स्थापना

472. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कठबायाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश उद्योग निगम ने बस्तर जिले में रेयन प्रेड के एक कागज तथा लूगदी के कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन पत्र पेश किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोज) : (क) और (ख). रेयन प्रेड लूगदी तथा छपाई एवं लिखाई के लिये कागज तैयार करने हेतु परियोजनायें स्थापित करने का भैसर्स मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तथा जैसाकि नीचे दर्शाया गया है आशयपत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं :—

आशय पत्र की संख्या तथा तारीख

परियोजना का स्थापना स्थल

उत्पादन की बस्तु

वार्षिक क्षमता (मी० टनों में)

आशय पत्र सं० 185 (79)

जिला—बस्तर

रेयन प्रेड लूगदी

30,000'

दिनांक 30-6-79

आशय पत्र सं० 186 (79)

जिला—बस्तर

छपाई एवं लिखाई का

50,000'

दिनांक 30-6-79

कागज

मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम के विषद् भालते दावर
किया जाता

473. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निगम के 7 कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण कुछ पार्टियों ने मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम के बिलाफ मामले दावर किये हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या और मामले दावर करने वालों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम ने भी ऐसी कुछ पार्टियों तथा फर्मों के विरुद्ध मामले दावर किये हैं जिन्होंने उनको सप्लाई किए गये माल के लिए भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोज) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

इन्डौर-मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्डौर द्वारा रंगाई और छाई के सामान की खरीद

474. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा प्रे और तैयार कपड़े की बिक्री के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से जून, 1979 तक की अवधि में इन्डौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्डौर द्वारा कितनी कितनी मात्रा में और किन किन पार्टियों से रंगाई छपाई का सामान, कपड़े प्रोसेसिंग में इस्तेमाल होने वाले कैमीकल, मशीनरी व साइजिंग में प्रयोग होने वाला सामान, स्टेशनरी व प्रिंटिंग का सामान खरीदा गया और नियमानुसार उसके भुगतान की अवधि क्या है और पार्टियों को कितनी अवधि में भुगतान किया गया; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 25,000 रुपये से ऊपर का भुगतान वस्त्र उद्योग निगम इन्डौर के बेयरमैन से मिलने के बाद किया जाता है, और यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त अवधि में ऐसे कितने भुगतान किये गये और उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको भुगतान 4 माह से ऊपर की अवधि में किया गया;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोज) : (क) जार्जी गई जानकारी काफी विस्तृत है तथा इससे निकलने वाला परिचाम इसको एकडिं

करने में सक्षम वासी परिव्रम के अनुकूल नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं। मिलों द्वारा सहायक निवम को सूचित किए जिन ही सीधे भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। मिलों से उन मामलों में भुगतान करने को कहा गया था जिनमें संभरणकर्ताओं ने सहायक निगम से संपर्क किया था। जनवरी, 1976 से जनवरी 1979 की अवधि के दौरान इस प्रकार के किए गये भुगतानों की संख्या तथा जिन पार्टियों को 4 माह की अवधि के उपरांत भुगतान किया गया था उनके नामों से संबंधित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना

475. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने जिलों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इन केन्द्रों से कितने व्यक्तियों को काम मिलने की संभावना है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वीप प्रसाद यादव) : देश के 399 जिलों में से 346 जिलों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने हेतु स्वीकृति दी गई है। इन 346 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के अधीन लगभग 358 जिले प्राप्त हैं। कुछ राज्यों व संघ शासित प्रदेशों में एक जिला केन्द्र के अधीन एक से अधिक जिले आते हैं। योजना में महानगरीय शहरों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का विचार नहीं है। इस तरह से दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, ग्रामदाबाद व हैदराबाद आदि जैसे महानगरीय क्षेत्रों को इस योजना के कार्यक्रम से बाहर रखा गया है। आशा है कि अगले कुछ महीनों में देश के जिलों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा।

194 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने वर्ष 1978-79 में 1,46,695 व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए थे। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों से कहा गया है कि वे ऐसी कार्यवाही योजनाएं तैयार करें जिनमें संबंधित जिले की मांग कार्यक्रमाता व अतिरिक्त संसाधनों और खण्डवार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कराने वाले कामगरों पर आधारित क्रियाकलापों, छोटे व मध्य एकड़ों, के लिए इलग से वित्तीय, नियोजन व उत्पादन संभव्यताओं का पता लगाने पर ध्यान दिया जाय। आशा है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष में प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र लगभग 2500 व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करेगा जिससे लगभग 10 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

U.S.S.R. Delegation on Space Research

476. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that a Delegation of 34 Members of All Union Institute for outer Space Research of the USSR was recently in India ;

(b) the full names with the respective positions of the members of the Delegation; and

(c) what was the purpose of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (c). A delegation of 30 Soviet Scientists belonging to different space research institutions of USSR visited India to attend XXII Plenary and Associated Symposia of the Committee on Space Research, which is an international scientific body, held at Bangalore from May 29—June 9, 1979. There were 230 Scientists from abroad who attended the COSPAR meetings.

(b) A list of the members of the delegation is attached. Full information regarding their respective positions is not easily available.

Statement

Name	Designation/Affiliation
1. Dr. Leon A. Alexandrov	GUGMS, Pavilkom Morozova 12, Moscow.
2. G. S. Balayan	Scientific Secretary, INTERCOSMOS Council, Moscow.
3. Igor Byalava	
4. Evguem Chouljenko	
5. S. Dmitziev	
6. Pimma Feddrova	
7. Viktor M. Geiqin	The USSR State Committee for Hydro-meteorology and Control of Natural resources, Moscow.
8. Vadim G. Istomin	
9. Dr. Andrei Ivan Ivanovsky	USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Natural Resources Control, Moscow.
10. Lev Vladimis Kalakoutskii	
11. Yuooigui Kazarov	
12. Youiri P. Koshelkov	USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology & Natural Resources Control, Moscow.
13. Guennadi Kouznetsov	
14. V. V. Kuprianov	State Hydrological Institute, Moscow.
15. S. V. Lyssemco	
16. Prof. S. L. Mandelshtam	Inst. of Spectroscopy, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Name	Designation/Affiliation
17. Prof. Mikhail Ya Marov	Institute of Applied Mathematics USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
18. Prof. Vassili I. Moroz	Space Research Institute USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
19. Dou's Mouzzakov	
20. Yori Perfilier	
21. Garry A. Popov	Hydrometeorological Services of the USSR Moscow.
22. O. F. Priloutsky	Space Research Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
23. Acad R. Z. Saqdeyev	Head, Space Research Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
24. Elmaz N. Sosnovetz	
25. Alexei Stavtsev	
26. Andzei Vasilievitch Tlyin	
27. Vladimir Filippovich Tulinov	The USSR State Committee for Hydro-meteorology and Control of Natural Resources Moscow.
28. E. I. Grigori Vorobiev	
29 S S Yurov	Institute of Biological Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences, Pusechino.
30. George Boris Zhdanov	USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

**Supreme Court order regarding
Mr. P. R. Sarkar**

477. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ordered that Mr. P. R. Sarkar, Chief of the Ananda Marg, shall not leave the country on his return from his foreign tour;

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

(c) when he is expected to return after his foreign tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Petitions for special leave to appeal and application for stay of order dated 20th April, 1979 read with order dated 13-4-1979 of the Patna High Court Ranchi

Bench allowing prayer of Shri P. R. Sarkar for grant of passport for visiting some foreign countries were heard by the Supreme Court on 4th May, 1979. Stay of operation of foresaid order of the Patna High Court was ordered. Shri P. R. Sarkar had by then left India.

A petition for special leave to appeal was filed by the Bihar Government on 7-6-1979 in the Supreme Court regarding the grant of passport to Sarveshvarananda Avadhuta. On that petition, the Supreme Court also ordered on 12-6-1979 that Shri P. R. Sarkar after his return from foreign countries on or about 8th or 9th June, 1979 or thereafter be restrained from leaving India. After hearing the Counsel, the Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition on 21-6-1979, whereby the stay order earlier granted by the court was vacated.

(c) Shri Sarkar has returned to India from abroad on 5th June, 1979.

Shortage of Paper

478. SHRI SARAT KAR:
 SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the acute shortage of paper has adversely affected the book publishing trade and that in the International Year of the Child many publishers have abandoned projects to produce special books for children;

(b) whether it is also a fact that text books have become scarcer with the reopening of educational institutions after the summer vacations;

(c) what is the gap between demand and production yearly; and

(d) efforts made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government have received complaints from publishers about rise in paper prices and shortage. There has, however been no indication that Publishers have abandoned projects to produce special books for children.

(b) No report has been received that the text books have become scarcer with the reopening of educational institutions after the summer vacations.

(c) and (d). It is estimated that at present there is a gap of 50,000 tonnes between the demand and the supply of paper, particularly of the writing and printing varieties. Apart from augmenting domestic production, Government propose to import paper to meet the shortfall.

Price Control Order on Paper

479. SHRI SARAT KAR:
 DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
 SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
 SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:
 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to dec-

lare paper as an essential commodity and enforce the price control order effectively in view of the paper shortage in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Paper has already been declared as an "essential commodity" under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Government of India have issued the Paper (Control) Order, 1979 on 30th June, 1979 in exercise of the powers conferred by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The ex-factory prices of White printing paper and Cream Wove Paper have been fixed at Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 3785/- per metric tonne respectively, under the Order, and Government are also empowered to issue directions with regard to the sale of these varieties of paper.

Meeting of senior police officers

480. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any meeting of the senior officers of the Police on All India level to discuss the problems of the Police throughout the country, with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Car

481. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Brazil Government is taking up the project of manufacturing of cars which can be run completely by power alcohol; and

(b) whether Government will do the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government are aware of the project in Brazil for utilisation of alcohol as fuel for automobiles.

(b) Government are examining various aspects of the use of alcohol as motor car fuel.

Darjeeling Bandh

482. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dawn-to-dusk bandh synchronised with the Prime Minister's arrival in Darjeeling on the 29th May, 1979 on a two-days visit; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the bandh and the demands made by the sponsoring parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). According to available information Akhil Bharatiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti gave a call for 'Darjeeling Bandh' on May 29, 1979, on the occasion of Prime Minister's visit to the district to demand inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Workers of various political parties picketed some Government establishments in support of the 'bandh' and some of them damaged the Telephone Exchange at Darjeeling.

Development of Space Research

483. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government of India to be self-reliant with regard to the development of space research;

(b) whether it will be possible to launch the third Indian Satellite from an Indian launching site;

(c) what is the time-bound programme, if any; and

(d) if there is no such programme, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROFI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The time-bound programme of development of Indian Launch Vehicles is as under:

(i) The third Indian satellite scheduled for launch by end 1979 is Robini Satellite (RS-1) weighing about 40 Kg. This satellite will be launched from Sriharikota by the indigenously developed satellite launch vehicle (SLV-3).

(ii) The design, fabrication and launch for SLV-Variant launch vehicle capable of placing a 500—600 Kg. payload into 500—600 Km. synchronous orbit is planned in the time-frame of 1985-86.

(d) Does not arise.

Achievements of Bhaskara and Russians help in Space Research

484. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promise of bigger and more spectacular as well as more serviceable achievements in space technology held out by the launching of ARYABHATA in 1975 has been fully or substantially realised in BHASKARA, India's second satellite;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the Soviet Union assisted India in this regard;

(d) if so, how and when and with what technology, funds, equipment etc.;

(e) whether the Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev promised in June, 1979 to the Prime Minister of India during his Moscow visit that Russia would be willing to help India in the matter of sending a man into the space; and

(f) Government's response to the said proposal-cum-offer from the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Bhaskara has been another step in the Indian Space research programme towards the realisation of the objective of application of space technology to national development.

(b) Bhaskara, as compared to Aryabhata, is a more complex satellite and has been designed with more complex payloads and in-orbit control system mainly, the TV cameras and the satellite microwave radiometers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Soviet Union assisted India by giving a free launch and some sub-systems such as solar arrays, batteries, tape-recorders, gas bottles and thermal paints required for the spacecraft. These items were supplied according to an agreed time schedule. The launch support was provided in the early part of June this year.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It was explained to the Soviet leadership that the current space programme of the Government of India does not contemplate sending a man into space and the proposal would require to be considered in all its implications.

Border disputes between Maharashtra and Karnataka

485. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently invited the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka to arrive at a solution of the long pending border dispute between the two States;

(b) if so, whether the said two Chief Ministers met in June, 1979;

(c) if so, where and with what agenda;

(d) whether he attended the said meeting and whether any other Chief Minister or Minister, (State or Central) also attended; and

(e) broad details of the deliberations and decisions of the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b), The Minister of Home Affairs

had invited the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka to Delhi on the 21st June, 1979 for discussing the border dispute between the two States. The meeting was postponed as the Chief Minister of Karnataka expressed his inability to attend as he was unwell.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Recognised backward classes

486. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the various castes, communities and tribes recognised as Backward Classes in the various States and the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The term 'Backward Classes' generally includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes. The Central Government have specified only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The Presidential Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union Territories are notified in the Gazette of India and also re-published in the editions of the Manual of Election Law and the Constitution of India from time to time.

As regards the list of 'Other Backward Classes', the Central Government have not drawn up any all-India list of such classes.

However, in fulfilment of an assurance on Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4594, dated 2-5-1972, a statement was placed on the Table of the House containing the list of Backward Classes drawn up and as reported by the State/Union Territory Governments.

दिल्ली में जाली डाकलेखन-समर्पी आपने के कारण पकड़े गये व्यक्ति

487. श्री मुरेन विक्रम :

श्री शरद यादव :

श्री मुरेन सिंह :

क्या वह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिल्ली ग्रीन नई दिल्ली में जाली डाक सेवन डाक सामग्री आपने

का काम करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को जून, 1979 में गिरफ्तार किया था ; और

(ब) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कारण कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विविध व्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जून, 1979 में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा सात व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे और जास्ती कोर्ट फीस स्टैम्प और जास्ती डाक लेखन सामग्री की छपाई और बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में याना हौज काली, देल्ली में भारतीय दंड संघता की द्वारा 255/256/257/258/259/260/120 ब के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 321 तारीख 21-6-79 के तहत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था ।

(ब) डाक तार विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने खेत्र अधिकारियों को मावधान कर दिया है । सम्प्रेषण के दौरान वस्तुओं की मूद्दम अन्वानक जांच करनी पड़ती है ।

पकड़े गये विदेशी जासूस

488. श्री सुरेन्द्र विजयम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी से 20 जून, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान कितने विदेशी जासूस पकड़े गये थे और वे किन-किन देशों के हैं ; और

(ब) क्या उनसे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण क्षतिवैज भी पकड़े गये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सम्बद्ध अवधि के दौरान 9 व्यक्तियों को (8 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के और एक द्वितीय का) गिरफ्तार किया गया था । सूचना में जम्मू और काश्मीर की केवल 31-3-1979 तक की संख्या जामिल है । शेष अवधि की सूचना सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ब) उनमें से कुछ कागजात बरामद हुए हैं ।

पाकिस्तानी जासूसों को गिरफ्तार किया जाना

489. श्री सुरेन्द्र विजयम : क्या गृह मंत्री 1 प्रैल, 1979 से 14 जून, 1979 तक कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस पकड़े गये हैं ;

(ब) देश की सुरक्षा के हित में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का काश्मीर में अवैध प्रवेश अभी तक जारी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के अतिरिक्त जहां से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है और सदन के पटल पर रखा जाएगी, देश में संगत अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के रूप में 4 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ब) इस सम्बन्ध में केंद्र और राज्यों की सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा सतत सतकता बरती जा रही है ।

(ग) ऐसी जासूसी गतिविधियों का पता लगाना, निष्कासन और रोक थाम एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है और सतत निगरानी रखा जाता है ।

Pending applications for supply of enriched Uranium

490. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether export licence applications for enriched uranium submitted by Government of India are pending before the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons given by Government of United States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) An export licence application for 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium made on September 20, 1978 is pending with the U.S. authorities. On March 28, 1979, the U.S. Department of State recommended the issuance of this export licence to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and since this date the application is pending with the NRC. On May 25, 1979 the NRC have sought clarifications and additional information in connection with this application from the U.S. Department of States.

Report of the Grover Commission

491. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI G. S. TOHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken action on the basis of Grover Commission's report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The second and final report of the Commission of Inquiry, headed by Shri A. N. Grover, retired Judge of the Supreme Court, which was appointed to inquire into certain allegations against Shri D. Devraj Urs, Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, along with a Memorandum of Action Taken Thereon on the 9th May, 1979. Since the matters covered by the report fall within the State sphere of activity, the report was remitted to the Government of Karnataka on the 8th May, 1979, for taking necessary follow-up action on the findings of the Commission contained therein.

Review of arrangements for checking Communal violence

492. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the States about the review of the existing preventive, administrative and other arrangements at different levels for checking communal violence and maintaining communal harmony;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in the matter by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) On 5th June, 1979 the Union Home Minister wrote to Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors emphasising

the need for strengthening the administrative arrangements at different levels to deal with communal situations. He expressed concern at the slow pace of implementation of the recommendations of National Integration Council and other related Commissions of Inquiry. It was suggested inter alia that priority consideration should be given to an assessment of manpower and other resources of the law enforcement agencies in communally sensitive districts and places; and that the personnel and recruitment policies with regard to the police forces, specially the armed police, should be reviewed with a view to ensuring proper leadership, maintenance of morale, efficiency and responsibility to situations. It was indicated that in respect of communally sensitive places the Communal Riot Control Schemes should be designed afresh and further that a more meaningful use of Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers should be considered. Against this background, the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors were requested to make an immediate review of the existing preventive, administrative and other arrangements to promote continuing governmental efforts and participative cooperation at various levels for maintaining communal harmony.

2. The Home Ministry have also decided to hold official level conferences with groups of States in this behalf. The first such conference with the States of U.P. and Bihar was held in New Delhi on 18-6-1979. The main conclusions reached at this conference have also been communicated to all the State Governments for priority consideration. Among them mention could be made of the following: the optimum requirement of staff and machinery for communally sensitive districts should be worked out and positioned in two or three selected districts to experiment the effectiveness of the arrangements composite squads for prevention of communal disturbances, investigation of cases and restoration of normalcy should be formed in selected sensitive areas; and periodical meetings of district level officers of communally sensitive districts should be held for exchange of view, review of situation and measures being taken to maintain communal harmony.

As these are recent communications, it is too early to assess the progress made.

Corruption charges against former Chief Minister of Haryana

493. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the corruption

charges against the former Chief Minister of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Central Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They were brought to the notice of the former Chief Minister and his comments were obtained.

प्रत्येक योजना में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के कल्याण पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

494. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक योजना अवधि के दौरान हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के कल्याण पर प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक योजनावधि में पिछड़े वर्गों की राज्य सूचियों के आधार पर पिछड़े वर्गों के गैरिक एवं सामाजिक उत्थान पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या उन पर प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन व्यय का बहन सरकार द्वारा करने का भी विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्णसुरहमान) :

(क) हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए योजनावार प्रति-व्यक्ति परिव्यय की गणना करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि (1) हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लाभ के लिए विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च की गई घनराशि के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है, और (2) इन सम्हूंओं के लिए कल्याण स्कीमों के लिए योजनेतर परिव्यय के आंकड़े भी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि विवेश्वरपुर से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के लिए लालवृत्तियों जैसी योजना स्कीमों के लिए परिव्यय इस प्रकार ये :—

(करोड़ ८०)

पहली योजना	28.01
दूसरी योजना	73.55
तीसरी योजना	89.26
1966 से 1969 तक की वार्षिक योजनाएँ	67.19
चौथी योजना	142.40
पांचवीं योजना (1974-78)	212.49

इसके अलावा लालवृत्तियों पर राज्यों में योजनेतर परिव्यय ये, जिनकी घनराशि इस सम्बन्ध प्रतिवर्ष 35 करोड़ ८० है। इसके अतिरिक्त पांचवीं योजना में जनजातीय उपयोजनाओं के लिए 112.35 करोड़ ८० रुपये किए गए थे।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रभाव अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में भी व्यय के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिनसे उन्हें योजनाओं में देवकीय कार्यक्रमों से लाभ प्राप्त हुआ होगा।

(ग) अन्य "पिछड़े वर्गों" के कल्याण और विकास के लिए उक्त उगायों पर हाल ही में स्थापित पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग विचार कर रहा है।

Report of National Textile Corporation

495. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on the working of National Textile Corporation mills has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government on its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Report of the Study Group, which contain a summary of conclusions and recommendations, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Report of the Study Group is under examination.

Trends in concentration of Economic and business power in India

496. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the study conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration "Trends in concentration in India—economic and business power"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government are aware of the report of the study conducted by Prof. S. K. Goyal under the caption "Trends in concentration in India (Economic and Business power)", brought out by the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

(b) Government's policy is aimed at curbing the growth of monopolies. Paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23 December, 1977 clarify Government's policy in this regard.

Setting up of heavy water plants

497. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. propose to set up some more heavy water plants in the country;

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be located and funds allocated therefor; and

(c) what measures are being contemplated to ensure adequate and regular supply of inputs so that these plants also do not get sick right from the start as is the position with existing plant in the absence of continuous supply of power and ammonia etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No decision regarding the location of the new heavy water plants have yet been taken. An amount of Rs. 64.2 crores has been included in the current Five Year Plan (1978-83).

(c) In order to ensure that the working of heavy water plants is not disturbed due to non-availability of feed gas on a continuous basis, we are considering linking new heavy water plants to multiple ammonia plants, or to have heavy water plants independent of ammonia plants using ammonia hydrogen exchange water-fed system. The question of captive power plants for heavy water plants is also being considered in cases of unstable power grids to minimise interruptions due to power failure.

National Police Commission report

498. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the major recommendations of the Report of National Police Commission; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The recommendations of the National Police Commission are under examination of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of violation of registration of Foreigners Act

499. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases under the registration of Foreigners Act and possession of stolen property that have been registered against foreigners during the last 6 months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कागज का उत्पादन तथा आयात

500. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या उत्तराखण्ड मंत्री यह बताने की झुग करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में कागज की भारी कमी को देखते हुए देश में ही अधिक उत्पादन करने तथा उसका अधिक आयात भी करवे का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, कागज का कितनी मात्रा का आयात करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में वर्ष 1978-79 के उत्पादन की तुलना में कागज के उत्पादन के क्या बदल रहे रहे हैं ?

उत्तोल नंदी (धो जार्ज फर्नांडेस) : (क) और (ख). जी है। जालू वर्ष में कागज की मात्रा और पूर्ति के बीच 50,000 मी० टन का अन्तर होने का अनुमान है, तथा कागज की इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कागज का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है। किन्तु, आयात किए जाने वाले कागज की वास्तविक मात्रा कागज की वास्तविक कमी, उत्तरव्यता तथा सम्परणकर्ताओं की निष्कृति सुधुर्दी पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में 11.50 लाख मी० टन कागज तथा गते का उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है जबकि वर्ष 1978-79 में इसका उत्पादन 10.06 लाख मी० टन था।

Steps against obscene literature

501. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what specific steps and the programme have been chalked out to curb the production and sale of obscene literature and to take action against open vending of such literature, and to involve parents and teachers in preventive action against such literature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have recently been addressed to more vigilant in their scrutiny of various publications to ensure that those containing obscene matter are dealt with effectively under the law. Parents and teachers associations play an important role in protecting the younger generation from the influence of obscene literature.

Capacity Production and Import of Cement

502. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister the INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity and total production of Cement in the country for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 and how much cement was imported during 1978-79;

(b) whether it is a fact that the gap between the demand and supply is widening progressively ; and

(c) what are the plans for production of indigenous Cement to meet the needs and how much new cement capacity of production proposed to be added during the years 1979-80 and 1981.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) The installed capacity and total production of cement is as under :

(in million tonnes)

Year	Installed Capacity	Production
1977-78	21.87	19.28
1978-79	23.00	19.60

A quantity of 1.67 million tonnes of cement was imported during the year 1978-79.

(b) and (c). 7.76 million tonnes of new capacity are expected to be added during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. With the addition of this anticipated capacity, it is expected that the gap between demand and supply of cement in the country will narrow down.

Report of Committee on Restructuring of Automobile Industry

503. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the recommendations of the study team on the restructuring of automobile industry and the action planned by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI Various studies are in progress for upgrading the automotive industry, particularly in the context of contemporary technologies required for fuel efficiency and passenger amenities.

योजना व्यय के कारण आय विवरणों में बढ़ि

504. श्री राम चिलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना व्यय के परामर्शदाता भारत में आय विवरणों में बढ़ि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो योजना व्यय के उपयोग द्वारा आय में अधिकतम एवं न्यूनतम विवरण से प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितनी कटौती हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात के देखने के लिए कमी कोई प्रयास किया है कि इस व्यय का लाभ किस आय समूह को प्राप्त हुआ है और कितना ; और

‘(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बोलना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणरहमान) : (क से (ब)). देश में आय के वितरण पर योजना व्यय के प्रभाव का मूल्यानन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। अनेक उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप आय के वितरण में परिवर्तन होते हैं और इस वितरण पर योजना-व्यय के प्रभाव को सरलता से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। विशिष्ट योजनागत कार्यक्रम के लाभों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अनेक अध्ययन किए गए हैं। परन्तु ये कार्यक्रम विशिष्ट आय वर्गों के लिए नहीं हैं, इसलिए आय में सापेक्ष परिवर्तनों का मूल्यांकन इन अध्ययनों में नहीं किया जाएगा।

भारतीय आर्थिक सेवाओं में नियम 7 को लागू करना

505. श्री राम विलास पासदान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय आर्थिक सेवाओं के प्रारम्भ किये जाने के बाद से भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिनियम 1961 के नियम 7 का प्रयोग कितनी बार किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस सेवा में किन-किन व्यक्तियों के नामों को सम्मिलित किया गया है ;

(ख) सेवा में इन व्यक्तियों को सम्मिलित किये जाने के क्या कारण और श्रेच्छा थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस आशय का आश्वासन दे सकती है कि उसके बाद नियम 7 के अधीन कोई भी व्यक्ति नियुक्त नहीं किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और काम्यनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डॉ पाठिल) : (क) भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा नियमावली, 1961 का नियम 7 उक्त सेवा के प्रारम्भिक गठन के सम्बन्ध में है। सेवा के प्रारम्भिक गठन के पूरा हो जाने के बाद, उक्त नियम को लागू नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to raise Status of Police Sepoy

506. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) the names of States in which the Police Sepoy is equivalent to the Lower

Division Clerk either in the State Government or in the Central Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise the status of police sepoy from class IV to that of Lower Division Clerk at least in the Union territories; and

(c) if so, the details of this proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Suggestion made by National Integration Panel

507. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :

SHRI DURGA CHAND :

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

(a) the names of States which have not so far implemented any one of the suggestions made by the National Integration Council;

(b) the brief summary of such suggestions made by the National Integration Council which have not been accepted and implemented by the State Governments;

(c) the names of States which have implemented all the suggestions made by Commissions of Inquiry to deal with communal situation in the states; and

(d) the number and names of Commissions of Inquiry so far ordered from 1977 to deal with communal flare ups and a brief summary of their recommendations which have not been implemented so far by the Government in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the National Integration Council, which met last in June 1968, had all been circulated to the State Governments. We have no intimation from the States that any of these recommendations has been rejected by them.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Fresh Agreements between BHEL and SIEMENS

508. DR. BIJOY MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh agreement between Bharat Heavy Electricals and Siemens of West Germany has been arrived at recently;

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

(c) the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

No, Sir.

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

Fall in Cement Production

509. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that the Cement production has come down during the last six months;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the details in this regard in the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that central industry circle blame coal and wagon shortage and the power crises in the country for further deteriorating performance of the cement units; and

(e) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (e). The production of cement during January-June, 1979 has been 95.58 lakh tonnes against the production of 97.28 lakh tonnes in the previous six month period. Shortage of power, coal and railway wagons are important factors which have adversely affected production. The matter is, however, constantly being mentioned and wherever necessary is being taken up with the concerned authorities namely Railways, Department of Coal and the State Governments to improve supply of wagons, coal and power. Besides, Government have allowed certain concessions to cement industry by grant of subsidy on use of captive power and use of furnace oil in place of coal so that any production

shortfall due to coal and power is minimised. The reimbursement of freight on movement of cement by road has also been liberalized so as to encourage despatches by road when there is shortage of wagons.

Loss by C.C.I.

510. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government are bearing loss on Cotton Corporation of India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that purchases and sales of imported cotton have also declined; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) The losses in the general trading operations of the Cotton Corporation of India are not borne by Government. Only in the case of specific agency-assignments entrusted to the Cotton Corporation of India (like the one involving massive imports of cotton during 1975-76 and 1976-77 when the Corporation was asked to sell the imported cotton at prices comparable to domestic varieties), Government agreed to reimburse the loss.

(b) and (c). In view of the improvement in the domestic production of cotton, no imports of cotton has been arranged after 1976-77 cotton season.

Study of Problems of Small Scale Industries by the International Planning Team

511. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Planning Team has studied the problem of Small Scale Industries in India and recently submitted its report ;

(b) what are the basic deficiencies in development of small scale industries that have been pointed out by them; and

(c) what steps are being taken up to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) This Ministry is not aware of any International Planning Team having studied the problem of small scale industries and submitted a report recently.

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

**Extra Benefits to Delhi Policemen/
Delhi Jail Employees**

512. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced some extra benefits to Delhi Policemen ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these benefits will also hold good for Delhi jail employees ;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is discontentment among Delhi jail employees and they have demanded that they should be treated at par with Delhi policemen ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The following extra benefits have been announced for Delhi Policemen :

1. Diet Allowance for ASI's, Head Constables and Constables has been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per head per day.

2. Conveyance Allowance of Upper Subordinates has been raised from Rs. 52.50 to Rs. 65 p.m. and that of Lower Subordinates from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 p.m.

3. Non-Gazetted police personnel have been sanctioned washing allowance @ Rs. 10 p.m.

4. Non-Gazetted personnel have been granted compensatory leave up to a maximum of 30 days over and above the existing entitlement and in case it is not possible to grant this leave because of exigency of work, compensatory payment in the form of a day's emoluments (pay plus Dearness Allowance/Additional Dearness Allowance) can be sanctioned for the number of days of leave denied subject to such compensatory payment being limited to a maximum of 30 days in a year.

5. Selection Grade for Stenographers has been introduced. Four posts of Stenographers have been upgraded in the scale of Rs. 425-700.

6. Special Clothing Allowance for Upper and Lower Subordinates of Security Unit has been enhanced to Rs. 120 per annum. In addition, outfit allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. for staff attached to VIPs (excluding Prime Minister) Security and Rs. 15 p.m. for staff attached to the Prime Minister's duty has been sanctioned. Assistant Commissioner of Police, Special Branch has been granted Special Clothing Allowance of Rs. 850 per annum.

7. Police personnel living in malaria-prone area will be provided with mosquito nets at an initial cost of Rs. 7.2' lakhs

8. Proficiency Pay of Rs. 20 p.m. and Rs. 40 p.m. respectively to Wireless Operators/Radio Technicians of Delhi Police.

9. Special Pay of Rs. 20 p.m. has been sanctioned to the Head Constable (Drivers) and Constable (Drivers).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the problem of Delhi jail employees. One of their demands is also to be treated at par with Policemen. It is under active consideration as to how their service conditions can be improved.

Directives to deal with Police Strikes in States

513. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI BHAGAT RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any fresh directives or guidelines as to how to deal with the police strikes in various States ;

(b) if so, whether a copy will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) the number of policemen affected detained, suspended/dismissed during the recent strikes in different States ; and

(d) the number of those released ; and still in jail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received from them.

Fire in Tool Room Training Centre in Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi

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

(a) whether there was a fire in the Tool Room Training Centre in the Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi on 10th June, 1979 ;

(b) if so, the details and total loss ;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Fire Brigade Control Room did not confirm the news when contacted and have not given the estimated loss of the property ; and?

(d) if so, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On Sunday the 10th June, 1979, an accidental fire took place in the Delhi Tool Room and Training Centre when some portions of the roof were being welded. The two welders and the Chowkidar of the Centre tried to control the fire and also informed the local fire-brigade which responded immediately and put off the fire. A rough estimate of the damage due to fire is about Rs. 10 lakhs. Delhi Administration has also ordered a magisterial inquiry into the Incident.

Expansion Plan of B.H.E.L. Hardwar and Tiruchirapalli Units

515. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the expansion plan of the BEHL Hardwar and Tiruchirapalli units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of these two proposals are given below :

HARDWAR : At present, the Hardwar unit has the capacity to produce 7 sets of 210 MW annually. However, no manufacturing facilities exist for sets of higher rating and blades, or for conducting over speed tests on turbines. After completion of the expansion of this project, the Hardwar unit will have the capacity to manufacture 6 Sets of 210 MW and 4 sets of 500MW annually. This product-mix can be altered to take up manufacture of blades as to well as to provide for over-speed test on turbines.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI : The existing capacity of the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchi is to manufacture boiler and boiler house auxiliaries upto the capacity of 2500 MW. The expansion project will create the capacity to manufacture 500 MW boiler and increase the overall capacity to 4000 MW.

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों में जनजातियां

516. श्री ग्रोव प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या यह मंदी यह बताने की हृषा करते हैं कि :

(क) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों में मूल जनजातियों एवं निवासियों की जनसंख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसी जनजातियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके प्राथमिक एवं सामाजिक उत्तरान के मामले में सरकार को कुछ सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) उन जनजातियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके साथ सरकार सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं कर सकी अब वह जो अभी भी अपनी पुरानी स्थिति में रह रही है ; और

(घ) इन जनजातियों के उत्तरान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंदी (श्री अचिल शास्त्री मंडल) : (क) अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) निकोबारी उत्पादक यर्जन व्यवस्था की स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं । मेट अंडमान निवासियों की स्थायी रूप से बसाया जा रहा है और उनके लिए सामाजिक प्रार्थक कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं । यीके के एक दल को विकास कार्यक्रमों की परिपति के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ।

विवरण

1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अनुसूचित जन जातियों की अलग अलग जनसंख्या

जनजातियां	1971
1. ब्रेड अण्डेमानी	24
2. जरावा	275*
3. आग	112*
4. सेन्टोनेली	82*
5. निकोबारी	17874
6. शोम पैन	92
कुल योग	18,459

* जनगणना संचालन निदेशालय द्वारा आंकलन।

बहुराष्ट्रीय जन्मनियों द्वारा आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

517. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुराष्ट्रीय कर्मनियों बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित की जा रही आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का निर्माण लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को सौंपने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जावं फर्नांडीस) : (क) वे (ग). संसद के समझ 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को प्रस्तुत की गई सरकार की आवोधिक नीति में केवल लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित उद्योगों, जिनमें माचिस, ट्रॉपेस्ट, लान्ड्री सोप जैसी कुछ आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं भी शामिल हैं। नीति में यह भी उल्लिखित है कि जहां बड़े एकक (जिनमें बहुराष्ट्रीय एकक भी शामिल हैं) लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में पहले से ही लगे हुए हैं, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में कोई विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा। दूसरी ओर, इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की क्षमता में इन एककों के भाग को धीरे धीरे कम किया जाएगा तब लघु क्षेत्र एवं कुटीर क्षेत्र के भाग को बढ़ाया जाएगा।

इस नीति के प्रभुरूप कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के बड़े उत्पादकों के साथ एक कार्यवाही मोजना तैयार करने के लिए बातचीत जूह की गई है। जिसके द्वारा संवित लेन और अपनी उत्पादन की गतिविधियां लघु क्षेत्र के लिए डोड देगा। साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि इन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कम-से-कम व्यतिक्रम होने पाये तब विद्यमान रोजगार पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़ने पाये।

Selection of Districts in Maharashtra for Subsidy

519. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have selected three districts in Maharashtra State for the grant of subsidy and setting up industries ; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the districts and the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has declared Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra as industrially backward eligible for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. As on 30-6-1978 subsidy amounting to Rs. 585.71 lakhs had been disbursed to 535 industrial units, the district-wise details of the subsidy disbursed is as follows :—

District	No. of units.	Amount of subsidy granted (Rs. in lakhs)
Aurangabad	276	380.83
Ratnagiri	174	138.27
Chandrapur	85	66.61
G. TOTAL	535	585.71

Khadi and Village Industries in Maharashtra

520. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Khadi and Village Industries in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether Central Government have given assistance to the State Government for setting up of the Khadi & Village Industries in each district of the State of Maharashtra ; and

(c) is so, what are the details thereof ?

* THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Programme to Assist the Backward States in Irrigation and Drinking Water

521. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a special programme to assist the backward States in irrigation and drinking water ;

(b) is so, how many States have been covered under the broad scheme of the Government of India so far and the details of the States which have been given financial aid by the Central Government; and

(c) whether the State of Maharashtra has also been given financial aid; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). There is no special programme to assist the backward States in Irrigation and Drinking Water. Irrigation and Water Supply are State subjects and as such schemes/projects for these programmes are financed and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government gives assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants which are not tied to any specific programme/project. In the Draft Plan 1978-83, emphasis has been laid on the implementation of irrigation projects in drought prone, tribal and backward areas and to provide drinking water facilities in problem villages defined as those not having a water source or where the source of water supply is susceptible to diseases.

However, for Drinking Water, the Government of India finances the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, which aims at providing drinking water supply facilities to problem and difficult

villages as a part of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme in all the States and Union Territories.

(c) The State of Maharashtra has been provided assistance under Accelerated Water Supply Scheme to the extent of Rs. 3 '13 crores during 1977-78 and Rs. 4 '04 crores during 1978-79.

Setting up Industries in Rayalaseema

522. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the nature of industries started in North East India to provide employment; and

(b) if so, whether Government will start similar industries in Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Large and medium industries in this area are basically resource-based such as paper and cement plants, plywood factories, jute mills. By their inherent nature a greater bias towards additional direct employment generation is somewhat difficult. In so far as sectors other than large and medium industries are concerned, the role of the Government is largely promotional and private enterprises are being assisted with finance, training facilities, technical advice, etc. In doing so schemes which may have an employment orientation are given due support. From the particulars received from the States of North Eastern Region in respect of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for backward areas, it is found that a number of small scale units in the private sector are being set up in the following fields :—

Rice Mills, Candles, Furniture, Handicrafts, Textiles, Printing, Soap, Agricultural Implements, Carpentry, Garments, Bakery, Handlooms, Wool Knitting & Automobile repair workshop.

In Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh also small scale units in the private sector have come up in more or less similar and other fields.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Andhra Pradesh

523. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industries Centres started in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of these district industries Centres which submitted action plans ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Eleven District Industries Centres have started functioning in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st November, 1978. Three more DICs have been sanctioned on 28-3-1979. They have not yet reported functioning.

(b) Four District Industries Centres have submitted action plans.

(b) No roofing tiles units around Wankaner completely closed due to shortage of coal. Some units reduced production while others have brought coal by road.

(c) It is not possible to estimate precisely the loss due to short supply of coal alone as there are several other factors which also cause losses.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Railway and Coal authorities to step up supply of Coal to these cement plants. These units have also been permitted to use furnace oil with subsidy to be paid to them for such usage on account of higher cost involved.

Shortage of Coal for Saurashtra Cement Units

524. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of April and May, 1979 shortage of coal greatly hit Saurashtra Cement units ;

(b) whether 40 per cent of the units at Wankaner engaged in the manufacture of roofing and floor tiles have closed down during these months ;

(c) is so, the total loss suffered by these cement units in Saurashtra ; and

(d) What steps are being taken by the Central and the State Governments to help these units to overcome the crisis of shortage of coal ?

Setting up of Industries in Gujarat

525. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign residents of Indian Origin have decided to set up new industrial units in the Gujarat State ;

(b) is so, what is the total number of units that are proposed to be set up by them and what facilities will be provided by the State as well as by the Union Government to them ;

(c) what are the places where such industrial units will be set up ; and

(d) the total cost of expenditure involved in the State for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (d). During the last one year five (5) applications have been received from non-resident Indians for the setting up of new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. The details are as follows :—

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Item applied for	Capital cost indicated	Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Bhaskar T. Patel	Earth-moving equipments.	About Rs. 9 lakhs	Outside Ahmedabad Gujarat.
2.	Shri Jamanadas Patel	Aluminium foil	Rs. 4 crores	Tehsil Broach, Gujarat.

1

2

3

4

5

3. Shri I.V. Nathalia	Processed texturised yarn.	Rs. 30 lakhs	Tehsil Broach, Gujarat.
4. Shri H. Taherbhai [M/s. Plastomite Structural Foam (P) Ltd.]	Structurally foam moulded articles.	Rs. 56 lakhs	Tehsil Vapi, Gujarat.
5. Shri H. Taherbhai (Structural Foam Moulding (P) Ltd.).	Structurally foam moulded articles.	Rs. 60 lakhs	Tehsil Vapi, Gujarat.

The application at Sl. Nos. 1 & 2 above have been approved. The remaining three applications are under consideration.

In 1976 Government announced a liberal scheme of facilities to non-resident Indians for establishing industrial projects in priority sectors in India which still continues to be in force.

ance from the financial institutions. As the application has been received only recently and has yet to be considered, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the production is likely to start.

सुधारेडा में सीमेट कारखाने की स्थापना

527 डा० .महसी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उचोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्दसौर जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के नीमच क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर के निक्षेप उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने सुधारेडा क्षेत्र के लिए एक सीमेट कारखाने की मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ग) क्या संयुक्त समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की है कि कारखाना तुरत्त स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आशय-पत्र कब तक जारी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

उचोग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोस) : (क) जिला मन्दसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के नीमच क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर के निक्षेप उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने जाबद में एक सीमेट परियोजना की स्थापना के लिए सिफारिश की है ।

(ग) सीमेट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० तथा राज्य सरकार के भूतपूर्व एवं बातल विभाग के प्रधिकारियों के एक दल ने नवम्बर, 1978 में इस क्षेत्र में किए गए अनुसारित कार्य का

* Setting up of a Cement Plant in Gujarat

526. SHRI PRASANBHAJ METHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have decided to set up a cement plant in the State ;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved in this project;

(c) whether any financial help is being provided by the Centre ;

(d) what will be the annual production of cement to be manufactured; and

(e) when the production is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (e). An application dated 28th June, 1979 from the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (GICC) for grant of an industrial licence for setting up of a plant to manufacture 1 million tonnes of cement annually has been received. The total cost of expenditure estimated for this project is Rs. 65 crores. The pattern of financing envisages assist-

संस्कृत प्रध्ययन किया था। किन्तु इस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट संयंत्र की तत्काल स्थापना करने के लिए, इस दस द्वारा कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई थी।

(a) राज्य सरकार द्वारा संस्कृत प्रावेदनों पर कारंबाई की जा रही है।

Technology and Expenditure Incurred on 'Bhaskara'

528. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE :

DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Bhaskara' was launched from USSR; and

(b) what is the total expenditure on the launching of this 'Bhaskara' Satellite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure on 'Bhaskara' upto the end of May 1979 is Rs. 6.24 crores against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 6.35 crores. However, the launch was provided free of cost by U.S.S.R.

Progress in setting up of Cement and Paper and Pulp Factory in Manipur

529. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in respect of the proposed cement and paper and pulp factories in Manipur ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been inordinate delay in the starting of the factories : and

(c) is so, the reasons of the delay and the steps being taken to quicken the establishment of the factories ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c). No proposal for setting up of a cement plant in Manipur has been received. Manipur Govt. were granted letters of intent in 1974 for the setting up of units for the manufacture of 66,000 tonnes of pulp and paper and for the manufacture of 3250 tonnes of insulating paper. However,

investment decisions of these projects have not yet been taken, pending formulation of an optimal plant for setting up paper projects in the North Eastern Region.

Allocations for Development of North Eastern Region

530. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the allocations so far made for the development of the North Eastern region comprising the small States of a Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal and Mizoram have not been adequate to meet the urgent and basic requirements of the region;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken up to meet the basic requirements in the future planning of the region ; and

(c) whether Government are reconsidering the pattern of coordination through the North Eastern Council in the light of the experience so far gathered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (b). While determining the Plan allocations for different States, those States which are comprised in the North Eastern region are included in the 'Special Category States' and their Plan size has been fixed keeping in view their urgent and basic requirements consistent with implementation possibilities. The total Plan allocation for North Eastern States and the Union Territories in the current Five Year Plan is tentatively fixed at Rs. 1753 crores. In addition, the Five Year Plan has provided Rs. 212 crores for development schemes to be coordinated by the North Eastern Council.

(c) No., Sir.

मारुति जांच आयोग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारी

531. श्री मुमुक्षु ग्रसादः क्या गृह मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मारुति जांच आयोग का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो जाने के बाद आयोग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों की उनकी प्रबलता बनाए रखने के विचार से नियुक्ति करने में कठिनाईयां प्रतुभव की जा रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें असल्लोक्य व्याप्त है और वास्तविक प्रबलता के आधार पर नियुक्ति किये जाने तक बहुत से अधिकारी छुट्टी पर च गये हैं ;

ले

(ब) क्या जब वे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर वे उनके मूल विभागों में पदोन्नति के मामले में उनकी उपेक्षा की गई और उनसे कनिष्ठ प्राधिकारी पदोन्नत कर दिये गये और क्या ऐसे कोई दृष्टांत सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मामले में क्या कार्यवाई की जानी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विभेद न्यायालयों, विभिन्न आयोगों आदि में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम करने वाले प्रधिकारियों को आवासन नहीं देती कि उनकी प्रवरता को प्रभावित नहीं होने दिया जायेगा?

गृह भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कोई मामले नहीं आए हैं। तथापि प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गए प्रधिकारियों के हितों का आम तौर पर उनके मूल संगठनों में संबंधित सर्वो प्राधिकारियों द्वारा संरक्षण किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Spurt in violence by underground Elements in Mizoram

532. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRA DHAN:

SHRI G. S. TOHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a recent spurt in violence by underground elements in Mizoram;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove the causes for this growing violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). On 1st June, 1979 the Mizo National Front issued a 'quite Mizoram Notice' requiring all non-Mizo to leave Mizoram by 1st July, 1979. In pursuance of this 'Notice', some armed underground of the MNF kidnapped and killed Shri R. C. Chaudhury, Sub-Divisional Officer, PWD Mizoram on the 13th of June, 1979. On the 23rd of June MNF underground fired on the Mizoram

Police guard at the State Bank of India Branch in Saitul, causing injury to one constable. In another incident at Kolosib on the 1st of July, 1979, two Jawans of the CRP were killed and two injured. In addition, four more violent incidents took place soon thereafter on the 1st and 2nd July in which the MNF underground opened fire on security forces, though fortunately no loss of life has been reported. In consultation with the Chief Minister of Mizoram, security measures have been further intensified and in consultation with the Ministry of Defence the strength of the security forces has been suitably increased to deal with the situation firmly. Orders suspending the operations by security forces in Mizoram have also been revoked. MNF and its allied organisation were declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on the 7th July, 1979.

दंगों के बाद सापता ग्रलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र

533. श्री राम सागर :

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के कितने छात्र वहां हुए दंगों के बाद अब तक सापता हैं;

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनका पता लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार एम. बी. बी. एस. चतुर्थ वर्ष का छात्र और विश्वविद्यालय के हादी-हसन हाल का निवासी केवल एक छात्र नामतः श्री हरविन्द्र पाल सिंह, लापता है। यह छात्र अप्रैल, 1979 के मध्य से लातावास/कक्षाओं में उपस्थित नहीं हो रहा था। 30 मई, 1979 को ग्रलीगढ़ के सिविल लाइन्स पुलिस स्टेशन में एक शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई है और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रवेश में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना

534. श्री मंगा मस्त तिहाः : क्या उत्तर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने की

योजना थी और यदि हां, तो क्या इन दो वर्षों में प्रतिशेष इस संबंध में नियत वार्षिक लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हुई थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1979-80 के दौरान कितने लक्ष्य एक स्थापित किए जाने हैं और इनकी स्थापना किन-किन स्थानों पर की जानी है?

उच्चोग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोस) : (क) सरकार सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। किन्तु मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गये हैं। यह इस हेतु प्राप्त आवेदनों पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, देहरादून में मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने वैतु दो पार्टियों ने तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये हैं।

News Item "Cop Detains Doctor Row over Lift"

535. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in "Patriot" dated June 11, 1979 captioning "Cop detains doctor row over lift"; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed enquiries in the matter are being conducted by the Vigilance Branch of the Delhi Police.

Recommendations of Working Group on Railways for Investment during Plan Period 1978-83

536. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the working group on Railways set up by Planning Commission in 1977 had recommended an investment of Rs. 5,330 crores on Railways during the plan period 1978-83;

(b) the allocations made by the Planning Commission against this recommendation;

(c) is it a fact that another working group has been constituted to review these allocations made by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, when and whether the group have submitted its recommendations;

(e) if so, what are the recommendations of this group and what decision has been taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, when the working group is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3,350 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Report of the reconstituted Working Group is not yet submitted.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Working Group is expected to submit its recommendations shortly.

Manufacture of Generators by B.H.E.L. at Hardwar

537. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has given the go-ahead signal for BHEL to manufacture 200 MW and 500 MW generators at its Hardwar plant;

(b) if so, whether this involves technical collaboration with any other foreign company;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this also involves basic changes in design of generators to which the BHEL is not accustomed so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No new technical collaboration is involved. The existing collaboration agreement with Kraftwerk Union (K.W.U), a Siemens' subsidiary, entered into in August, 1976 would meet the requirements.

(d) While BHEL is accustomed to the manufacture of generators up to 210 MW capacity, it would be manufacturing the 500 MW generator for the first time in 1981. The KWU design has improved features as compared to the designs to which BHEL has been manufacturing the generators so far, and, therefore, it would be getting accustomed to the new improved design as it manufactures generators under the collaboration agreement with KWU.

Employment on Compassionate Grounds

538. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for providing employment on compassionate grounds in respect of deceased Government servants who died while in service are being flouted by certain Ministries/Departments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the termination of services given on compassionate ground by some department on flimsy grounds ;

(d) whether Government propose to issue revised instructions to restore them in employment in such cases ; and

(e) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). No such cases have come to the notice of Government.

(d) and (e). In view of the above, do not arise.

Delay in Plan Finalisation due to Recent Price Spiral

539. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent price spiral has delayed plan finalisation ;

(b) what steps the Planning Commission have proposed to check the price ; and

(c) when will the Plan be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. The work on finalisation of the Plan is actively in progress and the final Plan document is likely to be presented to the N. D. C. next month.

(b) These include control on money supply, increase in the interest rates, curb on growth in the bank credit to the commercial sector particularly for accumulation of stocks for speculative purposes, reduction in non-developmental expenditure of the Central Government, maintaining at reasonable level the prices of essential mass consumption commodities—foodgrains, sugar, edible oil and common cloth, etc. etc.

Relinquishing of post by Jute Commissioner

540. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Commissioner to Government of India has recently relinquished his post; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Committee of Industrialists on changes in MRTP Act

541. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9290 on the 2nd May, 1979, in regard to the report of Committee of Industrialists on changes in MRTP Act and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report and come to any decision on the Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee of Industrialists is under examination by Government. No decisions have so far been taken on the various recommendations contained in the Report.

Comprehensive Bill to plug the loopholes in Industrial Laws

542. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive bill to plug the loopholes in the Industrial laws; and

(b) if so, the major features of the proposed legislative measures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Government are contemplating to amend the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, with, *inter alia*, amendments relating to the provision of legal protection to small-scale industries, redefinition of terms like "factory", "new article", "substantial expansion" etc. There are also proposed amendments geared to prevention of sickness in industries. It is also proposed to make the penal provisions of the Act more stringent.

Rise in car prices and take over of Automobile Industry

543. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of passenger's car is on continuous increase;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to, at least, stabilise the same;

(c) whether Government have finally abandoned the proposal of takeover of the automobile industry and restructure it; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is no price control on passenger cars. Manufacturers have attributed increases of prices of passenger cars from time to time on account of increases in the costs of raw-materials, components, duties and other levies. Measures for stabilising costs of essential inputs are expected to have their impact on prices of passenger cars.

(c) and (d). Various steps are in progress for upgrading the Automotive Industry particularly in the context of contemporary technology required for fuel efficiency and passenger amenities. There is no decision for take-over of automobile industry.

Recommendations of Small Scale Industries Board

544. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5165 on the 28th March, 1979 regarding recommendations of Small Scale Industries Board and state;

(a) whether the examination of the recommendations has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether any decisions have since been taken; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the SSI Board related to the working of the District Industries Centres, legislation for small scale industries, creation of apex agency for financial assistance to the small scale sector, allocation and distribution of raw materials and assistance in the marketing of products manufactured by small scale units.

While the recommendations on the allocation and distribution of raw materials and marketing assistance to the small scale sector have been accepted and are in the process of implementation, the recommendation concerning legislation for small scale industry is under consideration at the highest level. Efforts are being made to introduce legislation in the current session of the Parliament.

As regards the proposal to set up an apex agency for financing and monitoring of credit flow to small and tiny sector, the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a working group on which the representation includes from Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) Govt. of India and the State Bank of India. According to the terms of reference of the working group, it has to examine the proposal to set up an apex financing agency for small scale sector and work out the modalities of constituting such a body. With regard to other recommendation on the subject, Reserve Bank of India has decided to bring out a brochure of all circulars, application forms and guidelines for being sent to all bank Br. Managers and DICs. In addition, Reserve Bank of India is also planning to bring out a monthly newsletter which will include circulars relating to the credit for small scale industries and these will be published in simple language so that everyone can understand and follow.

The scheme of District Industries Centres has become an important constituent of the pools of implementing the Industrial Policy of the Government. 346 DICs have since been sanctioned while the DICs in the remaining districts in the country are likely to be sanctioned shortly. This programme is likely to continue during the sixth plan. Efforts are also being made to complete recruitment of staff to man the various posts sanctioned in the DICs. Special efforts are being made to promote development of small, cottage and village industries in the North Eastern region of the country for which a special Standing Committee of the All India Small Scale Industries Board has been constituted. The Standing Committee had held its first meeting in Shillong in May 1979 and the next meeting is scheduled to be held during the second week of August 1979.

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की उपयोगिता

545. डा० रामबी० सिंह स्या॑: उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या योजना आयोग ने जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की उपयोगिता के बारे में संदेह प्रकट किया है।

उद्योग मंत्री (स्वीकृत फलान्विदौल): जी नहीं। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की उपयोगिता के बारे में योजना आयोग ने कोई संदेह प्रकट नहीं किया है।

पुलिस कार्मियों द्वारा संघ (एसोसियेशन) की स्थापना

546. डा० राम जी सिंह: क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पुलिस कार्मियों द्वारा अपना संघ (एसोसियेशन) स्थापित करने के अधिकार को मान्यता देती है और क्या सरकार का विचार पुलिस कार्मियों को हड्डताल करने का अधिकार भी देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके बाया कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में रामबी० सिंह मंत्री (स्वीकृत लाल बंडल): (क) पुलिस कार्मियों को पुलिस बल (अधिकारों पर प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम 1966 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत संघ बनाने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है बास्तें कि संबंधित सरकार इसे अनुमति दे।

6 जून, 1979 को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श

किया गया जिसमें यह सहमति हुई कि निम्नलिखित मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार राज्यों द्वारा संघों को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए।—

1. सदस्यता केवल सेवारत पुलिस कार्मियों तक सीमित होगी। बाहर का कोई व्यक्ति, जाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो अथवा नहीं, सदस्यता अथवा संघ के पदाधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करने वाले अथवा किसी सलाहकार या अन्य क्षमता से इससे सम्बद्ध होने का पात्र नहीं होगा।
2. सदस्यों को हड्डताल करने, अथवा अपनी सेवाएं उपलब्ध न कराने अथवा किसी प्रकार से अपने कर्तव्यों के पालन में विलम्ब करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।
3. संघ अपनी शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए आन्दोलन अथवा किसी प्रकार के बल प्रयोग का सहारा नहीं लेबा।
4. संघ कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेगा जिससे बल की कार्यकुशलता पर प्रभाव पड़े अथवा इसके अनुशासन को लक्षि पहुंचे।
5. संघ पूर्ण रूप से गैर-राजनीतिक होगा और किसी प्रकार की राजनीतिक मतिविधि से प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष रूप से सम्बद्ध नहीं होगा।

Exhibitions for Handloom Development at Calcutta and Madras

547. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recently exhibitions were organised by the Office of the Commissioner for Handloom Development, Government of India at Calcutta and Madras;
- (b) if so, the details of the sale of handloom fabrics at these exhibitions in terms of total value of sales; and
- (c) what further steps are being taken to organise such exhibitions in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Handloom Expo was organised during February-March, 1979 at Calcutta by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms also participated in the All India Handloom Exhibition, Madras during April-May, 1979.

(b) The sale of handloom fabrics at the Calcutta Exhibition were Rs. 2.20 crores. At Madras the question of sales by us does not arise as we had put up only a handloom Theme Pavillion. The Cooptex had organised the sales, which came to more than Rs. 1.00 crore at the Exhibition, besides large trade enquiries.

(c) It is proposed to organise handloom Expos and fairs at different parts of the country during the current financial year. We are also contemplating to participate in one or two Inter-national Exhibitions.

Reduction in Discretionary Grants to States for Development Purpose

548. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether discretionary grants to States for development purposes, disbursed through Planning Commission, have been substantially reduced in 1979-80 compared to 1978-79;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction in the case of each State;

(c) whether Government agree that because of this reduction development process in the States is likely to be adversely affected; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) There has been some reduction in the Central assistance distributed through the Planning Commission for the State Plans in 1979-80 as compared to 1978-79. Central assistance for State Plans has been allocated on the basis of certain objective principles as laid down by the National Development Council (NDC), from time to time. Thus, little discretion is left with the Planning Commission in allocating Central assistance to the States.

(b) The allocation of Central assistance to different States for 1979-80 is being finalised in the light of the decisions taken by the NDC. Therefore, at this stage, it is not possible to indicate the extent of reduction in the case of each State.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The States would receive substantially larger devolution of Central taxes and duties in 1979-80, in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, which

would enable them to plough back resources for development. Hence, the development process in the States is not likely to be adversely affected.

Items reserved for Small Scale Industries

549. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of items reserved for production in the small-scale sector has recently been increased to 807 under the new industrial policy declaration;

(b) if so, whether the West Bengal Government have recently proposed to him that the number of items for exclusive purchase by the Government of India departments and public enterprises should also be increased to 807; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Yes, Sir. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector was increased to 807 in April, 1978.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Rejection of application for letters of Intent Licences for West Bengal

550. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for letters of intent licences from West Bengal rejected by Government of India and items for the manufacture of which they related; and

(b) the number of pending applications for letters of intent/licences with Government of India from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Thirty-seven applications were rejected out of a total of 148 applications received during 1-1-78 to 30-6-79. The rejected applications relate to steel products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, industrial gases, stackers, reclaimers, conveyor systems, plastic goods, leather goods, elastic rail clips and clamps, paints & varnishes, synthetic resins, rims for bicycles, galvanised hamilton poles, mica and mica paper, electricals & cables, automobile ancillary items and polyester fibre.

(b) As on 1-7-79, 46 industrial licence applications in respect of West Bengal were pending, and are at various stages of consideration.

Number of Registered Small Scale Industries and Allocation of Raw Materials

552. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of registered Small Scale unit in the country State-wise in 1977-78;

(b) the raw material allocation in metric tonnes made to the States during these years; State-wise; and

(c) the actual quantity received by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) The number of registered small scale units in the country State-wise in 1977 and 1978 as in Statement-I attached is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4605/79].

(b) and (c). During the financial year 1977-78 most of the material in ferrous and non-ferrous categories were not in short supply and there was no allocation procedure in vogue. In 1978-79, it was decided by the Government to make the Small Industries Corporations in each State the sole agencies progressively for the distribution of steel material to small scale units. Accordingly, steel material of most of the categories were allocated by the Ministry of Steel and Mines to the respective State Small Industries Corporations on the basis of best off-take of the past years. The allocation of iron and steel made in 1978-79 and the quantity received by different States as in Statement-II are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4605/79].

In the case of chemical raw materials, the Government is making allocation to States in respect of mutton tallow and paraffin wax only. The State-wise allocation of mutton-tallow/fatty acids and paraffin wax for the year 1977 and 1978 and the quantities lifted by the States in respect of mutton tallow are given in Statement-III and IV which are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4605/79].

Import of Heavy Water from USSR

553. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the total quantity of heavy water so far imported and expected to be imported from the USSR for meeting the urgent domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): In 1972 we had imported 80 tonnes of heavy water from the Soviet Union on commercial terms. An additional quantity of 200 tonnes of Heavy water has also been received from the Soviet Union for use at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project under a contract entered into in 1976. Negotiations are under progress for the import of a further 200 tonnes of heavy water from the Soviet Union.

Setting up to Two Units in West Bengal by BHEL

554. SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the request of West Bengal State Government for setting up two units—a manufacturing unit and a servicing unit in West Bengal by M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) to (c). There are no plans at present for locating any new manufacturing unit of BHEL in West Bengal. A study group is, however, going into details regarding new units and expansion proposals of M/s BHEL. Once a decision is taken about the viability of such schemes, the question of the most suitable location of the units will be considered. Regarding the establishment of a servicing unit of BHEL in West Bengal, it may be stated that servicing of power station equipment is done mostly at site except in case of major repairs which are carried out at the manufacturing plants where suitable facilities are available.

Committee Appointed to go into Working of Investigating Agencies

555. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level committee appointed by the Centre to go into the working of Government's intelligence and investigating agencies has accepted most of the Shah Commission suggestions in order to streamline the functioning;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(c) if so, what are the details of the same;

(d) whether Government have considered its recommendation; and

(e) If so, what steps have been taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
 (a) The Government appointed a Committee consisting of Shri L. P. Singh (Governor of North Eastern States) as Chairman, Shri M. M. L. Hooja (Retired Director, Intelligence Bureau), Shri D. P. Kohli (Retired Director, Central Bureau of Investigation) as members and Shri B. S. Raghavan (Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) as Member Secretary to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation in the light of the observations contained in the first two interim reports of the Shah commission and recommend suitable measures for the proper functioning in the National interest safeguarding the rights of individuals and preventing harrassment to citizens.

(b) to (e). The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government on 19-6-79. Its recommendations are under examination.

Hostels for Harijans

556. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are seized of growing demand for introducing more Harijans in Hostels

the District Headquarters as well as Union Territories to meet the growing demand of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Government of India appreciate the need for hostels for the Scheduled Castes and especially for the Scheduled Castes girls. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes girls is being implemented for several years now. Under this scheme, funds are released to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with reference to their proposals. In 1977-78 an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs was incurred under this scheme; in 1978-79 Rs. 50 lakhs were released and for the current year an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved. The girls hostels for the Scheduled Castes are constructed at places selected by the State Government depending upon the need. In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, most State Governments also have their own schemes for the construction of hostels both for Scheduled Castes girls and for Scheduled Castes boys.

Percentage of Harijans in Police force Including B.S.F.

557. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of Harijans serving in the Police Force including BSF in the Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harijan S.H.O. in Police Stations

558. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to either have a Harijan SHO or Assistant SHO in every Police Stations to meet the growing onslaught upon the Harijans and the Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

No. Sir

अधीनी तीन और चार के पर्वी के लिए आयु सीमा

559. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या यह मंत्री अधीनी तीन और चार के पर्वों के लिये आयु सीमा के बारे में 18 अगस्त, 1979 के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7458 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सचिवालय और प्रधीनस्थ सेवाओं में अधीनी तीन और चार के पर्वों के लिये आयु सीमा बढ़ा कर 28 वर्ष करने के प्रस्ताव की इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विवर के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० ई० पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख). मामले को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने और आदेश जारी कर दिये जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा अपराधियों के विशद घूटे मामले बनाना

560. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या यह मंत्री दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा अपराधियों के विशद घूटे मामले बनाने के बारे में प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9211 दिनांक 2 मई, 1979 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो मामलों के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० ई० पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख). एक मामला जिस की जांच का आदेश पी पी आर 16. 38(1) (क) के अनुसार दिया गया था उस पर उत्तरी जिले के अतिरिक्त पुलिस आयुक्त की देखरेख के अधीन दंड प्रक्रिया सहित की धारा 174 के अधीन की जा रही जांच कार्यवाही पूरी होने तक कार्यवाई रोक दी गई है। जब जांच कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली है। यह पाया गया है कि मृत्यु प्राकृतिक कारणों से हुई थी। पी पी आर 16. 38(1) (क) के अधीन जांच पुनः शुरू कर दी है।

(ii) दूसरी जांच के सम्बन्ध में जिकायतकर्ता न्यायालय में चला गया है और आरोप लगाया गया है कि पुलिस ने अवैध गिरफ्तारी और गैर कननी नजरबन्धी की है। न्यायालय ने पुलिस से रिपोर्ट मांगी है और पढ़ने पर रिपोर्ट दायर की है। दिल्ली पुलिस ने सूचना दी है कि पी पी आर 16. 38(1) (क) के अधीन भी जांच पूरी कर ली है और आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं।

Persons killed in Disturbances in Mizoram

561. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many non-Mizos have been killed in recent disturbances and whether compensation was paid to their next of kin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to repatriate non-Mizos from Mizoram, in view of the tension prevailing there; and

(d) how many non-Mizos have been repatriated from Mizoram so far and the facilities extended to them with regard to their repatriation?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). Three non-Mizos have been killed in the recent incidents of violence committed by MNF in Mizoram. This includes one Sub-Divisional Officer, PWD who was killed on 13.6.1979 and two CRPF Constables on guard duty at the residence of Sub-Divisional Officer, Kolasib on 1st July, 1979. Mizoram Government has announced ex gratia payment of Rs. 5,000 to the family of SDO and Rs. 10,000 each to the families of CRPF Constables.

(c) and (d). The UT Administration has been taking all steps to protect the life and property of all non-Mizos staying in Mizoram. The question of repatriation, therefore, does not arise. However, about 500 persons were taken to Cachar District on their own requests, under police protection.

मृत्यु दंड की समाप्ति

562. श्री सुरेन्द्र विजयम : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मृत्यु दंड की सजा के संबंध में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के सुझाव पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) क्या भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के सुझाव के अनुसार मृत्यु दंड को समाप्त करने का भारत सरकार का विचार है?

गृह भवालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य भवालय में राष्ट्र भवी (बी एस० डो० पाटिल): (क) और (ख). भारत के मूल्य न्यायाधीश से मृत्यु दंड समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु भारतीय दंड संहिता (संशोधन) विवेक 1978 जैसा राज्य सभा द्वारा 23-11-78 को पारित किया गया है और इस सदन के विचाराधीन है का उद्देश्य धारा 302 (हत्या के लिए दंड) में संशोधन करना है ताकि यह व्यवस्था की जाए कि हत्या के लिए सामान्य दंड आजीवन कारावास हो और कुछ गंभीर परिस्थितियों में मृत्यु दंड की सजा देना न्यायालय के विवेक पर होगा। दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 354 की उप धारा (3) के साथ पठित प्रस्तावित धारा 302 जब वह कानून बन जायेंगी जिसमें प्रेषण होगी कि यदि मृत्यु दंड दिया जाए तो न्यायाधीश द्वारा उसके लिए विशिष्ट कारण देने होंगे, का प्रभाव यह होगा कि हत्या के अपराध में समान्य सजा आजीवन कारावास की होगी और मृत्यु दंड एक ग्रपवाद होगा।

Investment Rate in Private and Public Sector

563. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investment rate in the private sector as well as in the public sector has not been encouraging for the last two years;

(b) if so, the causes for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to induce more investment in order to increase both production and employment potential, particularly in industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir. According to the Planning Commission's estimates the investment rate (gross capital formation as a percent of gross national product at current market prices) increased from 13.09 in 1977-78 to 13.68 in 1978-79 in the private sector and from 9.59 to 10.40 in the public sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total investment proposed in the Draft Sixth Plan is Rs. 1,05,900 crores at 1977-78 prices. This marks a significant step up over the investment proposed in the Fifth Plan. The investment rate is expected to go up from 18.9% in 1977-78 to 23.9% in 1982-83.

The increased level of investment in the public sector is being ensured through the instrumentality of the Annual Plans.

The public sector outlay on rural development is estimated in the Draft Plan at Rs. 29,925 crores compared with Rs. 14,751 crores in the Fifth Plan. The public sector outlay on industry is also being stepped up from Rs. 7,362 crores in the Fifth Plan to 10,350 crores in the Sixth Plan. The increase in the case of village and small scale industries is particularly substantial as the outlay is expected to go up from Rs. 510 crores to Rs. 1,410 crores.

To stimulate private investment in industry the measures adopted include simplification of licensing procedures, de-licensing of certain industries, liberalisation of imports of raw materials and spare parts for machinery, reduction in the area of price controls, fixation of administered prices of cement, paper etc. at a remunerative level, and increased support through the IDBI and other public financial institutions.

Revolt by C.F.P. in Delhi and other Places

564. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HCME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to disband several battalions of the CRP throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any study has been made about the causes of the sudden revolt among the CRP Jawans in Delhi and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANJIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The Government have decided to disband three battalions and personnel of one Group Centre of the Central Reserve Police Force.

(b) This action was necessitated due to gross indiscipline exhibited by these battalions and personnel of the Group Centre.

(c) Necessary action is being taken to conduct enquiries into the causes of this indiscipline.

Fall in Industrial Production due to Natural Calamities

565. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether and to what extent there has been a fall in production in various industries (indicating the position) (industry-wise) due to shortage of

raw material on account of droughts, floods cyclones and other natural calamities during the last 12 months?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Practically, every State Government may have been affected in some degree by one form of natural calamity or other. Precise data regarding the fall of production, industry-wise, on account of natural calamities is not being maintained.

Fall in Production due to shortage of Wagons, short supply of Coal/Fuel

566. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether and to what extent there has been a fall in production of industrial goods indicating position (industry-wise) due to (i) shortage of wagons, and (ii) short supply of coal/fuel etc. during the last 12 months; and

(b) what effective measures have been taken to improve the position regarding short supply of wagons/fuel etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Precise information regarding the loss of production (industry-wise) on account of shortage of wagons and short supply of coal/fuel etc. during the last 12 months is not available.

(b) the following steps have been taken to improve the supply position of wagons:

1. Re-organisation of movement pattern to improve turn round.

2. Special drives to eliminate bottlenecks and expedite movement of wagons.

3. Increase in the block-rake movement of traffic.

4. Importing wheel sets for putting on line stabled wagons new as well as old.

5. Round-the-clock monitoring of wagon movement at various levels has been further strengthened at the Divisional, Zonal Railway and Railway Board level.

Some of the industrial units have to use costlier material like Furnace OIL/LDO in place of coal for working their boilers. The inadequacy of rail movement of coal created shortages at times affecting industrial units and the Directorate General of Technical Development received a number of representations on this. This hardship experienced by industrial units was mitigated to the extent possible by rushing/diverting coal and by giving relief in the shape of an option to such of the industrial units as are in possession of dual firing (oil and coal) system to use fuel oil to meet the shortfall in coal supply. Additionally, the affected units were given facilities to move coal by road. Whenever industries ask for assistance in regard to supply of adequate quantity of coal the matter is taken up with the Railways and Dep'tt. of coal to accord necessary assistance to parties.

Setting up of Industries in West Bengal

567. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were pending for setting up on expansion of Industries in West Bengal in course of last one year;

(b) how many got the necessary clearance; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Ten applications were pending, out of a total of 110 applications received for location of industries in West Bengal from 1-1-78 to 31-12-78.

(b) Twentyfour applications were approved for the grant of Letters of Intent, thirtyseven applications were rejected and the remaining thirtynine cases were otherwise disposed of. The cases otherwise disposed of included cases which had either been closed or withdrawn by the applicants or where the applications were exempt from the provisions of I (D&R) Act, 1951.

(c) A Statement indicating the reasons for which the 37 applications were rejected is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Number of Cases Rejected	Reasons for Rejections
1	2	3
1	13	No scope for creation of additional capacity.
2	13	Locations proposed did not conform to the Government's present ^{present} locational policy.
3	3	Reserved/Capable of being manufactured in Small Scale Sector.
4	3	Policy for Industry still to be decided.
5	2	Application not submitted under the MRTP Act.
6	1	Party not willing to undertake export obligation.
7	1	Not in accordance with current Industrial Licensing Policy.
8	1	Proposed item of manufacture for captive consumption rejected since Party's proposal for finished product already rejected.
TOTAL	37	

Losses in Public Undertakings

568. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 50 public sector undertakings functioning under the department of Industrial Development and Heavy Industry and most of which are running in losses year after year;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred unitwise for the last 5 years upto 1978-79;

(c) details of factors identified for such losses on the basis of malady/ remedy analysis; and

(d) steps taken during the past 2½ years and results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dilution of Foreign Equity by Hindustan Lever

569. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have rejected the claim of the Hindustan Lever the Indian subsidiary of the British Transnational Corporation Unilever, that it should be permitted higher foreign equity holding on the plea that it is using high technology and asked the company to dilute its foreign equity holding to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, what were the claims made by the Company and what are the grounds on which those were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the applications made by the Company in January, 1975 and May, 1976, it was claimed that its annual turn over in respect of activities included in Appendix I to the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973 and those involving sophisticated technology together with exports during 1974 and 1975 constituted 60% or more of the total turn over. This would entitle the company to retain a non-resident holding of 51%. In evaluating the claims of the company, it was found that activities under Appendix I and those involving sophisticated technology and exports were far below the stipulated 60% of the total turn over. Accordingly, the company was permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to carry on its activities subject to non-resident interest being brought down to a level not exceeding 40% within a period of two years, i.e., by 5th July, 1979.

2. In subsequent representations the company claimed a different basis for computating eligible turn over which, it was argued, would entitle the company to retain foreign equity holding of 51%. These claims were evaluated afresh, but it was found that there was no change in the basic position, viz., that the annual turn over in Appendix I activities and those involving sophisticated technology together with exports do not exceed 60% of the annual turn over. The Reserve Bank of India has, therefore, rejected the representations on this ground and the company has been asked to bring its foreign share holding to a level not exceeding 40% by the 31st of December, 1979.

Promotion quota of I.A.S. in Sikkim

570. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state; the reasons why pro notion quota of I.A.S. in Sikkim cadre has not been filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The recruitment of the I.A.S. cadre of Sikkim at the initial constitution was completed in 1978 only. In accordance with the provisions of regulation 3 of the I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, a Committee to make selection is to be constituted and notified in the Gazette of India. The question of constitution of the Selection Committee for selecting the State Civil Service Officers for appointment to the IAS cadre of Sikkim against the promotion quota is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Extension of stay period for foreign trekkers in Sikkim

571. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering to extend the present ten-day stay to twenty days for foreign trekkers in Sikkim as requested by the State Government earlier; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A proposal received in the matter is being processed.

Supply of Heavy water by U.S.S.R. for RAPP

572. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply extra heavy water for Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details of offer by the U.S.S.R. and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) when the supply of heavy water will start; and

(d) what the quantity of heavy water is to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The terms of supply of an additional quantity of 200 tonnes of heavy water from the Soviet Union are under negotiation.

Examination of memorandum by an M.P. against Minister of Steel and Mines

574. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has since examined the Memorandum sent by a Member of Parliament against the present Minister of Steel and Mines and his reply thereto; and

(b) whether he proposes to lay a copy of both on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Memorandum referred to in the Question is still under examination and it will not be in public interest to disclose its contents at this stage.

Harassment to Brides

575. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the numerous reports being published in the press about committing suicide by young brides on their own or being forced to do so by their in-laws for not bringing adequate dowry; and

(b) if so, what effective measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate this social evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of introducing urgently legislation in Parliament to replace the existing Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, so as to make it more effective, is under consideration of the Government. The legislation will *inter-alia* provide for increased penalties for offences under the Act which would be made cognizable for the limited purpose of investigation and will also seek to prevent extravagant expenditure and display of presents at marriages.

Supreme Court Directive regarding release of undertrials in States

576. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court on May 4, 1979 asked 4 more States to free undertrials who have been in jail for over six months without their trials having commenced;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had also earlier directed other States to free the undertrials kept in the States;

(c) in how many States the undertrials were put for more than six months; and the total number of such persons at present in different States;

(d) how many States have followed the directive of the Supreme Court; and

(e) what concrete steps Union Government are taking to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a). Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court have reportedly urged the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to agree to release all accused persons who have been in jail for over six months without their trial having commenced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is available as on 1-1-79 or 27 States and Union Territories. According to this 15,434 persons were kept in jails for over 6 months in 23 different States and Union Territories.

(d) The information is being collected.

(e) The various steps that have been taken include the following:—

(i) Government of India convened on 9th April, 1979, a Conference of States' Chief Secretaries with a view to formulating concrete measures to deal with the problem of overcrowding in jails with specific reference to undertrial prisoners. The Conference *inter alia* recommended, the setting up of Review Committees at District and State levels to review cases of undertrial prisoners at regular periodicity;

the appointment of whole-time or part-time law officers in jails to provide legal aid to indigent prisoners, compliance by all law enforcing agencies of provisions of the Cr. P.C., 1973, in regard to the limitation on time for investigation and inquiry, etc. etc.

(2) As a result of the initiative taken by the Department of Justice and for the improvement of the judicial administration in the States, the VII Finance Commission have agreed to a provision of about Rs. 24 crores for the establishment of 402 criminal courts (299 lower criminal courts and 103 higher criminal courts) and 136 civil courts (111 lower civil courts and 25 higher civil courts) and the construction of buildings and residential accommodation for additional presiding officers.

(3) Certain proposals for the amendment of the Cr. P.C. and the IPC, including proposals made in the 78th Report of the Law Commission for reducing the population of under trial prisoners in the jails have been referred to the State Governments for their views.

C.B.I. Inquiry into murder of Shri S. G. Murugaiyan

577. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a memorandum submitted by the Thanjavur District Committee of the CPI demanding CBI enquiry into the murder of CPI Member of Parliament, Shri S. G. Murugaiyan who was representing Nagapattinam constituency ;

(b) whether a report in this connection which appeared in New Age Weekly, on February 4, 1979 has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister;

(c) if so, what are the details and what are the action taken by the Government; and

(d) what are the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL).
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the memorandum dated 26th January, 1979 addressed to the Prime Minister, the Secretary District Council, CPI, Thanjavur, made allegations against the police authorities in the matter of investigation of the case and

demanded an inquiry into the murder case by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The case was charge sheeted on 6-2-79. The Magistrate committed the case to the Sessions Court on 13-3-79. As the case is now sub-judice, no further investigation or enquiry by the C.B.I. is legally permissible.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

578. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

श्री श्री० एम० बनातवाला :

क्या यह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गत 7 महीनों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में राज्यवार मरने वालों और जल्मी होने वालों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) जान और माल की हानि का अनुमान क्या है ; और

(ग) इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साल मंडल) : (क) 1-1-79 से 31-5-79 की अवधि के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में 146 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 812 व्यक्ति जल्मी हुए। इन आंकड़ों का राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न है।

1-6-79 से 30-5-79 की अवधि को सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) 1-1-79 से 30-6-79 की अवधि के दौरान 16.70 लाख रुपए मूल्य की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई अर्थवा क्षतिग्रस्त हुई। 1-6-1979 से 30-6-1979 की अवधि और जमशेदपुर दंगों के दौरान संपत्ति को हुई क्षति की सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) उप प्रधान मंत्री (रक्खा) की अध्यक्षता में संप्रदायिक सदमाव पर एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति गठित की गई है। समिति को बैठकों कई बार हो चुकी है और जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने की संभावना है। विभिन्न जांच आयोगों/राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् समिति और भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों संबंधी शासित सेवा प्रशासनों को परिचालित किए गए विचार विमर्श के आधार पर किए गए विभिन्न निर्णयों/मुद्दावालों के कार्यान्वयन का पता लगाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के एक दल ने हाल ही में अनेक राज्यों का दौरा किया है।

इस विषय में प्रगति पर निगरानी रखने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय में एक मीनिटेरिंग एक व्यापित किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय गह मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नरों को लिखे अपने पत्र में राज्यों द्वारा एन० आई० सी० और अन्य संबंधित जांच आयोगों की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की धीमी प्रगति को प्रायांकिक आधार पर दूर करने के लिए जोर दिया। उनसे साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से संबंधित मूल मामलों अधर्ता राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में आमूचना दात्वे का पुनरीक्षण करना, प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करना/राजनीतिक दलों और स्थानीय निकायों आदि से रचनात्मक महयोग प्राप्त करना आदि पर शीघ्र विचार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति में निपटने के लिए उपायों पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए अधिकारी स्तर पर अन्तर्राजीय बैठकें करना शुरू कर दिया है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में प्रतिनिधियों के साथ एक बैठक तारीख 18-6-79 को रखी गई थी। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ तारीख 22-7-79 को बैठक होगी।

विवरण

1-1-1979 से 31-5-1979 की अवधि के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मारे गए और जख्मी हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या का विवरण।

राज्य	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जख्मी व्यक्तियों की संख्या
आनन्द प्रदेश	4	51
असम	1	35
बिहार	127	441
गुजरात	1	48
हरियाणा	—	7
जम्मू और काश्मीर	—	2
कर्नाटक	—	38
केरल	—	9
मध्य प्रदेश	—	22
महाराष्ट्र	3	61
उडीसा	—	6
राजस्थान	3	36
तमिलनाडु	—	8
उत्तर प्रदेश	7	24
पश्चिम बंगाल	—	16
दिल्ली	—	8
जोड़	146	812

Report of Central Teams on Communally Prone Districts

579. SHRI S. R. REDDY :

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two Central teams who visited several communally prone districts have submitted their reports ;

(b) if so, the members of these teams and the districts that were visited by these teams; and

(c) the views and suggestion put forward by them to Government and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) to (c). At the instance of the Committee on Communal Harmony set up by the Prime Minister, under the chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Deputy Prime Minister, a survey was made by officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs in 17 selected districts and 10 State capitals, as listed in the Annexure, with the cooperation of the State Governments concerned of the existing arrangements regarding the preventive and administrative aspects of dealing with communal situations. The survey has revealed inadequacies in the existing arrangements. The findings of the survey have been placed before the Committee at its last meeting held on 21-6-79. The Committee on Communal Harmony is yet to finalise its recommendations. On receipt of these recommendations, they will be examined by the Government and appropriate action will be taken thereon.

In view of the importance and urgency of the matter, the Union Home Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors suggesting an immediate review of the existing preventive, administrative and other arrangements at different levels for dealing with communal situations. It has also been decided to hold official-level conferences of groups of States by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this behalf. The first such conference has already been held with the States of U.P. and Bihar on 18-6-79.

in New Delhi. The next such conference with the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is scheduled to be held on 22-7-79 at Pune.

Statement

S. No.	State	Capital/District
1.	Uttar Pradesh	<i>Lucknow</i> 1. Meerut 2. Varanasi
2.	Madhya Pradesh	<i>Bhopal</i> 1. Mandsaur
3.	West Bengal	<i>Calcutta</i> 1. 24-Parganas
4.	Andhra Pradesh	<i>Hyderabad</i> 1. Nalgonda 2. Hyderabad
5.	Orissa	<i>Bhubaneswar</i> 1. Rourkela
6.	Karnataka	<i>Bangalore</i> 1. Bangalore 2. Bihar
7.	Kerala	<i>Trivandrum</i> 1. Cannanore 2. Kottayam
8.	Maharashtra	<i>Bombay</i> 1. Thana (Bhiwandi) 2. Jalgaon 3. Aurangabad
9.	Bihar	<i>Patna</i> 1. Ranchi 2. Nalanda
10.	Gujarat	<i>Gandhinagar</i> 1. Gandhinagar

"Amara Bengali Agitation"

580 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information about the "Amara Bengali Agitation" which has been going on in Tripura since the enactment of the District Councils Act for protection of the tribals in that State ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and the extent of property damaged/destroyed as a result of this agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eighteen persons have been killed. Damage at Pecharthal due to burning of bazar estimated at rupees ten lakhs. Damage to Nutan bazar, Ampi and Krishnapur bridges estimated at Rs. 28,500/- . Damage due to destruction and loss of property at Teliamura estimated at Rs. 4,83,500/-

12 00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : I want to make a mention to you since the Home Minister is here. The Reserve Bank employees have been shadowed by the police (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already forwarded the matter to the Home Ministry. Now, the Papers to be laid.

12 01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ALL INDIA HANDLOOM FABRICS MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(i) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1977-78, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4587/79]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4588/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BRITANNIA ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD (MOKAMEH UNIT) AND ARTHUR BUTLER AND COMPANY (MUZZAFFARPORE) LTD, (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1978 AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 296(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Britannia Engineering Company Limited, (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4589/79].

(2) A copy of the Jute Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 336 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4590/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ARMS, ACT, 1959

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN, THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : On behalf of

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4591/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1961 :—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979.

(4) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1979.

(5) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 770 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979.

(6) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 771 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979.

(7) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 812 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979.

12.03 hrs

(8) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-459279].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1965 :—

(1) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4593/94].

(2) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nine Subsidiary Corporations of the National Textile Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments to the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4594/79.]

(ii) Annual Report* (Hindi version) of the National Textile Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4595/79].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay—South-Central) : I beg to present the thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL. EXTENSION

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH : (Outer Delhi) : I beg to move :

“That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session (1979), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State.”

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time ?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : No. I oppose this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Because of the early summoning of the Parliament there has been some difficulty.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : The House will consider the motion because this, to my mind and the House will agree, is a record breaking motion, breaking all previous records. The Committee of Chaudhury Brahm Prakash for whom I have great regard, has already been granted three extensions. And so far as I am aware this is the limit. The House should consider every seriously whether any further extension should be granted because the reasons given are very flimsy. We have got the memorandum only this morning. If you read it, it is getting curioser and curioser. The memorandum says that three extensions have been granted—one on the 21st of July, 1978, second..

*English version of the Report and Review (both in Hindi and English) were laid on the Table on the 22nd December, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all there in the memorandum.

SHRI HARI VASHNU KAMATH : The Joint Committee was constituted on the 15th of May, 1978. Today, it is July, 1979. So, it is more than a year. Now, they want extension upto the last day of the Winter Session i.e. December, 1979. So far as I am concerned, I oppose the extension upto the last day of the Winter Session. I am sure, this motion for extension will be rejected. If it is not acceptable, then I think, it should be made the first day of the Winter Session and not the last day of the Winter Session. First of all, I would seek leave to move that the motion be opposed and rejected. If that fails, then the only desirable and proper course would be that leave be granted upto the first day of the next session.

Because of the reasons adduced

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned them.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Chaudhury Brahm Perkash says in his memorandum that the Committee had earlier fixed their schedule of meetings from the 2nd to 5th July. One of the reasons given for extension is that the July session has been advanced. Sir, you must appreciate that it is absolutely understandable. It is not at all tenable or valid. It is a very bad precedent for the future for all Committees going on and extending time, going on tour here and there throughout the country ; some may even go out of India ; Bharat Darshan, Viswa Darshan and all that will come. We do not want that.

MR. SPEAKER : Your suggestion is that it should be the first day of the winter session.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : That is the alternative.

MR. SPEAKER : As a compromise I think the House might agree to the first day of the winter session, or the first week.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : First day.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The last day of the first week of the winter session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Of which year ?

MR. SPEAKER : This year. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend it till the last day of the first week of the winter session ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session (1979), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State,"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chira, inkil) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under article 75(3) the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. Naturally, the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, is also responsible to this House. Now we are going to discuss a very crucial motion, to be moved by the leader of my party, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. There are rumours afloat about resignations of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The House is entitled to know the position.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

12.8 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE
(ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION
BILL,*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to the net proceeds of Union duties of excise on electricity to the State to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to the net proceeds of Union duties of excise on electricity to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I introduced the Bill.

—
12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : LATEST INFORMATION ABOUT SKYLAB

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I would like to give the latest information about Skylab.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The Skylab of the present Government?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That will be proved by the No-Confidence Motion. Wait for the No-Confidence Motion. Then you will see. I will accept that verdict.

On the Skylab the latest estimate is that it will fall between 6.18 p.m. and 11.18 p.m. tonight. The impact of it is expected to be within 8° North and 168.3° East. It has also been worked out that the skylab would most probably crash in orbit No. 18. It is also probable to crash in orbit No. 8 and 28 and partly 38 and 168.3. None of these orbits passes through India. Therefore, according to the latest report, there is no chance of the skylab crashing on any part of India.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : मेरा एक प्लाईट भाफ़ आर्डर है। मैंने एक प्रबलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया था। वह प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ़ है। यह नम्बर्ज के बारे में था। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि 230 है जबकि कार्डिंग में वह 205 ही निकला था। आपने इसके बारे में खलिंग भी दे दिया था। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि मशीन खाराब है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किलफूली और जान दूस कर प्रधान मंत्री ने सच्चाई को सप्रीत किया था और हाउस को मिस-गार्ड किया था। आज मैं आपने मित्र वयालार रवि को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह भ्रकुचाह नहीं है नम्बर के बारे में और हमने वाकायदा प्रैजीडेंट को लिख कर दे दिया है कि यह 268 हो गया है। यह तो संपलिट है।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. All this is irrelevant.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : What about my privilege motion?

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected it.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : But, Sir, I request you, this is people's House. Do not make the people's House the Chamber's House.

—
12.11 hrs.

✓ MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that at the meeting which I had with leaders of Parties and Groups on the 10th July, 1979, it was recommended that :

(1) Fifteen hours might be allowed for discussion on the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers to be moved by Shri Y.B. Chavan.

(2) Discussion on the motion might be taken up immediately after Question Hour on Wednesday, the 11th July, 1979.

(3) Lunch hour would continue to be observed during the days of discussion on the motion.

(4) As far as possible, the House might adjourn at the scheduled hour at 6 P.M.

(5) Neither Calling Attention nor Short Notice Questions need be put down during the days of discussion on the motion.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

I hope the House agrees with these suggestions.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers, I must say that I am doing it as a national duty. It is not a pleasant job, but it is a national duty. We are not doing it as some sort of formality or parliamentary tactics. There is no individual dislike or hostility against any particular individual or group of individuals. It is the national situation that demands the motion that I have moved in this House.

What is the situation in the country today? If you make a general survey of the situation in the country today, we find that there is a complete lack of confidence, or if I can borrow the words of the President of the Janata Party, 'crisis of confidence', and this crisis of confidence can be seen in all walks of life. Ultimately, the Government must represent some section of people, some class of people.

Whom do they represent today?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Jan Sangh, RSS.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, you have answered it. But I am asking him. Whom do they represent today? If we go to the intellectuals or the elite (Interruptions). If we see the views of the intellectuals and the elite, they are dissatisfied with this government, if we go to the peasantry or industrial workers, they are angry and resenting the many things that this Government is doing. If we go to the small common man in the urban areas, it is the same feeling against them. If we go to the minorities, I must say there is feeling of fear the most tragic thing that has happened in this country. One of the most important things that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru evolved in developing this country was the national ethos of secularism. What one finds today is the tragic destruction of this ethos in this country, that is the most unfortunate thing. Some body would get up and say that some statement from the Government can be made about it but it is not the statement of Government on this matter that decides this ethos of secularism. It is ultimately the feeling

of the minorities themselves, the faith of the minorities in the Government, in the country's policies, that, really speaking, will make or unmake the ethos of secularism.

This is the picture, that I find today in the country. There is general atmosphere of no confidence, there is an atmosphere of crisis in this country. Therefore, I say it is not just as parliamentary tactics, but I thought it my duty that I should move this motion, so that the people will know that their feelings are properly represented. I find the Janata Party has started already responding to my call under the leadership of Mr. Raj Narain.

I think it is but the classic duty of the opposition to represent the people during the period in between elections. We sit here as a result of the elections, but in a democracy, society goes on changing, moods go on changing. What is the mass mood today? Today the mass mood is against the Janata Party, let us not forget this. It is the reality.

I am reminded of a very interesting conversation that took place between the great leader Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Vajpayeeji the other day in Bombay which I read in the newspapers.

J.P. asked Shri Vajpayee :

देश का हाल क्या है ?

Vajpayee said :

देश का हाल मत पूछिये, विदेश का पूछिये ।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : That was not correctly reported. J.P. did not ask me that question. The question was asked by a newspaper man, and not by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It was meant to be a witty remark, but the beauty of wit or humour is that it often brings to light the intrinsic truth, and that remark of yours :

देश का हाल मत पूछिये, विदेश का पूछिये ।

is such a remark.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : Please put it in English.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : J. P. asked him "what is the situation in the country today?" And Vajpayee said "Don't ask me about the situation in the country. Ask about the foreign countries." It only gives me the impression that Ministers seem to be very happy and relaxed

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

only when they are out of the country. There they are talking, about high sounding principles of foreign policy and all that. I would like to make it clear that we are not making the foreign policy the basis of this no confidence motion I want to make that point very clear, but this psychology of the Ministers speaks very eloquently about the real situation in the country. When they come back to the country and when they see the realities, naturally I can understand their feeling and if Vajpayeeji had said what is reported, I very well share my sympathies with him.

Though I said that I was not making the foreign policy the basis of this motion of no confidence, I would like to say one important thing, that no foreign policy also will succeed, however good it is, unless it is supported and strengthened by very sound internal domestic policies. That is the ultimate test by which a Government will be judged, a country will be judged. When a sitting Prime Minister goes to another country, they just do not look at his face, they look at the face of the country, its economic situation and political situation and how the whole thing looks like. That is the final test. We have to go by what the internal situation in the country is and what the picture looks like. Let us look at the picture of the country today. What is the political picture like? As I have told you, the general situation can be described as a situation of crisis, but when somebody asks the Prime Minister about it, I am sure, he will say that there is no crisis, everything is alright and God will look after us. I think it is only God who can save us from the present situation. We have reached such a situation, where God alone can save us.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :
He God or She-God?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you want She-God. I would like to touch two points on the political picture. How are the States functioning ? Why go to the States on all sides let us look at the States which are being run by the Janata Party. In the last two or three months, there was a competition in unsettling the state administration of these Governments. When the top leadership is interested in unsettling the administration in the States and creating some sort of a chaotic situation who is going to save the political situation and what is the political atmosphere is going to be. It is better not to talk about it.

We talk about indiscipline. I am going to come to the Police strike. It is stated

that discipline is important. Yes. But it is not merely a word, but an attitude. You are not running your own party or your own Governments in a proper method, but in a factional manner and interested in toppling the State Governments. What is the significance of that toppling ? The significance of that toppling is that the Upper classes have combined against the poor people in the country, the rural people in the country. This is the significance of the unsettling of the Governments. (Interruptions) I said the truth and I got the response from there. This is about the unsettling of the State Governments.

The communal troubles—that is the most shameless thing that is happening in this country. Well, the communal troubles have taken place on earlier occasions also, but only for two, three or four days even in the worst times. But now, it goes on for months together. If trouble starts, it goes on—Jamshedpur, Aligarh, Nadia (Interruptions) I am talking about the national situation. I am mentioning that because it is happening there, what can I do about it ? The most important thing is that the Muslims are feeling unsafe in this country. They do not have faith in the Govt. The minorities question is also there. I am also a sitting Member of the Communal Harmony Committee appointed by the Prime Minister. We have decided that every party will give its own note. But the basic theme of my note would be that ultimately the test of communal harmony will be, we will have to do what the minorities want us to do. It is not you and I who can decide this matter. What is it that the minorities want? Only recently, two or three days before, Jamiat Ulema-i has started a movement of civil disobedience. That is an organisation of patriots, who fought against the British imperialism and who fought against the two-nation theory, who are with India and they are now coming on to the streets, offering civil disobedience. Is it not our duty to respond to their demands ? (Interruptions) I am told that threats are being given to them. They are ten times better patriots than anyone else who can claim to be so. So, this question of communal harmony and the problem of minorities is a very important one.

Now, a Bill has been encouraged in the name of Freedom of Religion Bill and a general atmosphere is being created that the Government is behind it. When Government is asked to explain its attitude, they give some sort of a vague reply meaning thereby that they are not opposed to what Mr. Tyagi wants. Do you want Christians to feel the same thing, what Muslims are feeling in this

country? This is what is happening. In two years where has the situation come to? This is how the affairs of the country are being managed. This is how the national affairs are being looked after. The basic issues are being completely neglected. Very minor things are being given a priority in this situation.

Take the situation in the north-eastern region. It is a very important part of the country. It consists of areas where there are international borders; it is an area which has possibilities and potentialities of insurgency. How are you going to deal with this? This is the most important thing. I am not sure that this question is being wisely tackled. If you merely tackle it with guns, no question can be tackled with guns. I do not say, gun will not be necessary. I am not taking that position. But ultimately, you will have to go through political efforts, persuade those people, persuade the leadership and continue the dialogue. It is the dialogue that means democracy and it is through dialogue that we will certainly bring about a change in the situation. This will have to be done.

About the police revolt, only the other day this House discussed it for more than 3 hours. I do not want to go into more details of it. But I would like to make one point. On the Government side, they made much of it. They said that they appointed the National Police Commission after 70 years. It is like a school master telling a school boy that he has made a very great thing. Are they aware why the National Police Commission was not appointed in between? During colonial time, there was the necessity of treating the whole police as a national police. After coming into existence of the Constitution, naturally, the responsibility went to the States. In the course of the last three years, practically every State has appointed a police Commission and tried to look after those questions.

By appointing the National Police Commission, what did you do? You sit in your room and you consider yourself a nation and you appoint a National Police Commission. Did you make the National Police Commission work? Did you allow it to work as a National Police Commission? A bureaucrat was appointed and put as the Chairman of the National Police Commission....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Mr. Dharam Vira, a discredited bureaucrat.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will not say that. I will not criticise anybody who is not present here.

Unless you take the State Governments in confidence, you cannot get the results. The State Governments have got their own problems. They have got their own financial limitations; they have got their own priorities in these matters. Certainly, you have to think about it. The Government of India has also got special police forces, like, BSF, CRP, Industrial Security Force and so on. They can think about it also. But you did not allow them to work. I was told by a very responsible person—the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram is not present here—in the Communal Harmony Committee, when we met, one of the Chief Ministers, the Janata Chief Minister, said, "Mr. Home Minister, what did you do? You got the National Police Commission's Report and you treated it as a confidential document in the Home Ministry. But the copies of the Report of the National Police Commission and their recommendations were in the hands of the police. The State Governments were completely unaware of it."

This is how the administration is run. This is how you treat the national issues. If you appoint a National Police Commission, there is nothing wrong about it. I do not say that. But you should treat the national issues as national issues and try to deal with them as such. It is this very inefficient, negligent, bureaucratic method of looking to the national problems that has brought us to this situation. This is the political picture. The law and order situation is deteriorating every day; the communal situation is deteriorating every day; the Northern and Eastern India situation is deteriorating every day. Every problem that comes up, instead of being resolved, is being aggravated. This is the political picture: it is a very sad picture.

And what is the position on the economic front? It is equally tragic. (Interruptions) One sentence sums up the whole situation—production is falling and prices are rising. Only one sentence, really speaking, gives a full picture of the country's economy. (Interruptions) And what is the answer for that, that Government has got? The answer is 'Ordinances'! The relationship with industrial workers is very important in the field of production, if at all you want to manage production properly. What is your policy of having relationship with industrial workers?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are following your path.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
If they had followed our path, it would not have come to this pass. They would have survived for at least thirty years. We survived, despite you, for thirty years, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (*Interruptions*).

Agricultural production was showing some good signs for the last three or four years. Nature was very kind to us : I wish it will be kind to us again this year. But it does not seem to be so because I have just heard reports from my State that in my State nearly 15 districts are under the shadow of drought. If this is repeated in two more states, things will grow still worse.

When the Finance Minister presented the Budget, he said that deficit financing will be of the order of Rs. 1300 crores or Rs. 1500 crores, whatever it is. But, after reading the Statement of the Petroleum Minister, it looks as though deficit financing this year is likely to be of the order of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores. I was rather modest, it would be about Rs. 4,000 crores, I believe. If this is the extent of deficit financing, how are you going to tackle the problem and the question of prices and inflation—run-away inflation—in this country ? The poor man's suffering will become worse and the rich men will certainly get away with it, as they always do and as they have always succeeded.

So, this is the economic picture : it is also very dangerously deteriorating. And this Government is not capable of providing any solution to the problems, that need to be provided: therefore this No-Confidence Motion. We think that on the political front and on the economic front there is complete deterioration and there is no justification for this Government to remain as Government.

Now we come to how the Cabinet is functioning. Normally, in any democratic society, the Cabinet sets the tone of administration—the manner in which they have relationship among themselves, the manner in which they have relationship with the public, the manner in which they deal with the issues as they arise. That creates a different atmosphere. This is how a democratic society runs ; democratic culture is developed that way. But how is this Cabinet functioning ? Is there any coordination in the Cabinet ? The Prime Minister has the reputation of being a strong-willed Prime Minister and I know that he himself is an experienced Administrator and a strong man at that : I can tell you so from my own experience. But that is not enough. What is needed is some sort of intelligent coordination and cooperation amongst the Ministers. The most important matters in this country are steel production, coal production, power production, petroleum, transport, cement ; the Ministries dealing with these things are important....

AN HON. MEMBER : Airlines ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
'Airlines' is not so important.

But here we find that these Ministers make policy statements on their own which sometimes are found out to be not the policy of the Government. The Prime Minister's views are somewhat different. Then what is the policy ? There must be coordination among the Finance Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister's Secretariat, particularly about the wage policy and certain economic policies. Unless there is coordination, things do not move as fast as they should. But here we find a complete lack of coordination between the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Take the wage policy, for example. Certain individual Ministers go on making certain statements about wages, about bonus. I am not taking any view on merits on this matter. (*Interruptions*) If it comes to that, certainly we will take a view on that also. We are not in a hurry about it. I can only tell you that my sympathies are with the working class. (*Interruptions*) Do not suppose that you have the monopoly of leading them and looking after their interests. (*Interruptions*) The wage policy, for example, is a very important aspect of economic policy, of any country. Income policy and wage policy are very closely linked, and in these matters I find that there is a complete lack of coordination in the Cabinet itself. If this is the way the Cabinet runs, how are we going to get the result ? On the contrary, this lack of coordination has created further difficulties and magnified our problems.

श्री रामधन : हमारे मिनिस्टर्स बांडेड लेवर नहीं हैं, जैसे आप ये ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I find that there is a complete drift in the economic policy. If this drift in the economic policy is allowed to be continued, then we are going to see our end sooner than expected. Who is responsible for this, this terrible situation that we are facing today in the country—as I told you, the tragic destruction of the national ethos of secularism in this country, the sad picture on the political front, a completely deteriorating picture on the economic front, a complete lack of coordination in the Cabinet and disruptions in the political party system.

Now, with these things, how is this Government going to give a lead to the nation when the country needs a lead ? This is the time when Government and the

leaders of Government must come forward and give a lead to the people and say, 'Here we are with you; these are your difficulties; and these are the solutions that we want to give you'. That is what is expected of a Government. A democratic government does not merely want to rule; it has to lead the people, in every day life, in everyday situations, in every day problems. That is what we understand by democratic way of life.

This is the economic situation we are facing; this is the political situation. This is the feeling of the minorities; this is the feeling of the Harijans. What is happening to the Harijans? They are still the same neglected and exploited class in this country. (interruption.) We made a noise about it, we tried to do whatever we could, but we have not been able to achieve much. These are the issues that need answer, these are the issues which need leadership.

Government must provide the leadership and if the government is unable to provide the leadership, the only alternative before them is to get out. There is no other situation. It is not a question of trying to be goody-goody because as I said I am doing my national duty. I am not speaking against anybody in any sense of hostility or dislike of anybody. I have got personally good feelings for everyone of you. But it is not the personal relations that matters most. It is the national issues and solutions for them that are needed.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take more time at this stage. I will have the right of reply to the points that will be made on the other side. I think I have taken 30 minutes and I think it is more than enough for me at this stage.

I move my motion and hope that the House will accept it.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मान्यवर, मैं बड़े गैर से नेता विरोधी दल के भाषण को सुनने का प्रयास कर रहा था, क्योंकि यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला था। लेकिन सुनने के बाद बड़ी निराशा हुई, ऐसे लगा जैसे सड़क पर चर्चा हुश्शा करती है। कम से कम हमारे चक्षण साहब जैसे एक्सपीरिएन्सड आदमी से मैं ऐसी आशा नहीं रखता था। पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में "नो-कान्फिडेंस बोक्स" दो कारणों से आदा करता है, एक तो चर्चा के लिए आता है, जिससे जनता की भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया जा सके और सरकार की कमियों की तरफ देश का व्यान आकर्षित किया जा सके दूसरा कारण होता है—सरकार को अपवाह करना। पालियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में प्रमुख विरोधी दल की फैडो-न-वर्ननमेंट हुश्शा करती है, सरकार के गिर जाने पर विरोधी दल के नेता प्रधान मंत्री बनते हैं। अब

मैं इस दृष्टि से देखता हूँ कि चक्षण साहब इस देश म आल्टरनेटिव प्राइम मिनिस्टर के रूप में उच्चर कर सामने आये हैं, तो मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने आज शिकायत की है कि देश की पोलोटिकल सिच्चाएशन ठीक नहीं है, जनता पार्टी में आपसी मतभेद हैं और वे मतभेद नहीं होने चाहिये, लेकिन जिस पार्टी की ओर से आप वैकल्पिक प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में पदस्थ होना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री बनना आपका राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है—तो क्या आपकी पार्टी के इन्दर इतनी राजनीतिक व्यक्ति है कि आप ब्राह्मण मंत्री बन सकते ? यह ठीक है कि नेता विरोधी दल प्रधान मंत्री का विकल्प होता है, लेकिन आप मुझे बतलाइये कि ऐसा कौन सा विकल्प आप देश के सामने प्रस्तुत करेंगे, ऐसी कौन सी राजनीतिक पार्टी है जो विकल्प के रूप म सामने आ सकती है।

आपने कहा कि हमने 30 साल का सरदाइज किया है। मैं नज़रता पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 30 साल तक इन्होंने सरदाइज किया, वह अपनी मेरिट्स पर नहीं किया बल्कि उस राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन की भूमिका पर किया, जिस राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन म जामिल होने का हक इधर के लोगों को ज्यादा रहा बनस्तव उधर के लोगों को... (अवधारणा... आर० एस० एस० राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन में नहीं रहा है।

श्री सौगत राय (बैरकपुर) : गांधी जी का उन्होंने मंडर किया... (अवधारणा)...

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मैं अपने मित्र से कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वे अभी तिफ्ले-मक्तब हैं—तिफ्ले मक्तब का मतलब होता है, जो स्कूल का बच्चा होता है कि अगर उनको राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन की कोई जानकारी है तो वे यह पाएंगे कि राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलन की तपस्या और त्याग में इधर के लोगों का परस्टेज दादा के हिसाब से ज्यादा होगा बनिस्तव उच्चर के लोगों के।... (अवधारणा)...

Shri Vayalar Ravi (Chiraynkil) : Who was the murderer of Mahatma Gandhi ? Don't forget that.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, मैं किसी को हत्यारा नहीं कहता क्योंकि "मर्हरर" लब्द कहना मैं अच्छा नहीं मानता, वरना मैं नेता, विरोधी दल को, बावजूद उन के प्रति अपने सारे सम्मान के, प्रजातन्त्र के हत्यारे की संज्ञा देता। इसलिए उन की जमायत के लोगों को ऐसा शब्द इस्तेमाल करने की आदत नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि न तो यह पालियामेट्री है और न डेमोक्रेटिक कन्वेन्शनल्स के रूप में है। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इस बारे में श्री चक्षण साहब से पूछें। अगर इस तरह से हत्यारा लब्द कहा जाने लगा, तो म आशुम कितनों को हत्यारा कहा जाएगा और फिर एक मुश्किल की बात हो जाइगी।

[श्री गीरी शंकर रौय]

चह्लाण साहब बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं और वही जिम्मेदारी के साथ उन्होंने कहा है कि हम आस्ट्रिलियन गवर्नरेट बनाने की तैयार हैं। यह उन का राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि न उनका दल इतना समझता है और न उन के पास इतनी शक्ति है कि आज वे देश के सामने एक विकल्प प्रस्तुत कर सकें। इसलिए यह जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है, ऐसी राय में यह ऐसा ही है जैसा कि एक चिन्हगल होता है। आप ने राज नारायण जी के विरोध का स्वागत किया और हम आप की पार्टी में जो विकरिस हैं, उन का स्वागत करते हैं। एक तरफ तो देश में राजनीतिक स्वास्थ्य और प्रजातन्त्र की बात कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ पार्टी के विकरिस को प्रसन्नता-पूर्वक स्वीकार करते हैं। यह डबल करेक्ट होना कोई विचित्र बात नहीं है। 30 साल के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के अनुभव कुछ और भी इन के पास है।

मान्यवर, सेकूलरइज्म की बात कहते हैं हमारे नेता, विरोधी दल। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ बलवे हुए हैं और मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि उन बलबों से तकलीफ सभी को होती है लेकिन बलवे हमेशा होते रहे हैं, यह उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। जो अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय बिल पहले आया था, उस में सरकारी-करण करने वाले चह्लाण साहब और उधर बैठने वाले लोग, अब इस तरह की बात करते हैं। उन में बहुत से बुजु़गं लोग भी हैं जिन की मैं कह करता हूँ। वे सभी लोग राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से आए हूँ। इसलिए कोई ऐसा शब्द इस्तेमाल करने में मुझ सकोच हो रहा है, नहीं तो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ जो उन्होंने अव्यवहार किया था, उसको देखते हुए कोई भी हयादार आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता कि माइनोरिटीज के लिए उन के मन में हमदर्दी है। उस को तब्दील करने के बाद भी आज वे कोकोडाइल टियर्स बहाना चाहते हैं। राजनीतिक भाषण देना आवश्यक है, पब्लिक में भी भाषण देना आवश्यक है। दीजिए, आप को कोई मना नहीं करता है लेकिन मैं यह समझता था कि स्टीफन साहब से अधिक सोबर अप्रोच आप की होगी। ऐसी बात नहीं हुई और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनल प्रावलम इस देश की लीगेसी है, इतिहास के साथ यह आई है। इस समस्या का समाधान करने में हम 30 साल तक असमर्थ रहे हैं और आज भी असमर्थ हैं। इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है और आप यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि दो साल में ही इसका समाधान हो जाएगा जब कि 30 सालों तक इस का समाधान नहीं हुआ। जब ऐसी बात है, तो फिर क्यों ऐसी कमेटी आप करते हैं। इस बात को आप को सोचना चाहिये।

श्री नेता, विरोधी दल ने कहा कि पार्टी में डिस्सिप्लिन होना चाहिये और फक्षनल फाइट नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं फिर उस बात को नहीं दौहराकरा क्योंकि मेरे पास समय कम है, और मैं नेता, विरोधी दल नहीं हूँ। फक्षनल फाइट के हम भी खिलाफ हैं लेकिन हमारे जो चह्लाण साहब नेता, विरोधी

दल बने हैं, वे फक्षनल फाइट पर ही बने हैं, फक्षनल फाइट के कारण ही उन का पुनर्जन्म हुआ है और वे नेता, विरोधी दल बने हैं। Your rebirth as Leader of Opposition is on the ground of this factional fight. और उन के अराध्य देव अर्थ साहब हैं, जो उन के आदर्श हैं। उन की कृपा से ही यह स्थान उन को मिला है। फक्षनल फाइट किसी भी की मानोपसी नहीं है। पार्टीज में विकरिस भी होती रहती हैं और प्रजातन्त्र के साथ यह एक बुनियादी दोष है। सभी पाटियों में लोग टूटे हैं। ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये, मैं ऐसी मानता हूँ लेकिन यीशे के घर में रहने वाले किसी पर पत्थर मारेंगे, तो भेरा ऐसा ब्याल है कि बहुत बड़िया रिजल्ट नहीं रहेगा।

एक और बात इन्होंने कही है कि स्टेट्स में अनसीट करने का कार्यक्रम बल रहा है। भूल गये, चह्लाण साहब वे होम मिनिस्टर रहे हैं और मंत्रिमण्डल के एक प्रभावशाली आदमी भी रहे हैं। जब से इन्होंने अपना भगवान 'ही गाड़' को नहीं 'श्री गाड़' को माना है तब से मान्यवर ये अनवरत प्रयास करते रहे हैं कि किसी प्रदेश का चीफ मिनिस्टर वही हो जो 'श्री गाड़' के लड़ के चरण स्पर्श करे। इस से अधिक ये बिचारे और क्या कर सकते ये ?

मान्यवर, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि केबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स को अलग अलग आवाज में नहीं बोलना चाहिये। अगर वे ऐसी बात को मानें तो मैं अलग उनसे कहूँगा कि उन्हें एक आवाज में बोलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं ऐसी एक आवाज नहीं चाहता हूँ जैसी कि आपकी थी। उस समय आपके गले लंदे हुए थे। आप उस समय बिल्कुल मजबूर थे। हमारे भाई रामधन उस समय की हड्डीकत जानते हैं। उस समय की जो स्थिति थी उसके लिए मैं बोण्डेड लेबर शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन नेशनल लेबल के लीडर होने द्वारा भी आप नेशनल प्रावल लम्स पर मजबूर होकर रह गये और कुछ नहीं बोले। क्या इसके लिए देश का इतिहास आपको कभी माफ करेगा? कभी नहीं करेगा ?

मैं सब्ल शब्द इस्तेमाल करने का आदी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के मामले पर, जब कि देश के संविधान की हत्या की गई, जब कि कांग्रेस की पुरानी मर्यादाओं की समाप्त किया गया, आप नम्बर एक के सेनानी तो कभी रहे नहीं, आप नम्बर दो पर और बेकिटिड नम्बर दो पर बराबर बने रहे। यह बात मैंने एक दफा और कही है। (अवधान)

जब नेता विरोधी दल बोलेंगे तो हम प्रोवोक नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिन लोगों में प्रजातांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण नहीं होता है, वह दूसरों को सुनना। नहीं चाहते हैं। ●

मान्यवर, राष्ट्र के एक बड़े नाजुक भौके पर विरोधी दल के नेता और उनके साथियों ने मजबूर हो कर गलत रास्ता पकड़ा और ऐसा रास्ता पकड़ा जो संविधान के विपरीत था, राष्ट्र के हित के विपरीत था। क्या उस गलत रास्ते पर मजबूर हो कर चलने वाले ये लोग देश की नाव को खो सकते हैं? जो लोग एमर्जेंसी को सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, क्या उस दल के नेता को यह देश प्रधान मंत्री बनायेगा? माना कि नेता विरोधी दल योग्य आदमी है, पुणे हैं, लेकिन देश जानता है कि आपने बड़े नाजुक ममता में नेशनल हैंडस्टेट के खिलाफ काम कर के उस ममता की प्रधान मंत्री के चरणों में सिर टेक दिया.... (अवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं एक-दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे नेता विरोधी दल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। कहते हैं कि बहुत ही समझदार फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। लेकिन आप डेफिस्ट फाइनेंसिंग और फाइनेंशल इण्डस्ट्रीलीन के प्रेषणता और जनक रहे हैं। आज आप डेफिस्ट फाइनेंसिंग और फाइनेंशयल इण्डस्ट्रीलीन की बात करते हैं। मैं भानता हूं कि यह फाइनेंशयल इण्डस्ट्रीलीन नहीं होना चाहिये, डेफिस्ट फाइनेंसिंग पर नहीं चलना चाहिये। लेकिन जो यह सब करते रहे, जो इस मब के जनक और प्रणेता रहे वे इस देश की हिस्ट्री में पहली दफा बेता विरोधी दल हुए हैं। आप फाइनेंशयल इण्डस्ट्रीलीन पर इस देश में रुल करते रहे हैं और आज आप बात करते हैं कि देश में फाइनेंशयल डिप्लीन आये। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आपको यह उपदेश देने का नैतिक हक नहीं है।

मान्यवर, माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता पोलिटिकल समराइजेशन को सुन कर मैं संकट में पड़ गया। आपने कहा कि हरिजनों की हालत खराब है, कम्पनल सिच्चेशन खराब है। यह इस तरह से कह दिया गया कि साहब सङ्कों पर लोग हमारी शिकायत करते हैं कि हम बहुत बुरे आदमी हैं, हमारी गवल भृष्टि नहीं है। क्या माननीय नेता विरोधी दल इन्हीं शिकायतों के बलबूते पर वैकल्पिक प्रधान मंत्री बनने का राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य ले कर देश के सामने आये हैं? मैं सच रहा था कि देश के सामने जो बदाल हैं उनको वे यहां रखेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने हाफ हाड़ली इस प्रस्ताव को यहां रखा और हाफ हाड़ली मैं ने उनके भावण को सुना। जब मैं उनके भावण को सुन रहा था तो मैंने पाया कि खोता पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया और चुहिया भी नहीं, उसकी लाश।

मैं एक-दो मिनट आपके और लूंगा।

पुलिस कमिशन के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा है। असल में किसी नीति सम्बन्धी सवाल को उन्होंने अगर उठाया होता तो मैं भी उसका जवाब देता, कोई बेनियादी बात को उठाया होता तो मैं भी उसका जवाब देता लेकिन जिन दूसरी बातों को उन्होंने उठाया उन्हीं पर तो मैं बोल सकता हूं। नैशनल पुलिस कमीशन की जो स्वाचना की गई भी माननीय विरोधी

दल के नेता को उसका तो स्वागत करना चाहिये था, इतनी तो उदारता उनको बरतनी चाहिये थी। जो सभी काम होता है उसकी सराहना तो उनको करनी चाहिये थी। यह तो उनको कहना चाहिये था कि पुलिस कमीशन बना कर के इस सरकार ने एक झट्टा काम किया है—लेकिन उसको भी इन्होंने रिहाईकूल करने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूं कि सभी यह चाहते हैं और मानते हैं कि पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सारे देश में यूनिकार्मटी होनी चाहिये। जब आप का राज्य था तब बराबर आपका व्यायान पुलिस के अधिकारी वर्ग पर ही केन्द्रित रहा और कॉस्टबल के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं सोचा और न किया। अब इस सरकार ने जो एक झट्टा काम किया है आर्डरली सिस्टम के समाप्त करके उसके लिए तो आपको इसको धन्यवाद देना चाहिये था और उस में तो जिस को माइनरलीनेस करते हैं वह आपको नहीं दिखानी चाहिये थी। जब हम राज्य में राजनीति किया करते थे, स्टेट में अपनी राजनीति किया करते थे तो हमेशा हम लोग यह डिमांड किया करते थे और हमारी हमेशा यह इच्छा रहती थी कि नेशनल लेवेल पर एक पुलिस कमिशन बने। लेकिन इसको भी इन्होंने भीड़ीकूल किया है। नैशनल पुलिस कमिशन के परसोनल के बारे में उनकी राय असल हो सकती है और हो सकता है कि आप अपनी क्रेट्स को उस में न चाहते हों और उस के बारे में मैं बहस भी नहीं करता हूं, वह आपकी राय हो सकती है लेकिन दूसरों की उसके बारे में दूसरी राय हो सकती है इस बास्ते इन दोनों रायों का हम को आदार करना चाहिये। उसकी रिपोर्ट आई। उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है। उसने आर्डरली सिस्टम को हटाने की बात कही, उसको हटाया गया। अब मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सिस्टम को हटाने के लिए क्या किसी कमीशन की आवश्यकता थी और क्यों नहीं इन्होंने आपने तीस बत्तीस साल के राज्यकाल में इस सिस्टम के समाप्त किया? न मालूम क्यों 32 साल तक तिपाही को सरकारी अफसर का मुलाजिम, नौकर और उसके घर के कपड़े साक करने वाला बना कर रखा? पता नहीं इस में इनकी कौन सी पोलिटिकल मजबूरी थी?

सी० आर० पी० बाली जो घटनाएं हुई हैं या दूसरी घटनाएं हुई हैं उस दिन ही मैंने कहा था कि ये बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं और बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है किसी भी देश के लिए। आर एक्सी भी देश में पुलिस और सभी मिलिट्री के लोग इस तरह से उठ खड़े होते हैं और उनको मिलिट्री डारा दबाया जाता है तो यह बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है, इसको मैं भानता हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस तरह का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अवसर फिर कभी आए। उत्तर प्रवेश में भी यह जो नैशनल लेवेल पर डिस्ट्रीटमेंट था वह भड़क उठा था—उसको मैं जटिलाई नहीं करता हूं—लेकिन उस में इससे ड्यॉडे से अधिक लोग मारे गये थे। तब हवाई जहाज बम से कर घूम रहा था। यह आपके ज्ञाने की बात है।

सी०पी०एम० बाले कहें, जन संघ वाले कहें इस सरकार के खिलाफ इस तरह की बातें तो मैं बताऊँ

[**श्री गौरी शंकर राय]**

सकता हूँ, वे ग्रंथ कहें कि सरकार ने काम नहीं किया है तो मैं उस को समझ सकता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Which Janata Party do you mean—Janata (C) ?

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : जनता पार्टी के अन्दर या बाहर की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं राष्ट्र की बात कर रहा हूँ और राष्ट्र को मैं जनता पार्टी से या किसी भी पार्टी से बड़ा मानता हूँ। आप अपने तीस बत्तीस साल के कर्मों और कुकर्मों के देखें तब सला करें।

आपने यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है लेकिन कूछ नीति सम्बन्धी बात नहीं कही है। स्ट्रीट टाक की बात ही आप कर रहे थे। उसी को आप रिपोर्ट कर रहे थे। तीन बार आपने अपनी बात को समेराइज किया है। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐसा करके आपने बहुत अच्छा किया है। प्रेस भी आपकी बात को पकड़ लेगा। लेकिन आपको चाहिये था कि आप बुनियादी बातों पर जाते। आपने मतभेदों का जिकर कर दिया है और उनको बहुत उड़ाता है, झगड़ों के बारे में कहा है। अभी इन झगड़ों को ले कर आपको भी लोग अच्छी संज्ञा नहीं दिया करते थे। हमारे निम्न खुश हैं कि साठे साहब की पार्टी और स्ट्रीफन साहब की पार्टी में फैक्कशनल फाइट हो गई है और वे उसका आनन्द ले रहे हैं और आप भी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि देश के समने विकल्प क्या है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जाने का मतलब होता है देश में प्रजातंत्र की बुनियाद को खतरा पैदा करना। मूर्ख विश्वास है कि जो देशभक्त हैं और जो प्रजातंत्र को मानते हैं वे इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का साथ नहीं देंगे और इस सरकार को कायम रखेंगे और चलाण साहब को एक अराष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य करने से रोकेंगे।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTER—contd.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I said, I rise to

support this motion. I wish the motion had come a little later after the logical process of disintegration had gone sufficiently long. Anyway, I shall not advance any further observation for fear that the words I may spend on that will diffuse the attack on the real enemy, the Janata Party Government.

I had read some time back a statement by Shri Morarji Desai that he would not be the person to run a minority Government. He had gone on record with his tall claim : "I will not be anywhere to run a minority Government". Accepting him at his words as he claims to be an honest man, I thought, that today he would not be here.....(Interruptions) because it is now well known.....(Interruptions). The Janata Party experts will start looking up the Oxford Dictionary and the Encyclopaedia for annotations for the words used. I have no time to spend on this.

The Janata Party Government has already become a minority Government. Enough of Members have left that party. That party, by itself, is not in a majority. My friend Mr. Ravindra Varma is going round in search of crutches. For the time being, crutches may be available. (Interruptions). If it comes to that, he will borrow it even from my dog (Interruptions). But the Point is, how is it that the crisis has arisen. I do not want to go on to the other question—which I will have to advert to.

The question arises, why Mr. Raj Narain and other friends are leaving the Janata Party. The question raised is that the Janata Party which went to the Polls, is not the Janata Party which is running the Government. They have raised the allegation that the Janata Party has ceased to be a cohesive, integrated unit of different parties. It has become a Jana Sangh-controlled Government. And they say Mr. Morarji Desai has today become the prisoner of RSS and Jana Sangh. Can any body deny this? (Interruptions) In the Janata Party.....(Interruptions) You are a Jana Sanghi. I am asking somebody else. Please leave me alone.

Segment after segment in the Janata Party is coming out, saying that it cannot be a party to the Government of Morarji Desai or the Government by RSS, by proxy. What is to-day taking place is the Government of India run by the RSS, by proxy. Mr. Morarji Desai claims to be the Prime Minister. Mr. Morarji Desai does not have the freedom even to resign. (Interruptions) He is a prisoner. He does not have the freedom even to resign. He has become a prisoner of the

RSS to that extent. Therefore, he went to the other extent : he went against his own word *viz.* that Mahatma Gandhi was killed by RSS. In order to please the RSS people, he did it. A factual inaccuracy, or if I may use a parliamentary word, 'terminological inexactitude'. It was pronounced by him. Why ? To keep his chair. Remember : for that blasphemy, the curse from Heaven has now started visiting on him. He has gone to that extent. The question is that people elected the Janata Party Government with their own particular concept. After it has become disintegrated, after it has lost its character, after it has become a Government by the RSS, by proxy, whether that Government is morally entitled to continue in power—that is the question. A minority Government is to-day in power. We are here to do the test ; and for that, all sorts of political things will go on. Let them go on with that.

What is the honest thing to do? Accept the fact that the Janata Party, which was constituted in 1977, is no more. Accept the fact that it is conglomeration of the constituents. Accept the fact that it is a coalition, it is certain to be a coalition. Fall apart—all the different constituents. The Socialists are assembling somewhere ; the Jana Sanghis are assembling somewhere ; the BLD is assembling somewhere. The Utkal Congress is assembling somewhere. Everybody is assembling separately. Everybody is resurrecting his own separate frontal organizations. Accept the fact that you are different. Start differently. I say this : I do not want you to get out. But start differently altogether. Let Mr. Morarji Desai resign, and you fall apart, re-align and run the country if you can. Make your experiment. Do not carry on this foolhardy hypocritical process. Do not ruin the nation. This is one thing I have got to say.

Looking at Morarji Bhai, I do not want to use harsh words. There was one sentence in which biblical pronouncements became extremely graphic when Jesus Christ referring to the hypocrites called them whitied and sepluchre. I shall not recall those words here, because even the white washing has gone out ; only the remaining is dirty. This is the position. Can anybody deny that they are not collapsing on every front ? Last time, when the No Confidence Motion was moved in May 1977-78, one particular expression of opinion came in. There was an expression of opinion in all sections of the Jnata Party, the Ruling Party saying that things were going bad, but they will correct them. My friend, Mr Samar Mukherjee, in very forceful

speech attached the Janata Party Government and said, "You are not performing well ; you are misgoverning the country, correct yourself. Otherwise, you will be thrown out". This was the only difference. Therefore, the collapse on different fronts started even at that moment ; step by step, it is going down. It is natural. It is going on to a crisis. The country was going ahead at a momentous speed. When these people came, they did not know where to take the country. Different approaches came in. Different drivers took up the steering and the vehicle was put on the neutral gear. And then on the basis of former momentum, for one year, it went on. Then it began to stagnate and stagnation has started disintegration. We are now on the precipice. The vehicle is now threatening to go down completely. This is the situation.

My friend Mr. Raj Narain gave a new name to the Janata Party calling it as Janata Party (C). I never knew that he had a poetic sense to that extent. He says the Janata Party has ceased, because it is Janata Party (C). But looking at it, it is not merely communal, there are many other things which will entitle this word caption to the Janata Party. The Janata Party Government is communal and casteist. Would anybody deny this ? The Janata Party Government is corrupt and is corrupt by their own ambition ; and in standing up to the corruption charges, they do not have the courage. When there was some talk going on about the inquiry against Chaudhri Charan Singh—when he said, bring out your inquiry—they sloughed under the carpet. And Mr. Morarji Desai is resorting to all sorts of things to escape from the corruption, corrupt and cabaling. Therefore, the word 'Janata Party (C)' is appropriately used. And Janata Party is counter-progressive and reactionary. Would anybody deny this ? Being so, the word 'Janata Party (C)' is appropriate to them. The Janata Party's policy, if it has any policy, is capitalist and Kulakist. Would anybody deny this ? The way you are operating in the rural area, can anybody deny this. The capitalist policy you are pursuing, if you have got any policy, can anybody deny this ? Therefore, again, the word 'Janata Party (C)' given to you certainly fits you.

On the different issues, have you got any clear thinking ? You are confused and are confusing the party. You are caught in a crisis. You are crisis ridden with criminals party. This is the position. You are having nothing of the Janata Party in you. You are far away from the term 'janata'. Do not insult the word 'janata'. Do not insult janata by carrying that word 'janata' to your party. You adopt some other name.

[Shri C.M Stephen]

I have no time to go into different aspects. What is the communal situation ? When the communal situation was discussed in the Committee, I told this to the Home Minister ; Babu Jagjivan Ram was in the chair ; I told them : there are two instances, Aligarh and Jamshedpur ; do not speculate about things ; bring the situation under control, resort to some method. Can you bring it under control in these two cases ? Solid instances are before you. Are you able to bring them under control ? Is it not a fact that the Muslim community is today under the grip of fear and apprehension about their future ? Has it ever occurred in the history of this country ? Even in the worst of times refugees from India never went to other countries. In 1947 it happened and they came back. For the first time in the history of our country, from Nadia refugees, thousands of them... (Interruptions).

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Do not make comments about things which you do not know.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : To their satisfaction I say that the CP (M) is free from the blame ; let them keep quiet. The fact remains that from Nadia thousands of refugees went over to Bangla Desh. This is the situation in which we find ourselves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a fountainhead of lies.

PFOF. SAMAR GUHA : Such poor intelligence ; Such poor knowledge :

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Then there is the Christian community. I belong to that community. When the Constituent Assembly met, Father D'Souza represented my community and he said : we do not want any safeguards or reservations, we put our future in the hands of the majority in this country. Has it ever happened so far that the Christian Community was under a sense of insecurity. Now this Bill is brought in. Was it not the duty of the Prime Minister to come out with a clear statement ? It did come ; he said : the Bill is justifiable. Bishops and Arch bishops met him, whoever met him, he asked them : what is wrong with it ? This is the position which he takes : immediately he will say, it is my personal opinion. For everything he has got double face—there is the official view and his personal view.

AN HO N. MEMBER : How was your support on cow slaughter ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : The history of this community is as long as the history

of Christianity itself ; it is not a new religion here ; it is 2000 years old. That community is now under a sense of insecurity because the Prime Minister is the prisoner of the RSS and cannot repudiate a Bill which has been brought forward by the RSS.

What is the position about Harijans ? Should I repeat it again ? *Umqtcen* times it has been stated and I do not want to repeat it any further. The fact remains, as was pointed out in the speech while moving motion, Harijans have got a sense of insecurity. What is the position about economy ? I do not want to read out statistics but people of this country know the crisis they are facing. A housewife who goes to the market knows the price level. But even statistics speak eloquently ; the rate of inflation has gone to 29 per cent ; that is the latest statistics. But the wonderful thing is : the Prime Minister says, in absolute, smug, complacency : we have brought the prices under control. He does not understand he remains in his crystal palace and makes the announcement ; either he speaks untruth or he has no touch with things. Prices are moving up but he says we have brought prices level under control. Production has slumped. Mr. George Fernandes is an export about percentages ; I do not know wherefrom his percentages are coming. I have got full percentage figures with me. In which area production is moving up ? In every area production is slumping. This is the position. Multi-nationals have got their free play in this country to-day. Our scientific community is under panic. Scientific community has been disbanded. This is what has been taking place.

SAIL, a very powerful organisation is kept up. Steel production was in a big number inspite of strong opposition from these benches and those benches. What is the result ? In the matter of steel we are in a completely anarchical condition. Coal which has come up in a big way, again slumped down. In every area infra structure is collapsing. Economy is collapsing. Panic is gripping the people and the common man is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. You have mismanaged the economy of this country in such a criminal manner that you have got to be impeached. That is the criminality of the method in which you have managed these things.

What about press ? The freedom of the press you say : Let any working journalist say that they have got the real freedom ? Where the employers were controlling the press, where they are not having their things done as they want and any working journalist who revolts against him is insecure,—big or small. It is the freedom of press, not to-day the freedom of the working journalists. The

freedom of the press today is the freedom of the capitalists which is controlling the press. There is no freedom of press. It is a captive press. which it has come to be. (Interruptions)

What about the working class? In your election manifesto you have got a lot of crocodile tears to shed for the working class and you impeach the saying—the worker found his cherished and hard won right eroded. The tardy increase in D.A. allowance was impounded. He was robbed of his bonus, instrument of power abused.

What about impounded D.A.? You are still continuing and you are delaying this payment. What about bonus? You are still delaying the payment. You made a commitment to that.

Interruptions

What I am saying is that in the election manifesto you made a commitment. Do not put the question what did you do? You put this to the people. You came here on the basis of this to the people and if you are going to repudiate this, then you repudiate after going back to the people, not on the basis of seat, but on the basis of this. That is what I am saying. Am I not logical in the statement of mine?

Now, again in all this insecurity, hardship, difficulties, tensions that are mounting up, who is the most instigating agent? Unfortunately, the Prime Minister. He goes to Pondicherry. He makes an announcement. Immediately commotion starts. People are killed. He goes to North Eastern area. Some people come with Nepalese language. He says, if you cannot do that you can go out of the country. Immediately, the commotion starts. Wherever the things are placid and quiet, Mr. Morarji Desai descends like a sky lab and he makes a statement and again the commotion starts. Wherever things are quiet, he will not allow things to continue to be quiet. He will say it is my personal opinion. By that personal opinion five heads might have rolled out and the placidity of the country must have been finished up. This sort of insensitivity, imperviousness to the conditions of the country and obstinacy is becoming the biggest curse for the progress of this country. Then he is instigating. He is the agent provocateur for the whole lot of what is happening. This is what I am submitting.

The point is, the grounds on which the Janata Party has got to be attacked are umpteen. There is absolutely no reset which they can plead whereby to continue. They have collapsed in every area. They have become minority Government. The party has splintered up. Their identity

has been lost. There is no direction. There is collapse of leadership. I do not agree, this is crisis of confidence. I say, it is collapsed of leadership in this country. Political leadership has collapsed. Administrative leadership has collapsed. Hydraheaded circus is going on. That is not the leadership of this country.

In a country like ours, in 650 million people, I do not say one must be a leader. There must be a mind, a direction, a vision, a perspective and you must know where you are going to take the country to. You are not entitled to let the country drift. What has now happened? You are caught in dilemma. As you are a heterogeneous element coming together, you cannot take any action. If you take an action on any economic plain, if a Socialist Minister takes an action, a Swatantrite Minister will rule it out. If the Swatantrite Minister takes an action, the Socialist Minister will immediately murmur. Therefore, if an action is taken, there is immediate reaction within the country. Therefore, you have resorted to a course of inaction. Inaction results in reaction in the country. Action results in reaction within the party. Either way you cannot operate because your constitution is as I said. Last time when the no confidence motion was discussed, I pointed out that this country cannot carry on this experiment. This experiment will never succeed because you are different parties, steel-clad, who came out of the womb of the Congress. When the implementation of the programmes was attempted, with honest differences, if within a party cohesively built you could not remain when the programme was implemented, when you have gone out and become steel-clad, separate parties, by coming together and calling yourself as one party, how can you function? May be as a coalition you can function, but not as one party. In two years period, you have brought the biggest of calamity and disaster to the country. The only service you can do to this country is to resign and get out so that the people may set up some other machinery to save themselves. Otherwise, whoever may come will not be able to redeem the situation. You are taking the country to an irredeemable plight. (Interruptions). Leave it to the people, if you cannot manage. You speak about the sovereignty and authority of the people. You have proved that you cannot manage it. You have proved that you cannot stay together. You have proved that you do not have one mind. Don't obstruct us. For heaven's sake, leave and leave the country to make its own arrangements. Think of other arrangements, if you can. Otherwise go back to the people. I do not want you to go back to the people immediately, if you can make some other arrangement. (Interruptions).

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

correct and honest course for you is to go to the people. But if you want to try any other experiment,—you, nobody else—for heaven's sake do it. But you have failed. Mr. Morarji Desai's Government has failed. You must not continue. You have converted a secular State into a communal State. You have converted a socialist-oriented economy into a capitalist-oriented economy. You have converted a galloping economy and development into complete under-development and you have put it in backward gear. You have brought misery to the people. For heaven's sake, stop this. This is all I have to say.

My time is up. While winding up, looking at the situation today, I am reminded of a poem by Coleridge:

"Aloof with hermit-eye I scan
The present work of present man
A wild and dream-like trade of blood
and guile,
Too foolish for a tear, too wicked for a
smile!"

This is the situation prevailing in the country. Once Abraham Lincoln said, in four years period, nobody can damage any government in an irredeemable manner. If Abraham Lincoln was alive today, he would have corrected himself and said, "I blundered in saying like that. If wicked people of the type who are in control of the administration of this country take it over, even in two years time, damage can be made irredeemable." One day more it is more irredeemable. Two days more, it is absolutely irredeemable. Three days more, it is completely irredeemable. Therefore, get out today and redeem this country. I support the motion completely.

श्री मनी राम बाणझी (मधुरा) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरा प्वाइंट प्राफ्राइंडर है। जनता पार्टी (सी) से 44 मेस्टर निकल कर के जनता पार्टी (एस) में आ गये हैं। अब जनता पार्टी (सी) माइनरिटी पार्टी रह गई है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी (सी) को अब सरकार में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर इस पार्टी में कोई अखलाकी आदमी है तो उसे इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। इन को सरकार में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चर) : ये कम्युनल हैं, हम सैक्युलर हैं। जिन लोगों ने वादा खिलाकी की है उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है शासन में रहने का। जो नीतिकाता का बम भरने वाले हैं उन में जरा भी नीतिकाता रह गई है तो वे त्यागपत्र दे कर के सामने आएं।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speech of the Leader of the Opposition and also the speech of the ex-Leader of the Opposition. So far as the speech of the Leader of the Opposition is concerned, it had no heart; it was a poor performance. So far as the speech of the ex-Leader of the Opposition is concerned, it was full of frustration and anger.

When Mr. Stephen became the Leader of the Opposition, he brought a motion of no-confidence here. Why? Perhaps to celebrate his victory as the Leader of the Opposition! That is the custom. Now, Mr. Chavan has been re-installed as the Leader of the Opposition. He thought it fit to bring a motion of no-confidence.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I may inform you since you need to be educated that I brought the motion of no-confidence first and later I became the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now, he has been installed as the Leader of the Opposition. He is also celebrating his victory. But in his speech you do not find anything, no spirit, no heart. He was the Leader of the Opposition before. Then he was removed and again re-installed. And now, he is celebrating his victory. This is just like a young couple who after marriage goes for honeymoon. But what about the divorcee? Why don't you put your heart into it? He was a divorcee because he has been re-installed as the Leader of the Opposition. I do not know how long he will continue as the Leader of the Opposition. Perhaps, even after a fortnight, he may be changed and again Mr. Stephen may become the Leader. This is one family.

Mr. Chavan says: "Whom do you represent?" We represent the public of this country. But may I ask a counter-question to Mr. Chavan: whom do you represent? Let me give the figures. After the last general elections, so far there were 16 Lok Sabha and 41 Assembly elections. Out of the Lok Sabha elections, you contested only 5 and one seat you have won. You forfeited the security deposit in all the other four elections. So far as Assembly seats are concerned, out of the 41 seats I do not know how many you contested, but you won only two seats and in all other cases you forfeited the security deposit. This is your record. You represent the forfeiture of security deposits; nothing else. It is true that Shri Chavan is the Leader of the Opposition in this House. But what is he outside, among the public? He is a big zero. Thanks

to Shri Urs, he has become the Leader of the Opposition; thanks to Shri Sanjay Gandhi, he has become the Leader of the Opposition. It is not because of his own merit that Shri Chavan has become the Leader of the Opposition.

Then, let me come to Congress(I). It contested 13 Lok Sabha seats and won 6 seats; out of the 22 Assembly seats it contested, it won only 8 seats. They lost deposit in the case of four seats.

Now let me come to the Janata Party... (Interruptions) You should have patience. I never disturbed Shri Chavan or Shri Stephen when they were speaking. This shows that they do not believe in democracy. What is the performance of the Janata Party. We are in power because we won the general elections.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Which Janata?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We won the elections and we came to power.

जनता पार्टी ने 13 लोक सभा की सीटें लड़ीं और 13 में से 7 सीटें जीतीं, लेकिन कांग्रेस को एक छोड़कर बाकी सब जगह जमानत जब्त हुईं। 6 सीटें कांग्रेस आई ने जीतीं। तो अब बताइये कि तीनों पार्टियों में से किसका सबसे अच्छा रिकार्ड है? इतना ही नहीं असंबली की हमने 24 सीटें लड़ीं और उनमें से 18 जीतीं.....

श्री बसन्त साठे (प्रकोला): जनता पार्टी (सी) ने या जनता पार्टी (एस) ने?

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं कि केवल 1977 में हमने चुनाव जीता था, बल्कि आज तक दाईं साल में जितने भी चुनाव हुए। उनमें आप दोनों से मिलाकर के ज्यादा सीटें जनता पार्टी ने जीती हैं। और मेरे पास इंदिरा गांधी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं उम समय के शुरू के दाईं साल के समय में जितनी सीटें उन्होंने हारी हैं, उसके आंकड़े निश्चित अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि जनता पार्टी का रिकार्ड उनसे ज्यादा अच्छा है। तो आज जनता को कौन रिप्रेजेन्ट करता है? जनता पार्टी जनता को रिप्रेजेन्ट करती है। चब्बाण साहब अगर आप नो-काम्फीडेंस मोशन लाना चाहते हैं तो जनता में जाइये, अपने कुछ रूल्स बनाइये, आजकल बारिश का मौसम है ज्वालान जीजिये, खाद लगाइये, पानी दीजिये, तब वहां बैठने का स्वप्न देखिये। अन्यथा केवल यहां बैठकर दबी और मरी हई आवाज से बातें करने का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि चब्बाण साहब ने भी और स्टीफन साहब ने भी माइनोरिटी की बातें कही हैं और कहा कि यहां पर दंगे बहुत हुए।

मेरे पास उन दंगों की भी फिरांस हैं। मैं उन सब लोगों में से हूं, जो वह समझते हैं कि अगर एक भी दंगा होता है तो वह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है, जिसमें मैं भी शामिल हूं और आप भी शामिल हैं। पहले भी जो दंगे होते थे, उसके लिए भी हम सब शर्मिन्दा थे। भारत में अगर किसी भजकृत और धर्म के बारे में दंगे हों और अगर किसी एक का गला भी काट दिया जाए, अगर एक आदमी के साथ भी ऐसा होता है, तो सरे देश का सिर शर्म से झकना चाहिये और झुकता है। आज हमारे आई कह रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी में बहुत ज्यादा दंगे हुए हैं। मैं आंकड़े दे रहा हूं जब चब्बाण साहब होम मिनिस्टर थे, उनके समय के आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आंकड़े से तो मारे गये लोग वापिस नहीं आ सकते।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : 1969 में 519 दंगे हुए जिसमें 603 आदमी मारे गये, 1970 में 521 दंगे हुए जिसमें 297 आदमी मारे गये, 1971 में 321 दंगे हुए जिसमें 103 आदमी मारे गये, 1977 में 188 दंगे हुए और 1978 में 230।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि दंगों की अगर संख्या दे दी जाये, तो क्या आपके समय दंगे नहीं हुए थे? अगर वह गलत थे, तो यह भी गलत है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर एक भी दंगा होता है, तो वह गलत है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी पहली पार्टी है जिसमें माइनोरिटीज की रक्खा के लिए माइनोरिटी की सीशन बैठाया। 30 साल में आपने क्या किया? केवल बातें की हैं और कुछ नहीं किया है।

कहा यह जाता है कि जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० के लोग इसमें शामिल हैं, वह दंगे करते हैं। मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। चब्बाण साहब, आप हम पर हाथ रख कर देखिये, आप सीनियर लीडर हैं। हम जनता पार्टी के ग्रालग-ग्रालग घटक नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर ग्रालग ग्रालग घटक से भी देखा जाये तो जहां पर जनसंघ के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उस कहीं पर भी एक जगह भी को मुनल राहट हुआ है? आपकी कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस (आई) और जनता में भी हुए हैं।

मैंने इसलिए कहा कि अगर एक भी राइट होता है तो वह गलत है।

एक बात आप यहां पर कहीं गई कि बहुत प्रत्याचार होता है, ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब चब्बाण साहब होम मिनिस्टर थे, मैं चौथी लोक सभा में यहां था, मैंने कितनी बार यह सवाल उठाया, यहां पर डिक्सन भी हुआ, मेरे पास समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उसमें से काट कर सकता हूं, चब्बाण साहब ने कहा कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है, इस ठीक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

एमजैन्सी में क्या हुआ? वह बताता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा—

"Question: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the details of police firing during the Emergency and the number of casualties during the Emergency period?"

Answer: According to the information furnished by the States and Union Territories, police resorted to firing 313 times, killing 178 persons during Emergency."

This is your record, Mr. Chavan.

और यहां तो रिकार्ड पर है। अगर रिकार्ड से अलग हिसाब लगाय जाये तो और भी ज्यादा है।

हमारे स्टीफन साहब कह रहे थे कि यह क्रिमिनल गवर्नमेंट है। आपको बहुत शूल लगता है—A Government which arrested more than a lakh of people without telling them what was their mistake, what was their fault, a government which did every sort of thing to gag the press, close the doors of courts and everything, these very people, if they massacred and raped the Constitution.

आप कहते हैं, यह क्रिमिनल गवर्नमेंट है।

We rule by rule of law.

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आप यहां पर एक बिल लाये जिसमें कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर कोई चीज़ लाग नहीं होगी, प्रधान मंत्री एग्जेस्ट होंगे—उनके लिए कोई रूल आफ़ ला नहीं है? अगर कोई दांग वाला कुछ गड़बड़ करेगा, तो वह पकड़ कर अन्दर किया जायेगा।

मेरे दोस्त, स्टीफन साहब, ने बोनस की बात कही। बोनस किस ने ख़त्म किया था? आपने ख़त्म किया, और जनता पार्टी ने आकर उसको रेस्टोर किया।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We were voted out because of that. You came back promising it. What have you done?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्टीफन साहब कहते हैं कि आपकी पार्टी में कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं है, अलग अलग बातें होती हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसी हद तक अलग अलग बातें होती हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is a direction towards RSS, that is the direction.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: : लेकिन हम ऐसी पार्टी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, जिस में एक ही आदमी की आधिकारिकता हो और वाकी पत्तर बह जावें।

हमारी पार्टी इन्सानों की पार्टी है, हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है। वह कहते हैं कि यह चले गये, वह चले गये, कुछ लोग निकल गये। ठीक है, निकल गये, ले किन आपका अपना क्या हाल है?

चह्वाण साहब,

I want to remind you of what happened in 1969. What was your role in 1969? You were divided. Where were you first? You turned, is it not a fact? You turned again. The Congress was again divided. Now again it is divided. How many times has the Congress been divided? So, the latest position was that Swaran Singh tried his best to get unity. Why was it not achieved? Because Sanjay Gandhi came in between. Therefore, you did not unite. Am I wrong? That was the only thing. What was the dispute? The dispute was Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Therefore, they did not unite. They were afraid of Sanjay Gandhi. It is a fact. The Congress supported Mrs. Indira Gandhi at Chikmagalur. They have no objection so far as Mrs. Indira Gandhi is concerned.

श्री चह्वाण एथारिटेरियनिज्म की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी को सपोर्ट करते हैं। आज वह फिर वही बात करते हैं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि देवराज असं के बारे में, जिनकी मेहरबानी से वह लीडर आफ़ दि आपोजीशन बने हैं, कमीशन ने क्या कहा है। He is a corrupt man. Mr. Sathe, am I correct?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are not correct.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You ask the Prime Minister.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: : यह जो इनकाइटिंग है, यह कोई जनता पार्टी की बीमारी नहीं है। यह कोई कांग्रेस की ही बीमारी नहीं है। यह राष्ट्र की 30, 32 साल की पुरानी बीमारी है।

चह्वाण साहब ने कहा कि आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को गिराया। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह "आयाराम" और "गयाराम" कहां से शुरू हुआ। मैं उस बहत इस सदन का सदस्य था। यह शब्द किसने कायम किया था? श्री चह्वाण ने किया था। उस बहत हरियाणा की गवर्नर्मेंट को किसने गिराया था? यू० पी० में श्री बहुगुणा की गवर्नर्मेंट को किसने टापल किया था? क्या इन्दिरा गांधी ने टापल नहीं किया था? यह "आयाराम" "गयाराम" और टापलिंग वरीर का खेल किसने शुरू किया था? क्या यह आज की बीमारी है? यह पुरानी लेगेसी चली आ रही है। मैं एधी करता हूँ कि इस को खत्म करना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी बात को से कर वो कान्किंडोस भोजन

लायेंगे, और अपनी पुरानी बीमारियों, और आज की बीमारियों की भी, भूल जायेंगे, तो वह अपनी आंखों पर पढ़ी बांध कर सिर्फ़ एक फ़ार्मॉलिटी पूरी कर सकते हैं, और कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

चहाण साहब ने कहा कि हम ने मिजोरम में लोगों को गोली से भून दिया। उन्होंने मिजोरम और नागालैण्ड में क्या किया था? मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैण्ड में सप्लाई मिनिस्टर, टाक्यो हुए सेमा, को चार एम० एल० एज० के साथ एबड़ट किया गया, दूसरी जगह ले जाया गया और य०ड़ी०एफ की गवर्नरमेंट को टापल कराया गया आप को सरकार के द्वारा जो कि एलेक्टेड थी। मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ, इसकी एक इन्क्वायरी करायी जाय कि मिजोरम में, नागालैण्ड में और उस सारे एरिया में कितने लोगों को आपकी सरकार ने मारा और हमारी सरकार ने कितना किया। इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये। उस बबत होम मिनिस्टर भी चहाण साहब थे। मुझे याद है, मैं उस समय नागालैण्ड गया था आप की मर्जी से, वहां पर जितने गांव हैं, उस से ज्यादा मिलिटरी के कैम्प थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह सेंसिटिव एरिया है। उस में गडबड है, पहले भी थी, पहले ज्यादा थी, आज भी गडबड है लेकिन यह मत कहिये कि यह जनता पार्टी के आने से हुआ। आप ऐसे नये तथ्य बताइए, जिसमें जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। आपके पास कोई तथ्य नहीं थे। मैंने तो चहाण साहब को बहुत बड़ा डिवेटर देखा है। मैंने आपको बहुत अच्छे मूड में देखा है, आज आप बहुत डीप्रेस्ट थे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

अब मैं एकोनॉमिक ईश्यूज पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि गाई साल में जो जनता ने अपेक्षाएं की थीं, शायद उतनी हम नहीं पूरी कर पाए लेकिन जनता पार्टी का ढाई साल का रेकार्ड कांग्रेस के तीस साल के रेकार्ड से बहुत अच्छा रहा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . Let me give the figures. Mr. Stephen, You listen. This is the record. I am proud of it. मैं समझता हूँ कि इस साल फ्लड आने के बाद भी रेकार्ड फूड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। 33 मिलियन टन का प्रोडक्शन आ चुका है। इर्टीगेशन को देखिए, इर्टीगेशन में नया रेकार्ड हमने वेदा किया है। 2.8 मिलियन हेक्टर सभी 78-79 में इर्टीगेट लैण्ड में आ गई जब कि 75-76 और 76-77 का मिला कर भी 2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर नहीं था। अब केवल एक साल में दाई मिलियन हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा है।

इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन को देखिए। इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन 7.5 परसेंट 78-79 में था और आप के उस से पहले के 6 सालों में 4 परसेंट था। यह रेकार्ड में है, मैं इसे प्रूफ कर सकता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

इसी तरीके से जहां तक प्राइसेज का सबाल है आप एक बात से सहमत होंगे कि जनता पार्टी के शासन के पहले थोड़े वर्षों में प्राइसेज स्टेबल रहीं और केवल नामिनल इन्कोज हुआ। पिछले चार पांच महीने में दाम थोड़े बहुत जरूर बढ़े हु लेकिन उस का कारण यह है कि इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेज भी बढ़ी हैं और इस के और भी कई फैक्टर्स हैं। लेकिन प्राइसेज इतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं जितनी आप के समय बढ़ी थीं। 72-73 में इन्पलेशन था 10 परसेंट, 73-74 में 20 परसेंट और 74-75 में मैक्सिमम सो फार 25.2 था। तब आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा और अभी केवल परसेंट हुआ है। उसे भी हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से कांट्रोल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस ने लोगों से वायदा किया है कि हम हर एक आदमी को एमीशियल कमोडिटीज सारे देश में सप्लाई करेंगे। उसके लिए एक लाख नई ट्रूकों खोली गई। पहली जुलाई से उस में हर एक आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिल रही थीं। इस के बाद भी अगर आप यह कहें कि जनता पार्टी गढ़ी छोड़ कर चली जाय तो इस का कोई अधिकारी नहीं है। अगर हमारे पास मेजारिटी नहीं होगी तो हम चले जाएंगे। एमजॉसी में जैसे आप ने जर्बर्दस्ती लोगों को बन्द किया ऐसे बन्द कर के हम गढ़ी पर नहीं बैठेंगे। आप को ताली बजान की जरूरत नहीं होगी। हम अपने आप चले जायेंगे। हम आप को जेल में बन्द नहीं करेंगे, हम निकल जाएंगे। हम निकल जायेंगे लेकिन आज जो आप बोल रहे हैं यह जबान किसने दी है? आपके जो अखबार लप रहे हैं इसकी आजादी किसने दी है? रेडियो पर आप भाषण देते हैं यह आजादी जनता पार्टी ने दी है। यह री-बर्थ है डिमोक्रेसी का जो कि जनता ने दिया है। जनता को हम रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, आप नहीं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी भाष्यों से इक यह नो कांफिडेंस मोशन इस सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं है।

It is a challenge to democracy; it is a challenge to all human values. What is the alternative to Janata? The alternative to Janata today is chaos and nothing else. Can you come in power? Can Mr. Chavan come in power? I say, no. Therefore, may I request Mr Chavan to withdraw this No-Confidence motion? He has done his job all right. Let him withdraw it. If he does not withdraw it, may I request this side also to throw out this No-Confidence motion and support the Government?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह (कुरुक्षेत्र) : मेरा प्लाइट आहंडर है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा है कि माइनारिटी कमीशन बना हुआ है लेकिन करनाल में पांच सौ साल पुराना गुरुद्वारा बना हुआ है जिसके बीच में मंदिर बनाया गया, माइनारिटी, कमीशन ने स्पोर्ट दी है, तीन महीने हो गए हैं, क्या मैं गुप्त जी से पूछूँ कि कमीशन ने जो स्पोर्ट दी है उस पर क्या भ्रमल किया था है?

उपायक भवीत : श्री कल्याण जैन ।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : उपायक भवीत, मैं चलाण साहब द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि मैंने इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य शांतिपूर्वक सुनेंगे। आपको उत्सुकता भी होनी स्वाभाविक है कि चन्द दिनों के बाद ही हम चलाण साहब के प्रविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी समर्थन कर रही है।

15.00 hrs.]

भभी यहाँ पर श्री कंवरसाल गुप्त जी वही सूची से बोले कि चलाण साहब संजय को भेहरवानी से यहाँ पर बैठे हैं लिकिन अपर मैं यह कहूँ कि संजय को भेहरवानी से हम गही पर बैठे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कोई अतिथियोक्ति नहीं होगी। इससे अधिक और भभी की बात क्या होगी कि भार० एस० एस० के सरसंघ चालक भी बालाजी देवरस संजय मांझी को भार० एस० एस० में काम करने के लिए आमंत्रित करते हैं। (अवधान) हमारे साथी लोग जो जनता पार्टी (सी में बैठे हैं वह भी देसमूँ, ठाकरे और उनके समबक लोग चली पहन कर बालासाहेब, देवरस की रेली में ले जाते हैं, वही बाला साहब देवरस जो संजय गांधी को आमंत्रित करते हैं। (अवधान) भै उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बही पार्टी के लोग जरा जांति से मुझे सुनेंगे क्योंकि वे सत्ता में दैठे हुए हैं। (अवधान) भभी उसको आती है जो तर्क का उत्तर तक से नहीं देता है। वे बोलमें और अप्रजातंत्रिक हैं जो शांतिपूर्वक बोलने वालों का उत्तर समय आने पर नहीं देते हैं वाल्क बीच में चिल्लाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि धीर में अब नहीं बोलेंगे। चुनाव के समय धोंवणापन में हमारे मन में एक आशा जगी थी क्योंकि मैं कान्ति में विश्वास करता हूँ और मेरा आदर्श ३० लोहिया है। उस कान्ति के लिए जनता पार्टी के निर्माण के बाद चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के अनुसार हमने अपेक्षा की थी कि जनता की आकांक्षाएं पूरी होंगी और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त जब जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई, तो प्रस्ताचारी लोगों के पैर कांपने लगे थे। उस वक्त देहिमान आदर्श ईमानदार बनना चाहते थे लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि जनता पार्टी जो आज सत्ता में बैठी हुई है, जिसको जनता ने गही पर बिठाया है, एक पीपुल्स रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है जिसके कारण जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई, उसने जनता की आकांक्षाओं को खल्म किया। जनता पार्टी का जो चुनाव घोषणा पत्र था, उसमें यह था कि जब वह सत्ता में आएंगी, तो वह रोटी और बोली देगी। दुर्भाग्य है कि रोटी तो यह सरकार नहीं दे सकी लेकिन जो बोली थी थी, जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आने के बाद वह बोली भी भोरारजी देसाई जी की सरकार छीनती जा रही है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार प्रजातन्त्र का यता घोटा जा रहा है और कौन लोग यता घोटे हुए हैं। आन्तरिक प्रजातन्त्र में मेरा विश्वास है। आन्तरिक प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास का कारण क्या बना था, इन्दिरा गांधी

जी तानाशाही और एक अस्तित्व की तानाशाही और आज जब ता पार्टी में भी कुछ लोग हैं, जो आन्तरिक प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करते। मैं नाम ले कर नहीं कहता चाहता लेकिन सब लोग अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। भार० एस० एस० के, खासकर वे लोग जो बोले कि हम निवारक नज़रबन्दी कानून का समर्थन करते हैं अगर भोरारजी भाई लायेंगे तो। कहाँ यदा आन्तरिक प्रजातन्त्र। आन्तरिक प्रजातन्त्र उसको कहते हैं कि हमारी राय हर विषय पर होगी और कमें के समय हम फ़ैसला करें तो सबसम्मति से या बहुमत से फ़ैसला हो। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वित्त विधेयक के खिलाफ उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर बोट दिया जाता है उस सरकार के खिलाफ, जिसके अन्दर वे बैठे हुए थे, तो उसके खिलाफ बोट देने वालों के लिए भोरारजी भाई एक चबान नहीं बोलते और न भी चन्द्रेश्वर ही एक बाद बोलते हैं, महीनों तक नहीं बोलते। उसके बाद नोटिस दिया जाता है और उपायक भवीत, जनता पार्टी के अन्दर पहली क्राइसिस जून 1978 के अन्दर आई थी जब श्री चरण सिंह और राजनारायण जी को अविमण्डल से निकाला गया था और राज नारायण जी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई थी। उस दिन से जनता पार्टी का टूटना शुरू हो गया था। जो लोग राजनीति में रुचि रखने वाले हैं, वे इसको समझने की कोशिश करें। उस वक्त उन तमाम लोगों में अधिकांश लोग वे थे जो प्रजातन्त्र का यता घोटने वाले थे, जिन्होंने राजनारायण जी के खिलाफ अनुशासन की कार्यवाही करने का समर्थन किया था और उसमें श्री भोरारजी भी थे। अगर भोरारजी देसाई जी ने उस वक्त ऐसा कदम न उठाया होता, तो आज जनता पार्टी की यह हालत न होती। आज मेरी भी जनता पार्टी है लेकिन मैं अभी भी उसे जनता पार्टी मानता हूँ, जो सही जनता पार्टी है और जो मेरी जनता पार्टी है।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताता हूँ। श्री राम कृष्ण हेडे ने एक सर्फ़िलर निकाला था कि जनता पार्टी के सदस्य लोग पार्टी फोरम के अन्दर ही बोलें और सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य न दें। यहीं तो है तानाशाही। हमने उस वक्त बयान दिया था कि इमर्जेंसी की स्थापना की शुरूआत हो रही है, पार्टी की तानाशाही की स्थापना की शुरूआत हो रही है और हम सरीखे कुछ लोग थे जिन्होंने उसका विरोध किया था।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जिसको आल-इन्दिरा रेडियो कहा जाता था और अब जिस को आडवाणी इन रेडियो कहा जाता है, आडवाणी साहब के हस रेडियो द्वारा लोकतंत्र प्रेमियों के भाषण प्रचारित नहीं किये जाते लेकिन बालाजी देवरस के भाषण अगर आंसी में होगा, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में है, तो मध्य प्रदेश के प्रावेशिक रेडियो द्वारा उस का समाचार दिया जाएगा। जो बातें पहले होती थीं, उनकी शुरूआत हो गई हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर मिसा कानून के लाने की बात थी। हम सरीखे लोगों ने जनता पार्टी के अन्दर रहते हुए, उस का तीव्र विरोध किया, तो उस का परिणाम यह निकला कि उस को वापस ले लिया गया। फिर किस्सा हुआ मध्य प्रदेश लोक सेवा विचलनप्रता कानून का, जिस के अन्दर कमंचारियों की बोली को रोका गया। अब जब हम यह पढ़ते हैं कि कुशाभाई टाकरे जैसे लोग यह कहते हैं कि निवारक नजरबन्दी कानून आज जरूरी है, तो मुझे दुख होता है क्योंकि निवारक नजरबन्दी कानून के विलाफ हम लोग लड़े थे, मीसा के विलाफ हम लोग लड़े थे और इसीलिए जनतंत्र में विश्वास होने के कारण जनता ने हम लोगों को बोट दिये थे लेकिन आज वह चीज फिर से लाई जा रही है।

इसी तरह से आप यह देखें कि धर्म स्वतंत्र्य विधेयक यथापि श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी का प्राइवेट बिल है, लेकिन मुझे दुख होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री उस बक्त के, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, श्रीमी भी वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं लेकिन वे हमारे नहीं हैं, उन मोरारजी देसाई ने उसे गन्दे विधेयक की जो लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत हुआ, बकालत की। उस धर्म स्वतंत्र्य विधेयक में क्या है, उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं? उनका परिणाम आज आप देख रहे हैं कि मिजोरम और नागालैंड के अन्दर असन्तोष की भावना फैली हुई है, वे असुरक्षा महसूस कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग उसका समर्थन करते हैं। मेरे पास गजाधर सोमानी जैसे उदाहरण-पति के प्रव्रत्ति आते हैं कि आप इस विधेयक का समर्थन कीजिए। आज हिन्दूस्तान के पूँजीपति धर्म के टेकेदार बन कर उस विधेयक का समर्थन और बकालत करते हैं और दूसरी ओर जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, धर्म निरपेक्षता में विश्वास करते हैं, समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, वे उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि जनता पार्टी का आदर्श था और उसने चुनाव के समय अपने शोषणापत्र में कहा था कि हम धर्मनिरपेक्षता और गांधीवादी समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं और हम लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करेंगे। लेकिन इस लोकतंत्र की हत्या की शरणात बब से शूँ हुई, उसकी मैंने आपको गिनती करा दी है। मैंने आपको बताया कि आज अल्प संख्यकों में सुरक्षा की भावना खत्म हो गयी है। वे आज अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं। एक बड़िया बात में आपको और बताता हूँ, मैं आरोप नहीं लगाता। एक विचारणीय प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। इन श्रार० एस० एस० वालों की क्या स्ट्रेटजी है? इनको स्ट्रेटजी है कि जिस प्रदेश में इनका मुख्य मंत्री नहीं है वहां दंगे कराओ और जिन प्रदेशों में इनके मुख्य मंत्री हैं वहां दंगे कराओ और जिन प्रदेशों में किसी का नहीं किया गया है वहां दंगे कराओ। यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है जिस पर विचार होना चाहिये (व्यवहार) ये पूछ रहे हैं कि जमशेदपुर में किस तरह

कराए? मैं इहें बताता हूँ कि वहां कौन विधायक था? अलीगढ़ में जनता पार्टी का मध्यस्थ कौन था? यह सब आपको मालम है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात जनता पार्टी के धोषणापत्र में है लेकिन दुख होता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कमलापति त्रिपाठी की सरकार को गिराया और वहणा जी को लायीं, फिर उनको दूटा कर तिवारी जी को लायीं। मैं आप से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप लोग और मोरारजी देसाई सरकारों को गिराने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? रामनरेश यादव की सरकार के विलाफ 350 सदस्यों में से 103 विधायकों ने लिख कर दिया कि हमें उनमें विश्वास नहीं है वहां आपने उस सरकार को गिरा दिया। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की क्या बात हो सकती है। इसके लिए आपको डब मरना चाहिए। दूसरी जगह राजस्थान में श्री भीरोसिंह शेष बवत, जिनको कि मैं आपके पढ़े नहीं आपके शार्गिंद कहना चाहता हूँ, के विलाफ भाग की जाती है तो जनता पार्टी का हाई कमान उसको मंजूर नहीं करता है। पार्टी में यह फेक्शनल लायलटी किस ने दी? यह श्रार० एस० एस० के लोगों ने दी। क्योंकि वे जनता पार्टी पर कब्जा करना चाहते थे। उसी का परिणाम है कि आज जनता पार्टी छिन्न-मिन्न हो गयी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमी श्रांकड़े दिये गये कि कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए? 1977 में चूनाव के बाद साम्प्रदायिक दंगे खत्म हो चुप्पे थे। उस समय एक विकल्प बना था, जनता की आकांक्षाएं जीर्णी थीं और भेदभाव खत्म हुए थे। लेकिन आप लोगों ने अपनी सत्ता को बनाये रखने के लिए श्रीमी चन्द्रा इकट्ठा करने के लिए, इस देश को हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए सब कुछ किया। जो जो आपने किया, उसका मैं आपको क्या उदाहरण दूँ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वे मैं आर्थिक भस्तरों पर आता हूँ। किसी ने अभी तक यह नहीं बताया कि जनता पार्टी ने पिछले दो सालों में क्या अच्छा काम किया? मुझे दुख है कि जनता पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने जिसका नेतृत्व श्री मुरारजी देसाई कर रहे हैं, यह नहीं बताया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो सालों में जो अच्छे काम जनता पार्टी ने किये और जिनका विरोध जनसंघ वालों ने किया। जनता पार्टी ने जो अच्छा काम किया वह यह कि उसने गांवों की ओर पैसा खर्च करना शुरू किया, ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना शुरू नहीं किया यह ठीक है। उसने दूसरा अच्छा काम किया कि उन जीजों को हाथ से बनाने दिया जाएगा जो कि हाथ से बनायी जा सकती हैं या छोटी मरींगों से बना दियेगा

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

जाएगा जो कि बनायी जा सकती है। बड़ी मध्यीन से बनने वाले साषुन और माचिस पर जब टैक्स लगाया गया तो कंवर लाल गुप्त जी और डा० बलदेव प्रकाश जो जनसंघ के लोग हैं उन्होंने उसका विरोध किया। उन्होंने इस भावना को नहीं समझा कि ऐसा कर के गृह उच्चीय या छोटे उच्चोग वालों को प्रोटेकशन देने की बात थी। मैं जनता हूँ कि इनकी क्या स्थिति है और इनके क्या विचार हैं। मैं भी राजनीति का विद्यार्थी हूँ। यद्यपि मेरी राजनीतिक उम्म कम है लेकिन मैं इन सब बातों को समझता हूँ और मैं इनको राजनीति पढ़ा सकता हूँ। मैं राजनीति का एक विद्यार्थी हूँ।

गांधीवाद और समाजवाद की हत्या का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में सब से बढ़िया चीज मुझे लगी, जिस को मैं प्यार भी करता था और प्रभी भी उस घोषणापत्र को प्यार करता हूँ जहां पर यह कहा गया था कि गैर बराबरी को खत्म किया जाए, आय के अन्तर को एक और बीस पर लाया जाए। श्री मोरारजी देसाई रूस और अन्य देशों की यात्रा कर के आए हैं। वह तो जानते ही होगे कि रूस में आय का अन्तर एक और चार या एक और पांच है और चीन में वह एक और पाँच है। हम ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में इस को एक और बीस पर लाने की बात कही थी। आदर्श स्थिति तो तब होती यदि इसको एक और दस पर लाने की बात कही जाती और एक और दस पर इसको लाया भी जाता। लेकिन एक और दस की बात को तो आप छोड़ दें, एक और बीस पर लाने का भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी लो कास्ट इकोनोमी की बात बाकायदा करते रहते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले सवा दो या ढाई साल में एक भी लो कास्ट इकोनोमी का उदाहरण उन्होंने पेश नहीं किया है। वह तारीफ करते हैं और कहते हैं कि चम्भाण साहब एक अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर थे। अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर तो कोई भी चम्भा हो सकता है। लेकिन देखना यह होता है कि वो आर्थिक नीतियाँ हैं, सामाजिक नीतियाँ हैं इसको लिख रखा है यहां पर आय जाता है।

आपने भगर आय के अन्तर को एक और बीस पर भी लाने का प्रयत्न किया होता तो मैं आप की तारीफ करता। लेकिन उसके लिए भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया। आपने बैसा किया होता तो हजारों हजार राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को खुशी होती। अब जो स्थिति है वह यह है कि कौने कौने मैं हम कार्यकर्ताओं को समझा नहीं सकते हैं और न ही इसका कोई उत्तर ही दे सकते हैं कि एक और बीस पर लाने के लिए भी हमने क्या किया है।

मैं ने बजट के समय सुझाव दिया था और उससे पहले भी मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था जिस में यह बताया था कि दो हजार करोड़ रुपया किस तरह से इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है और अगर आप चाहें तो इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिये मैं आपके पास भी आ सकता हूँ। लेकिन इसके बारे में मेरे सुझाव लेने के लिए उनके पास समय नहीं था। वह तो उनसे ही मिलते हैं जिन के बल पर उनकी गदी बरकरार रहे। जो सुझाव देते हैं आर्थिक ढांचे को सुधारने के लिए और लिख कर पूछते हैं कि अगर आप चाहें तो आ कर मिल कर पूरी बात भी बताई जा सकती है उन के लिए इनके पास समय नहीं होता है, उसके लिए समय नहीं दिया जाता है। मुझे गदी नहीं चाहिये। मैं जनता की भलाई में विश्वास करता हूँ, जनता में क्रांति की भावना पैदा करने में विश्वास करता हूँ और यही मेरा धर्म भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान तभी तरक्की करेगा जब यहां पर न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय का अन्तर आप एक और बीस पर ला देंगे और यह भी ज्यादा अच्छा होगा अगर इसको आप एक और दस पर ले आए। अगर नहीं लाओगे तो हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा।

मैं जयप्रकाश जी का समर्थक हूँ, उनकी सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का समर्थक हूँ। अष्टाचार, महांगाई, बेरोजगारी, शिक्षा सभी क्षेत्रों में क्रांति लाने के लिए जयप्रकाश जी ने अभियान चलाया था, आन्दोलन छेड़ा था और उस आन्दोलन के नर्म से ही जनता पार्टी का निर्माण हुआ था। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जनता पार्टी के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, उसकी घोषणा के अनुसार

जब शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बराबरी लाने का प्रस्ताव यहां प्राया था तब हमारे श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र ने उसका मखौल उड़ाया था । यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है । जनता पार्टी के तमाम लोग तब चिल्लाये थे कि आप बराबरी का नाम लेते हो तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कम से कम पब्लिक स्कूल खत्म तो कीजिए तब उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया था और इस प्रस्ताव का मखौल उड़ाया था ।

अब आप उपभोग पर रोक लगाने की बात को ले । आप देखें कि किस प्रकार से उपभोग पर अन्धाधून खर्च किया जा रहा है । श्री यशवन्त राय मेघावले जो कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के अन्दर वन मंत्री हैं उनकी लड़की की शादी को लेकर इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में आज जो एडीटीरियल निकला है मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको किसी ने न पढ़ा हो तो घर जाकर पढ़ ले । उन्होंने अपनी लड़की की शादी पर किस प्रकार से सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है उसको यह सब अच्छी तरह से मालूम हो जाएगा ।

जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में यह भी कहा गया था कि जनता पार्टी में काम करने वाले सभी लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करें और यह श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी की हार्दिक इच्छा भी थी । मुझे खुशी होती अगर सभी की ओर से ऐसा कर दिया गया होता ताकि पता चल जाता कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई की कितनी सम्पत्ति है, कांति देसाई की कितनी है, चरण सिंह की और उनके बेटे बेटियों की कितनी है, श्री जगजीवनराम और उनके बेटे बेटियों की कितनी है और कल्याण जैन की कितनी है । जनता पार्टी ने एक सर्क्युलर भी भेजा था और कंवर लाल गुल जी को मालम भी होगा उसका । मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि उन्होंने विवरण भेजा है या नहीं भेजा है । लेकिन मैंने भर कर भेजा था कि यह मेरी सम्पत्ति है । खुशी होती अगर जनता पार्टी के सभी सदस्य अपने आर्थिक स्थिति को जनता के सामने प्रकट करते । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया । जब भारत के प्रधान मंत्री अपने बेटे का सहयोग लेता है परिवारिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यों के लिये तो क्या वह प्रधान मंत्री देश की जनता के हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांति देसाई प्रधान मंत्री के साथ विदेश में जाते हैं जिस प्रकार इन्दिरा जी नेहरू के साथ जाती थीं । कह सकते हैं मोरारजी भाई कि कांति देसाई और उनकी पत्नी अपने पैसे से जाते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांति देसाई पैसा कहां से लाते हैं? एक बात तो हम सब को मालूम है और हमारे कोषाध्यक्ष श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता ने धोषणा भी की है कि 90 लाख 80 कांति देसाई ने इकट्ठा किया । आप कभी राजनीति में ऐसा इकट्ठा करने जाप्ता तो क्या 90 हजार भी मिल पायेगा? नहीं, कभी नहीं । संजय गांधी, इन्दिरा गांधी, मोरारजी जी आई और कांति देसाई को मिल जायगा, लेकिन हमको नहीं मिल पाया । जिस जय प्रकाश वारायण वे घण्टे सार्वजनिक आचरण

की बात की थी, उसकी स्थापना करने की बात की थी क्या उसकी ओर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा आदमी बड़ा? क्या आप सावंजनिक जीवन में आचरण की बात करते हो? मैं बताता हूं कि प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर हमारे साथी लोग, जिनके साथ हमने काम किया, किस प्रकार से वह जबरन चन्दा वसूल कर रहे हैं, धोस दे रहे हैं । अगर उनकी सम्पत्ति की जांच करें तो मालूम हो जायगा ।

मैं भविष्यवाणी तो नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मेरा कहना है, माननीय कंवर लाल जी मुझे, मेरा राजनीतिक अन्दाज है, मध्यावधि चुनाव हों तो मैं तयार हूं चाहे मोरारजी देसाई कितने ही धोस दें, अब तो लोक सभा भांग करने के लिये भी नहीं कह सकते हैं क्योंकि माझनारिटी सरकार है ।.... (अध्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दल बदल की बात करते हैं । मैं उसमें का सदस्य हूं जब जनता पार्टी के अन्दर कांग्रेस के लोगों ने प्रवेश किया था तो मैंने उसका विरोध किया था, चाहे वह ३० सरोजिनी महिलों हों या स्वर्गीय रघुरामेया रहे हों । उस बक्त तो बड़ा भीठा भीठा लग रहा था । आज कड़वा कड़वा थू, और भीठा भीठा गप, और यह किया इसलिये था कि ताकि हमारी सरकार राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में मजबूत हो जाय । और मेरा तो आरोप है कि इन्दिरा जी को जिताने में आर० एस० एस० का हाथ है । यह मेरा आरोप है । और बालजी देवरस ने कहा था कि हम हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे । लेकिन आप राजनीतिक विश्लेषण कर लेन, दक्षिण भारत के अन्दर रेडियो के द्वारा प्रचार करने में सब से बड़ा हाथ और श्रेय अगर किसी को जाता है तो वह श्री आडवाणी जी हैं जिनको इन्दिरा गांधी का प्रचार करने का श्रेय है । जनता पार्टी में जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं उनको श्रेय नहीं है । क्योंकि मैं उसका कारण जनता हूं इन्दिरा गांधी का आस्तित्व है आर० एस० एस० और आर० एस० एस० का आस्तित्व है इन्दिरा गांधी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण भारत में जब कि विद्यान-सभा के चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को नहीं जिताया । मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में ८ सीटों में ५ सीटें जीतीं जनता पार्टी ने और ३ सीटें हारीं । २ तो इसलिये हारीं, मेरा विश्वास है कि जनसंघ के कांग्रेसीओं ने जनता पार्टी के प्रसली उम्मीदवार को हराया । मैं कहता हूं कि आप इसकी रिपोर्ट बनवा लेना, पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाकर जांच करवा लेना, वहां की जनता आपकी बता देगी ।

मैं विकल्प की बात करता हूं । बहुत सारे लोगों के मन में शंका और भय पैदा हो रहा है । मैं कहता हूं कि भय पैदा करने की बात नहीं । यह जनता थी, इसे राजनारायण जी ने तोड़ा । मेरी हिम्मत नहीं है, जो मैं पहले इसे बहुत बोल सका । मैं उसमें ते हुं

[श्री कल्यान जैन]

जो यह 5 महीने से इस पार्टी से निराशा लेकर बैठा हूँगा था लेकिन मेरी ताकत नहीं थी। क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान में यह देखा जाता है कि कौन बोल रहा है? यह नहीं देखा जाता कि क्या बोला जा रहा है, चाहे डॉटे व्यक्ति के द्वारा ही क्यों न बोला जाये।

मुझे बेहद खशी हुई जब जनता पार्टी (एस), सेक्युरिटी के नाम से एक पार्टी की घोषणा हुई। मैं उनमें से अप्रणी था जिसने उस पर दस्तखत किये।

मैं उन तमाम लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ [जो बैठे हुये हैं, आज जनता पार्टी (एस) को कहा जाता है, जनता पार्टी ए. डबल एस। कोई जे.एस.जनसंघ और कोई गंधा कहता है। मैं नहीं जनता कि आप सरीखे लोग इसके बारे में क्या विचार करते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग मंत्रि-मंडल में बैठे हुये हैं, मैं अखबार दे सकता हूँ, मैं उसमें विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की हरकतें करते हैं। हमारे सभी संसद् सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय ने आरोप लगाया है, अब तो शायद कोई मैं मामला चल रहा है, मैं कुछ कहता नहीं हूँ लेकिन आगर कोई मैं नहीं चल रहा होता तो मैं जरूर कहता। उन्होंने कहा कि उद्योग मंत्री जार्ज फनन्हीस ने इतना पैसा इकट्ठा किया कि रेल के कर्मचारियों को बोनम देने का मबाल मरकार के द्वारा नहीं उठता है तो चाहे तो उद्योग मंत्री अपनी जेब से दे [सकते हैं। यह श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय, जो कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई की पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, उनके द्वारा आरोप है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जार्ज फनन्हीस से और उनके सरीखे लोगों से कि आपने नहीं किया। मेरा विश्वास है कि उन्होंने नहीं किया।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या विकल्प बन सकता है। एक समय था, इन्दिरा जी की तानाशाही को खम्म करने के लिये हम सब इकट्ठे हुये। खुशी की बात होती कि चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के हिसाब से हम काम करते तो घटकवाद समाप्त होता, लेकिन नहीं किया। उसके पचासों कारण हैं। आज समय है, क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि उन तमाम साम्बद्धायिक और तानाशाही ताकतों के खिलाफ तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण हो, एलाइनमेंट हो? मैं ऐसा सोचता हूँ कि यह संभव है और इसके प्रयात शुल्कों जाना चाहिये। जो लोग इधर बैठे हुये हैं या उधर बैठे हुये हैं, वह इसके बारे में सोचें। साम्बद्धायिकता के प्रतीक हैं बालाजी देवरस और कुक्काशाह टाकरे और तानाशाही की प्रतीक हैं इन्दिरा गांधी। इन दोनों को छोड़कर और तमाम मिलकर इकट्ठे होकर एक नई शक्ति का निर्माण करो। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो नई सरकार आयेगी वह भी क्रांतिकारी सरकार नहीं होगी, लेकिन कम से कम इससे अच्छी सरकार होगी। और आने वाले समय के लिये उससे भी अच्छी सरकार आयेगी। हमारे डा० लोहिंगा जी कहते थे कि कि सरकार को उलट-पुलट करो, शायद एक दिन ऐसा आवे कि अच्छी सरकार बन जाये।

मैं उमीद करता हूँ कि जनता के हित के लिये, अच्छी सरकार की स्थापना के लिये तमाम संसद सदस्य सोचें। इन शब्दों के साथ दिल से तन से, मन से मैं चब्बाण साहब द्वारा रखे गये अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अविश्वास प्रस्ताव दो बक्त रखा जाता है, दो उद्देश्य इसके होते हैं। एक उद्देश्य होता है कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के जरिये हम सरकार की खालियों को गिनायें और एक उद्देश्य होता है, जो कि आज है कि हम जो सरकार चल रही है, उसे गिनायें। आज हम अल्पमत में नहीं हैं, आज हमारी स्थिति है कि हम इस सरकार को गिरा सकते हैं। इसलिये आज यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सरकार की गलतियों को बताने के लिये नहीं है बल्कि यह सरकार को गिराने के लिये ह।

मैं उमीद करता हूँ और वह अच्छा होगा कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई स्वयं इस्तीका दे दें नहीं तो हम सब लोग मिलकर श्री मोरारजी देसाई के विशद् इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का साथ देंगे।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the presentations made by the newly-promoted leader of the opposition and the invectives used by the just demoted former leader of the opposition. And, with a little sadness in my heart I have also noted the observations made by my good friend who was formerly my comrade, Shri Kalyan Jain. I would like to present to this House, particularly to the members of the opposition, the achievements made and the programmes which have been implemented by the Janata party in the course of the last 23 months. I will present you with a 50-point programme which we have already implemented. I would like to know from you how many of these plans you could implement in the course of the last 30 years when you were in power.

Sir, immediately after the Janata party was voted to power, out of fear, the Government to which the Leader of the opposition was a party, had to withdraw the emergency. And that also was an achievement of the Janata party, with which we started. I will just try to relate a few points and make certain observations on them.

Sir, Fundamental Rights were restored. MISA was repealed. Freedom of the Press was restored. Our commitment to restore the constitutional structure of the former days also could be honoured. The Prasar Bharati Bill which seeks to offer autonomy to the TV and Radio is already there. Bonus which was withdrawn during the emergency has been restored to workmen.

Certain points have been made by the former Leader of the Opposition regarding bonus to railwaymen. This point is still under the consideration of the Government. They have not said no to it. We have released all persons who were detained under MISA during the emergency. For the first time Rs. 20 crores were allotted by the Janata Government for construction of link roads to villages in 1977-78. It was never done earlier. We have announced a new and viable drug policy. We have used the FERA in case of necessity against foreign drug manufacturers quite effectively. We have increased the production of fertilizers. The production was 19 lakh tonnes when we took over and now the production is 48 lakh tonnes. For the first time the Leader of the opposition was given an opportunity to go on the air after the PM's broadcast to the nation. But unfortunately the Chair of the Leader of the opposition has been converted into a musical chair. But that is none of our fault, Sir. We have expanded the minimum-needs programme of having drinking water facilities, construction of roads to villages, elementary education and health care. With our nearest neighbours we have adopted a policy of having more friendly relations. The Farakka settlement is a case in point. We are also trying to improve relations with our great neighbour China, of course, without surrendering our rights to the territories conceded to China by the predecessor Government.

relations with the Soviet Union have also been put on a very firm footing. We have already made successful efforts to bring Egypt at the non-aligned summit without yielding to pressure from some of our other friendly countries. We have appointed a Police Commission. We have also made a plan allocation for housing for the Police personnel. Many other speakers have mentioned about the minorities Commission. I need not dilate on that. For the first time, the Janata Government has proposed to put up a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a statutory basis. Unfortunately on the 17th of May last, that could not be passed due to our failure. That was admitted by the Prime Minister himself. He never tried to hide the failures if there had been failures. We are forthright to admit the failures, if any, so that we can rectify them. We need not be advised by the friends on the Opposition side. We have set up a Committee for the Backward Classes so that it could suggest measures for the development and welfare of economy and socially backward classes. There has been a Commission appointed on Jail reforms. We have also emphasised on rural industries and programmes of district industries centres. Our Railway Minister could present two successive sur-

plus budgets for the first time in the course of the last 30 years. The Railways have given extension of travel concession to group of students and children to mark the inauguration of the International Children Year.

We have restructured the Railway Board though it has not been to the entire satisfaction of all concerned nor has it solved all our problems. There are many other things to mention.

To mention a few of them, we have reinstated nearly 26000 employees who had been discharged during 1974 Railway strike. That is not a mean achievement. It could be done within 6 months of the assumption of the Janata Government. We made a commitment to have a new educational policy. Though it took sometime, it has been possible for us to announce a policy only recently. We have set apart Rs. 200 crores for adult education programme which had already been launched on 2nd October 1978. We have opened more than 4500 new post-offices all over country. We have done the preliminary work to have our own satellite station from where we could launch a satellite on the outer space. We have a record production of foodgrains. I do not claim much on it because in a country like India, for food production, much depends on rain God. We have been trying on our own to extend the areas under irrigation. Food for work programme has been launched for the first time in India. Then, we have modernised our army. We have replaced the old and out-dated weapons in our army. We have set up a Coast-guard organisation. We have scrapped the compulsory deposit scheme. We have secured workers' participation in management and in certain respects this programme has already been implemented. We have also extended the education scheme to the workers and we have done similarly many other things. I am not going to repeat them. But I can tell the leader of the Opposition that I have 57 items on the list. Just to save time and also the time of the House, I am not reading them out one by one.

I would like to dilate on certain aspects of the speech made by the Leader of the Opposition. The leader of the Opposition has discovered that intellectuals, the peasantry, small urban people, and minorities have all been alienated from the Janata Government. He was also talking about the ethos of secularism. I would like to know from him on this also. What is the barometer? How could we understand this? Has he got, has he invented a new populometer by which

[Prof. Dilip Chakraverty]

he understands the shifting and oscillation in popular support or otherwise. I would like to present him with a set of unpalatable facts. Since 1977-78, we had eleven bye-elections—there are other figures also—and the Janata Party won eight seats of these eleven seats. This is an index of the popular opinion. I would like to remind the Leader of the Opposition of an event during the emergency. He was then Minister of the Central Government. He was delivering his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee in the Maratha Sahitya Sammelan some time in November or December, 1976. He said all good things about Marathi literature. It was the 137th annual session of that Sammelan. One of the renowned intellectuals of the country, Shrimati Durga Bhagwat an elected President of that Sammelan, in the course of her speech only mentioned about certain things happening all over the country like the intellectuals being thrown into prison, journalists not having freedom of expression and curtailment of the freedom of the press etc. immediately after this was over and Shri Chavan left that place, Shrimati Durga Bhagwat was thrown behind the bars for mentioning all these things. As an aftermath of that arrest, many intellectuals of Maharashtra protested. I was there and also saw the literature that was circulated in Maharashtra as a protest against this. At that time, Shri Chavan had no inkling of the fact that people were going away from the Congress Government. Now he has invented and discovered a popimeter whereby he wishes to share his wisdom that the people are going away from the Janata Government. I am sorry, I disagree with him.

Shri Chavan has also said in his speech that his raising a 'no-confidence' motion is not a parliamentary tactics. I would ask him what else it is. I know, they are sneering and jeering when some of our friends have chosen to defect to the other side because they are adept in this art of defection and have practised all through these thirty years successfully, and they have been able to infect some of our friends also. We hope, the prodigals will return. I am not, however, using any harsh words for them.

In order to prove to the country that the, Chavan Congress or Swaran Singh congress are really the main opposition party and not only the rival Indira Congress, they have put in this 'no-confidence' motion. What else is it if not parliamentary tactic?

The Leader of the Opposition has also mentioned with great gusto by suggesting fact that Jamait-ul-Ulma-i-Hind started civil disobedience and that these people are patriotic. We all agree on that. But, I would like to suggest that in their days during emergency, this freedom was not there. We do not deny anybody the right to give expression to their feelings and the right to protest. That is what exactly he has mentioned. He, as a matter of fact, has given us left-handed compliment that what was not possible during their regime is possible now under the Janata Government. I have no further comments on that.

Shri Chavan has also mentioned about the Freedom of Religion Bill. I thought that I had something to learn from him, the experienced and the veteran parliamentarian that he is. But he should have known that the Government has not declared that they are going to support this. We had no discussion on it had no whip on it and I can declare that I am against this Bill. Many of the Janata Party members feel the same way; some may feel differently.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The Prime Minister supports it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : I do not know; the Prime Minister will answer that. But it is not our policy. I am only commenting on what your leader has said. I need not comment on things not said. The Prime Minister is here and he is strong enough to defend himself and to say what he feels like saying. It is neither for me nor for others to comment on it.

When the Leader of the Opposition mentioned a reported conversation between JP and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Atal Ji denied ever having said so; but Mr Chavan went on repeating the imputation. It means Mr Chavan believes in the Goebbelsian tactics of repeating falsehood. After all, some friends have started playing to the gallery. They go on repeating it. They have the freedom to repeat it. They have no fear, at least from the Janata Party.

The Leader of the Opposition has also mentioned about the situation in North-Eastern India. I was in Assam for 12 years. I know Nagaland; I know Mizoram and the North East Frontier Agency, which is now called Arunachal. I would ask Mr Chavan, when was it that there was a sudden upsurge in Arunachal, the most peaceful area in the entire north-eastern region? It w

during the Congress regime. When was the grave misunderstanding created and ultimately allowed to develop into the Naga National Council movement demanding separation from India? When was it that the Mizo insurgents started playing against the Government of India, with their secessionist policy? All this happened during the Congress regime. We are still having the legacy of the past, and are trying to solve it to the extent possible. (Interruptions)

If anything wrong is done, our leader himself comes to the House and says, "Yes, it was a mistake. We will rectify the mistake." Mr Chavan said something more. He mentioned something about the Cabinet. He desired the Cabinet to set a pattern. I will humbly remind him and say that we are not following his example. Shri Y.B. Chavan was promoted in 1962 to the post of Minister in the Government of India. There was then a popular movement all over the country against the Chinese aggression and against the then Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon. Mr Chavan was promoted to the post of Defence Minister of the Government of India. At that time, we all thought that here was a man of steel, coming to adorn the chair in the Government of India. But during Emergency we found that the backbone of this man of steel was not of steel but of butter. This is not the example that we would like to follow.

We agree there have been differences. There may be differences in the future; and we have to find out how to iron out these differences. We need not be alarmed about them. At least we are not going to follow their example. As a matter of fact the Congress had this philosophy developed during the last term of the Congress Government, viz. that we must develop a national leader. Have you developed one? You said, "Strengthen then the hands of Indira Gandhi." We do not say, "Strengthen the hands of Morarji Desai." We say, "Strengthen the Janata Party. Strengthen it to implement its election manifesto; and let us try to implement it."

Mr Stephen thought that only by using invectives and vituperations, he could perform his duty. He has mentioned that the Janata Party is counter progressive. I do not know the meaning of this English expressions, but I would politely remind him that it was left to the Janata Party to take away the right to private property from the list of fundamental rights, and to make it a more civil right.

I would expect the friends on the other side to reply to all these points.

With these words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the motion of Shri Y.B. Chavan.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah) : Sir, I am reminded of the last the No confidence Motion and in comparing it with the resent one. Within a year, the total background has been completely changed. Today, this debate has come in the background when the Janata Party is already on the verge of collapse. The Government is on the verge of collapse. I gave warning to this government not simply last time, but repeatedly whenever we had opposed any policy of Janata Government. We had extended our support to this Government. We made it completely clear because the Janata Party was pledged to fight against authoritarianism. Now if the Janata Government takes to the path of authoritarianism, how are we going to extend our support to them? It is a barometer for us to judge you, it is a standard for us to judge you. You are to keep in mind that there have been basic fundamental changes among the people who had brought you into power. They had passed through the traumatic experience of the emergency period. You were also victims of authoritarianism. You fought against authoritarianism. People suffered very much under this authoritarianism and that is why, where they saw that you were the real force, you had combined into a party and you had become a real alternative they brought you into power.

What were their expectations? Their expectations were that democracy will be restored to them, will be guaranteed to them. What were the assurances that you gave to the people? You gave an assurance that 42nd Constitution Amendment should be changed lock, stock and barrel. It had been written in your election manifesto. But when the time came to put it into practice you moved away from your promise; and this is true. Now they have some experience of your rule of two years through which these people are passing. They have become very much discontented against you. Whether you admit it or not is a different matter. But it is a reality. If you lose the sense of reality, then you will be nowhere. I think you have completely lost that sense of reality. You should keep in mind that reality is such a hard task master that it will teach you a lesson. Mrs. Gandhi had refused to learn from the reality. Still she is sticking to her own policies. She is justifying the emergency. She is also justifying the action of her son. She is still completely identified with authoritarianism. That is why, we had totally opposed all the

[Shri Samar Mukherji]

efforts of her for coming back to the government ; and we have extended full support to you whenever you fought against authoritarianism. If you also go to choose new path, then what is the way out ? You have brought the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. There you have kept all the lacunae. We wanted that this clause of preventive detention should go completely, the emergency provisions should go, there should not be any scope left open for the return of this authoritarianism, but you are very class conscious, you know that the working class will resent your actions, there will be discontentment among the people, there are forces who will organise them, who will organise some movement and therefore they require to be suppressed. Similarly, the Congress (I) and Congress have committed a criminal action supporting that provision. They have also joined hands with you in this matter. It is not surprising if they join hands against the working class and the common masses in future. But the question is these two years which way you have led the country ? whether you have taken the country towards democratisation or towards authoritarianism. Whatever the promises you made, are you going to fulfil those promises ? Or you are retreating back from those promises. Our Prime Minister is a man of a forthright speaking. But he is a representative of the Government which has given some commitments, some pledges to the people. Without keeping that in mind he comes and makes a statement. I am opposed to bonus. What is the reaction among the workers regarding the Prime Ministers' outburst ? Will we support this Government ?

Then what about other Janata members who are committed to their pledge. They have not the courage to pull the Prime Minister up saying that you cannot make such a statement. This comes out of what ? This comes out of a particular outlook and that is the closed outlook and the closed mind. Now our friends have made speeches. From all the speeches on this side (of Janata Party) I see there is no outlook of self criticism. There is only an effort to justify so many things they have done. Here lies the main disease. You do not want to see what failures are on your part, why the people are going against. After coming into power, the wrangling for power started in such a way—who will be the Prime Minister ; who will be the Deputy Prime Minister ; who will capture which portfolio. Are the common people concerned about this ? No. They are not concerned. They are concerned about their food, about their daily wages, about their essential

commodities and all these things. But you are fighting among yourself. So, what image they can have about you. They feel that these are the people whom we have put into power. Is this the Government concerned about the people ? They are fighting for their self interest.

This fight went down into the States. Now the toppling up of Ministries started. It is not a fight for the change of policies or for some particular principles. It is a factional fight. As friends, we gave several warnings. We told them that this was tarnishing your image ; this is eroding your credibility and the country is heading towards a serious crisis. But because we are a small party, you need not depend upon us. You did not care to listen to our advice. But still we told them that inevitable result will be that what Indira Government has met. That is the fate which is awaiting you also.

Our Janata friends in their replies compared actions of the Congress Government in 1973-74. My friend Shri Kanwarlal Gupta was giving examples. When they have done this, so what is the fault if we do this. This is the argument that you are giving. This is our complaint that both have followed the same path of helping the monopolists. That is why disparity is growing, unemployment is growing, poverty is growing, prices are rising. But you are so self complacent. Prime Minister stated, we have brought about stability in the prices. Now what is the present position ? After the new budget, the wholesale price has risen by 12%. Within a short span of four months, never it has happened, excepting in 1974-75. Within a span of four months, the whole sale price increase was 12%. You can imagine about the retail price. So, what can be the feelings of the people ? They can have no faith in you because whatever you have promised, their experience is that the result is the opposite. The Prime Minister made the announcement that within 10 years unemployment will be totally removed and poverty will be removed. But what is the real fact ? Poverty is increasing. I can quote even from the Planning Commission's reports, but I have no time. Even they have admitted that poverty is increasing. In the rural areas, landless labour is increasing. A day will come when economic polarisation will be reflected in political polarisation. When these down-trodden millions are organised, they will become politically conscious and they will revolt. Certainly that is going to happen. Your actions are drawing them towards that. We welcome this.

Take the law and order question. Day before yesterday I quoted from the Prime Minister's press conference. He has told that he is against bonus and if the railway workers head for a strike, we are not going to yield. If this is the attitude of the Prime Minister, how can we claim that he is pro-worker? This attitude is totally anti-working class. So, it becomes a law and order question. So, it will be brutally suppressed. Now discontent is so wide-spread. Even the district court judges came out into the streets in a demonstration some days before. Can you draw any lesson from this? Why were these people forced to come out into the streets for protest? The crisis is so deep that it has reached a stage when it is pervading all aspects of life. Why is the crisis so deep? It is because both the congress and Janata Party are following the path of Strengthening capitalist system which is based on exploitation. There are basic laws of capitalism. Unless capitalist system is changed you cannot change this relationship which is now in existence in the existing systems.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about West Bengal?

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I welcome your raising this point. I will come to West Bengal question.

You have to understand that the economy is passing through a serious crisis. The crisis is that the common man is losing his purchasing power. Unemployment is increasing. Those who are out of employment are losing their purchasing power. When the agriculturists bring their crops after harvest for sale, the price is brought down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Are you holding a party class or speaking on the motion?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Try to earn something!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Because they are pursuing your policy, that is why you are feeling some commonness with them. This economic crisis means people losing their purchasing power. The peasantry is very much economically hard hit. Where is the market for the factory goods and commercial goods when the millions of purchasers are losing their purchasing power?

16.00 hrs.

Internal market is shrinking. That is why, the factories are facing a serious crisis of closure and the Government is finding out export market for them as an only solution. That is why, huge subsidies are provided to big houses out of the funds of the common masses. That is why, heavy deficit financing and indirect taxation is there. That is why, there is more and more price rise. Now, when there is a price rise, is it the crime of the industrial workers to demand their wage revision, bonus and dearness allowance? No. That is the logical result. But what is the policy pursued by the Janata Party Government? They formed one committee called Boothalingam Committee to suggest as to what should be the wage policy. They recommended Rs. 100/- as the minimum wage per month. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government set up one Siv Kumar Chakravarti Committee and even that Committee had recommended Rs. 200/- as the minimum wage. Our Janata Party Government who had promised that if they came to power, they would provide a fair wage, now recommend that Rs 100/- should be the minimum wage. Now, they are talking of going to reduce the disparity. That means, reduce the wages further. This is helping the big monopoly houses. With less wages, they get more production and they will earn more profit. Simultaneously the capitalists knew that it would create discontent and so you should bring such laws which prevent strikes and all agitations of the working class. So, they did two things. On the one hand, there is the Boothalingam Committee report to bring down the wages of the workers and on the other hand, there is the Industrial Relations Bill which takes away all the trade union rights. Is it extension of democracy? Is it defending our democracy? Is it supporting the cause of the working class? It is totally anti-working class. That is why, all parties, (including the Janata Party) trade unions and all trade unions jointly opposed this. You know all this background. Does this increase your prestige or increase your creditability or it erodes your creditability and prestige? That is why, the wide mass support that you enjoyed when you came to power, is being completely eroded. You have taken up a policy which is against the working class. And lastly, you are using the Army against the police. And the Ordinance which you have promulgated, has taken away even the legitimate right of the Reserve Bank employees to strike. It has to be kept in mind that in order to stabilise democracy in the country, there should be new economic basis. What is that basis? Democracy is the rule of the overwhelming majority.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

The overwhelming majority primarily consists of peasantry, then working class, all employees, toiling masses. If their economic life is not ensured, democracy cannot be guaranteed and ensured. If the new Government comes into power they will have to face the same situation which you are now faced with. If they do not change completely their outlook, they will have to meet the same fate. Now, what is the economic basis of democracy? And how is it to be done? This can be done on the basis of a progressive, radical socio-economic programme whereby the exploitation by the big monopoly houses, by the landlords, money-lenders and big black-marketeers should be completely ended. Unless you take this socio-economic programme, democracy cannot be stabilised and extended. So, people have got bitter experience during the Emergency. That is why, they will never tolerate if you try again to restore authoritarianism to prevent democracy. They will revolt against you. This is the objective reality. Your party is cracking now.

Some of our friends have asked what we are doing in West Bengal, where we are the ruling party. I would like to read here some quotations from a political commentator, who is known to be a bitter anti-CPM, anti-left front Government of West Bengal. He is a regular writer of *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, which has now become the mouth-piece of the Janata Party, the Congress and Congress(I) in West Bengal. After two years of left-front Government in West Bengal, Shri Barun Sen Gupta, the commentator of *Ananda Bazar Patrika* in the Sunday Special of 24th June writes:

"The Left Front Government of West Bengal is two years old. In these two years its popularity has diminished quite a lot in the urban areas, particularly among the middle class. Correspondingly, its influence among the rural poor has gone up considerably. The organisational strength of the CPI(M), the main partner in the Left Front, has gone up at least four to five times among the poor and lower middle class in the villages.

* * *

The other main cause of the middle class anger with the Left Front Government is the twin problem of power shortage and the transport difficulties.

* * *

What is most important, the CPI(M) on coming to power, has not tried

settling old scores. From 1971 onwards many supporters of the CPI(M) have been murdered by Congress and Naxalite supporters. Many thousands of CPI(M) workers and activists have had to leave their houses and take shelter in other localities. But after coming to power the CPI(M) has not started to take revenge in the greater Calcutta area. The violent role that the CPI(M) adopted during the days of the 1969 United Front rule has been totally abandoned this time. No Congress or Naxalite worker has been either beaten up or made to leave his neighbourhood. Against many of them there were charges of murder. The Left Front Government has not dug these up. It has allowed everyone to live in his own neighbourhood and participate in legitimate politics. During Congress rule many Congress workers were victims of the in-fighting within their Party and found themselves in jail. But under the Left Front Government no Congress worker has gone to jail, either under an old murder charge or because of his current legitimate political activities.

* * *

The influence of the Left Front Government and the CPI(M) have increased the most among the poor in the villages. In the last two years the CPI(M)'s organisational network among them has been strengthened four to five fold. Many among them feel that after a long time there is a Government that they can call their own."

This is the difference between your Government and the CPI(M) left Government in West Bengal.

"The political influence of the rural poor is still very low. The political, social and economic life of rural West Bengal is determined still by the middle and upper middle classes. But a poor man and a jotedar (landlord) both have one vote each! If the CPI(M) can work among the rural poor faithfully and honestly for three more years than it will be very difficult to dislodge it from power. This is because the poor are obviously in a majority in the villages in West Bengal."

Mr. Speaker, this is how it is developing the economic base for democracy. These are the poorer sections, these are the majority in the population. They now feel that this government is their government. What were the reactions of our friends?

"The upper and middle classes of the rural society today are furious with the Left Front Government."

This is the other side of the picture.

"If they had the political machinery of the city-based industrialists today then the Government would have found the going much more rough. Some of them are trying to join hands with the CPI(M) and retrieve as much of their property and status, others are asking for a joint protest." With Janata and Congress(I) and Congress against Left Government.

These sections have become the base of the dominant sections of the Janata Party there, the Congress (I) and Congress. They have become the mass base there against the Left Government and they are asking for a joint protest by two Congresses and the Janata against the Left Government. There, the Janata Party and our old ex-Chief Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen, have formed a broad front against the Government with the upper classes in the villages and the big industrialists and the hoarders and blackmarketeers in the towns. This is the difference between the two governments. That is why day by day in West Bengal the influence of the Left front Government is increasing. That has been reflected in their panchayat elections. But day by day the influence of the Janata Government is eroding. That is why, if India is to get rid of this crisis, if a new situation is to be created, a total reversion of the present policies must be brought about and that requires new realignment of forces and that should be with the Left forces and democratic forces united together. Now, it is a good thing that this fight inside the Janata Party, the fight inside the Official Congress and also the Indira Congress is now leading to taking some stand on principle. Originally it was a factional fight. Now it is taking shape in the form of fight against communalism, in the form of fight against authoritarianism. This trend we will encourage all along because we are for defending democracy, for defending Secularism and fighting authoritarianism. That is why we welcome this trend.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What about your authoritarianism?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Just now I read out. Mr. Speaker, he has not learnt anything. Just now I told and I read out what West Bengal authoritarianism means. So, if they stick to their present position, they will have to meet with the same fate. There is no doubt about it.

Sir, our position is... (Interruption). Now during these two years of Janata rule, the possibility of national integration has weakened and the danger of disintegration has increased. Forces of communalism have

raised their heads but it is a good thing that RSS has been singled out. Originally they got the cover of the Janata Party. Now there has been a revolt inside the Janata Party against RSS. Forces which are fighting it outside are now coming to join hands. Communalism now has got protection from the Government. The forces which are more organised with the para military forces, can create communal riots anywhere. Even if the people do not participate, armed gangsters go and create trouble.

A deep conspiracy is going on. Not only the RSS, there are other sections like the Anand Marg, the Amra Bengali and all these things. They are being financed by foreign reactionary forces. Unfortunately, they are getting moral support in Tripura from Janata Party, Congress(I) and Congress at least we know, not in West Bengal. A dangerous situation may develop and grow if these communal forces are not curbed in time. But if the Government is dependent on the support of the Jana Sangh and the RSS, whose philosophy is Hindu *rashtra*, it cannot fight these communal forces effectively, though I am not accusing that the Prime Minister is communal. Therein lies the basic weakness. That is why if the form of the Government remains Janata, but its contents are Jana Sangh and RSS, the image which the Janata Party had two years ago may be lost. That is why a situation has come when everybody must think seriously and stand against the forces of communalism and authoritarianism with their full force and might.

डॉ मुरली मनोहर जोशी (ग्रलमोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अविवास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने आज नवीन पदासीन चब्बाण महोदय, जिन्होंने विरोध पक्ष के नेता के रूप में पद ग्रहण किया है, आसन ग्रहण किया है, स्थान ग्रहण किया है उनका भाषण बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। मैं यह समझता था कि वे कुछ तथ्य रखेंगे, कुछ सिद्धांत रखेंगे, इस जनता शासन का प्रति अविवास का प्रस्ताव लाते समय। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं जिनका उन्नर मेरे मिल कंवरलाल जी ने दे दिया, उन बातों को मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि आज इस देश की राजनीतिक स्थिति क्या है? जनता पार्टी प्रदेशों की सरकारों को विस्थापित कर रही है, उनमें अनस्टैबिलिटी ला रही है और इस अस्थायी भाव का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि वहाँ जो शासन बन रहा है वह गरीबों से हटकर कुछ खास उच्चवर्गीय अभिजात्य वर्ग के लिये बन रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जब चब्बाण साहब कांग्रेस में थे, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जमाने में, तब जो मुख्य मंत्री उन्होंने बदले वह कौन कौन से थे और कैसे कैसे थे? बिहार में भोला पासवान शास्त्री को बदलकर लाया गया केवर पाड़े को और किर जगाओ यित्र को। श्री देवराज थर्म को कर्नाटक में रखा गया।

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

मध्य प्रदेश में तो हमेशा ही कभी ड० पी० पिंड्र, फिर श्यामा चरण मुकुल, फिर प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी और फिर श्यामा चरण मुकुल को लाया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में चौ० चरण सिंह को हटा करके उनके बदले में कभी श्री कमलापति लिपाठी को और कभी श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी को लाया गया—क्या सभी गरीबों के बड़े हमदर्द और रहनुमा थे? इसका क्या मतलब है। ये सब लोग कौन से वर्ग के हैं? हम को कहते हैं कि हम पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को हटा कर अभिभावत वर्ग के लोगों को शासन में लाये हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ श्री राम मुन्द्र दास किस वर्ग के हैं? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जमाने में जितने मुख्य मंत्री लाये जाते रहे वे किस जाति के थे? यहाँ तक कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री एस० डी० शर्मा थे, श्री देवकांत बहुशा थे, ये किस वर्ग के थे? आप पिछड़े वर्ग और निर्वन वर्ग के पक्षधर होने की क्या बात करते हैं। आप के जमाने में किन अफसरों का राज था, एक विरादरी का राज था, एक प्रान्त का राज था और आप की प्रधान मंत्री तो अपने रिसेदारों को अफसर बनाती थी और आज आप हमसे कहते हैं कि हमने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया इस तरह की छोटी सी बात की मैं आपसे आशा नहीं करता था। आप कोई सिद्धान्त की बात करते, तथ्य की बात करते और यह बतलाते कि जनता शासन ने जिन सरकारों को बदला, उन्होंने अपनी नीति को बदल दिया है—तब मेरी समझ में बात आ सकती थी। लेकिन आपने जिन बातों की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट किया, नेता विरोधी पक्ष से उम्मत की आशा नहीं थी।

कहा गया कि हरिजनों को हटाया जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ भराठवाड़ा में क्या दुश्मा, कर्णाटक में क्या दुश्मा, हैदराबाद में क्या दुश्मा, क्या वहाँ पर जनता शासन है?... (व्यवधान)। . . नेता विरोधी पक्ष ने कहा कि माधानरिटेज पर बड़े अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ—यहाँ दिल्ली के तर्कमान गेट की घटना किस के जमाने में हुई थी? जिन लोगों ने ये सारे काम किये, जिन के दामन पहले से खून से भरे हुये हैं—उनको यह सब कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने आकर यह सब किया है, इसलिये उसको हटाया जाये, तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीस सालों में आपने देश में जो साम्प्रदायिकता की राजनीति चलाई—यह सब उसका नतीजा है। जहाँ तक हटाने की बात है जिस बहर जनता हटा देगी, हम फौरन हट जायेंगे। हम एमजॉसी नहीं लायेंगे। हमको जनता के पास जाने में कोई संकोच नहीं है और हम किसी भी समय जा सकते हैं (व्यवधान).....

स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर० एस० एस० के बारे में कहा था कि वह गांधी जी का हत्यारा है, लेकिन बाद में उसके बारे में उन्होंने अपने विचार बदल दिये। उन्होंने एस० भी कहा कि वे उसके प्रिज़िनर हो गये हैं। स्टीफन साहब, जरा

आर० एस० के बारे में भी सुन लीजिये—मैं उद्दृत करना चाहता हूँ—this is from the

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi—“Although RSS was banned, it should not be taken to be an acceptance by the Government of the allegation that the murder of Mahatma Gandhi was by Members of the RSS as such. They were not active participants in that.”

यह कमीशन ने कहा है, हमने नहीं कहा है—आप इस रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह से पढ़ लीजिये। हमारे साडे साहब, इसको समझने से इनकार कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रापको तथ्य दे सकता हूँ अकल नहीं दे सकता हूँ। फैट्स दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं लाख कोणिया कहूँ, प्रापको अकल नहीं दी जा सकती, क्योंकि आप के उस स्थान पर पत्थर भरे पड़े हैं।

स्टीफन साहब कहते हैं कि किसी ने जनता पार्टी का नाम “सी” रखा है। पता नहीं किस ने रखा है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : राजनारायण जी ने रखा है।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : “सी” का अर्थ वह करणन से लगाते हैं। लेकिन श्रीमान, कांग्रेस का तो पहला अक्षर “सी” है। जनता के साथ तो लास्ट में “सी” है, लेकिन आप के नाम के साथ तो शुरू में ही आता है। जनता के साथ यदि “सी” है तो वह ठीक है, “सी” का अर्थ “कॉफिडेंस”, “जनता विश्वास” है, जो हमें जनता से आता है। वैसे मुझे याद आया स्टीफन साहब के नाम के पहले भी “सी” आता है, श्री सी० एस० स्टीफन। आप सोच समझ कर काम कीजिये। इन्होंने अभी प्रेस की फीडबॉम की बात कही। मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि नेशनल हैराल्ड आप का अवार था, उसमें कहाँ बकिंग जरनेलिस्ट्स को फीडम थी। उसमें क्या हो रहा है।

फिर आप गोइंग बैंक टू पीपल्स की बात कहते हैं। आपकी नेता पहले राय बरेली से हारी, फिर चिकमंगलर गढ़ और वहाँ से आई तो सदन ने उनको निकाल दिया। फिर उन्होंने नंजोर चले जाने की कोशिश की और वहाँ उनको हिम्मत नहीं हुई। अब शायद वे हिन्दू महामार्ग में जायेंगी तो वहाँ जा कर चनाव लड़ेंगी। शायद उनको मनव्यों के बोट नहीं मिलने वाले हैं और वे मछलियों के बोट लेंगी। आज वे दक्षिण में भाग रही हैं, टूर्डेस साक्ष। क्या मामना है? क्या देश को छोड़ कर जाने की बात है। क्या वे वहाँ पर मछलियों के बोट मारेंगी?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Come on; let us go to the people.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : जब जरूरत होती, तो जहर जायेंगे। हम प्रापकी तरह से नहीं हैं, युि सदन का कार्यकाल 5 साल से बढ़ा कर 6 साल

करते । हमने 6 साल से घटा कर 5 साल कर दिया है । हम जनता के पास जल्दी जाना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After losing the majority, why are you knocking about the other doors? Come on; let us go to the people.

डॉ. मुख्यमंत्री भगवान जोसी: आप मत ऐसी बात कहिये । 220 सदस्य होने पर भी आपने ऐसा किया । ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ, 420 बन गये 220 के बदले और 220 सदस्यों से—आप चारों ओर सियां करते रहे देश के साथ । आपको बोलने का कोई हक नहीं ।

स्पीफन साहब ने यह भी कहा कि डिप्ट, हो रहा है एकोनामिक पालीसीज के अन्दर और यह कहा कि पता नहीं इम देश के अन्दर क्या होगा जनता राज्य के समय में । मेरे पास थोड़े से इन्डेक्स के फीयर्स हैं जो मैं आपको बता देता हूँ । किसी भी देश में जो प्राइमरी आर्टीकिल्स हैं, जब बहाने साहब आप कंप्रेस में शामिल थे और आप की सरकार थी, तो पूरे इन्डेक्स 1971 में 101 था खाद्यान्न का और सब खाद्य पदार्थों का छोलसैल का और वह बढ़ कर आगे के राज्य में 1977 में 177.8 हो गया और 1978 में जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया, तो वह घट कर 173.4 हो गया और फिर फरवरी, 1979 में वह 166 पर आ गया । आगे आदियों के लिये आज खाद्य पदार्थों के दाम घटे हैं । आगे मैं दक्षिण भारत गया था और कुछ दिन पहले स्पीफन साहब के प्रति मैं जाने का भौका मिला था । वहाँ के लोगों ने कहा कि हम जनता पार्टी को सांझावाद देते हैं क्योंकि केवल मैं उनको 25 सालों से क्यू लगानी पड़ती थी, अब उनको क्यू नहीं लगानी पड़ती और चावल मरमूर मिलता है । स्पीफन साहब कभी आपकी सरकार के जमाने में ऐसा नहीं था । 25 साल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक आदमी ने दिवाली बड़ी खुशी से मनाई है क्योंकि उसको एक छठांक चीनी के लिये ब्लैक माकेंट में नहीं जाना पड़ा । आप यह भी देखें कि आज चावल बम्बई में उसी भाव पर मिल रहा है, जिस भाव पर उत्तर प्रदेश में और हरियाणा में फिल रहा है ।

भगव जहां तक विश्वास का सवाल है, आप जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीति की समीक्षा करते, समालोचना करते और हमको यह बताते कि आर्थिक नीति में क्या खामी है । मैं आपको बताऊं कि एक साल में 5 प्रतिशत इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ हमने दिखाई है । आप को लास्ट डिकेड में 1975 में डेक परसेंट की ग्रोथ थी और उसके पहले जीरो थी और सम्भवतः माझनम थी । आज आप हम को ऐसी बात कहते हैं । हमने 5 परसेंट इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ दिखाई, आगे 9 परसेंट इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ की बात है । आप यह कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्न इसलिये बढ़ गये कि मौसम अच्छा रहा लेकिन हम हमेशा यही कहते हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि बरताना साहब ने इस लोक सभा में यह कहा कि इसके लिये हमें कोई प्रहंगाकार नहीं है । देख की जोगांने जनता पार्टी के प्रति विश्वास किया और उत्त विश्वास को

लेकर खेतों में उन्होंने मेहनत की ओर प्रहृति ने भी हमारा साथ दिया । आपके जमाने में प्रगति फसल अच्छी ही जारी थी तो इन्दिरा भगवानी और फसल खराब हो गई, तो इन्हें भगवान । हम ऐसा कर्क नहीं करते । हम प्रहृति का भी उतना ही आभार मानते हैं जितना कि जनता का । जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया और मेरा विश्वास है कि यह सबका भी हमारा साथ देगा और आगे आने वाली 16 तारीख को जो मनदान होगा, उसमें इस सदन के मदस्यों का हमें साथ मिलेगा । हमारे फिल जिन्होंने नवी नवी पार्टी बनायी है, ने यह कहा कि जनता पार्टी पर जनसंघ या आर० एस० एम० वालों का कब्जा हो गया है, सरकार उनके कब्जे में चली गयी है । यह बात इनके आज याद आयी है । जब तक राज नारायण जी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बने रहे तब तक वे फल बिहारी जी के साथ बैठते रहे, तब तक जनसंघ वाले बहुत अच्छे रहे । (व्यवधान) जिस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में रामनरेश यादव सरकार के विद्व विश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया तो हमसे कहा गया कि हमें बचाइये, हमारी मदद कीजिये और हमारी मदद से सरकार बनाइये । जब तक हम सरकार में रहे तब तक अच्छे, जब सरकार से हट गये तो बुरे । जिस दिन तक राज नारायण जी को सरकार में लेने के लिये बात चलाते रहे तब तक आर० एस० एम० वाले बहुत अच्छे, जिस दिन से उन्होंने बात करनी बन्द कर दी, उस दिन से आर० एम० एस० बहुत खराब । यह क्या बात है, क्या मामला है?

दंगों के बारे में कहा गया । इस सदन में मैंने पहले भी कहा था, आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की जांच करायी जाये कि अलीगढ़ में दंगे किसने कराये । उस दिन भी मैंने कहा था कि राज नारायण जी जब वहाँ गये तो उसी का क्या यह परिणाम नहीं था? (व्यवधान) मैं आज फिर यह कहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच करायी जाये । हम इस बात को सवित कर सकते हैं कि जब राज नारायण जी वहाँ गये... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ । दल के प्रांतिक मामलों को यहाँ उठाना कहाँ तक ठीक है? अगर सिद्धान्तों के सवाल हों, नीतियों के सवाल हों तो बात समझ में आती है । उससे मुझे प्रसन्नता होती । उन सवालों पर दल-बदल हो सकता है, विरोध भी किया किया जा सकता है । जनतंत्र में इजाजत है और रहेगी । लेकिन केवल पावर पॉलिटिक्स के लिये करना यह जनतंत्र के लिये हितकारी नहीं हो सकता ।

समर मुख्यमंत्री ने कम्युनल राइट्स के बारे में कहा । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ नादिया में ये दंगे कराने वाला कौन था? वहाँ पर तो आर० एस० एम० वाले नहीं थे । किर वहाँ दंगे कैसे हो गये? आप केवल राजनीति के लिये किसी संगठन, किसी दल को बदलाम करने की कोशिश न करें । केवल पावर पॉलिटिक्स के नाम पर यह सब कुछ न करें । आप सिद्धान्तों पर जार्ये । बहाने साहब आपके जमाने में कबीलान के द्वारा 79 बंगों की जांच हुई थी । क्या आर० एस० का नाम कहीं आया? किर

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

आप बास्तवार इस बात को कहें तो यह नीतिकाता का तकाजा नहीं है। जब आपकी सरकार ने कमीशन बिठा कर इस की जांच की है तो कर तो आपको इन बातों को नहीं दोहराना चाहिये था।

मैं इन घटनों के साथ इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिये, इसका समर्थन न करें। मैं समर मुख्यमंत्री साहब को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अधोरिटेरियनेजिम के बिषद् लड़ने में जनता पार्टी का हरेक संसद सदस्य आखिरी दम तक लड़ेगा और अपने खून की आखिरी बूंद तक लड़ेगा। इस देश में अब अधोरिटेरियनेजिम को नहीं आने दिया जायेगा। इसी तरह से देश में पोलिटिकल ब्लैक मेर्लिंग भी नहीं करने दी जायेगी। मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह सदन स्वतन्त्र रहे, फिर से देश में एमजेसी की विभेदिका न आने पाये, पालियामेंट को केटिव पालियामेंट न बनाया जा सके, देश में सिविल लिबर्टीज बरकरार रहें, किसी एक खानदान की राजनीति फिर से न आने पाये, यहां पर आयाराम गयाराम के बल पर जासून न किया जा सके तो मैं सभी जनतांत्रिक शक्तियों से अपील करूँगा कि वे इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को गिरायें और सरकार का समर्थन करें।

SHRI V. P. NAIK (Washim) : Sir, I am supporting the Motion that has been moved by our Leader.

The Janata Party came into power with the blessings of Shri Jayaprakash Narain, who was talking about total revolution. He started from Gujarat, saying that the then Chief Minister Shri Chimanlal Patel was corrupt and that Government has to be removed and all the MLAs supporting that Government should be asked to resign or forced to resign. That atmosphere was created in Bihar also and, ultimately, it was told to people by Shri Jayaprakash Narain that there should be a right to recall their representatives.

In the first Press Conference that was addressed by the Prime Minister, he said that it was not practicable. Jayaprakashji wanted changes in election laws. Nothing has so far been done. Jayaprakashji wanted a change in the educational system. The Prime Minister has said in the Education Ministers' Conference that there is no necessity to make any change in the educational system and added that J.P. has no experience of administration.

'People's Committee' was his fourth demand; that means, decentralisation. Nothing has been done in that direction. He talked about removing corruption. I think, the less said about it the better. So, all the five points which were very much emphasized by Shri Jayaprakash Narain for bringing about total revolution have been ignored completely by the Janata Party. If they treat J.P. like this what treatment can they give to the people in general.

Now, many of the friends from the Janata Party have started realising that this Janata Party is not going to give what it promised to the people during the elections in their manifesto. So, they are coming out. It was announced just now that 44 or 45 Members had resigned from the Janata Party. That means, today, the Janata Party in the House has less than 50 per cent of the total number of Members. Technically this Government remains, but morally this Government has no right to remain. The Prime Minister is a very self-respecting person. When he knows that he has no majority, if he wants to keep up his reputation, I am sure he will resign himself. But if he wants to cling to power and the chair, he may have to go.

We were told that this was new independence which had been obtained or secured by the Janata Party. Now we have heard from many people from that side, from CPM also, that nothing has been practically done.

My submission is that this Party represents only the urban interests. It has nothing to do with the rural interests. When Shri Charan Singh introduced his first Budget in this House giving some minor concessions to the agriculturists, throughout the country it was said or written by all the newspapers that Shri Charan Singh had emptied the 'Khazana' of the Government for agriculturists I would request my friend to go into the details and see whether the agriculturists or the people living in the rural areas could get at least Rs. 2 per year per head out of those concessions. It is not so. Not only that, because he was moving in this direction, his Party and some of the people particularly wanted to finish him. His original party had 3 to 4 Chief Ministers in different States. They saw to it that one after the other they were all pulled down. Why? Because they thought that if Mr Charan Singh is not kept in control, possibly he may at the cost of the urban population give benefit to the rural people and to-day we see Mr Charan Singh is completely isolated. We have heard both the leaders speaking about each other after his resignation. Morarji Bhai said, 'Had I not

asked him to resign when he said that we are a bunch of impotent persons. We would have been called impotent. Who gave him the certificate of impotency now. But it has been said. Now he has been isolated..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : He has been taken as Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI V. P. NAIK : Now he has been isolated because he has shown some interest towards the rural areas. That is why his followers have now realised the mistake that they committed during the last 2 1/4 years.

We were always told that our relations with our neighbouring countries have improved tremendously. I beg to differ from this view. In the times of Jawaharlal Nehru we had certain foreign policies. Those we are leaving one after the other. We had the non-alignment policy. We know right from the beginning, whenever we were in difficulty, the USSR helped us. Now, at the present moment I do not think that our relations with the USSR are very cordial, because of our policy regarding Kampuchea or Afghanistan.

We were told that we are improving our relations with China. I think our Minister for Foreign Affairs will be able to tell us how he was treated by that friendly country before they started the war against Vietnam. Now they are having another road which will again go through our territory. And we still say that we are having good relations with China.

We sometimes were so strong that even the President of USA had to say that India is a great power—after the Pokarn blast. But, unfortunately, before the UNO our Prime Minister on his own says that we are not going to use atomic explosions even for peaceful purposes. But, daily, we are hearing about Islamic bomb. I would like to ask—is it impossible for Pakistan to acquire two or three bombs or, is it impossible for them to drop these three bombs on three cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi on one and the same day? If that happens, then what is the future for this country? Is there anybody who commands respect from the masses? You know what people talk about our Prime Minister. Personally I have great regard for him. But, one of his senior colleagues when I asked him as to how is his Prime Minister doing, he said 'he is totally selfish'. I asked him 'why'? He said 'for us he has declared two days dry but, there is no dry day at all for him'. I say he is a very senior person in a highest position in the Janata Party who tells this. You can just

imagine what can be the impression about our Prime Minister among the masses? Such a Government can never save this country if it is attacked unfortunately some time. Let us be clear about it. We have no personal grievances against anybody. But this Government does not deserve to exist, it is not a government, it is not a party but a combination of different groups having different ideologies. It is not a *sarkar* but it is a circus. How can this circus save this country if there is any attack on this country by a foreign power? In our lifetime we have never heard that police had gone to the extent as they have done now; we never heard a para-military force behaved as they have behaved now. We have never heard the military and para-military forces shooting each other as we have seen now. All this is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Naik, your time is up. You have taken sixteen minutes already.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Give him some time. Let him continue.

SHRI V. P. NAIK : So, Sir, when our Prime Minister is asked about anything he says 'don't worry; everything is all right'. I do not know what is all right. I say everything is wrong in this country. You know, Sir, that some gentleman—probably, he is Mr. Joshi—says here that rice is now available throughout the country at a particular rate; he also says that he drew this quantity within a short time. Another gentleman—I think he is Mr. Gupta—says that 'we have irrigated so many acres of land'. What an ignorance it is! I have never seen any big project being completed within a year. This medium or major project goes on for years and then they are completed sometimes. If they happen to be completed in a year we take the credit.

DR. SUSHILA NAYER : Minor irrigation project can be completed.

SHRI V. P. NAIK : Madam, I am not talking about you. I am only talking here about the minor and medium irrigation projects.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He is not talking about the Madam.

SHRI V. P. NAIK : Now, he takes pride in saying that now all foodgrains are available at a particular rate. But when the foodgrain prices go down, generally the other prices go down. What has happened now! It is just the other way round. Sugarcane is sold at Rs. 80 to

[Shri V.P. Naik]

Rs. 90 per ton but fuel is sold at Rs. 220 per quintal. Paddy is sold for 90 paise per kilo while the old newspapers are sold for Rs. 2.20 per kilo.

This government—I do not know how we call this a government—who gave them this brilliant idea of disposing of the gold. They started auctioning the gold. They encouraged so-called *banias* or black-marketeers to convert their black-money into gold and their expectation is if people do this there will be no smuggling. Now, smuggling is there and price of gold has gone up to Rs. 1,000/- per 10 gms. In our childhood we had seen one tola of gold was sold for Rs. 24/-. What price they are taking in this, I do not know. They have ruined the rural economy. It is only our goodluck that because of the five consequent good years and because of the fact that very good buffer was built before this government came in that we are saved. But I tell you if the same policy is continued for three to four years this government will shamelessly go with a begging bowl to America for food under PL 480. They do not know what is happening in the rural areas. All these people are *banias* coming from urban areas and they think these agriculturists and villagers are their slaves to provide food for them at any price they want and suffer losses every year and be burdened with debts every year. I will challenge them to produce jowar at this rate. I will challenge them to produce rice at this rate. Even their grandfathers cannot do it.

What have you done! You have finished the economy of the rural areas. Mr. Gupta said that they have done many things; they have done this and they have done that. I thought now he is going to say that look at our performance for production of coal; look at our performance for transport of coal; look at our performance for generation of power. I am sorry he could not get sufficient time otherwise he would have said it. They do not know how we are suffering. Small people have started small industries and they are paying interest at a very high rate and now they are paying penal interest because they have not repaid in time because of shortage of power.

There are educated unemployed people who are given financial assistance by the banks. What did they do? What are their faults? If you do not produce the coal that is required, if you do not produce the power that is required, whose fault it is? When the Chief Minister comes here, Shri Morarji Desai says 'It is your mistake'. How can the State Government be held responsible for non-supply

of coal? How can the State Governments be held responsible if the Railways do not run in time? How can the State Government be held responsible if coal does not move for generation of power? Prof. Madhu Dandavate comes from my place, from Maharashtra. I thought that my friend Mr. Gupta may suggest to his Prime Minister about this. All the Railway Ministers of the world must learn how to run their railways at the feet of Prof. Madhu Dandavate! He speaks at least for 45 minutes. That has been his habit all the time. Being a Professor, he must speak at least for 45 minutes! When you listen to him, you would think that you are in a different world altogether. He will say, it is only the Indian Railways which make profits in the whole world. Even the Japanese must come here and learn at his feet; otherwise they will incur losses! Whatever improvement the Japanese have made, whatever they might have learnt, now they must unlearn all these things and learn things from our great professor!

Now, Sir, what about our Industrial Policy? Our very capable Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, is running the Industries Department now. He always knows how to have a strike in the industry. He never knows how to run the industry. The Minister of Industries is generally known in the rural areas as a Minister for Bonus and By-elections. There is no doubt about this. What is our policy a regards industries? We are not at all trying to be self-reliant. Now they have started going for small things. This new slogan has been started—'Small is beautiful' Now, I am certain, they will produce Charkha and Takli and distribute them to each and every agricultural labourer and say 'Now your unemployment problem has been solved'—because, 'small is beautiful'! Nothing can be smaller than Takli. Sir, if this Government continues in power even for one year, this country will have no future for ever. That is why, Sir, with all the force at my command, with all the emphasis at my command, I support the Resolution moved by our leader. Somebody here made some personal attack against him—I think it was Mr. Gupta. That showed the culture that he has. Instead of dealing with the points raised, he just started abusing him, but I do not think that is the way in which we can deal with problems like these. That is why, Sir, I will conclude by saying this.

17.00 hrs.

Those who really believe in democracy; those who believe in the welfare of the country and those who believe that poverty from this country should be eradicated

would all vote for this motion and defeat the present Government which is incapable of continuing as a Government even for a day.

डा० राम ली तिह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं विरोधी दल के नेता माननीय चक्षण साहब को बधाई दूंगा कि विरोधी दल के नेता के रूप में उन्होंने बहुत मर्यादित दृग से अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा है। सचमुच में उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से इसको रखा है, एक छोट चरोंदे में नहीं रखा है। पर मैं उनसे बहुत जितने के साथ कहना चाहूंगा आज उन्होंने जो कहा कि राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य की आवाना से उन्होंने इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को रखा है, क्या चक्षण साहब इस राष्ट्रीय आवाना को उस दिन भूल वाए जे जिस दिन भारत की आजादी पर बलात्कार हुआ था, जिस दिन नागरिकों के अधिकारों को छीन गया था? (अविश्वास) में विरोधी दल के माननीय नेता से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य की चेतना उनको उस समय नहीं थी जिस समय भारतवर्ष की आजादी छीन ली गई थी? उस समय उनकी राष्ट्रीय चेतना कहां बिलीन हो गई थी?

जनता सरकार ने जितने भी कर्म और मुकर्म किए हों लेकिन इसका तो प्रमाण है ही कि पिछले वर्ष में नागरिकों के अधिकारों की पुनः वापसी हुई है, न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता की प्रतिष्ठित किया गया है, भीसा को रद्द किया गया है, 42वें संविधान संस्कृति को समाप्त किया गया है, अखदारों की नाकेबन्दी को समाप्त किया गया है, संसद में हम जो बोलते हैं वह भी उप जाए, इतकी भी बहाली की गई है तबा आकाशवाणी की स्वायत्ता को बहाल किया गया है। मैं चक्षण साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीस वर्षों में जितना काम नहीं हो सका उनना एक वर्ष में जनता मरकार ने किया है।

चक्षण साहब ने जब आरम्भ किया तो उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य की चर्चा की और उन्होंने कहा कि वास्तव में एक काइसिस आफ कांफिंडेंस है। उन्होंने कहा कि जनता सरकार से आज कोई खुल नहीं है लेकिन उसके पहले उन्होंने यह कहा कि कोई एलीट खुला नहीं है। अगर जनता सरकार से कोई पंजीयित खुल नहीं है, कोई सुविधा प्राप्त वर्ग खुल नहीं है तो यह जनता सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा की बात है। चक्षण साहब पहले तो इलीट और किर पंजीयन्टी की बात करते हैं। मैं वहीं मानता कि जनता सरकार को जितना काम किसानों के लिए करना चाहिए वा उसको दूर किया गया है लेकिन क्या चक्षण साहब इस बात को नहीं जानते कि बाव से एकसाइज इयुटी समाप्त की गई है, किसानों को तन्मार्क पर सो करोड़ की लूट दी गई है? क्या इसको भी प्रतिष्ठित करने की आवश्यकता है? पहले तो चक्षण साहब और स्टीफन साहब कहा करते थे कि जनता सरकार किसानों और गांवों की तरफ

चलने वाली सरकार है, वह सो उद्घोष विरोधी सरकार है। हमारे काम भी आज हमारे अपराध बन चुके हैं—माननीय चक्षण साहब इस पर बोहा चिचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो साथी आज हम से छूट गये हैं, मैं नहीं मानता कि वे वास्तव में छूट गये हैं। दिन का भूला हुआ, यदि ज्ञाम को भी बर बापस आयेगा, तो हम उस को हृष्य से लगावेंगे। जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये, इस देश से तानाशाही को हटाने के लिये 19 महीने जेल भोगी, वे हम से छूट नहीं सकते हैं।

हमारे नेता, विरोधी पक्ष ने हमारी प्राचिक नीति की चर्चा की। मैं उन से पूछता हूं—क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि हमारा जी० एन० पी० जो 3.5 प्रतिशत था, 7 वर्षों तक 3.7 प्रतिशत रहा, यहां तक कि एमजैसी के ममय में भी वही रहा—मग्न उस में बृद्धि हुई है? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस साल एंड्रोकल्टरल प्रोडक्शन 126 मिलियन टन हुआ है? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि 31 वर्षों में पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान 6 देशों को आनंद निर्यात कर रहा है और फिर भी हमारे पास आनंद का पर्याप्त भंडार है? क्या वह सत्य नहीं है कि हमारा इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है—हमारे उद्घोष मंडी जी बढ़े हुए हैं—जब इन्होंने कहा कि हम 8 परसेट तक अपने इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ावेंगे तो कुछ प्राक्टेस आफ डम ने कहा था कि वे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उस को 8 प्रतिशत पर पहुंचा दिया और भभी भी उन की आकांक्षा पूरी नहीं हुई है, वह चाहते हैं कि यह और भी बढ़े। तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे बतलाइये—यह प्राचिक अवनति का प्रमाण है या प्राचिक प्रगति का प्रमाण है?

पावर जेनरेशन हमारे यहां 12.9 प्रतिशत हुआ है। मर्केज हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली के लिये पिछले 31 वर्षों में जितना रुपया वर्ष हुआ था, हम ने उस से कहीं ज्यादा 67े लान में किया है। क्या यह आखोरिगिक नीति के विकास का प्रमाण नहीं है? आप इरिंगेन की बात करते हैं—हमारे कांप्रेस के लियों ने, चाहे आप कांप्रेस (एस) में बले गये हों या कांप्रेस (चाई) में बले गये हों, इस से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है—मिचाई की बिजली के लिये जितना पिछली पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में आप ने बर्ख किया, उस में कहीं प्राचिक 67ी योजना में बर्ख हुआ है—क्या यह हमारी आप अधिकूख नीति का प्रमाण नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे चक्षण साहब के लिए हमारे मन में बहुत प्रादर है। उन्होंने प्रपने भाव में राजनीतिक स्थिति की भी चर्चा की और बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने हिरिजनों का प्रश्न उठाया, उन्होंने अप्पलस्ट्रेसों का प्रश्न

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

बठाया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतिहास इस बात का ताकी है कि इन सोगों ने हमेशा हरिजनों और अस्त्य-संघकों के कम्बों पर बैतरणी पार की है, लेकिन क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि 31 बचों वें पहली बार "अस्त्य-संघक आयोग" बनाया गया और जिसे जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने बनाया । क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि जी भी कब्ज़हीन आपी अहमद साहब को राष्ट्रपति बनाया, अपने रवर-स्टाप्स के लिये, जनता जाकिर हुसैन साहब को राष्ट्रपति बनाया अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये, लेकिन जनता सरकार ने पहली बार एवर-प्लॉसें के कमांडर इन चीफ एक अस्त्य संघको को बनाया ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी की जो आजादी एमज़ैन्सी के हत्यारों वें जीन ली थी, वह हमारे काल में बापस कर दी गई । मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी को जो रूप दिया था, क्या उस का वही रूप बापस नहीं किया गया ?

जब हरिजनों का सबाल आता है तो बेलछी का उत्तरें किया जाता है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी वहाँ हाथी पर चढ़ कर जाती है । लेकिन जब रूपसंपूर्ण में अदिवासियों को एक बन्द कमरे वें जला दिया गया था, तो माननीय चव्हाण साहब बोडे पर भी चढ़ कर वहाँ नहीं जा सके थे । आज जब हरिजनों का सबाल आता है तो मैं जनता हूँ कि हमारे एक भी हरिजन पर कोई अत्याचार होता है तो यह हमारे सामाजिक जीवन के लिए कलंक की बात है । लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि शेइयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेइयूल्ड कमिशनर जी रिपोर्ट पर आप के समय में कभी भी विचार वहीं हुआ, लेकिन जब से जनता सरकार आई थी उस पर विचार होने लगा ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि शेइयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए हम अलग से आयोग बना रहे हैं । हमारी सिसियरिटी का इस से बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है ? क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि हरिजन भाईयों के जिस आरक्षण को हम पहले आ जाते थे, उस के लिए हम वे कह दिया है कि जो उस को आयेगा उस को दण्ड दिया जायेगा और जीन साल के बाद भी वह अत्यं नहीं होगा । क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि जी आज यूनियन अमिलक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमैन एक हरिजन है ? क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि विहार में—यह सही है कि पहले श्री करपूरी ठाकुर पिछड़े बगों के आदमी थे और हम उन की कट्ट करते हैं—जनता सरकार ने कोई सूबेदार इन्दिरा गांधी का नहीं भेजा बल्कि वहाँ का मुख्य मंत्री एक हरिजन बन कर आया है । यह हरिजनों के प्रात हमारी भावना है ।

माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने हमारे सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । हम को तो ऐसा लगता है कि अदिवास का जी प्रस्ताव होता है, उसमें सरकार को यह तो बतलाएं कि

कौन सा विकल्प है । आज देश में कौन सा विकल्प है ? हाँ, एक ही विकल्प है, संजय गांधी का राजनीति में प्रतिष्ठा के साथ अदिवासी और दूसरा है प्रस्तावस्तता । इसलिए अदिवास प्रस्ताव का कोई प्रश्न होता है, तो उस के साथ विकल्प की बात भी होनी चाहिए थी । मैं ही आप की ही वाणी, चव्हाण साहब ने 22-11-73 को जो इसी सदन में कहा था, जब उन की सरकार के विलाफ अदिवास का प्रस्ताव आया था, उस को मैं आप के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"I am sure a day will come when all those who are asking for support for and are supporting the No-Confidence motion will come forward and say that they made a mistake of their lives in moving this No-Confidence Motion."

मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूँ । चव्हाण साहब, मैं ने आप के सामने कुछ बातें रखी हैं । क्या मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि आप ने जीवन में बड़ी गलती की कि इस राष्ट्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ अदिवास का प्रस्ताव रखा है । हमारे साथने और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं और मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय चव्हाण साहब को कुछ कहना चाहिए था । केवल इन्होंने राजनीतिक परिस्थिति की ओर पुलिस विद्रोह की चर्चा की । ठीक है, पुलिस विद्रोह हुआ । क्या वे इन बात को भल गये हैं कि पिछले 31 बचों वें, यह पुलिस जो ब्रिटिश कालोनिलाइज़म की लीनेहो तो है, उस में परिवर्तन करने की कभी आपने चिन्ता नहीं की ? जनता सरकार आई, देर से सही लेकिन उस ने एक नेशनल कमीशन बनाया । आप ने उस के बारे में क्या आलोचना की ? घर्मंवीर को उस का चेयरमैन किये बनाया गया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि घर्मंवीर को गवर्नर किल ने बनाया था । क्या राजनीतिक पद पर जनता सरकार ने उन को प्रतिष्ठित किया था । बेलनल पुलिस कमीशन जो बनाया गया था, इस के लिए एक शब्द भी वे नहीं बोले । 83 करोड़ रुपये सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने पुलिस को देने के लिए कहा है । जहाँ तक पुलिस विद्रोह की बात है, 6 तारीख को एक सभा हुई । हम सचमुच में एक बिग बादर की तरह विहेव करता नहीं चाहते । यह हम नहीं चाहते कि अगर किसी सरकार को हम पमन्द नहीं करते, तो उस को उलट दो । केरल के लोग आज भी समझते होंगे कि यही कांग्रेस दृढ़तम भी जिन के सिपहसालार आज चोगा बदल कर बैठे हुए हैं । क्या राज्य सरकारों की आजादी के साथ इन्होंने बलात्कार नहीं किया था ? हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार एक फेंटरल गवर्नरेंट सही भाइने में काबूल हुई है । आज पंजाब में अकाली दल है और कर्माटक में देवराज घरे की सरकार है, प्रब तो वे अलग अलग बंट गये और महाराष्ट्र में आप के भारद पावार हैं । शरद पावार को एक कल्पर हिन्दुस्तान में है और सी०पी०आई० (ए०) की भी । यह पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है

जो फेडल पालीटिक्स को प्रस्तापित किया गया है। आज तक इस तरह से कहीं नहीं हुआ। यही कारण है कि जब देश के पैमाने पर कुछ बदलते होती हैं तो राज्यों में जो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियाँ भी सरकारें हैं उन पर उनका असर पड़ता है। बवर जनता सरकार बली बयी तो राज्यों की स्वतंत्रता और आजादी भी बली जाएगी। क्या आप इसी तरह से राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का विवेदण करते हैं?

मैं आप से इतना ही विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सचमुच में प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं, लायित्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति है लेकिन मैं अपने भाइयों के बारे में क्या कहूँ, उनको क्या जवाब दूँ जो कि कल तक मेरे साथ थे। मैं आर०एस०एस० अ कभी समर्थक नहीं रहा, न उसमें कभी रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह कहना कि जनता पार्टी आर०एस०एस० कैम्प में है यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन जनता पार्टी बनी थी, क्या उस दिन जनसंघ के लोग आर०एस०एस० में नहीं थे? लेकिन उस समय दूसरे भाइयों ने विरोध नहीं किया। जिस दिन मेरे असेम्बली के इलेक्शन हुए और सारे उत्तर भारत में दुकूमतें बांट ली गयीं उस दिन आर०एस०एस० का विरोध नहीं किया। लेकिन आज वह कहना कि जनता पार्टी जनरांघ की है या आर०एस०एस० की है और यह कह कर दल-बदल करना ठीक नहीं है। इस देश का एक-एक नागरिक इतना जागरूक है जो इस तरह की बातों पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे रामजीवन बाबू ने साइन कर दिये। मेरे से भी कहा गया कि आप साइन कर दीजिए। मैंने कहा कि मैं उदन छोड़ सकता हूँ लेकिन दल नहीं छोड़ सकता। (चब्बाना) आज तो पैसे भी खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, यैली भी खोली जा रही है, मिनिस्ट्री का भी लोभ दिया जा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसे और मिनिस्ट्री के लोभ में अपना ईमान बेच सकता है, कल को वह देश को भी बेच सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमुच में दल-बदल के विषय में मूले अपनी जनता पार्टी पर ग़स्ता है जिसने आज तक दल-बदल के विशुद्ध विवेय पास नहीं कराया। इसलिए मैं अपने दल के और अन्य सभी दलों के लोगों से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र का भविष्य क्या हो, देश का भविष्य क्या हो, इस बारे में सोचें। अभी तो इस विषय पर निर्णय होने में दो-तीन दिन और है। मैं जो चब्बान साहब से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि आपने राष्ट्रीय जनतंत्र की सोनभव बायी है, आप जरा इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें। संभव है रात को आ कर आप यह सोचें और आपकी राष्ट्रीय जनतंत्र की भावना आपको यह प्रस्ताव दायर से ले वर विवेद कर दे।

श्री निर्बल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि बैचलोर के ग्लास हाउस में कुछ निर्णय हुए और उन निर्णयों ने चब्बान साहब को ग्लास हाउस में बैठ कर दूसरों पर पत्थर मारने की प्रेरणा दी। मैं यह सोच रहा था कि यह अविवास का प्रस्ताव सोमवार को क्यों नहीं आया? यह इसके बाद क्यों आया? क्या राज नारायण जी के जनता संसदीय दल से इस्तीफा देने और इसके आने में कोई सामंजस्य है?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jain, just to correct you, notice of this motion had been given on Monday itself. But it was beyond the prescribed time.

श्री निर्बल चन्द्र जैन : राज नारायण जी ने तो जनता पार्टी पहले ही छोड़ दी थी। क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य है? यह नैतिकता का तकाजा नहीं है, यह राजनीति का तकाजा हो सकता है। चंकि चब्बान साहब ने नेशनल इयूटी जैसे शब्दों से अपना भाषण प्रारंभ किया था इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। महाभारत में एक अध्यक्ष आता है जिसमें कहा गया है कि जिस समय रथ का पहिया कहीं दबा और उस समय जब तीर मारा गया तो लोगों ने कहा कि यह राजनीति हो सकती है, नैतिकता नहीं हो सकती है। आप भी उसी का सहारा ले कर नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन ले आये हैं। जायद यह सोच कर ले आये हैं कि यह सरकार गिर सके। क्या आपने विकल्प भी सोचने की चेष्टा की है? किस को आप गिराना चाहते हैं? सरकार को गिराना चाहते हैं? आप ने उस को गिराने के लिए प्राठ दस बातें गिराई हैं। मैं सब से पहले आप की उस बात को लेना चाहता हूँ जिस में आपने कहा है कि—

Mass-mood to-day is against the Janata Government. I say mass-mood to-day is against the politicians as a whole.

यदि आप रेल में या बस में सफर करें तो केवल एक चीज़ आपको दिखाई देगी और सुनने को मिलेगी कि मासमृद जनतानीतियों की ईमानदारी को नहीं मानता है। उस में चब्बान साहब भी जामिल हैं, स्टीफन साहब भी सम्मिलित हैं। यह कैसे—दूषा है? आप कहते हैं कि—

Mass-mood is against the Janata Government.

किस की फेवर में मास मृद है? आप किसी से भी आ कर पूछ लें कि क्या वह श्रीमती इंविरा बांधी को फिर से चाहता है कि वह प्राइव मिनिस्टर हो जाएं तो लोग कहेंगे कि नहीं चाहते हैं। यदि आप यह पूछेंगे कि चब्बान साहब हो जाएं तो कहेंगे कि उनका ऐसे भरोसा किया जा सकता है, कभी वह ईदिरा बांधी के

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

पहले में जाते हैं—मौर कभी उसके विशद जाते हैं। एक विचित्र बात है। बल्हाण साहब का एमरजेंसी के समय में रोल इतना गंदा रहा है कि उसको कोई क्षमा नहीं कर सकता है। क्या स्टीफन साहब पर आदमी भरोसा कर सकता है? 1977 मार्च में जिस बदल स्टीफन साहब हाउस में प्राप्त थे तो उन्होंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को बहुत दूरा कहा था, पता नहीं क्या-न्या अब उन्होंने उनके विशद इस्तेमाल किए थे। लेकिन अब उन से ज्यादा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की तारीफ करने वाला—आदमी ज्ञायद आपको इस सदन में नहीं मिल सकता है। अब स्टीफन साहब आशंक कर रहे थे तो मैंने एक प्रश्न उनसे पूछा था कि मार्च 1977 म चुनाव होने के बाद जो प्राप कहते थे वह प्राप ईमानदारी से कहते थे या अब जो प्राप उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं, उनकी प्रशंसित में कहते हैं—ईमानदारी से कहते हैं—

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You show a single sentence in which.....

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I can show hundred sentences, Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please bring it forward.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Because you have a convenient memory.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If I said, it was on record. You bring it.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I will bring.

अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनसे परे हट कर एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात कम्युनिज़म की कही गई है। मजाक करते-करते स्टीफन साहब ने सी को ले कर, जनता सी को ले कर बहुत सी बातें कह दी हैं। उसी समय बड़े हो कर मैंने थोरे से कहा था और अब जरा जोर से कहने का अबसर आया है

Does 'C' stand for corruption, communalism, counter-productivity and everything?

बदि यह मही है तो आप से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस की सी जो है इसका क्या भवलब होता है, बल्हाण साहब की जो सी है इसका क्या भवलब होता है। इतने बड़े नेता से इन छोटी-छोटी बातों की अपेक्षा मैं नहीं करता था। मैं बहुत चाहता था कि वह बड़ी बात करें।

उन्होंने सब से बड़ी बात यह कही है कि कम्युनिज़म को जनता राज में भड़काया गया है और वहे हुए हैं। म पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरे बाज हुए हैं? क्या कांग्रेस की डिवाइड एंड रूल की नीति नहीं रही है? उसके कारण मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने मुसलमानों को सिर्फ बोटर ही समझा है उनको कभी अपना भाई नहीं समझा, उनको राष्ट्रीय धारा के साथ बहाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। कांग्रेस की सैक्युलरिज़म सिर्फ यहों तक सीमित रही है कि किसी मुसलमान को राष्ट्रपति बना दो या कोई और बड़ा पद दे दो। यह एक इमार ही किया गया है। मुसलमानों को भाई बना कर किस तरह से उनके साथ भाई-भाई की तरह रहा जाता है, इसको आपको देखना हो तो जबलपुर में जा कर आप देखें। ये जो ड्रामे आप किया करते थे इन से काम नहीं चल सकता है। और उन को एक पद नहीं दिया तो जो नहीं देता है वह सैक्युलर नहीं है इस तरह से देखने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। एक पद हरिजनों को दे दिया तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि आप हरिजनों के बहुत बड़े बफादार बन गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन आज भी गांवों में रहते हैं, जो बहुत गरीब हैं उनके लिए कांग्रेस के लोगों ने क्या किया है, वनवीसी जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जो देहातों में पड़े हुए हैं उन के लिए क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि उनके बास्ते एक सड़क ही बना दें? कौन सी चाटा इन गरीब लोगों के स्तर को उंचा उठाने के लिए आपने तीत बरस में की है? दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यह शासन की—यह एक परिपाटी है, परम्परा है कि इसकी मनोवृत्ति को एक दम से बदला नहीं जा सकता है, उम परिपाटी को कुछ दिन तक सहन करना पड़ता है, कुछ दिन तक उस परेशानी को भोगना पड़ता है। जब आपनी मैं उबाल आता है तो उबाल के शान्त होने में भी समय लगता है।

एमरजेंसी की मैं ज्यादा बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। एमरजेंसी में मुझे और लालों इसरे लोगों को जेलों में रखा गया था। एमरजेंसी ने लोगों को एक बात कहने का भोका दिया है, एक बात कहने के लिए सिर्का दी है और वह यह है कि तुम राजनीतिज लोग अपनी गही बचाने के लिए सब कुछ कर सकते हो। इसलिये त्राईसिस आफ कानफीडेंस है

Crisis of confidence is against politicians as a whole.

उन लोगों ने एमरजेंसी को सपोर्ट किया था कुर्सी बचाने के लिये। यह उबल पुथल चल रही है और इसमें यह होता है, समृद्ध मन्धन में अमृत के साथ-साथ विव भी निकलता है। लेकिन आज कोई लंकर नहीं है जो उस विष को पी से।

अमिक के बोनस की बात बल्ली है, बोल्डलन भी बात बल्ली है कि वह बड़ा नहीं

है। बोनस की मांग उटती है। जो मांग करते हैं वह तो कुछ भी मांग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिन्हें निर्णय करना होता है उनको देखना होता है कि हमारी स्थायी व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से चलेगी। बोनस दे कर के अगर अर्थ व्यवस्था अच्छी बना सकते हैं तो जरूर दीजिये। आज आप कैपिटलिस्टों की बात करते हैं। कम से कम कांप्रेस वालों को तो यह शोभा नहीं देता। माननीय समर मखर्जी बालं तो ठीक भी है। आज आप बड़े पेपर वालों की बात करते हैं, पंजीयियों की बातें करते हैं जिनसे चुनाव लड़ने के लिये पेसे लिये हैं। बड़े पेपर वाले इस कारण से चिल्लाते हैं कि आज उनको डर लगने लगा है कि जनता पार्टी आयी है, कैपिटलिस्टों का भला नहीं लोगा, इसलिये वह चाहता है कि आप बैठ जायें जिससे उनका भला होने लगे। यह जो पेपर्स हैं यह सही रूप से प्रिजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं जनता की भावना को। आप कहते हैं कि मास मूँड आज जनता पार्टी के खिलाफ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने भेज्वर मासेज के बीच में गये हैं? आज मासेज का मूँड यह है कि जितने भी गांव में रिफार्म किये गये हैं, जो मिचाई की योजनाये और सड़कें बनायी गयी हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल सेन्टर्स खोले गये हैं उनते मासेज ने पहले कभी नहीं देखे थे। आज वह देखते हैं कि कुछ परिवर्तन आ रहा है। और इससे कुछ लोगों को बेदना भी हो रही है। माननीय नायक जी ने अच्छी बात कही कि माननीय चरण सिंह ने कुछ हरत रिफार्म किये थे, यह बात अलग थी कि उसके कारण कुछ मुझ मंत्री उनके बदल दिये गये। लेकिन जब आप हमारे वित मंत्री को गाली बक रहे थे तो उसके साथ-साथ यह भी तो कहते कि गांवों की भलाई के लिये उन्होंने यह काम किया। आज जनता पार्टी गांवों की ओर देखती है तो निश्चित रूप से शहर के लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। और चैकि आप शहर को प्रिजेन्ट करते हैं इसलिये आप कहते हैं कि मास मूँड सरकार के खिलाफ है। कभी आप गांव में जा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हरत मासेज हमारे साथ है। अभी सीधी में चनाव हुआ जहां हमने देखा था वहां की जनता ने कांप्रेस (आई) को डिस्काउंट कर दिया है।

आप पुलिस रिवोल्ट की बात करते हो, ला एंड आई ब्राईट ब्राराब हुआ हस की बात करते हों। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जो व्यवस्था आपने 30 साल में दी है उसी का यह परिणाम है जो आज शोगा जा रहा है। आप जो ला एंड आई की बात करते हैं तो आपको देखना होगा कि कौन सी सरकार व्यवस्था चला सकती है? क्या कोई बैकल्टिक सरकार है जो व्यवस्था चला सके? यदि कोई बैकल्टिक सरकार नहीं है जो व्यवस्था चला सके तो आप स्वयं ला एंड आई के खिलाफ कांपवाही करना चाहते हैं।

व्यवस्था महोब, बहुत सी सरकारों के बदला गया यह बात कही गई। यह परम्परा

कहां से आरम्भ हुई? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह परम्परा अच्छी है। लेकिन वह ही सो आपकी ही है, पहले आप नेता विरोधी दल थे, फिर दूसरे हुए और अब फिर आप नेता विरोधी दल हो गये, आपको बंगला जिलेगा, गाड़ी मिलेगी। लेकिन यह सब हुआ कैसे। इतने लोग आपके साथ कहां से और किस के कारण आ गये? क्योंकि संजय बाली बात सिर्फ उठी। तो सिर्फ एक संजय इतने लोगों को दल-बदल करवा सकता है और आप उसको स्वीकार कर सकते हैं? क्या आपकी इज्जत को यह शोभा देता है? पद तो शोभा दे सकता है, लेकिन क्या यह दल-बदल भी आपको शोभा देता है? यह बात आपकी इज्जत को शोभा नहीं देती है कि आप हम तरह से दल-बदल की बात करें।

यहां पर जिस समय दल-बदल का कानून लाने की बात थी, तो कुछ ऐक्सीकल कारणों में.....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly find. There is a half-an-hour discussion a/c.

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या हनका आपण अगले दिन जारी रहेगा?

प्रध्यक्ष महोबय : खाम हो गया।

17:30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PREMATURE COLLAPSE OF CHAMBAL BRIDGE

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, under Rule 55(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business I wish to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on 30th April, 1979 to Unstarred Question No. 9125 regarding premature collapse of Chambal Bridge.

17:31 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

The Chambal Bridge on the Agra-Bombay Highway was completed and thrown open to traffic in 1959-60. While still under construction, a Junior Engineer, Shri Gurdial Upadhyaya, supervising the work reported large-scale pilferage

[Shri Shamshu Nath Chaturvedi]

of cement and execution of sub-standard work on pier No. 17 of the bridge, 13 years later, the bridge collapsed precisely at this point entailing a loss of more than Rs. 3 crores to the public exchequer. Yet no one has been held accountable for either mal-practices alleged by Shri Upadhyaya or the incompetence and negligence of the high level engineers in-charge of this construction.

The first question was put as early as 1st August, 1977. And I was told that the allegations of Shri Upadhyaya have not been substantiated by the departmental superiors as well as by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Ministry. They did not find the workmanship of sub-standard quality, but attributed the collapse to other reasons, and therefore, the Government did not propose, to institute any other enquiry nor did it propose to hand over the case to the CBI. That was the demand made by me that the enquiry should be done by an impartial authority whether it is a commission or CBI.

After receiving this answer, subsequent questions were asked by way of clarification and the first clarification that I sought was: whether Shri Upadhyaya was afforded an opportunity during the enquiry to substantiate his allegations; if so, is his statement on record? Whether the record of cement consumption maintained by Shri Upadhyaya was examined and did it show a wide discrepancy between the quantity of cement that was required to be used and actually consumed? If so, how was it explained? In short, whether the question of pilferage of cement and other material was specifically gone into by the technical expert or the high level committee and is there report on this point on record? The answer was:

"The report of Shri Upadhyaya during the construction of the Chambal Bridge alleging, *inter alia* pilferage of cement and sub-standard work in piers 14 to 17 was duly investigated by the officers of CPWD and Chief Technical Examiner of the Ministry of Works & Housing. Shri Upadhyaya was present throughout the enquiry and was allowed full freedom to point out defects and produce any evidence before the Chief Technical Examiner. The allegations made by him, however, were not substantiated, and the work was not found to be of sub-standard quality."

Look at the evasive manner of replying. A man reports specifically that cement has been pilfered. His statement is nowhere in the record. It is stated that he was

present throughout the enquiry. How is it credible? The bridge collapses and thirteen years later this Committee was set up to go into and investigate the problem. What does it say?

"This matter of Shri Upadhyaya's complaint was also brought to the notice of the Committee of Technical Experts (constituted after the collapse of the bridge) through a press report appearing in Blitz dated the 13th October, 1973."

This shows the importance attached and desire for investigating and finding out the truth in the minds of the Technical Committee and some members of the department.

"The Engineer-in-Chief of the CPWD, who was a member of the Committee of Technical Experts, was requested to submit a detailed report in the matter. The note received from the Chief Engineer (Vigilance) of the CPWD was duly considered by this Committee of Technical Experts, and in view of the fact that the allegations made by Shri Upadhyaya had not been found substantiated by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Ministry of Works & Housing, this Committee of Experts did not consider it necessary to go into the complaint of Shri Upadhyaya *de novo* especially because this Committee had identified subsidence of foundation under pier No. 17 at the sub-strata sounding level as the cause of the collapse of the Bridge."

This is the fairness and impartiality with which this report was dealt with. When this report came, naturally I asked a question (Question No. 707 dated 12th April) that if defective workmanship and sub-standard material was not one of the causes for the collapse of the bridge, whether the other causes were identified; and if the cause identified was faulty design or unstable foundation, was anyone held actionable for it. What is the reply? The reply is:

"The Committee of Technical Experts appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the causes of the collapse of the four reinforced concrete arch spans between piers 16 and 20 (from Agra end), after getting detailed sub-soil investigations carried out and interpreting the results thereof, came to the conclusion that the collapse of these four spans followed the subsidence of the foundation of pier No. 17. The foundation of this pier was found to be resting on a highly altered zone of clay matrix conglomerate, which was not strong enough to withstand the loads coming

over it. The Committee further held that this subsidence, however, seemed to have been preceded by excessive scour of the overburden material in the bed of the river around this pier affecting the bearing capacity of the strata on which the cutting edges of the wells of this foundation were resting."

Sir, this is all technical jargon, but the point is that first of all this question was raised in the Rajya Sabha when the bridge collapsed initially and in reply, only two parts of the question were answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have consumed 10 minutes. After all, we have to finish in half an hour. Please come to the point and put the relevant question.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: These are the very important points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Half-an-hour discussion. You will have to finish quickly. I cannot help more than that.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): He can take my time also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I only want to say that only the first portion of this answer was given when the question was raised on 26th July 1978. The later part has been given in answer to subsequent questions and I do not know whether it figured there or it did not figure there, but certainly it will surprise us because this gives a little latitude. This portion was not there: "That this seemed to have been preceded by excessive scour of the overburden material in the bed of the river." Only this much was there:

"The foundation of pier No. 17 was found to be resting on a highly altered zone of clay matrix conglomerate which was not strong enough to withstand the loads coming over it".

My point was that this entire engineering Department was there and it was their duty to see that foundation was on solid ground. Somebody should have been held accountable for the fact that if the foundations were defective, they were laid at places which would not sustain the weight of the bridge. But nobody was held accountable.

Then I had asked when this inquiry was made, whether the mortar was subjected to examination. I am told now that yes, the mortar was subjected to examination by the technical examiner who investigated the first report. The mortar was never examined after the collapse of the bridge. This Committee which investigated the causes of the collapse of this bridge never went into the question. It did not take the trouble of getting the mortar of this pier examined to verify whether it has been a sub-standard material as reported by Gurdial Upadhyaya or not. This was not done. And thereafter, Shri Gurdial Upadhyaya was subjected to different types of harassment. Well, except his statement I have no other evidence to support this part of the story that he was thrown into the river, but fortunately he swam ashore, but he was forcibly admitted to the Agra lunatic asylum and when the medical officer told the Central Public Works Department that he will have to give an adverse report, he will have to say that he was absolutely of sound mind, he was taken out of the lunatic asylum. This was the harassment and he has been under suspension for the last 19 years. He would have been dismissed from service if he had not taken shelter by a writ in the High Court. Such is the harassment that has been inflicted. I have been only asking for an impartial inquiry into this matter. It is common knowledge that an individual finds himself powerless against the organised might of the department. Only the other day when I was speaking on the question of this Lokpal Bill, I said that no grievances of the public can ever be dealt with by such a functionary. We want an Ombudsman. If there had been one, this matter would have been dealt with within six months. Here, the entire department is ranged against him. Every report made against him by an officer of the department becomes a matter of prestige.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now. Others have to put questions.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I personally went to the Minister and talked to him. This person has been under suspension for 19 years. The gravest injustice has been done to him. The department and the Ministry have been fighting shy of an impartial inquiry. I demand that there should be such an inquiry in the interests of justice and fairplay.

I would like to say that this question has been dealt with in a manner which brings no credit to the Government. First this question was addressed to the Works & Housing Ministry. It was quietly passed on to the Ministry of Shipping & Trans-

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

port. Every time an inconvenient question was put, it was transferred back to the Works & Housing Ministry. Twice it has been transferred so as to gain time, to allow people to manoeuvre things.

If such honest and good officers are treated in this manner, then God help our country.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The hon. Member has gone to great lengths in giving details of the questions and the answers that the Government have given to them. It would have been fair to the Government if the hon. Member has also brought to the notice of the House the attitude of the Government or the Minister, who is his colleague, when the matter was brought to his notice. If he had met me earlier, he would not have been so bitter as he was just now. I am grateful that he did mention that he asked me to go into the case of Mr. Upadhyay. I looked into the case, whatever be my capacity, I responded to his desire, and went into all the details, as much as I could. Unfortunately, he seems to be mixing up things.

When Mr. Upadhyay took over as Junior Engineer, 82 per cent of this bridge work had already been done. Foundation wall of Pier No. 17 had already been constructed. Even then, when he made a complaint, an absolutely independent enquiry was conducted by the Technical Adviser who is not part and parcel of the C.P.W.D. Unfortunately, the expert committee's report is being mixed up with Mr. Upadhyay's complaint. It has nothing to do with that.

The bridge collapsed after 13 years, it is true. The personnel of that committee was as under: there were persons from different departments and different Ministries on the Committee—

Shri S. N. Sinha, Director General (Road Development & Additional Secretary, Ministry of Shipping & Transport);

Shri U.S. Rao, Additional Member (Works) Railwa Board;

Shri O. Muthachen, Engineer-in-chief, CPWD;

Maj. Gen. J. S. Bawa, Director General (Border Roads);

Shri V. S. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India;

Shri D. P. Jain, Chief Engineer (Roads), PWD, Rajasthan, Jaipur;

Shri D. T. Grover, Chief Engineer (Roads), Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

In fact the probe by the Experts Committee had nothing to do with Mr. Upadhyay's complaint. Of course, there was a report in the *Blitz* and it was brought to the notice of the Experts Committee. They went into that, but not on the basis of the complaint from Mr. Upadhyay. His complaint has been finally disposed of, when the Chief Technical Examiner went in to the question. The mortar was examined in the Alipore Test House, Calcutta, which is a renowned one and the percentage of cement found in the mortar was absolutely according to the specifications. I would have been happy if the hon. Member had given the details also. I went into this question in greater detail. I went even to the extent of thinking that since the fellow had remained suspended for so long, he may be reinstated. He has already been punished a lot—this is what I thought. We made an application to the court, because he had gone to the court, as to whether we can reinstate him. It is only a day or two before the court has disposed of our application by taking a note of it and the District counsel has opined that we might proceed with whatever action we may like to take in the matter.

Unfortunately he also made a mention about the Agra Lunatic Asylum. I did not want to bring in that matter because it is a sad affair. It is not a happy affair at all. But my own impression is—I am not a doctor, I am not going to give a certificate about his mental condition—so long as I was with him in my room, I was scared of him because there is something abnormal in him. It may be because of the difficulties he has had to face, I do not know. But I have been more than fair to him. I can assure the hon. member that no injustice has been done to him. The mortar was examined. He is also confusing and mixing up things. The pier structure comprises of two parts, the pier part and the foundation well part. Unfortunately his complaint was about the pier part, but there has been no defect in the pier. Even when it collapsed, it was the foundation well which collapsed. The foundation diameter was about 6.5 metres. The soil was tested. The base of the foundation well was in an arch form. Unfortunately, on that base, this sort of a layer, which is called matrix conglomerate was at its end.

Even this committee has not been able to fix the responsibility at one point or on one individual. This is the whole thing. They had taken all precautions, which ought to have been taken technically. The foundation well was absolutely alright. But at the end of the foundation, well,

unfortunately this sort of a layer existed, which caused the pier to collapse. Therefore, I would only say that one need not be bitter on that. It had been unfortunate. But when I had gone into the matter in detail, when I have met the fellow and tried to solve the problem and when the Government has ordered his reinstatement—we were waiting for the orders of the court because he had gone to the court—it is absolutely unfair to say that some injustice had been done to the fellow. I do not wish to say anything more.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that we are witnessing a very interesting thing, if I may call it, a romance of parliamentary functioning and discussions, that this kind of a Half-An-Hour discussion follows the No-Confidence motion. But this is exactly what Parliament is meant for, not merely for discussing big issues but even individual issues involving policy questions and possible injustice to citizens. The individual issues involving possible injustice have to be probed into with the same depth and earnestness as in the case of big issues.

My hon. friend, Shri S. N. Chaturvedi, deserves to be congratulated for his perseverance. He asked five questions beginning from 1st August, 1977 to 30th April, 1979. I do not know the background; I do not know the details nor do I know the gentleman, whether he is lunatic or eccentric or not. But I am concerned with the basic issue on which I want to ask my question. How is it that those five questions over a period of only two years have been answered by two different Ministries? The first question was answered by his Ministry; subsequently, three questions were answered by his colleague, Mr. Chand Ram and, again, the fifth question was answered by him. So, the cycle is complete. Secondly, I want to know how is it that different answers are given to the same set of questions? I have carefully studied the answers. My impression is that the answers are conflicting, if not contradictory. I would like him to enlighten us on that.

Then, Shri Chaturvedi referred to answers to parts (c) and (d) of the first question of 1st August, 1977. I shall not take the time of the House by repeating the answers. I hope, the House knows those answers and, at least, the Minister knows the answers. In answer to part (c), it is stated:

"Shri Upadhyaya had been charge-sheeted and suspended in 1960 on several charges but *not* with a view to harassing him."

The word "not" is underlined in the answers. I would like to know, if not harassment, what were the grounds of charge-sheeting Shri Upadhyaya? Secondly, in answer to part (d), it is stated:

"Government does not propose to institute any other enquiry, nor does it propose to hand over the case to the C.B.I."

The Government may have their own reasons, I believe. But the fact remains that the bridge collapsed. And nothing happens. If these things are to happen again, what will happen? The Government must at least assure this House and, through this House, the country that some kind of responsibility will be located and punishment will be given to those who are found guilty. If not, then this is a very serious matter. The whole bridge collapses and nothing happens: no satisfactory inquiry takes place.

Lastly, my impression is that somehow, by reading all the five answers carefully, the truth is unfortunately either hidden or removed. I think, the bureaucratic way of answering is such that the truth is not coming out, whereas the whole purpose of the question Hour and Half-An-Hour discussion is to get the truth out. What is this mechanism which does not give the truth? That is my question.

श्री आर० डॉ० गट्टानी (जोधपुर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 13 वर्ष बाद यह पुल टूट गया। उन्होंने इस 13 वर्ष की अवधि को बहुत लम्बा समय माना है। यह पुल 13 वर्ष बाद ही क्यों टूट गया? पुल तो सी वर्ष नहीं टूटते। इसके कारण मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आये। मुझे तो लगता है कि इस पुल के बनाने में ही नहीं बल्कि जनियर इंजीनीयर उपाध्याय के साथ भी लापरवाही बरती गई और चतुर्वेदी जी ने जो बार बार सवालात किये उनके सवालात के साथ भी लापरवाही बरती गयी है। चतुर्वेदी जी ने जो सवाल पूछा, उसे आप देखें। उनका सवाल पहली अगस्त 1977 का है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was just keeping mum up till now. But, ultimately, Rule 55 allows us to put questions for an explanation only regarding the question which has been just asked here, and not all the four questions you had put earlier.

यह जो प्रश्न 9125, 30-4-79 का है उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई एक स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं है। यह जो पुल के बारे में द्वारा प्रिलिस सवालात के जवाब देने के बारे में जो सापरवाही बरती

श्री आर० डॉ० गट्टानी : मैं वही पूछ रहा हूँ। यह जो पुल के बारे में द्वारा प्रिलिस सवालात के जवाब देने के बारे में जो सापरवाही बरती

[श्री आर० डी० गट्टानी]

गयी है, उसकी बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। आप सवाल को देखें। उस में एक से अधिक जगह पर यह कहा गया है कि पुल गिरने के एक से अधिक कारण थे। उसमें भी लापरवाही बरती गयी। दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में यह मंजूर किया गया कि इसके गिरने का एक ही कारण था कि नीव कमज़ोर थी। फिर उनसे यह भी पूछा गया कि इस पुल के टूटने के लिये दोषी कौन है? चौथे सवाल के बारे में यह जवाब दिया गया कि अभी तक इसकी जांच की जा रही है कि दोषी कौन है। अखिरी सवाल के जवाब में यह कह दिया गया कि सेन्ट्रल पर्लिक वर्कर्स डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर दोषी नहीं पाये गये। अभी तक इस बात का जवाब नहीं आया है कि इस सब के लिए दोषी कौन है। अगर यह नीव की कमज़ोरी के कारण से हुआ है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the House want to continue for some time more?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Yes, for half-an-hour.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: That is too much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaturvedi, you are responsible for this. I had requested you at that time to finish in ten minutes....

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I am sorry, but this matter has been going on for such a long time and it cannot be disposed of within half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you should have chosen some other procedure.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: You are in the Chair and you are the guardian of our rights. The purpose of putting these questions is to find out the truth, not just for sticking to rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will make the best effort but, ultimately, rules also have to be followed.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: It is in your discretion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not my discretion, though five to ten minutes does not matter.

आप सवाल पूछिये, ये सारी बातें कहने की नहीं हैं। मैं नियम पढ़ देता हूँ। नियम यह है—

"The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any Member who has previously intimated to the speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

So, it is not for a discussion.

श्री आर० डी० गट्टानी: सवाल पूछने के बहाने भूमिका बनानी पड़ती है। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अभी तक यह क्यों नहीं मालूम हो पाया कि प्राथिर पुल के टूटने में किस का कमूर था। यह तो एक जगह कहा गया है कि कि पुल की नीव में जमीन ही ऐसी निकली। क्या जब नीव खोदी जा रही थी उस बत यह बात नहीं मालूम हो सकी कि यह जगह कमज़ोर है, यहां पर खम्भा नहीं होना चाहिए?

इसमर्ह मेरा सवाल यह है कि बिचारे उपाय्याय के माथ भी जो लापरवाही बरती गयी, अगर वह 1959 में शिकायत नहीं करता तो संभवतः मर्पेंड नहीं किया जाता। 1960 में वह सर्पेंड किया गया और 1971 में सवाल नहीं पूछा जाता तो उसका सर्पेंशन भी नहीं हटाया जाता। मैं पूछता चाहूँगा कि कौन सी वजहात थीं, कौन से कारण थे जिसके कारण उनकी निलम्बित करता पड़ा और इतने असे तक निलम्बित करना पड़ा। ये मेरे चन्द मवालात हैं। माथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—अगर वही बनियाद थी और

The Committee of Technical Experts has nothing to do with the junior Executive Engineer's Report.

उससे लेनादेना नहीं था तो किर श्री उपाय्याय की शिकायत की क्या जांच हुई होगी?

डा० रामजी तिहः: जो यह तीन करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है और जिस कारण हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है:

"The question of fixation of responsibility for the premature collapse of the bridge has been examined and it was found that responsibility cannot be fixed on any officer of the CPWD."

This is the greatest irresponsibility—not to fix up the responsibility for the loss of Rs. 3 crores of public money.

अगर सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० पर नहीं थी तो क्या आर० एस० एस० पर थी, कांप्रेस-आई पर थी आप पर थी, किस पर थी? इस तरह से क्षेष्ठन को इवेंड करना ठीक नहीं है। यह अफसरों की चालबाजी है। तीन करोड़ के नुकसान को दबाने

के लिए ही ऐसा किया गया प्रतीत होता है। यह कहा गया है कि किसी पर रिसपांसिविलिटी किस नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रेटेस्ट इरिसपांसिविलिटी वाली बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की मंत्री महोदय सफाई करें।

श्री हुक्म अब्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): उत्तर में कहा गया है कि इसका एक पाया, एक पिल्लर टृटा है और वहां मिट्टी ज्यादा थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या निर्माण के समय मिट्टी ज्यादा जमा हो गई थी या बाद में हुई, बन जाने के बाद हुई?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी कोई गारंडी भी थी कि यह इन्हें साल नहीं टृटेगा?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समव बना चा उस समय कितना इस पर खर्च हुआ चा और इसके टृटने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है? अब इसको बनाने पर कितना खर्च प्राप्त गया?

1973 में यह टूट गया था और आज तक भी नहीं बना है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। विल्ली-बम्बई, प्रागरा-बम्बई का यह प्रमुख मार्ग है। रेल मार्ग भगर टृट जाए तो इसी मार्ग से आवागमन हो सकता है और दूसरा कोई मार्ग इसके अलावा वहां नहीं रह जाता है। इस पुल को बनाने के लिए क्या कई बार टैक्स भी नहीं मांगाये जा चुके हैं? अब क्या स्थिति है और कब तक यह पुल बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा। इसके निर्माण में कोई दोष रहे हैं या नहीं रहे हैं? क्या रोकेंको ठेकेदार से बनवाया गया चा या सरकारी अफस द्वारा यह बनवाया गया चा? जो दोष पाए जा एंगे उनके खिलाफ क्या आप कोई कार्य-वाली करेंगे और इसकी पूरी तरह से जांच करेंगे?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: ज्यादातर सवाल रिसपांसिविलिटी के बारे में हुए हैं। मावलकर साहब ने कहा है कि यह क्या जांदूगिरी है कि कभी इस सवाल का जवाब शिपिंग एंड ट्रास्पोर्ट मिनिस्टर देता है और कभी वक्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर देता है। मैं अब जांच करता हूँ कि यह काम उस मिनिस्टरी के लिए हमारी मिनिस्टरी ने किया चा इसलिए दोनों का सम्बन्ध इससे जुड़ जाता है।

जहां तक रिसपांसिविलिटी की बात है मावलकर साहब ने दृथ की बात कही है। मैं उनकी बहुत इजजत करता हूँ, एहतराम से उनको देखता हूँ। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा यही कौशिश करता हूँ कि जो दृथ हो उसी को आतारेबल मैम्बर्ज के सामने लाऊं, उसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं। सच्चाई यह है कि यह 1973 में कोलेस्प हुआ और उसकी जांच करने के लिए मूल्तिलिफ डिपार्टमेंट्स को जो टापमोस्ट अफसर

जे उनकी कमेटी बनी। उसको आप एक्सपॉर्ट कमेटी कह लें या ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की कह लें, कुछ भी कह लें—(इंटरप्रेज) एक्सपॉर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का कोई ताल्लुक उपायाय साहब की शिकायत से नहीं है। उसको इसके साथ मिस्र आप करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

मैं पहले रिसपांसिविलिटी का जवाब दे दूँ। मझे रेसपांसिविलिटी के लिए यह कहना है कि जो कुछ उस एक्सपॉर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है वह मैंने आपके सामने रखी। और भगर मैं यह कहूँ कि भुजे उनकी रिपोर्ट में यह लगा कि शायद इसकी रेसपांसिविलिटी नहीं फिल्स की जा सकती है तो नाजायज नहीं होगा। क्रेडिबिलिटी उस कमेटी की जहर माननी चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें मुख्तलिफ महकमों के सीनियर अफसरान थे। उसमें जियो-लाजिकल सर्वे अफ इंजिनियर की भी सीनियर अफसर था। उनकी क्रेडिबिलिटी को हम डाउट करें यह मूनिसिपल बात नहीं है। उद्दोने कहा है कि हम किसी इडिविजनल पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। जितना मैंने समझने की कोशिश की है तो मैंने अंदाज किया फाउंडेशन जो बैल का बैस है उसमें एक आर्क है। जिस स्ट्रोटा का जिक्र किया है वह आर्क के मकान पर भौजूद नहीं है। लेकिन क्योंकि 6, 7 मीटर डायमीटर है उसके किनारों पर वह स्ट्रोटा खतरनाक है। सायल टेस्ट सेन्ट्रल पोइंट से हुई।

That unfortunately seems to be a trick that nature has played on the experts.

मैं मानता हूँ कि दिज बनाया और उसमें 3 करोड़ का नक्सान हुआ जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए चा क्योंकि भावित यह पैसा जनता का है और सरकार पब्लिक फंड्स की दृस्ती है। लेकिन कभी कभी हो सकता है कि ऐसा हादसा हो जाय।

Nature plays tricks on things and experts. It has been happening all along and it has happened. Everyday something is happening. See the Skylab. Now I do not think that the American govt. is going to pin it down on some experts.

तो यह न समझा जाय कि मैं इवेंड कर रहा हूँ। कोई इवेंड करने का सवाल नहीं है। और भगर ऐसा होता तो चतुर्वेदी साहब ने जब बात की है, खताकिताबत की है तो मैं इतनी दिलचस्पी के साथ इसमें जाता ही नहीं। चतुर्वेदी साहब उन बातों का जांच नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि वह कोट में हैं। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि व त अर्सा हो गया स्पेंड हुए अब इनको रीइंस्टेट कर देना चाहिए।

You know it. These orders have been passed. The case is sub-judice. We had to go to the Court whether he should be reinstated or not.

[श्री सिकन्दर बहल]

आपकी तरफ तब्जजह नहीं होती तो इतनी दिलचस्पी का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। इवेड करने के मुतालिक तो यों बहुत कहा जा सकता है। मुझे अगर यह लगता कि उपाय्याय के साथ नाइन्साफ़ी हो रही है, क्योंकि इसको चतुर्वेदी साहब जानते हैं कि जिस तकसील के साथ यहाँ आया है और यह सोच कर आया है कि उपाय्याय के साथ नाइन्साफ़ी हो रही है। लेकिन बाद में मुझे लगा कि मेरे जहन में जो एक वायस सा आया तो वह दुरुस्त नहीं है। तो मुझे जब सारे कागजात पढ़ने हैं, काइल देखनी है तो इपार्शियली देखनी है, मेरी राय में इन्साफ़ यह है कि उसके साथ जो कुछ हुआ है उसमें कुछ जयदती नहीं हुई है। रोइस्टेटमेंट का सवाल यह है कि वह खद कोट में है, उसके बावजूद भी उसको हमने रोइस्टेट करने के लिए कह दिया है। आदमी जो दिलचस्पी ले उसको इवेड करने की क्या जरूरत है? क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि इवेड करना तो मुसीबत में फसूंगा। इसलिए यहलू सवाल खत्म हो चुका है, और इसको हर पहल से देख लिया गया है। अब इस सवाल को मजौद परमू करने की कोई गुजारश नहीं है।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर : उपाय्याय के दिलाफ़ क्या आउन्हम थे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think it is necessary.

श्री सिकन्दर बहल : उसका काम चाल है बहुत जल्दी हो जाएगा। तारीख तो मुझे मालूम

नहीं है। जो सवाल आनरेविल मेम्बरान ने ठाया है वह बाहर का है। मेरे साथी करमा रहे हकि अगले मानसून तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री छत्तीराम अर्णव : मेरे खेड़ का है, मंत्री जी ने पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी है।

श्री शश्वत नाथ चतुर्वेदी : एक मिनिस्ट्री से दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री पर टालने की बात नहीं है। रेस्पासिविनिटी तो आपकी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उसी स्टेटा में बराबर अब भी नया पुल बन रहा है।

श्री सिकन्दर बहल : इसका जवाब में दे सकता हूँ। आपने ग्रौरिजनल सवाल किया था उसी मुकाम पर क्या बन रहा है? उसका जवाब पहली चीज़ तो यह है कि पीप्रसं उस मुकाम पर नहीं है, जहाँ पहले थे, लेकिन मुकाम से कोई फक्त नहीं पड़ता, वह मेट्रिक्स कान्गलोमरेट स्ट्राटा उससे बहुत नीचे जा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 12, 1979/ Asadha 21, 1901 (Saka).