

Wednesday, March 1, 1978  
Phalgun 10, 1899 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

## C O N T E N T S

No. 8, Wednesday, March 1, 1978/Phalgun 10, 1899 (Saka)

COLUMNS

### Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 122 to 126 . . . . . 1—33

### Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 127 to 142 . . . . . 34—55

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1130 to 1150, 1152 to 1259, 1261 to 1314 and 1316 to 1329 . . . . . 55—242

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 242—49

### Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Severe famine conditions in Mizoram . . . . . 249—54

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 249, 251—56

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala . . . . . 249—51, 256—58,

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi . . . . . 261—62

259—51

### Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twelfth Report presented . . . . . 264

### Committee of Privileges—

Second Report presented . . . . . 265

### Election to Committee—

National Shipping Board . . . . . 265

Re. Admissibility of Questions . . . . . 265—75

### Matters under Rule 377—

(i) Impending closure of Patna-Chunar Commercial Steamer Service . . . . . 276—78

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\*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.

	COLUMNS
(ii) Reported Accident within the Complex of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirapalli . . . . .	278—81
(iii) Unremunerative Price of Onion paid to Cultivators . . . . .	281—83
(iv) Reported Retrenchment of Casual Workers in South-Eastern Railway . . . . .	283—84
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address . . . . .	284—368
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha . . . . .	285—96
Shri Nathu Singh . . . . .	296—307
Shri Padmacharan Samantasinhar . . . . .	307—16
Shri K. Ramamurthy . . . . .	316—22
Shri George Fernandes . . . . .	322—27
Dr. Bijoy Mondal . . . . .	327—31
Shri Dhirendranath Basu . . . . .	331—34
Chaudhury Brahm Perkash . . . . .	334—45
Shri R. L. P. Verma . . . . .	345—54
Shri R. Venkataraman . . . . .	354—65
Dr. B. N. Singh . . . . .	365—67
Business Advisory Committee—	
Twelfth Report presented . . . . .	368

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday March 1, 1978/Phalgun  
10, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 122; Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, before putting the Question, I have a point of order.

श्री हृष्म कन्द कछवाय : प्रश्नकाल में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। सदन का समय खराब नहीं होना चाहिये।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I want to make a submission. My submission is that Questions and Answers are not confined only to the Member who puts a Question and the Minister who answers it. I want the statement to be read. In the Answer distributed, I saw the reply of the Minister saying, "A statement is laid on the Table of the House." There should be some difference between statements and answers. Answers themselves cannot become statements. The statements are only intended to substantiate the facts given in the answers. Here the answer may be little lengthy. But I would request the Minister to read out the statement so that other Members may also benefit.

3740 LS-1

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto you to change the procedure. But until the procedure is changed, the present practice continues.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am only making a submission. This is a deviation from the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no deviation; you please put the Question.

### Blending of Portland Cement with Pozzolana

\*122. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the cement manufacturers to blend portland cement with Pozzolans and to sell it at higher price;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which in "New Age" weekly dated 5th February, 1978 in this regard captioned "Rs. 93 crores Bonanza for Cement Tycoons"; and

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

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

### Statement

(a) to (c) Government have seen the report in the New Age weekly dated 5th February 1978 under the caption "Rs. 93 crores Bonanza for Cement Tycoons." The report contains two allegations viz., that Government have permitted the cement manufacturers to blend portland cement with pozzolana and have also increased the price of cement by Rs 17/- per tonne in order to benefit the cement manufacturers. The report is incorrect

and based on mis-conceptions. The correct position in respect of these two matters is set out below:

(i) **Portland Pozzolana Cement:** Portland Pozzolana cement is an internationally accepted variety of cement and has been manufactured in the country since 1965. This is produced by inter-grinding pozzolanic materials with portland cement and not by intermixing portland cement with pozzolanic materials as alleged. The Indian Standards Institution have laid down specifications for ordinary portland cement and portland pozzolana cement. Portland pozzolana cement is particularly suited for specific areas for its sulphate resistance. The question of a differential price for pozzolana cement had been considered by the Tariff Commission but not recommended.

(ii) **Increase in price of cement:** Shortages in the supply of cement had developed on account of higher demand for consumption for public works as well as for agriculture, industry and housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair revages caused by cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government, therefore, decided to permit the import of about 1 million tonnes of cement to meet the additional demand. As the landed cost of the imported cement is higher than the cost of indigenous cement, Government decided to pool the price and increase the f.o.r. destination price of cement by Rs. 17/- per tonne with effect from the 7th January 1978. This increase does not benefit the cement manufacturers as there has been no increase in the ex-works or retention price of cement.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** May I request you to direct the Minister to read the statement?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That will take a long time. The statement has been available to you.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** It is available to me. But what about other members?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is available to all, whoever wanted it. You put your supplementary.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** The answer contained in the statement is misleading. The question is whether the cement manufacturers were allowed to change the quality of the cement. You can call it by whatever name you like, it may be called blending or whatever may be the description. They are adding an inferior variety of stuff called 'Pozzolana' to the Portland cement, thus reducing the quality of cement itself. The quality of cement is reduced, but they have given another explanation about the increase in prices. The quality of cement is reduced by adding Pozzolana cement to the Portland cement during the process of manufacture itself. Why should this concession be given to the manufacturers? The cost of construction is one point. My second point in the first question is: did the manufacturers approach the Government for changing this quality? Did the Government study the implications before giving permission for this blending? Adulteration is there on a very big scale. Cement is not actually short, but there is a huge black-market; even in a city like Delhi, people complain that they cannot get a quality cement. Adulterated cement is there and that too is sell at a black-market Price. In such a situation, what is the justification for the Government of India to allow this so-called blending?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The question was actually whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in *New Age*. The *New Age* is a weekly journal of the Communist Party of India of which Mr. Kalyanasundaram, the hon. Member, is also a member. I had to make a statement, a long statement and lay it on the table of the House because that report is a long one.... The questions that he has now raised are also based on the report that has

appeared in *New Age*. The report itself is based on the total mis-conception and perhaps ignorance of what is exactly the whole industry about and what Pozzolana cement is about and also about the prices because price is one of the questions. In fact, the headlines of the report is: "Rs. 93 crores Bonanza for Cement Tycoons" and it is all about the socialist Mr. George Fernandes going out to please tycoons in the cement industry. As far as point one is concerned, there has been no ex-factory increase in prices in cement. The cement manufacturer in this country has got one paisa more. There has been an increase of Rs. 17 at the retail point per ton which has been rounded to a rupee per bag on an average per ton. This was because we are importing just now about a million tonnes of cement and the cost of imported cement is exactly twice the price of cement that is produced indigenously and that is available at the retail outlets. Either we have to take that money to the ex-chequer or we have to take care of that increase by bringing about a slight increase in the overall price of cement. We chose just the latter course and there has been one rupee increase in the price of cement at the retail points. But this money goes into the cement regulation fund from where necessary adjustments are made to cover the increased cost of import and freight. This is one aspect. So, there is no bonanza to anybody.

Now, in so far as Pozzolana cement is concerned, again there seems to be a total ignorance on the part of those who have prepared this report. Pozzolana cement is not a new formula that we have evolved in this country; Pozzolana cement along with grey Portland cement and slag cement are the three major qualities of cement that are available. In this country, last year the amount of Pozzolana cement that was produced would be of about a million tonnes out of roughly 20 million tonnes of cement that we produced. In 1976, it was 751,000 tonnes. So, this is not something new that has been suddenly introduced by the new

Industry Minister. In 1976, it was 751,000 tonnes; in 1975, it was 8,57,000 tonnes. Now, over a number of years, Pozzolana cement is being manufactured in this country; Pozzolana cement is where we use fly ash mix it grind it with the grey Portland cement in a certain proportion. And the cement is marketed with ISI specifications just as there is the slag cement marketed under ISI specifications, there is the grey portland cement marketed under ISI specifications. No cement manufacturer has approached us for any special consideration to be given to them, because, it is open to any cement manufacturer to produce pozzolana cement or slag cement. In fact, a lot of slag has been wasted in this country over the years, particularly in the steel mills. We are not going in for additional cement plants. We are trying to attach cement plants to the steel mills so that the slag that is now wasted can be converted into cement and slag cement is made.

So far as the quality is concerned, the ISI takes care of the quality aspect, and I do not see any problem in so far as the pozzolana cement is concerned. There is only one other point, and that is that cement is being black-marketed in Delhi and elsewhere. It is true that there has been inadequate availability just now, that is essentially because adequate forward planning was not done in the past. We are at the moment short on cement by about one and a half to two million tonnes. We are importing cement and are making good that deficit. If there is blackmarketing, at the level of the Government we are doing whatever we can. Some months ago when black-marketing was at a fairly high rate, I wrote letters to all the political parties in this country. There are 24,000 retail dealers in cement. I appealed to the political parties to form some kind of Vigilance Committees and attach themselves to these retail dealers. I appealed to the State Governments: I appealed down to the District Magistrate level, to see that black-marketing in cement was ended. We are doing all that we can in this respect.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: On the answer to my first question itself, I want some clarifications....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Ask your second question.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: My second question is this. The pozzolana cement as admitted in the statement and also by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House, is inferior to the portland cement. May be, it is required for some other jobs, but when they produce an inferior quality of cement, the price is remaining the same! Leave alone the increase now sanctioned for meeting the imported cost. Did Government not think it necessary to reduce the price also to match with the quality of the cement. Why did they permit the price to remain the same?

Secondly the biggest consumer of cement is the Central Government, the State Governments and the local administration. When that is so, will the Government consider whether the cement industry as such could be nationalised in order to avoid all these difficulties?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I never said that the pozzolana cement was inferior in quality. Each cement has its own quality. There is the pozzolana cement, there is the grey portland cement, there is the slag cement. These are the three major different varieties of cement. Each quality has its own virtues its own general quality of it.

Now, so far as the price aspect is concerned, the Tariff Commission went into the price question some years ago, and the factories are receiving a certain retention price. Some of the factories are today not even able to really make good. There are units that are on the sick list in the cement industry for a variety of reasons. In the new factories that we are setting up, the costs are going up much more. In fact, the whole price question calls for reconsideration at certain future

point of time. Therefore, to say that manufacture of pozzolana cement by any particular unit in a certain percentage where fly ash or slag is available, is given to that unit as a special favour is not true. The price has been worked out by the Tariff Commission and there is a certain retention price that is available to all the cement units in this country.

So far as Government using the cement in large quantities is concerned—the State Governments and the Central Government in various public works—this has been going on over a period of time. There is nothing new or special about it today.

We have just now no plans to consider the proposal made by the Hon. Member about nationalisation of cement units.

SHRI VINOBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, we exported cement in the previous year but this year we are importing it. What is the average loss to the country due to this export-import policy of cement?

Secondly which is the port of import? I have come to know that the Ministry has selected Bombay as the port for import of cement. Will you please diversify the selection so that it is distributed to all the major ports of the country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We did some export of cement last year and the year before but this year we have stopped export of cement because we have discovered that in view of the over-all situation exports should be stopped. We are now importing it because there is a shortage and it is necessary to import cement as long as the shortage continues and until such time as we are not able to increase our own production.

In so far as ports are concerned, we are not importing cement only at Bombay: it is now being imported at Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam also and

we have issued instructions that ships should be diverted to all the ports in the country so that imported cement is available uniformly all over the country.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** My hon. friend Shri George Fernandes has conceded that there has been an increase so far as black-marketing of cement is concerned. It has also been brought out that there is mixing of Pozzolana cement with other cement and thus, a sub-standard cement is being sold, which is not useful for building purposes.

It has also been stated by the Minister that thousands of dealers of cement are spread throughout the country and that they have no control over the dealers.

I would like to know whether, in order to see that black-marketing is stopped, the Government would be able to take over at least the distribution system from the manufacturers of cement. There should be not only fair distribution throughout the country but also distribution of good quality cement.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** In so far as the quality of cement is concerned, there seems to be total confusion. I would like to reiterate that Pozzolana is not an inferior cement: it is as good as any other cement and it is used in certain areas in particular situations. It is particular variety of cement. I would therefore like the Hon. Member to clear his mind about the quality of cement.

In so far as the distribution aspect is concerned it is not possible for the Government to look after the distribution of 24000 retail outlets. As of now, there is a uniform distribution that we have in operation. So, there is no problem about distribution, but there is a shortage and that shortage is being taken advantage of by certain unscrupulous traders....

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I would like to clarify my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, You have put your question and he has clearly understood it.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I would request you to hear with me—.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I am not allowing it; he has understood your question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** He was in the process of answering my question. Will you at least let him continue his answer about taking over the distribution system?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he has anything more to say about the distribution system, he may continue.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I was saying that there is an adequately fair distribution system: there is equitable distribution in so far as geographic areas are concerned. But unscrupulous traders are taking advantage of the shortages and we are trying to take care of that.

**श्री राममूर्ति :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन की नोटिस में यह आया है कि सीमेंट में पिंडोल बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पूरे देश के अन्दर मिलाया जाता है और चूंकि पिंडोल का रंग और सीमेंट का रंग एक साहोता हैं इसलिए उसके मिलाने से भेद मालूम नहीं पड़ता है ? पिंडोल काले रंग की एक मिश्री होती है। उसके मिलाने से सीमेंट की जक्कित बहुत घट जाती है जिससे जो इमारतें बनती हैं उनके लिटर्स और दीवारों वर्गीरह को बहुत क्षति पहचती है और वे गिर जाया करते हैं। इसको रोकने का कोई इतजाम सरकार को निगाह में है ?

**श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिज :** हमारे पास श्रमी तक कोई शिकायत तो नहीं आई है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सीमेंट का इस्तेमाल ममूचे देश में होता है और हर स्तर पर श्रमी अगर सचेत और जागरूक रहे तो इसका जबाब देने का काम आसानी से हो सकता है।

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, we have been using the expression pozzolanic material, but the pozzolanic material is really volcanic ash containing silica, alumina, lime etc. which is found in the lava of volcanoes. The material which is used in India for the manufacture of pozzolana cement has none of these things; neither alumina is there, nor silica is there; but it has only fly ash coming from our power stations, Ennore and other power stations. It is just ash, which is being used.

My point is that pozzolana cement takes longer time to set. The hon. Minister said that there is no difference. It is an expert opinion that pozzolana cement takes longer time to set than the other cements, and to that extent, therefore, there is some inferiority in quality. In view of the lower cost, would the hon. Minister consider reducing the retail price of the pozzolana cement to the consumers?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The price of cement today is based on various factors. The end price of grey portland cement is fixed by taking into account the cost of inputs for pozzolana cement and slag cement. The tariff Commission worked out a certain price structure; I do not see any need now to disturb that price structure, because if there is a certain reduction in the cost of producing a certain variety, there is certain extra cost in producing certain other varieties of cement. All these factors have been taken into account and I do not see any need to change the price structure now.

**C.B.I. Investigation into corrupt Practices by B.H.E.L.**

\*123. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has been or is currently investigating reports of irregular or corrupt practices of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL); and

(b) if so, the details and nature of such investigation?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

On receipt of information, in July, 1977 that certain officials of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) had abused their official position in connection with the export orders secured by them from Libya and Malaysia by sharing the commissions paid to the local agents and deriving pecuniary benefits, preliminary enquiries were made by the CBI. However, after receiving clarifications and information they decided not to make any further enquiry in regard to these allegations.

2. In regard to another allegation of award of various contracts and orders placed by BHEL on a firm of one Shri R. K. Swamy, Advertising Agents involving alleged irregularities and malpractices the CBI are currently enquiring into the matter.

3. It is also reported by BHEL that there are ten other cases where CBI is

understood to have taken up enquiries against certain officers of BHEL. The details of these cases are given as under.

S. No.	Case No.	Gist
(1) R.C. No. 16/76-JBR	.	Acceptance of bribe for allotment of open plot in BHEL Township by Shri G. P. Varma, Estate Inspector.
(2) P.E. No. 30/77-DLI	.	Favours shown by S/Shri P.K. Biswas, Purchase Officer and V.M. Panikkar, Asstt. Gr. II to M/s. Virendra Engg. Works for awarding a contract for carrying out work in the form of erection of a fencing system at Central Warehouse at Okhla, Delhi.
(3) PE No. 31/77-DLI	.	Favours shown by S/Shri P.K. Biswas, Purchase Officer and V.M. Panikkar Asstt. Gr. II to M/s A. K. Sharma for awarding a contract of internal structural changes in the warehouse at Okhla.
(4) PE No. 35/77-DLI	.	Purchase of stationery items at the higher rates from M/s. V.K. Enterprises and Vandana Enterprises by S/Shri P.K. Biswas, Purchase Officer and V.M. Panikkar, Asstt. Gr. II.
(5) PE No. 5/77-HYD	.	Shri P. Sumukeswara Rao, Design Engineer, attempted to show favours to M/s. Lotus Engineering Works by accepting deviation from the approved design.
(6) RC No. 39/77-HYD	.	Against Shri K.S. Murthi, Sr Purchase Officer—allegations of alteration and inflation of tender documents in connection with supply of certain material to BHEL.
(7) R.C. No. 42/77-HYD	.	Against Shri Vardarajan, Manager (Commercial)—Allegation of undue favour shown to M/s. Royal Packages in extending the period of delivery and payment for work not done.
(8) RC No. 6/77-Dehradun	.	Against Shri B.C. Pant and four others for passing sub-standard quality of bolts.
(9) PE No. 1/78-JBR	.	Against Shri R.K. Garg, Planning Engineer in regard of L.I.C. agency being run by his wife.
(10) RC No. 24/75-JBR	-	Against Shri B. D. Gehani, Sr. Asstt. Cashier and four others for making payments to wrong persons on the basis of L.T.C. advance application of fictitious persons.

4. The above cases pertain to alleged irregularities or favouritism shown by the officers of BHEL in their individual capacity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I had set this question really for the Home Ministry and it has been transferred to the Industries Ministry. I have no objection to this transfer, but

at least the Lok Sabha Secretariat should have informed me of such a transfer.

The reason why I had set it for the Home Ministry is that Shri Fernandes has already gone on record to say that there was no probe of the CBI against official of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. I would quote a statement of his made both in Rajya Sabha and

here, as it appeared in the Times of India on 5th September, in which he said:

"In so far as he knew, no investigations had been initiated against any officials regarding alleged payment of slush money by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. When his attention was drawn to a statement by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy...." That is myself.

".....that the Central Bureau of Investigations had started a probe against some officials of the BHEL, Mr. Fernandes remarked: 'Dr. Swamy seems to know more than what I do what is happening in the Ministry'.

I think, the Minister is quite right, at that time certainly I knew about the Ministry than he did and I think him for correcting himself.

I would not press further on the question of slush money in view of the national interest involved but I would like to ask the Minister.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the national interest involved in the slush money? The country does not believe in slush money.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That you can ask on your turn. I would like to ask the Minister whether he has seen a statement in the Hindustan Times on Friday the 13th January, 1978, which said:

"Mr. V. C. Tandon Deputy General Manager, BHEL has denied that the CBI is enquiring into alleged corruption in various units of the BHEL as reported in the newspapers Yesterday."

He says that the allegations made in the report are factually not correct.

Now, the Minister says that in fact, there has since quite some time been a CBI probe. In view of this, whether the Minister would gear up BHEL and also take action against the officials who misinformed the public in this manner. That is my first question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point order.

MR. SPEAKER: During Question-Hour there is no point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: At least please permit me a submission because this question pertains to a CBI inquiry and how can the Industries Minister reply to it? The competent Minister is the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Any Minister can answer the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: He can answer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How? And under what Rule? You are giving such wrong decisions.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the last few months there has been a lot of discussion about the BHEL and the various aspects of the so-called CBI inquiry. There was a press statement which Mr. Subramaniam Swamy had made in Lucknow on the basis of which I was asked whether there was any CBI inquiry going on against anybody in BHEL. I did say that as far as I know there was no CBI inquiry going on against any BHEL official which statement was true. When I made that statement, that was true.

Since then, this question came up in the Rajya Sabha in December where I gave a factual reply in so far as the inquiries into certain aspects of the BHEL were concerned.

Now, in the statement I have pointed out that there are inquiries going on against certain individual officials of the BHEL. There are 10 officials against whom there are CBI inquiries going on. This pertains to some acts of misconduct or misdemeanour or petty corruption on the part of the officials, something that goes on in a normal course in a routine way in every undertaking and there is nothing particular about the BHEL.

There was also an inquiry about BHEL's official drawing any pecuniary benefits as a result of contracts. The CBI made what is known as a preliminary inquiry and came to the conclusion that there was no reason for it to proceed further in regard to these allegations that had been made. If the CBI was making an inquiry, the CBI said that there was nothing. So, for any one now to suggest that there was slush money and what about that, which is all based on the CBI inquiry, then the CBI's statement that there was no such thing should be taken on record and one should not go on going making these allegations.

There is one other inquiry that is being made. That involves an advertising agency. The CBI is currently seized with that inquiry and as and when the report is made available, either to the Home Ministry or the Industries Ministry we could discuss this matter further.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I wish he did not raise the question of slush money. I wish to say for record that Mr. Fernandes went to the Prime Minister and had the CBI inquiry withdrawn in the case of slush money and the CBI inquiry came to no such conclusion....

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that it is a wrong statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If the inquiry was withdrawn, I do not want to proceed further on the subject.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to report in the *Blitz* by a former General Secretary of the Janata Party, Mr. Rajendra Puri in which he has made a large number of allegations against BHEL and the Minister. Also there is a magazine called *Surya* which has made some serious allegations. I would like to know whether the Minister has seen these and whether the government would take action against both these scurrilous pieces of news reporting against the government.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have not seen *Surya* though I know that it is a magazine ...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It is not worth seeing also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:.... edited by a daughter-in-law of the erstwhile dictator. I do not read it and I do not see it also.

So far as *Blitz* is concerned, I did read a story about the purchase of gas turbines. Certain statements have been made. The Ministry is looking into these things and as far as I am concerned, I can say that there is no substance in the various allegations that have been made in the *Blitz* report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: On a point of submission....

MR. SPEAKER: No submissions please. Mr. Gopal.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Bharat Heavy Electricals is the pride of the country....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If you shut us out this way, how can we function in this House. Certain statements were made and the Prime Minister has said that it is a wrong statement. But you do not seem to be concerned with it and do not allow us to get it clarified. How can we function in this way?

MR. SPEAKER: During Question Hour there is no Point of Order.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: \*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

Mr. Kalyanasundaram, you cannot threaten me in this way. I am asking you to sit down please. I am not going to allow you. That is certain. Now, Mr. Gopal.

There are rules governing every matter. The Prime Minister has said, that statement is wrong and Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has accepted it and he has sat down.

\*Not recorded.

We have allowed sufficient questions. Half-an-hour is over.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: \*

MR. SPEAKER: You raise it; that will be better. Not now. You must give written notice about it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: \*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it. Now, Mr. Gopal.

SHRI K. GOPAL: BHEL is the pride of our nation. Especially in the foreign countries now, in the Middle-East, Malaysia and so on, BHEL has won contracts against global tenders. I am told that a consortium of foreign firms are after the blood of Bharat Heavy Electricals. Out of jealousy, they are lobbying in this country and spreading all sorts of canards. I would like to know whether it is a fact and if so the details thereof....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not aware of any consortium of firms campaigning against BHEL. It is true that there is lot of jealousy inside the country and outside about BHEL. I have been personally feeling the pressure and the brunt of it.

Sir, I can only say that BHEL is capable of withstanding it and this Government will support it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, Sir, this does create some problems that the question is not handled by the Minister concerned. Now you will kindly observe (*Interruptions*). I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Mr. Mishra, you will kindly put your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are not going to hear like this. You are discriminating as between Member and Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy made a statement in August about the investigation being conducted by the CBI. The Minister also made a statement thereafter and also in the month of September.

The Minister did not have any knowledge about the investigation being conducted by the C. B. I. Now it is that very Minister who comes and answers the question. So, the question that arises is that the Minister did not know anything about it at all although it happened to be under him. Now, when he came to know about the investigation, the Minister seizes the question, comes before the House and answers it. Does it not create a peculiar situation for us as to how the Minister did not know about the investigation being conducted in his own Department? At that time he indignantly denied any such investigation being conducted. Later on, when the question is put to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister seizes that question and he comes before the House to answer that question. This does create a suspicion that the Minister got concerned later on but he did not know anything about that earlier. My question is: why did the Minister not know this although the investigation was being done by the C. B. I. at the time the allegation was made by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am surprised that such a senior and experienced Member should be making a suggestion that the Ministers grab questions. The Lok Sabha Secretariat must have sent the question to the ministry. The question has been answered in the normal course. That is why I am answering. I did not seize it, I did not grab it. It is for the Lok Sabha Secretariat to answer and not for the Minister to answer.

Now, about my question there was a statement which Dr. Swamy made in Lucknow in one of his many press

\*Not recorded

conferences in September; it appeared in the news-papers somewhere on the 4th September. I was asked a question by the newspaper man as to whether my attention had been drawn to certain. Statements made by Dr. Swamy. I had to say that as far as I know there was no investigation going on against officials. Now, if the C.B.I. is conducting investigations against various officials in various ministries, I do not know whether the Ministers are expected to know all about the enquiries which the C.B.I. is conducting. The C.B.I. is the Home Ministry's Department. The Home Ministry has its own ways of operating and if the Home Ministry institutes the enquiry at a certain point of time without the concerned ministry or the concerned individuals knowing any thing about it, I am not expected to have an idea about the functioning of the Home Ministry or the C.B.I.

So, the statement that I made on the 4th September that I had no knowledge at that point of time is correct. Since then I have acquainted myself with what is happening. I have now come forward with an answer.

### राज्यों में विद्युत संकट

\* 124. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश में अनेक राज्य गम्भीर विद्युत संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में इन दिनों विद्युत की स्थिति बहुत खराब है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विद्युत संकट दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, J&K, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Assam and the Union Territories of Goa and Delhi are having notified power cuts/restrictions of varying degrees. However, the States of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are having acute energy shortage while West Bengal has peaking capacity shortage. Temporary restrictions are imposed in some other States whenever generation gets reduced due to forced outage of thermal units.

(b) Madhya Pradesh is experiencing shortage of about 10.9 per cent in energy requirements and 229 per cent in peak demand requirements in February, 1978, while Uttar Pradesh is experiencing shortage of about 31.4 per cent in energy requirements and about 38.4 per cent in peak demand.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Central Government as well as the concerned State Governments to overcome the situation of power shortage. The short-term measures include integrated operation of regional grids, diagnosis of the problems in the power stations where generation is poor and implementation of time bound rectification and renovation programme, timely delivery of spares and components; toning up the standards of operation and maintenance; introduction of preventive maintenance procedure; steps to reduce duration of planned and forced outages. Multi-disciplinary teams

consisting of B. H. E. L., IL Kota, State Electricity Boards and professional consultants have been set up to improve the performance of the newly commissioned units.

A task force is also being set up to bring about improvement in the performance of imported plants commissioned prior to 1974. Projects under construction are monitored very closely to expedite their commissioning. Steps are also being taken to encourage professionalisation and specialisation in the management cadres of the State Electricity Boards. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of coal available for power stations.

In the long run it is recognised that only the augmentation to the installed generating capacity that would bring about the desired change in the power situation and with this in view a number of super-thermal stations have been sanctioned in the Central Sector in addition to the capacities sanctioned to be installed in the State Sectors.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : आपने वक्तव्य में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि दीर्घकाल में बिजुल की स्थिति में अवैक्षित परिवर्तन केवल प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता में बढ़ि करके ही लाया जा सकता है। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ि किस प्रकार से लाने की योजना है? आप किन-किन क्षेत्रों में और कहां-कहां इस प्रकार से ऊर्जा उत्पादन करने के लिए नए संयंत्र लाने जा रहे हैं और उनकी क्षमता क्या होगी तथा कब तक वे पूरे होंगे?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I have already explained in the earlier occasions in Parliament that we are augmenting the installed capacity in the country. And already we have sanctioned a number of schemes in various States adding up to 17,000 M. W. which are under various stages of construction. More schemes are undergoing scrutiny with CEA. They

will be coming in the next few months. We are also augmenting the generation by streamlining the working of both hydel and thermal power stations. For this purpose we have sent multi-disciplinary groups to various power stations to find out deficiencies in the power stations as we want to rectify them in the coming few months.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में आप कौन-कौन से सयत्र लगाने जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में कौन से, उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन से और तमिलनाड़ में कौन से तथा उनकी क्षमता क्या होगी, लगाने जा रहे हैं। इसलिये पहले मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मिल जाये फिर मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करूँ।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I can give a list of all the schemes which are under various stages of construction in various States. With regard to Madhya Pradesh we have got Amarkantak extension which was commissioned in September, 1977 and has been now. Another unit under Amarkantak stage II is expected to be commissioned in March 1978. In Uttar Pradesh we have got Obra extension II with 200 mw capacity. Harduaganj 'C' unit II with capacity of 60 mw commissioned in August 1977. I can read the list of projects to be commissioned and also which have been sanctioned in all the States. It is a long list.

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table of the House.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि आपके तीर्थकालीन उपाय जहां चल रहे हैं वहां पर राजस्थान में इस समय 30 प्रतिशत, मध्य प्रदेश में 30 से 35 प्रतिशत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 प्रतिशत तक कर्नाटक में 10 से 20 प्रतिशत तक बिजली की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है और आपके पास कोई ऐसे उपाय इस समय नहीं हैं जिनसे

इस कमी को दूर कर सकें, और इसके कारण कृषि उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। किसानों को रात में बिजली दी जा रही है और वह भी ऊचे दर पर बिजली दी जा रही है जब कि आद्योगिक संस्थानों को आप सस्ती दर पर बिजली देते हैं। इन सब को देखते हुए कोई आपके तात्कालिक उपाय ऐसे हैं जिनके कारण यह कमियां दूर हो सकें और किसानों को सुविधा से बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके और सस्ते दरों पर उपलब्ध हो, मेरे ज्ञान में अगले पांच सालों में 22,000 मेगावाट बिजली की आपको आवश्यकता होगी। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए जो आपने दीर्घकालीन उपाय बताये हैं उनसे भी आप केवल 1000 से 1200 मेगावाट बिजली दे सकेंगे। फिर भी बिजली की कमी रहेगी। उसके लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? जिससे आवश्यकता के अनुरूप बिजली पैदा कर सकें व किसानों व उद्योगों को वांछित रूप में बिजली मिल सके।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I have already explained that in the case of power stations there is a long gestation period. Lack of pre-planning in the past has resulted in the present shortage of power in the country and, as such, howsoever fast we may proceed in the sanctioning of the schemes it will take time to complete them. We are in a hurry and in this month itself we expect to commission another 1,000 m.w. In 1978-79 our programme is for 3,400 m.w. Sir, we have made greater allocation for power in this budget. In addition to that whatever deficiencies were felt in the past we want to overcome them. We have got two or three methods to do it. One is to add to the installed capacity in a rapid manner; and second is having the maintenance of these power stations in a better manner. For that also, we have appointed a few groups to go round the stations and about the power rates for agricultural purposes, which is being charged, it is for the State Government to consider that as-

pect and see that they can give the power at cheaper rate to the agricultural people. That is the policy of the Government. Now we are going to appoint a small committee in the coming few weeks and they will go into the tariff aspect and we will come to the House with a final picture.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद बर्मा: : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है, मैं केवल एक ही बात जानना चाहत था हूं कि क्या बिहार में बिजली की पूरी उपलब्धि हो रही है, वहां इसकी कोई कमी नहीं है ही क्या पिछले महीने इसकी पूरी टूट-फूट नहा हो गई थी, पटना में पूरा अधिकार नहीं रागया था? कृपा कर मंत्री महोदय विह है के बारे में भी बताएं, ऐसे जबाब से लगता न कि जैसे बिहार के बारे में उनको कुछ सूचा ही नहीं है, वह अनदेखा हो रहा है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, Bihar is not neglected and there is no notified cut in Bihar State Electricity Board. There is an installed capacity of 740 megawatts in Bihar and also Bihar is partly supplied by the D.V.C. The notified cut, if it is there, has not come to the notice. But there is shortage of power in Bihar and I agree with the hon. Member. That is why we are trying to augment the installed capacity in Bihar by sanctioning new schemes in Bihar. In fact, we have already sanctioned one scheme which is awaiting investment decision. Other schemes are also being scrutinised and Bihar will take its due share in the power development in the coming few years.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know if this perennial shortage is due to faulty planning or faulty execution or to non-utilisation of the existing capacity?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: For all the three parts of the question put by the hon. Member, I may say 'Yes'. Pre-Planning was not done. In the

past, people did not take care to see that more installed capacity is created in the country. That is why we are facing this shortage today. The installed capacity is there but because of improper maintenance and also some of the mechanical troubles we faced in the various power stations, we are not having the full utilisation of installed capacity. That is the reason for these difficulties and we propose to take up the work in both augmenting the installed capacity and also rectifying installed capacity and also rectifying machines.

DR. B. N. SINGH: Is it a fact that the generation of electricity in Bihar is only 30 per cent? What is the Government trying to do to improve the generation of electricity so that continuous shortage of power and power cuts are avoided?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is true that even with the 740 megawatt installed capacity in Bihar, the generation is not up to the expected mark. But Central Electricity Authority is trying to help the State and also BHEL people are going there and they will help the Bihar Electricity Board in rectifying these defects and see that they get better utilisation there.

#### आयुध कारखानों में उत्पादन

\* 125. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रक्षा भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1976 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 में आयुध कारखानों में उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976 की तुलना में 1977 में उत्पादन की लागत और मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) क्या आयुध संगठन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिये कुछ वस्तुओं को छोड़ने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost Value.

75-76 .. Rs. 381.23 crores (Gross)  
76-77 .. Rs. 475.30 crores (Gross)

The cost and value in the products of Ordnance Factories are the same as these products are issued from Ordnance Factories to Services at cost value.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि सुरक्षा कारखानों के मजदूरों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के कठिन परिश्रम के कारण उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उन में 24.66 परसेट की वृद्धि हुई है । मैं अलग-अलग बता देता हूं कि किस कारण कितनी वृद्धि हुई है । इसमें से फिजिकल इनकीज आफ्र प्रोडक्शन 15.39 परसेट हुई है, और रां मैटीरियल की प्राइस, वेजिज और केपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट के बढ़ने की बजह से 9.30 परसेट वृद्धि हुई है ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या इन कारखानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का यह भी एक कारण है कि वहां के अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों ने कठिन परिश्रम किया है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसमें काम करने वालों का भी योगदान है, इनवेस्टमेंट भी ज्यादा हुआ है, कुछ और कारणों से भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है ।

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: इस बात का क्या कारण है कि आग्नेयास्त्र आदि जो आडिनेस सामग्री हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं, वह बहुत कम कीमत में मिलती है, जब कि हमारे यहां उसके दाम चार पांच गुना अधिक हैं ?

प्रो० शेर तिहू: जो चीजें हम बनाते हैं, उनकी कीमत दूसरे देशों की निस्वत ज्यादा नहीं है। कुछ चीजों में हमारी कीमत कम भी है।

#### Difficulties in storing Spent-Fuel Rods in Atomic Power Plants

\*126. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output in Tarapur Atomic Plant was reduced to 70 per cent of the designed capacity during the first six months of 1977-78 because of difficulties in storing more spent-fuel rods in the existing pool;

(b) whether the second unit of the Rajasthan Plant could not be commissioned for want of storing space for spent-fuel rods; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to solve this problem of storing spent-fuel rods as they are highly radio-active?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir; reduction in output became necessary on this account in the second half of 1977-78.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have raised this question in three parts:

(a) whether the output in Tarapur Atomic Plant was reduced to 70 per cent of the designed capacity during the first six months of 1977-78 because

of difficulties in storing more spent-fuel rods in the existing pool. To this, the hon. Prime Minister, I am glad, has said yes; he has in other words accepted that due to lack of storing facilities production has gone down to 70 per cent..

Part (b) is: whether the second unit of the Rajasthan plant could not be commissioned for want of storing space for spent-fuel rods; to this he has replied: no.

Part (c) asks the steps the Government propose to take to solve this problem of storing spent-fuel rods as they are highly radio active and for this he says it does not arise.

The Prime Minister in the first part has accepted that reduction in output to 70 per cent was necessary because of lack of storage facilities for spent-fuel rods. But I do not know how this bureaucratic as well as stereotype answer "does not arise" has been given. I have asked very categorically as to what are the steps the Government is going to take to overcome this difficulty. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what are the steps that have already been taken or are proposed to be taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am sorry that the reply to part 'C' is somewhat misleading. I accent that. But what I may say is this. This spent fuel storage is becoming short and therefore, this has happened. We have to see that production is tuned accordingly. The question of finding out how to utilise it is a question which can be solved only by an agreement with USA and we are negotiating it. But in view of their attitude, we have to be careful. We have to see how best we can do it. We are trying to find out what method we can use so that we get out of this impasse. But at present we are getting some-

thing more and perhaps we may hope to solve it that way. If not, we have to find out another way.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** In view of the acute power shortage in the country, these atomic energy stations are expected to work to their fullest capacity. I can understand from the hon. Prime Minister's answer that due to negotiations with the United States, this sort of thing was happened. I would like to know as to how long it will take and whether any time limit has been fixed to finalise this issue with the United States of America and get out of this power shortage.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** It depends on the response of the other party and I cannot force it. I cannot give any time limit about it.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the question of storing the spent fuel rods was a part of the contract which was agreed upon between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America and if so, whether the storage problem has been created because of the violation of the agreement by the United States of America. I would also like to know what alternative strategy the Government of India propose to adopt to save the plant from this kind of violation of the contract by the United States of America. I am saying this because our Prime Minister is credited to have said that we are thinking in terms of closing down the plant. Some newspaper reports are also there and some high officials have said that we are biding our time, say about two years or so, and after that, Tarapur plant would be closed down for good. I want the hon. Prime Minister to clarify all these points.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** I can understand the anxiety of my hon. friend about the violation of the agreement by the United States of America. It is violation, I do agree.

But what can we do about it? Can we go to court? Can any court decide it? It is not possible and we do not want to take any such steps. We have, therefore, to find out alternative methods of working it and if it does not happen, I cannot give up my self-respect and continue it. . .

**डा० बलदेव प्रकाशः** प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि स्टोरेज की कठिनाई होने के कारण तारापुर एटामिक प्लांट के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। क्या इसके अतिरिक्त उत्पादन में कमी होने के और भी कुछ कारण हैं और क्या यू.एस.ए की तरफ से जो यूरेनियम की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है वह भी विजली के उत्पादन में कमी होने का एक कारण है ?

**भी मोरारजी देसाई :** इसी लिये तो यह हो रहा है कि वहां फ्यूअ्रल है, फिर भी प्रोडक्शन थोड़ा कम करना पड़ता है, इसलिये कि स्टोरेज कर्पोरेटी एक्सीड हो जाय, तो फिर हम क्या करेंगे। इसीलिये इस को थोड़ा एडजस्ट करना पड़ता है

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I am sorry after the answer given by the Prime Minister, I am completely confused. The question is about want of storing space for the spent fuel. It is not a question of supply of enriched uranium from USA. All the questions have been answered as if the question that has been asked is for the supply of enriched uranium or fuel from USA. The question is whether our atomic energy commission have been successful in preparing certain kind of storage for keeping those spent uranium rods that have been used and have become radioactive. After using, it cannot be thrown away anywhere and everywhere. It has to be preserved somewhere. How does that depend upon USA? It is absolutely our business. Our atomic energy commission will have to do it. They should have anticipated that after a

certain period of time enriched uranium rods will become radioactive and they should have prepared for sufficient storage in lead chamber storage under water or storage under sea. The question is answered in a completely different way. Why have our atomic energy commission failed to prepare some kind of storage, either lead chamber or underground storage or under-sea storage for keeping these spent radioactive rods that are used in our atomic plant?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** My hon. friend is confused on account of my answer not on account of his own...

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This is my subject.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** If it is his subject he ought to know that the spent fuel cannot be thrown anywhere as it will create other problems. He does not realise....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I realised and that is why I asked the question. On this question, please don't say that I do not realise.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Prime Minister is on his legs

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** The Atomic Energy Commission has not been able to find ways and means by itself to use up the spent fuel or dispose it of. That we have to do with the Americans' aid. They had agreed to give it, but now they are not doing it.

(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, this is question time.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** I am prepared to grant that my hon. friend knows more than I do. I must admit that I am not a professor, but he is.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Nuclear Power Project at Kalpakkam

\*127. **SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:**

**SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:**

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project at Kalpakkam is not proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the extent of slippages and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete plans for completing the remaining phases of the project and the time-bound programme in this regard?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) The Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam is behind schedule.

(b) The main reasons for the delay are (i) delayed deliveries of indigenously manufactured nuclear and conventional equipment, (ii) delay in the delivery of some equipment affected by the ban imposed by certain countries on the export of equipment/materials intended for nuclear power projects, and (iii) other causes like strikes, shortages of construction materials, etc.

(c) Most of the equipments have now been delivered including those affected by the embargo. The erection work has been speeded up wherever feasible. Precommissioning activities have also been taken up in parallel to reduce the time required after erection for commissioning and full power operation. The first unit of the Project is likely to attain critically by December 1979 and the second unit in mid-1981. Full commissioning can be expected a few months thereafter.

**राज्यों में रोजगार के लिए विकास योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति**

\* 128. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने देश में कुछ जिलों और विकास खण्डों का चयन किया है जहां इस वर्ष वहां के निवासियों को पूर्ण रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विकास योजनायें क्रियान्वित की जायेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों और विकास खण्डों के राज्यवार नाम क्या है और उनके चयन की कस्टोटी क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या अब विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केवल उन्हीं जिलों और विकास खण्डों का चयन किया गया है जहां प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में कम है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) अभी तक नहीं । खंड स्तर अयोजन के संबंध में मार्गदर्शी मिदान्त तैयार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल बनाया गया है

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

**India's Stand on Nuclear Safeguards**

\* 129. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in India's stand on nuclear safeguards; and

(b) whether Government are no longer insisting on a ban on tests by all nuclear weapon powers?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government adhere to the view that all nuclear weapon tests should be banned.

**Reservation for Backward Classes for Recruitment to Services**

\* 130. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have decided to reserve quota for the backward classes in direct recruitment in the State Services; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quota fixed by such States?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Reservations in state services is a matter within the competence and jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. The Central Government are aware that in several State Governments reservations have been provided in state services for backward classes. Complete and up-to-date information in this regard is however, not readily available.

**Suggestions by Centre to benefit Agricultural consumer and small Industrialists in Rajasthan**

\* 131. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been made by the Central Government to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board to take decision to benefit the agricultural consumer and small industrialists in the State; and

(b) if so, the suggestions and the decision of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) and (b). Apart from the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Electrification which were forwarded to the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards, including Rajasthan, in September, 1974, the Central authorities have, from time to time, been in touch with the various State Electricity Boards regarding the implementation of rural electrification programmes which *inter-alia* would benefit increased agricultural production and promote the setting up of small industrial units. The Committee on Rural Electrification was appointed by the Central Government and had gone into the difficulties faced by rural consumers in the matter of electricity supply. The Central authorities have also been advising the States in respect, *inter alia* of the need for improving the quality of power supply and the service to the consumers to enable the economy as a whole to benefit from the advances made in power generation.

The Rajasthan authorities have intimated that the following steps have been taken by them:—

(i) The cost of HT extension, associated sub-station and main Distribution to be provided, excluding service line, is not to be claimed/charged from the prospective small and medium industrial consumers as well as agricultural consumers.

(ii) The cost of HT line and augmentation of transformer capacity is not required to be charged also from such prospective agricultural consumers who desire to take electric connection under Advance Deposit Scheme.

(iii) The cost of providing additional transformer capacity is not to be charged/claimed from consumers

having small and medium industrial services who apply for additional load.

The applicability as prescribed for the small industrial services and medium industrial services as per our tariff for supply of electricity as issued in the year 1976 is as below:—

(a) Small Industrial Services—(Schedule SP/LT-5)—This tariff shall be applicable to small industrial consumers, cottage industries such as incubators, Zarf making silver and gold wire drawing, poultry farming, gem stone polishing etc. and water works for public supply having aggregate connected load not exceeding 25 HP.

(b) Medium Industrial Services—(Schedule MP LT-6)—This tariff shall be applicable to industrial power consumers, Government lift irrigation projects and Water Works for public supply having aggregate connected load more than 25 HP.

(iv) If an electric connection, as per applicability prescribed for agriculture service—tariff schedule AG/LT-4, is obtained/released between 16th Feb. and 30th September of a calendar year, no minimum charges shall be levied/claimed for the said period in the first year of operation only and that the consumer shall be billed for the energy consumption at the prescribed rate for the billing months corresponding to period 16th February to 30th September. To elucidate, the minimum charges will be claimed only for a period of 6 months, i.e., from 1st October of a year to 31st March, of the next calendar year on prorata basis of the prescribed annual minimum charges.

(v) Any agricultural consumer whose service has been disconnected on default involving payment of certain assessed/accrued dues has been allowed to get his service

reconnected/restored on furnishing an undertaking in the prescribed form assuring payment by 15th May or within 30 days of such intimation which ever is later. This is with a view that his rabi crop is not damaged.

(vi) Previously, there was a restriction to energise only such number of wells as have been specifically stated in the Project Report of an REC scheme but now on the basis of merits of demands from each of the villages covered by the REC schemes, permission is being given to energise additional number of wells even if it involves laying of additional 11 KV line and sub-station.

#### Sick Textile Mills

\*132. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the number of sick mills in textile industry, the average value of their normal production, the number of workers employed and their total capital;
- (b) the classification of the mills according to degrees of sickness indicating the extent to which they can be made to contribute to economic activity by better management and more capital; and
- (c) the details of the phased programme, if any, for making these mills viable?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). There is no precise definition of a sick mill. Individual assessment can be made depending on the circumstances of each case. A large cross-section of the textile industry has been passing through difficult conditions arising out of various factors like the raw material situation, continued neglect of modernisation in the indus-

try, defective management and in the ultimate analysis sluggishness in demand arising out of recessionary conditions. Various remedial steps have been taken to tackle these factors. Important steps taken are:—

1. Augmentation of raw material supplies.
2. Equitable distribution of the available supplies of cotton and disciplining of its prices.
3. Arrangements for soft loans for rehabilitation and modernisation of textile mills.

#### Working of National Textile Corporation

\*133. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of National Textile Corporation during the last 3 years;
- (b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that this Corporation which is the biggest eastern subsidiary has been losing Rs. 80 lakhs per month;
- (d) whether the accounts of this Corporation have not been audited; if so, since when; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to improve the working and better functioning of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e). The reference presumably is to National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa)

Subsidiary. This Subsidiary, like many other Subsidiaries of N.T.C., has no doubt been incurring losses. But the Subsidiary also suffers from the general locational disadvantages of the Eastern region.

The monthly losses of this Subsidiary in the current year are as follows:

(Rs in lakhs)				
Month	Net Loss			
April, 1977	.	.	.	50.36
May, 1977	.	.	.	56.22
June, 1977	.	.	.	69.41
July, 1977		.	.	58.81
August, 1977	.	.	.	59.28
September, 1977	.	.	.	69.11
October, 1977	.	.	.	84.21
November 1977	.	.	.	89.65
December, 1977	.	.	.	78.86
January, 1978	.	.	.	71.68

Some complaints regarding the functioning of this Subsidiary have been received and the same are currently being looked into in consultation with the N.T.C. (Holding Company). Accounts for the year 1974-75 have been audited and also adopted. The Accounts for 1975-76 have been finalised and are currently under audit.

Certain steps like modernisation of machinery involving Rs. 9.22 crores have been initiated to improve the working and functioning of this Corporation. The strengthening of the management of this Subsidiary is also in the process.

### Import of Cement

\*134. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether cement has to be imported in the country due to higher demand and shortfall in production;

(b) if so, whether new letters of intent are being issued to put up more factories to increase production of indigenous cement; and

(c) if so, the parties to whom these letters are being issued and the location of the proposed factories?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Production of cement during 1977 at 19.10 million tonnes was the highest ever achieved. However, shortages in the supply of cement had developed on account of inadequate capacity due to poor forward planning in the past, higher demand for the execution of public works as well as from Agriculture, Industry and Housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair the damages caused by the cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government have, therefore, decided to import about 1 million tonnes of cement to meet these additional demands.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Three Statements are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1653/78].

पिछले तथा प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग

\*135. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक: व्या उद्योग मंत्री सभा पट्ट पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि :

(क) प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ

कर दिया जायेगा जैसी कि उन्होंने 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को लोक सभा में घोषणा की थी ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन से जिलों को पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया है जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें तत्काल उद्योग लगाना आरम्भ करेंगी और क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर पिछड़े जिले घोषित किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :  
(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का कार्य पहले से ही हो रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य, सम्भवतः जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की योजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिसकी घोषणा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को की गयी थी। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का कार्य प्रावस्थावद्ध रूप में हाथ में किया जायेगा और 1978-79 की अवधि में 260 जिलों को इसमें शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) 247 पिछड़े जिले घोषित किये गये हैं और इन जिलों को दर्शनी वाला विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिले पिछड़े जिले घोषित किये गये हैं। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना के अंतर्गत छतरपुर को 1978-79 में और आगामी चरण में टीकमगढ़ को शामिल करने का विचार है।

### विवरण

आनंद प्रदेश :

अनंतपुर, चितीड़, कुड्टप्पा, करीमनगर, खामाम, कुरनूल महबूबनगर, मेडाक, नालगोण्डा, नैलोर, निजामाबाद, ओंगोल श्रीकाकुलम, तथा वारांगल।

आसाम :

कछार, गोलपाड़ा, कामरूप, मिकोर हिल्स, नार्थ कछार, हिल, नवगांव और न्यू लखीमपुर जिले।

बिहार :

भागलपुर, चम्पारन\*, दरभंगा\*, मुज्जफरपुर\*, प्लामाऊं, पुण्यिया, सहरसा, संथाल परगनाज, सारन\*, तथा नालन्दा आंरंगाबाद, नवादा, गया, भोजपुर, बेगुसराय, और मुगेर के नये जिले।

ગुजरात :

अमरेली, बनासकंठा, भावनगर, भड़ोच, जुनागढ़, कछ, मेहसाना, पंचमहल, सावरकंठा, तथा सुरेन्द्र नगर।

हरियाणा :

भिवानी, हिसार\*\*, जिद तथा महेन्द्रगढ़\*\*।

हिमाचल प्रदेश :

चांबा, कांगड़ा\*, कल्हीर, कुलु, लाहुल, और स्पीती, सोलन तथा सिरमुड़।

जम्मू और काश्मीर :

अनंतनाग, बारामूला, छोडा जम्मू, कठुआ, लद्दाख, पुंछ, राजीरी श्रीनगर और उधमपुर।

केरल :

अलली, कनानौर मालापुरम, त्रिचुर और त्रिवेन्द्रम।

मध्य प्रदेश :

बालधाट, बस्तर, बेतुल, बिलासपुर, भिड, छतरपुर, छिदवाड़ा, दामोह, दत्तिया, घर, देवास, गुना, होशंगाबाद, झबाहु, खरगांव, मांडला, मंदसौर, मोरिना, नरसिंहापुर, पश्चा रायगढ़, रायपुर, राजानंदगाव, राजगढ़, रायसीन, रतलाम सेवा, सागर, सियोनी, शाहजापुर, शिपुरी, सिधी, सुरगुजा, टीकमगढ़, विदीशा और नया सिहोर जिला।

कर्नाटक : वेलगांव, बिदार, बीजापुर, भारवाह, गुलबगं, हसन, मैसूर, नार्थ कनारा, रायचूर, दक्षिण कनारा, तुमकुर ।

महाराष्ट्र : औरंगाबाद, भान्द्रा, बुलधना, चन्दपुर, कोलबा, दुलिया, जलगांव, नानडीड, उसमानाबाद, परभनी, रतनगीर और येऊतमाल ।

मणिपुर सभी पांच जिले ।

मेधालय गारो पहाड़ियां तथा संयुक्त खासी तथा जन्तिया की पहाड़ियां ।

नागालैंड कोहिमा, मोकोकेचंग, एन तेनसांग ।

उड़ीसा बालासोर, बालोनगीर, धेंकानल, कल हैंडी, कैंग केयीझार, कोरापूत, मयूरभंज और फुलबनी ।

पंजाब भट्टिडा\*, गुरुदासपुर, होशियारपुर, फिरोजपुर और संगरूर ।

राजस्थान अलवर, बन्सवाडा, बारमेर, भीलवाडा, चुरू, ढंगर पुर, जैसलमेर, जैलोर, झुंझूनू, झालावाड़, जोधपुर, नागपुर, सीकर, सरोही, टोंक और उदयपुर ।

सिक्किम गंगटोक के सभी चार जिले, मागन, ग्यालिंग तथा नामची ।

तमिलनाडु धरमपुरी, कन्याकुमारी, मदुराई, नार्थ आरकोट, रामानाथायापुरम, साऊथ आरकोट, थंजावुर, त्रिचुरापल्ली, नया पदुकोटई जिले ।

दिपुरा : सभी तीन जिले ।

उत्तर प्रदेश : अलमोड़ा, आजमगढ़, बदायूं, बहराइच, बलिया, बान्दा, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बुलन्दशहर, चमोली, देवरिया, एटा, इटावा, फैजाबाद, फूर्खाबाद, फेहपुर, गढ़वाल, गाजीपुर, गौड़ा, हसीरपुर, हरदोई, जलायूं, जौनपुर, झांसी\*, कानपुर देहात, मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मुरादाबाद, पीतीभीत, पिथोरागढ़ प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, सुलतानपुर, टेहरी गढ़वाल, उश्माव, रामपुर, और उत्तर काशी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल : बंकुर, बिरभूम, बर्द्दगाँव, कूच-विहार, दार्जिलिंग, हुगली, जलपाईगुड़ी, मालदा, मिदनापुर, मुशिदाबाद, नादिया, पुर्णिया, पश्चिम दीनाजपुर ।

केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश :

अण्डमान एण्ड निकोबार संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

अरुणाचल प्रदेश : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

दादरा एण्ड नगर :

हवेली : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

गोवा, दमन और दीव : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

लक्ष्मीप : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

मिजोरम : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

पांडिचेरी : संपूर्ण क्षेत्र

\* जिले जैसे कि हाल ही में किये गये पुर्नगठन के पूर्ण अस्तित्व में थे ।

\* \* जिले जैसे कि हाल ही में पुर्नगठित किये गये हैं ।

### Power Shortage in the South

\*136. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States in the South are still in the grip of power shortage as compared to the States in the North;

(b) whether there is no more power shortage in North from February, 1978 onwards;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps have been taken to improve the position in the States in the South?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Energy shortage in the Northern Region during the month of January, 1978 was more than the energy shortage in the Southern Region in January 1978 was 7.05 MU a day equivalent to 9.75 per cent of the requirement, the energy shortage in the Northern Region was of the order of 16.89 MU a day, equivalent to 20.10 per cent. The anticipated shortage during the month of February in the Southern Region is expected to be 11.03 per cent and in the Northern Region 13.97 per cent of the requirements. However, from April—June, 1978, anticipated shortage in the Southern Region is expected to be more than the shortage in the Northern Region. In April the energy shortage in the Northern Region is expected to be about 2 MU a day equivalent to about 2 per cent of the requirement while in the Southern Region it is expected to be about 10 MU a day equivalent to about 14.3 per cent.

(b) Power shortages are continuing in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir in the Northern Region and these shortages are likely to continue for some more time.

(c) The main reasons for lower energy shortage in the Northern Region from April onwards are additional energy generation from newly commissioned/to be commissioned units at Dehar and Pong and higher generation from Bhakra system due to increased water releases for irrigation and higher river inflows with snow melting etc.

(d) A number of additional generating units are under installation in the Southern Region and it is expected that 445 MW of additional generating capacity would be added during the period January—June, 1978. Out of this, 110 MW will be in Thermal generating capacity and 335 MW in hydel system. Integrated operation of the entire Southern Regional Grid System has been achieved to ensure sharing of surplus energy and assistance from neighbouring systems during emergencies. In addition, Project Renovation Groups have already been launched for improving generation from the existing thermal power stations at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh and Ennore in Tamil Nadu. Steps have also been taken to arrange better quality of coal, adequate quantity of spare parts and improved training for operation and maintenance engineers. Steps have also been taken to improve management of maintenance. With the progressive commissioning of generating units in Kalinagi in Karnataka by 1979-80, the situation is expected to improve appreciably in Karnataka.

Projects under construction are being monitored very closely with a view to expedite their commissioning. New power schemes have been sanctioned to augment installed generating capacity, which includes a large thermal station at Rāmagundam in

Andhra Pradesh and construction of a new 630 MW thermal station at Neyveli, in addition to the capacities sanctioned to be installed in the state sectors in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

**Inquiry into the Air Crash in which Prime Minister was travelling**

\*137. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the causes leading to air-crash of the aircraft in which the Prime Minister was travelling to Assam has been completed;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the crew of the plane, who died in their effort to save the life of the Prime Minister have been given any posthumous award or/and reward and compensation to their families; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The findings of the Court of Inquiry are under examination in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No posthumous award has been given to the crew who were killed in the crash of the aircraft carrying the Prime Minister at Jorhat. However, as a special case, the *ex-gratia* compensation has been enhanced. Apart from the normal pensionary benefits, as a special case an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was given to each member of the crew who died in this air-crash, in place of the usual *ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 42,000/- each.

**Power Station in Saurashtra**

\*138. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about 1000 M. W. power station to be located in Saurashtra Coast; and

(b) whether this power station will be Atomic Power Station or whether it will be run on Associated Gases from the Bombay High?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

फोटो डिवीजन के उपकरणों की प्रत्यक्ष जांच

\*139. श्री मदन तिवारी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मंत्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन के कैमरों, फैलैश गनों, एंलार्जरों, मशीनों का अलग-अलग मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन उपकरणों की कोई प्रत्यक्ष जांच कभी कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

## विवरण

(क) अक्टूबर, 1959 में, इंटरेटिड फोटो यूनिट (अब फोटो प्रभाग) को एकीकरण के समय विभिन्न मीडिया यूनिटों से स्थानांतरित किए गए फोटोग्राफिक उपकरण ।

प्रकाशन विभाग	विज्ञापन				निदेशालय
	पत्र	और	कुल	लागत	
	सूचना	दृश्य	कार्यालय	प्रचार	
1. कैमरे	13	28	2	43	
2. फ्लैश गर्ने (वल्व टाइप)	11	24	1	36	इंटरेटिड फोटो
3. फ्लैश गर्ने (इलेक्ट्रानिक्स)	2	4	—	6	यूनिट (अब
4. डायर्स एवं ग्लैंजिंग मशीनें	3	3	—	6	फोटो प्रभाग)
5. एंलार्जर	7	9	2	18	के गठन के
6. प्रिंटिंग मशीनें	3	1	—	4	समय स्थानांतरित
7. एंलार्जर लैंसेस की एक्सेस्सरीज	6	22	3	31	किए गए
8. कैमरा लैंसेस की एक्सेस्सरीज	8	39	1	48	उपकरणों की
9. कैमरा स्टैंड/ट्राइपाइड्स	11	9	4	24	लागत उपलब्ध
10. मास्किंग बोर्ड्स	6	11	3	20	नहीं है।
11. एक्सपोजर मीटर	1	6	1	8	
12. ट्रिमिंग/कट्टिंग मशीनें	12	5	2	19	

(ख) 1960 से अब तक फोटो प्रभाग द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए उपकरण ।

		रुपए
1. कैमरा	108	11,04,216.34
2. एंलार्जर ]	35	3,36,516.20
3. फ्लैश गर्ने ]	106	2,54,034.85
4. प्रोसेसिंग मशीनें	22	9,96,947.14
5. एग्रेकंडीशनर और रेफिजरेटर	15	58,813.00
6. ट्राइपाइड्स और एक्सेस्सरीज	—	22,492.00
7. स्लाइड प्रोजेक्टर	7	22,958.50
8. साल्ड उपकरण	8	27,455.00
9. विविध डार्करूम एक्सेस्सरीज	—	1,84,398.12
10. एक्सपोजर मीटर ]	16	6,500.00
	कुल	30,14,331.15

टिप्पणी : ऊपर दिए गए उपकरणों के बाहर में भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान को नवम्बर, 1977 में जारी किए गए उपकरणों की लागत 46,960.00 रुपए भी शामिल हैं ।

**Development of Sunderbans Areas**

\*140. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included any project for the development of Sunderbans areas for the first year of the Rolling Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fulfil the assurance of the Prime Minister given on the floor of the Lok Sabha in its last Session (November-December)?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In the West Bengal Annual plan for 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 150/- lakhs has been provided specially for the development of the Sunderbans area. This would be in addition to any outlays on health education, roads and other schemes in this area out of the sanctioned outlays in the State Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The special provision for the Sunderbans areas has been raised from Rs. 70 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 150 lakhs in 1978-79.

**Strike in Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kota**

\*141. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike in Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Rawat-Bhatta, Kota was prolonged due to the refusal of the management to implement the recommendations of the Union Labour Minister;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Union Labour Minister were conveyed to the local management in time;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation to find out the causes for prolongation of strike for over 3 months in such an important project; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). All the developments in the strike situation were within the cognisance of Government and consequently there is no need for any investigation.

**Order of Precedence of Chiefs of Staff of Armed Services**

\*142. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Armed Services have suffered denigration in status and precedence in comparison with the Civil Services;

(b) whether the Chiefs of Staff who in 1947-48 ranked with the Supreme Court Judges were placed below the Cabinet Secretary in 1951 after liberation of Goa and again below the Attorney General of India in 1965 after the Indo-Pakistan war;

(c) whether the Chief Secretary of a State is now placed above an Army Commander;

(d) what is the basis of these changes in the order of precedence and whether the Armed Services were represented on and consulted by the Committee which made these recommendations;

(e) whether this lowering of status of the armed forces has affected the quality of new entrants; and

(f) whether Government would consider the setting up of a Committee consisting of both Armed and Civil Services to reconsider and revise this order of Precedence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Supply of Cement to Maharashtra

1130. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Maharashtra is getting sufficient quota of cement for the last six months and more;

(b) what is the requisite quota of cement for Maharashtra; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to fulfil the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The normal quota of cement per quarter for Maharashtra is 4.24 lakh tonnes. Additional ad-hoc allocations are also agreed to from time to time depending on actual requirement and availability. The quantity of cement released to Maharashtra during the last three quarters are as under:—

July—September, 1977 : 5,27,400 tonnes

October—December, 1977 : 5,14,250 tonnes

January—March, 1978 : 5,75,000 tonnes

Allocations on different factories have been issued for the quantity released for the quarter January—March, 1978.

#### राज्य लाटरियों

1131. डॉ रामजी सिंह :

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाटरी प्रथा को एक प्रकार का जुआ और नैतिक तथा सिविल अपराध नहीं माना जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार नैतिक उत्थान के लिए लाटरी प्रथा को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कैसे तथा इस संबंध में ठोस कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सरकार जानती है कि जुए के अनेक तरीकों की भाँति लाटरियों कुशलता पर न होकर अवमर पर आधारित हैं।

(ख) लाटरियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है। सरकार महसूस करती है कि कानूनी तथा संवैधानिक कठिनाइयां होने के कारण ऐसे कदम से कोई खास लाभ नहीं होगा। उनके विचार में, राज्यों द्वारा लाटरियों के संचलन को नियमित करने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त कानून बनाना इसका एक बेहतर विकल्प होगा।

(ग) सरकार एक ऐसा कानून बनाने पर पहले ही कार्यवाही कर रही है।

महीन और मोटे कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1132. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या उघोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 से अब तक महीन और मोटे कपड़े के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और सूती कपड़े और सिन्येटिक कपड़े के लिए मूल्यों में ऐसी वृद्धि का अनुमान क्या रहा है ;

(ख) सिन्येटिक फाइबर का कितनी भावा में आयात किया गया और इसका बड़ी भावा में आयात करने वाली कंपनी का नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कपास के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के अनुपात में है और वर्ष 1971 से अब तक उत्पादकों से कपास की बासुली के समय के मूल्यों और व्यापारियों के पास पहुंचने के तीन महीने बाद के मूल्यों का अनुमान क्या रहा है ;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 के चुनावों के दौरान ग्रयवा इनके फौरन बाद कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उघोग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (कुमारी श्राभा माईति) : (क) विशिष्ट किस्मों के "महीन और मोटे कपड़ों" के मूल्यों सम्बन्धी घटा बढ़ी की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु सूती मिल के बने कपड़ों का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक जो 1971 में 110.5 था जनवरी 1978 में बढ़कर 180.1 हो गया जब कि इस की तुलना में सिन्येटिक बस्त्रों का सूचकांक क्रमशः 100.6 और 114.7 रहा।

(ख) सिन्येटिक फाइबर का वास्तविक उपभोक्ता आधार पर आयात किए जाने के लिए मुक्त लाइसेंसिंग के फलस्वरूप नवम्बर, 1976 से 20-2-78 तक की अवधि में 109.621 मी० टन सिन्येटिक

फाइबर का आयात किया गया है। चूंकि आयात की अनुमति वास्तविक उपभोक्ता आधार पर दी जाती है अतः बड़ी भावा में आयात करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1971-78 की अवधि में यद्यपि कपास के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में 67.7% की वृद्धि हुई है फिर भी सूती बस्त्रों में 62.9% तक वृद्धि हुई है। चूंकि कपास किसान से व्यापारी तक और बाद में अन्ततोगत्वा निजी व्यापार के माध्यम से मिल तक पहुंचती है। अतः कपास खरीदने के स्तर के मूल्यों और व्यापारिक स्तर के मूल्यों तथा मिल स्तर के मूल्यों के बीच के अन्तर के बारे में जानकारी मुश्वित्त नहीं की जा सकती।

(घ) मिल के सूती कपड़े का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक अप्रैल 1971 में 108.0 और अप्रैल 1972 में 108.9 था। इस प्रकार इसमें भासुली सी वृद्धि का पता चलता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Washerries under Coal India Ltd.

1133. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the washeries under Coal India Ltd. are working below rated capacity and suffering from management problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The capacity utilisation of washeries under the management of Coal India Ltd. has been progressively improving. The present capacity utilisation is over 73.3 per cent against 51.3 per cent during 1973-74. There are no management problems.

(b) Does not arise.

### सीमेंट का उत्पादन और मांग

1134. श्री राधवजी :

श्री रामगोपाल रेड़ी :

व्या उद्योग मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने कितने टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ और उसकी मांग कितनी-कितनी थी ?

(ख) क्या हाल के पिछले कुछ समय से सीमेंट को सप्लाई में कम अनुमति को जा रही थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके लिए भावी योजनाये क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मार्डित) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सीमेंट की अनुमति मांग और उसका उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन	लगभग अनुमति
	(दस लाख मांग (वस लाख मी० टनों में)	(मी० टनों में)
1975	16. 27	18. 00
1976	18. 61	20. 00
1977	19. 10	22. 00

(ख) सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों, कृषि उद्योग एवं मकान निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट की मांग बढ़ाने के कारण सीमेंट की सप्लाई में कमी हो गई थी। अन्ध प्रदेश और तमिल-नाडु में समृद्धी तूफान के कारण हुए विद्वंसों की मरम्मत के लिए भी सीमेंट की अधिक मात्रा में आवश्यकता पड़ी थी।

(ग) सरकार विद्यमान एककों के उत्पादन में बढ़ि करने, अतिरिक्त अमता स्थापित करने तथा सीमेंट में बचत करने एवं उपका बेहतर उपयोग करने के लिए अनेक उपाय अमता से ला रही है। अधिक महत्व-पूर्ण उपायों में ही प्रक्रत्सीनेटरों की स्थापना करना और स्लैग प्लाई ऐश और अन्य पोजालेनिक सामग्री का अधिक मात्रा में उपयोग करना, स्थानीय स्लैग और चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग करने के लिए इस्पात संयंत्रों के स्थापना स्थिलों पर नये सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करना, चूने के पत्थरों के छोटे भंडारों का उपयोग करने के लिए ओटे (मिनि) सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा नये और विस्तार किए जाने वाले संयंत्रों के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र ही पूरा करना शामिल है। देश के बाजारों में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने करीब 10 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का आयात करने की भी व्यवस्था कर ली है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1135. श्री हरगोन्विद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना किस तिथि से करने का विचार है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मार्डित) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने सीधे ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लवु उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है। लेकिन सरकार की नीति ऐसे सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों जिनको श्रीदोगिक सम्भाव्यता सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास की गुंजाइश है, उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की है।

**भारतीय दंड संहिता का संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव**

1136. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार भारतीय दंड संहिता की कुछ धाराओं का संशोधन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० झौ० पाटोज़) : (क) और (ख). संसद के होरों महोरों को संयुक्त समिति ने दिसम्बर, 1972 में राज्य सभा में पेश किये गये भारतीय दंड संहिता (संशोधन) विवेयक, 1972 के उत्तरांशों पर विचार विमर्श किया है। भारतीय दंड संहिता में संशोधन लागू करने के प्रयोग के निः संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट और यथा प्रतिवेदित विवेयक सरकार के विवारणीत है।

"

**Exports by Small Scale Industry Firms**

1137. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industry firms in the country as on 1st January, 1978 were engaged in exporting their products to foreign countries;

(b) what is the procedure and criteria for registration of industries with the Director General of Technical Development (DGTD) and how many industrial units were registered with DGTD as on 1st January, 1978; and

(c) how many of the DGTD units were exporting their products to

foreign countries as on 1st January, 1978 and what was their number at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) As there is no system of compulsory registration of small scale industry firms engaged in exporting their products to foreign countries, the information is not available.

(b) The procedure and criteria for registration of industries with the DGTD are given in Appendix IV and V of the "Guidelines for Industries 1976-77" issued by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India. There were 3456 industrial units registered with the Director General of Technical Development (DGTD) as on 1st January, 1978.

(c) As the DGTD do not maintain regular statistics of the exporting units, this information is also not available.

**Shipping Corporation in States**

1138. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States and their names where Shipping Corporations have been set up;

(b) the number of ships owned and operated by each such corporation and routes covered; and

(c) the relation of these Corporations to the overall policy of shipping in this country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) Three; the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) The Corporation set-up by Kerala owns one vessel. The other two Corporations own two vessels each. The vessel of the Tamil Nadu Corporation operates in the coastal and adjacent trade while those of the other two operate in India's overseas dry bulk trade

(c) There is no special relationship. They operate as any other shipping company.

#### Driving of Vehicles without Silencer

1139. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that driving motor-cycles, scooters and cars after removing the silencer for fun's sake is against the Motor Vehicles Act; and

(b) if so, what measures Government intend to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As driving motor-cycles, scooters and cars without a silencer is an offence under the Motor Vehicles Act, traffic police challans persons who drive motor vehicles on public road without silencers.

#### Development of Small and Cottage Industries

1140. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to develop small and cottage industries; and if so, when these industries will be set up;

(b) if so, the number of small and cottage industries opened in 1977-78 and during last three years, year-wise, State-wise and amount invested; and

(c) the total number of small and cottage industries and among them the number of those working well State-wise; and amount invested in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Since the information asked for is voluminous it will take some time to collect the same. This will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### राज भाषा विभाग की अध्यापन वकँशाप्त

1141. श्री श्याराम शास्त्री : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा अध्यापन वकँशाप्तों पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है; और

(ख) इन वकँशाप्तों में अध्यापन के कार्य पर अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति लगाये जाते हैं और क्या प्रति लेक्चर 20 में 25 रुपए खर्च किये जाते हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) मंत्रालय और विभाग अपनी-अपनी कार्यशालाओं का खर्च खुद उठाते हैं। राजभाषा विभाग का इससे कोई सरोकार नहीं रहता।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस सिलसिले में राजभाषा विभाग ने मार्गदर्शी बिडांत जारी किये हैं। इनके अनुसार सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में सक्षम कर्मचारियों (जिसमें सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं), की ही सेवाओं का इन कार्यशालाओं में उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। इस काम के लिए सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी को एक दिन के व्याख्यान के लिए 15 रु० मानदेय दिया जाता है, लेकिन

किसी एक महीने में मानदेय की राशि किसी व्यक्ति के मासिक वेतन के दसवें भाग से अधिक नहीं होगी। सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी को 20 रुपति दिन के हिसाब से पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसी एक व्यक्ति को साल भर में 1,000 रुपति से ज्यादा इसके लिए नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

the jute supplied by them and preventing exploitation by middle-men, keeping in view at the same time the viability of the jute industry and the interests of its workers. In this context the role of the Jute Corporation of India is also being considered.

#### Indepth Study into all Aspects of Jute Industry

1142. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to conduct an indepth study into all aspects of jute industry; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAJTI): (a) and (b). A long term policy is being formulated with a view to ensure a reasonable price to the growers for

#### Per Capita Daily Wages in States

1143. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is working out per capita daily wages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the minimum wages per capita in each State at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The available data are furnished in the attached statement.

#### Statement

Central/State/Union Territory	Total No. of employments covered under the Act for which minimum rates of wages have been fixed/revised	Range of Minimum Rates of Wages per day (in Rs.)		
		Minimum	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Central Government	19	3.50	6.96	
II. States :				
1. Andhra Pradesh	28	2.50	6.00	
2. Assam	14	1.54	6.00	
3. Bihar	26	1.19	6.00	
4. Gujarat	23	3.60	7.12	

1	2	3	4	5
5. Haryana . . . . .		38	2.00	7.00
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		17	2.00	5.00
7. Karnataka . . . . .		21	2.00	5.60
8. Kerala . . . . .		30	1.50	13.28
9. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		20	1.25	4.00
10. Maharashtra . . . . .		38	0.97	8.50
11. Manipur . . . . .		2	2.00	4.00
12. Meghalaya . . . . .		3	5.00	6.00
13. Orissa . . . . .		13	2.25	5.00
14. Punjab . . . . .		31	3.15	7.70
15. Rajasthan . . . . .		27	4.25	6.00
16. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		28	0.62	7.50
17. Tripura . . . . .		5	1.12	4.00
18. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		38	2.31	6.86
19. West Bengal . . . . .		16	1.13	7.25
<b>III. Union Territory</b>				
20. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .		2	4.92	4.92
21. Chandigarh . . . . .		22	6.25	7.50
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .		1	5.50	5.50
23. Delhi . . . . .		19	4.50	6.75
24. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .		1	4.00	5.00
25. Pondicherry . . . . .		1	3.50	8.00

**Working of C.B.I.**

**1144. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the working of the C.B.I. during emergency and under previous regimes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering steps to reorganise the work of the C.B.I. to check the malpractices that were existing in the organisation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) to (d). The Government are aware that in the course of the inquiry by the Shah Commission some instances

of alleged malfunctioning of some officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation during the period of the Second Emergency, have come to light. Appropriate action will be considered after the report of the Commission is received.

Efforts to further improve the methods and working of the organisations like the C.B.I., is a continuous process. A number of additional posts were sanctioned recently with a view to strengthening it. Such other measures, by way of its reorganisation, selection of suitable personnel to man its posts, and further augmentation and redeployment of its resources, as are considered necessary from time to time, will continue to be taken in order to ensure that the C.B.I. functions as an effective instrument to combat corruption and is enabled to cope with the mounting pressures of work and demands for its services.

#### Declaration of Netaji's Birthday as National Holiday

1145. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to declare 23rd January, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday, as a national holiday;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) to (c). In this connection attention is invited to the Lok Sabha debate on 24th February, 1978 on the Private Members (Shri Samar Guha, M.P.) Bill regarding "the national holiday, on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birth-day" during the course of which an assurance was given that the matter would receive further consideration.

आकाशवाणी को विज्ञापनों से हुई आय

1146. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2122 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी की विज्ञापनों से आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो 1976-77 की तुलना में 1977-78 की आय में कितनी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में दृष्य-श्रव्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन देने का प्रस्ताव है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) हलांकि वाणिज्यिक प्रसारणों के द्वारा आकाशवाणी की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई विशेष लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, यह प्रयत्न हमेशा रहा है कि वाणिज्यिक प्रसारणों के लिए आवंटित समय का, जहां तक सभव हो अधिक विज्ञापन बुक करके अधिकतम उपयोग किया जाए। 1976-77 में वाणिज्यिक सेवा से प्राप्त कुल राजस्व और 1978-79 के लिए प्रत्याशित राजस्व के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े निम्नवत हैं :—

लाख रुपए\*

1976-77	680
1977-78	645
(जनवरी, 1978 तक)	
संशोधित प्राक्कलन	700
बजट प्राक्कलन	750

\*प्रोविजनल

(ब) 1977-78 के दौरान विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निवेशलाय द्वारा दिए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की अनुमानित लागत 39 लाख रुपए है।

**Transport facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1147. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the settlers of Shyam Nagar and Radha Nagar at Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are facing immense difficulties to market their agricultural produce due to the lack of transport and communications; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve transport system there?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, buses are running from Diglipur to Laxmipur only, because the road beyond Laxmipur is still under construction. A rural road from Diglipur to Shyam Nagar is proposed to be constructed in three stages i.e. (i) Diglipur to Milengram (10.84 Kms.), (ii) Milengram to Swarajgram (5 Kms.) and (iii) Swarajgram to Shyam Nagar (13 Kms.) Radhanagar comes between Swarajgram and Shyam Nagar. The work on this road has been accelerated during the financial year. Phase one work is expected to be completed by the end of current working season. Thereafter, work on phases two and three will be taken up. These two phases cannot be taken up earlier because the construction materials cannot be taken to Milengram without completion of phase one.

**Supplies by Ammunition Factory Kirkee**

1148. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9908 on the 10th May, 1973 regarding sale of arms and ammunition to Messrs. National Fire Arms Company and Frontier Arms Company by General Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the supplies made by Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, against forged received money receivable orders has been completed;

(b) whether the money involved in the aforesaid supplies has since been recovered;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these dealings were detected by a very low official in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories); and

(e) the details of such officials and detections, number of similar nature detected and reward, if any, paid or given to such official or officials for excellent performance of duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Not yet, Sir. The case is still being investigated by Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Detection was made in the normal course of duties performed by Accounts Staff of the Controller of Defence Accounts and no reward was given to any official.

**Freedom Fighters of West Bengal**

1149. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom fighters of West Bengal have appealed to the Centre to intervene and restore the State pension to them which has recently been discontinued by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Equity participation with a West German firm for manufacturing T.V. Glass shell**

1150. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics has asked the Planning Commission to approve the proposals of a private sector firm for equity participation with one West German firm for manufacturing TV Glass Shell in bi-colours in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the case of BHEL, a state-owned unit, has been neglected in the matter of manufacturing coloured TV Glass due to some commitment given by one of our official teams that visited West Germany recently, if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) how can a country like India afford to have costly coloured TV Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BHEL has not applied for the grant of a licence for the manufacture of coloured TV Glass Shells nor has any commitment relating to this item been made by any official teams that visited West Germany recently.

(d) Does not arise as manufacture of coloured TV Glass Shells is not under consideration.

**Appointment of Commissions under the Commission of Enquiry Act**

1152. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 148 on 22-6-1977 and state:

(a) the particulars of the Commissions of Enquiry since appointed by the Government of India under the Commissions of Enquiry Act;

(b) the dates by which the different Commissions appointed during 1977 are required to present their reports;

(c) reports, if any, presented by them so far; and

(d) expenditure incurred by Government so far on the different Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). A statement with regard to six Commissions referred to in the reply to Question No. 148 answered on 22-6-1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1654/78].

देश में नौवहन दुर्घटनाएं

1153. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : कमा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मार्च, 1977 से आज तक कितनी नौवहन दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए ;

(ग) हताहतों के परिवारों की कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ;

(घ) दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या थे ; और

(ङ) इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री चंद राम) : (क) 37 समुद्रगामी भारतीय जहाजों की समुद्री दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ।

(ख) चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और 68 लापता बताए गए ।

(ग) नाविक के पद तथा उसकी सेवा अवधि के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि अलग-अलग होती है । प्रतिपूर्ति की राशि नौवहन कम्पनियों द्वारा सीधी नाविक ग्रथवा । उसके निकटतम संबंधी को दी जाती है । 69 व्यक्तियों के संबंध में जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-1655/78] । चार व्यक्तियों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) धसना, टक्कर होना, आग लगना ।

(ङ) दुर्घटनाओं की प्रारंभिक और औपचारिक जांच, जैसा भी आवश्यक समझा

जाता है, की जाती है । जांच के बाद जो निष्कर्ष निकले, उसके आधार पर नाविकों के लाभ के लिए जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, नोटिस जारी किए जाते हैं ताकि उस प्रकार की दुर्घटना फिर न हो ।

**Czechoslovakia know-how for manufacture of large cement plants**

1154. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Czechoslovakia have agreed to provide know-how for manufacture of large cement plants in this country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In order to promote utilisation of capacities of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi (HEC), it has been agreed in recent discussions which took place at Delhi with the Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, that Czechoslovakia will import rolling mill and coke-oven equipment from HEC and provide assistance to H.E.C. for the manufacture of large capacity cement plants.

समाचार पत्रों द्वारा अखबारों कागज की खबरों

1155. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन मांगों को प्रकाशित करने वाले प्रेस समाचारों की ओर गया है कि समाचार पत्रों को राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अपेक्षा अन्य एजेंसियों से

अखबारी कागज खरीदने की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वे इस निगम द्वारा लिया जाने वाला 3 प्रतिशत कमीशन बचा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है ।

### विवरण

राज्य व्यापार निगम के अलावा अन्य साधनों से अखबारी कागज प्राप्त करने के लिए समाचारपत्रों को मंजूरी की सम्भाव्यता की, 1977-78 के लिए अखबारी कागज सम्बन्धी नीति को अन्तिम रूप देते समय ध्यान में रखा गया था । यह देखा गया कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के द्वारा आयातित अखबारी कागज को सारणीबद्ध करना लाभदायक है और इसे जारी रखा जाए । अखबारी कागज को राज्य व्यापार निगम के द्वारा सारणीबद्ध करने के निम्नलिखित फायदे हैं :—

1. बहुत बड़े संसाधनों वाला एक केन्द्रीय संगठन ही प्रतियोगी और सस्ते मूल्यों पर विभिन्न विदेशी सम्भारकों से लम्बे अरसे के अनुबन्ध में शामिल हो सकेगा ।

2. बड़े समाचार पत्रों को छोड़ कर यह छोटे माचारपत्रों के साधनों और क्षमता से परे होगा कि : विदेशी सम्भारकों के साथ अनुबन्ध में शामिल हो सकें और वह भी कम मात्रा में ।

3. राज्य व्यापार निगम के द्वारा प्राप्ति और वितरण करने से छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों, प्रक्रियात्मक तथा वित्तीय असुविधाओं से बच गये हैं जिनका उन्हें अन्यथा अनुभव करना पड़ता ।

सीमेंट उत्पादक कारखानों के निर्माण के लिये चैकोस्लोवाकिया द्वारा सहायता

1156. श्री लुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चैकोस्लोवाकिया सरकार सीमेंट उत्पादक कारखानों के निर्माण में हैवी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची को सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट का कितना उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा ;

(ग) इस करार की मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा शाईति) : (क) से (ग) . हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की क्षमताओं का उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए चैकोस्लोवाकिया के धातुकर्म और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री के साथ दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान इस बात पर सहमति हो गई है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया रोलिंग मिल और कोक ओवन इक्विपमेंट का हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन से आयात करेगा और अधिक क्षमता के सीमेंट संयंत्रों का निर्माण करने के लिए एच०ई०सी० को सहायता देगा । सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए बड़ी क्षमता के इन सीमेंट संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता है । एच०ई०सी० द्वारा दी गई मशीनों से उत्पादन में वृद्धि करती होगी, यह सीमेंट उद्योग द्वारा एच०ई०सी० को दिए गए आर्डरों पर निर्भर करेगा ।

### ऊर्जा का विकल्प

1157. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत अधिक तेल मूल्यों से ऊर्जा की लागत बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या ऊर्जा का विवरण खोजना आवश्यक हो गया है जब कि हम अधिक तेल का अधिक आयात करने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ग) क्या अन्य विकासशील देशों में अधिक बिजली पैदा करके ऊर्जा की समस्या का हल निकाल लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विषाव देश में बिजली के वर्तमान संकट को दूर करने के लिए ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो क्वा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में 1973 के उत्तरार्द्ध से तेल के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के कालस्वरूप देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य में भी वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) सरकार की नीति यह है कि जहां कहीं प्रौद्योगिक तथा आर्थिक दृष्टियों से व्यवहार्य हो वहां तेल के स्थान पर ऊर्जा के दूसरे रूपों का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) अन्य विकासशील देशों द्वारा विद्युत का अधिक उत्पादन करके ऊर्जा संबंधी अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करने की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है ।

(घ) देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गये हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं । अल्पकालीन उपायों में, उपलब्ध क्षमता से उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने, जहां भी संभव हो फालतू बिजली वाले क्षेत्रों से कमी वाले क्षेत्रों को बिजली का अन्तरण करने, राष्ट्रीय अग्रतात्मकों के अनुसार ऊर्जा का वितरण मुनिश्चित करने तथा निर्माण की उन्नत अवस्थाओं में जो परियोजनाएं हों उनको शीघ्र चालू करने को दिक्षा में प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । दीर्घकालीन परिप्रेक्ष में, विद्युत विकास की गति की तेज करने पर जोर है ताकि मांग को पूरा करने

के लिए क्षमता में आवश्यक विशाल अभिवृद्धियां कर पाना संभव हो सके । वे परियोजनाएं अभिज्ञात कर ली गयी हैं जिनसे आगामी 5 से 7 वर्षों में लाभ मिलने लगेगा और उन में से कई परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन हेतु अनुमोदित कर दी गई हैं । सरकार के योजना कौशल का लक्ष्य है लगभग 7 वर्षों की अवधि में विद्युत में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेना ।

#### Extension of services of producers beyond 58 years of age

1158. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chief Producers, Deputy Chief Producers, Producers who have attained the normal age of 58 years for retirement;

(b) the number of such members of the above categories who are being continued beyond the age of 58 years and the circumstances for such extension and continuance; and

(c) Government's general policy with regard to the extension of contract of Staff Artistes beyond 58 years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Staff Artistes in All India Radio are employed on long term contract basis. They are retained in service upto the age of 60 years, subject to review at the age of 58, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. There is only one Producer presently working in AIR beyond the age of 60 years. The extension was given because of outstanding performance.

**Serious long-standing problems of weavers of Nathnagar, Bhagalpur**

1159. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the serious long-standing problems of the poor weavers of Nathnagar, Bhagalpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress their long-standing problems?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main problem of the weavers of Nathnagar, Bhagalpur, is the fluctuations in yarn prices; especially of staple yarn and also marketing of finished goods. The State Government has taken up an Export Project at Bhagalpur. Bihar State Handloom Development Corporation has opened a yarn depot at Bhagalpur for supply of yarn to weavers. This will ease the problems of weavers to some extent.

**वर्ष 1976-77 में बन्द पटसन मिले**

1160. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में कितने पटसन मिल बन्द पड़े रहे और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन बन्द मिलों को पुनः खोल कर स्थिति में सुधार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से?

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति):** (क) पटसन वर्ष 1976-77

के अन्त तक सात पटसन मिले बन्द रही जिसके फलस्वरूप 48.59 लाख श्रमिक दिवस और लगभग 60,000 मी० टन उत्पादन की हानि हुई।

(ख) इन में से चार मिलों में उत्पादन शुरू हो चुका है, शेष में से एक को मशीनों के गत प्रयोग होने और उत्पाद-मिथ के असन्तुलित होने के कारण पुनः चालू करने योग्य नहीं समझा गया है और अन्य दो मिलों के बारे में सरकार सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से पत्र-व्यवहार कर रही है।

**Requirements of enriched Uranium and Heavy Water for Tarapur Power Plant**

1161. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

**SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:**

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total requirements of enriched Uranium and heavy water for the full functioning of the Tarapur Power Plant;

(b) how much of the supplies of Nuclear Fuel is expected from U.S.A. or some other country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are considering improvising heavy water and specialised Nuclear Fuel in India, if so, the steps taken thereon and the results expected?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) About 17 to 21 tonnes of enriched uranium are required annually for Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS). No heavy water is needed for its operation.

(b) For the time being we are expecting a supply of 7.6 tonnes from U.S.A.

(c) Technical studies on use of alternative fuels are in progress. As heavy water is not required for functioning of Tarapur Station, the question of finding alternatives does not arise.

मंत्रालय के जै०सो०बी० विभाग के तृतीय श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

1162. श्री महोलाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के ज्वाइंट साइफर ब्यूरो, विभाग में तृतीय श्रेणी के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए वर्ष 1970 से विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां रुकी पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक न बुलाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति ममिति की बैठक बुलाये बिना द्वितीय श्रेणी के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नति की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है और ऐसा भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). युप 'ग' के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के आधार पर भरने के लिए जब कभी नियमित पद खाली हुए तो उन पर विचार करने के लिए 1970 के बाद विभागीय पदोन्नयन समिति की बैठकें हुई हैं।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) नौ अक्सरों को पदोन्नत किया गया है। युप 'ख' (राजपत्रित) के उच्चतर पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। इस बारे में अंतिम निर्णय हो जाने तक और ज्वाइंट साइफर ब्यूरो में काम करने की दक्षता बनाये रखने के लिए युप 'ख' के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों का वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत किया गया है।

#### Additional Funds for National Highways

1163. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Central Government for additional funds for National Highways which are under consideration; and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned by the Central Government against the State Government's requirement?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The State Government asked for increasing the allocation for National Highway (Original) Works from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 322.57 lakhs. Within the available resources and keeping in view the overall requirements for development works of all National Highways in all the States and the necessary priorities, the original allocation for Orissa has since been increased to Rs. 300 lakhs.

As regards Maintenance and Repairs, the State Govt's demand is Rs. 144 lakhs. However, keeping in view the availability of resources and the assessed requirements of various National Highways in all States, a sum of Rs. 94.01 lakhs has been released for Orissa.

बस्तर जिले में आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए नियतन

1164. श्री अध्यन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए आरंभ की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए गत वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि दी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस राशि का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में जांच करायेगी और राशि का उचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) बस्तर जिले में एकीकृत जनजाति विकास परियोजनाओं समेत जनजाति उपयोजना के लिए 1976-77 में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को 10.97 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त बस्तर में दातेवाडा और कोन्टा जनजाति विकास एजेंसियों के लिए 20 लाख रुपये और 27.49 लाख रुपये दिये गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). इस संबंध<sup>1</sup> में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

Per Capita Income

1165. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state: . . .

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item published in the 'Statesman' Delhi, dated 23rd January, 1978 under the caption 'Fall in Per Capita Income'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken or contemplated to be taken for raising the per capita income and revitalising the national economy?

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

(b) The fall in per capita income in 1976-77 is due largely to decline in agricultural production which accounts for about half of the national product. The year 1977-78 is likely to show some improvement over the position in 1976-77. In the circumstances it is better to take a long-term point of view rather than on an annual basis.

Complaints received by Shah Commission

1166. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah Commission has received large number of complaints beyond the terms of reference; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons Government entertain such complaints and harass the Government servants?

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

(a) and (b). The Shah Commission of Inquiry has received 7301 complaints which are beyond its terms of reference. These complaints were not received by the Government but were received by the Commission in response to the Notification published by them in the Newspapers. The Commission has not taken cognizance of these complaints and there is no question of the Government harassing Government servants.

**Central Assent to Legislation on Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill of West Bengal**

1167. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have not given its assent to the Legislation on Employment Guarantee Scheme adopted by the Maharashtra State and the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1977, adopted by the West Bengal Legislature;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to clear the Bills; and

(d) whether Government would direct other State Governments to frame similar Employment Guarantee Law to help weaker section of Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Assent was given to the West Bengal Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1977 on 31-1-1978. Assent has not been given to Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Bill, 1977.

(b) to (d). The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Bill, 1977 involves important policy questions and needs full and careful consideration. It is under examination in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

**Closure of Chemicals and Textile units due to coal shortage**

1168. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep fall in coal production and due to that many chemicals and textile units are facing hardship; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the coal demand of these units to avoid the closure?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There has been a slight drop in production during the current year on account of interruptions in power supplies to the coal mines strike in explosives factory at Gomia and unusually heavy monsoons. However, the actual despatches to consumers during the current year (April to Dec. '77) are about 4.0 million tonnes more than in the corresponding period of last year. Average monthly despatches to chemicals and textile units during the year 1977-78 (upto January) have been 2.40 lakh tonnes against 2.28 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of the last year.

Whenever any reports of shortages were received, special arrangements were made for supplying coal to such units.

**Power Break-down in Indraprastha Power Station, Delhi**

1169. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of times there was break-down in the Indraprastha Power Station in Delhi and the period for which each time the supply of power remained suspended to the capital during the last three years;

(b) the main reasons for frequent break-down in the Indraprastha Power Station; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation and whether a Committee is proposed to be appointed to look into the whole matter regarding Indraprastha Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). There have been 8 major trippings/breakdowns of Indraprastha Power Station when almost all the units tripped. A list of such breakdowns/trippings giving the dates and time of tripping, time of restoration of the various units and the reasons for such breakdowns during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1656/78]. The supply of power to part of the capital was affected on four occasions only for short periods as it was possible to restore supply to the capital by getting assistance from the neighbouring power systems.

In most of these cases, trippings were caused by either outside system disturbances, or faults in the outdoor switchyard of Indraprastha Power Station.

Remedial measures to improve the outdoor switchyard have already been taken. Necessary steps to stabilise the Northern Region Grid system are also being taken up by the Northern Regional Electricity Board, in consultation with the constituent States. In view of the above, no Committee is considered necessary to look into this matter.

#### केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्

1170. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3874 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् के विरुद्ध सरकार को मिली शिकायतों के संबंध में जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जांच पड़ताल के बाद शिकायत सही नहीं पाई गई ।

#### Uncertainty in Industry due to Tardiness in Investment

1171. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are alive to the climate of uncertainty in the field of industry because of tardiness in investment and development of industries for enriching economic activity;

(b) the concrete steps proposed to promote purposeful industrial development by encouraging sincere dedicated and socially motivated industrialists; and

(c) the extent to which foreign investment is proposed to be permitted for acceleration of economic activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). There are no objective reasons for uncertainty in the field of industry. The Government's industrial policy and measures for industrial development including policy for foreign investment, have been outlined in the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977.

**Proposal to increase the number of items reserved for Small Sector**

1172. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to increase the number of items reserved for the small sector;

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government as well as the units which are going to be benefited with this policy; and

(c) whether Central Government have asked the state boards to formulate a time-bound plan for providing training facilities to personnel so that new managerial cadre could be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industry placed on the Table of the House 504 items exclusively reserved for the Small Scale Sector. The list of industries reserved for the Small Scale Sector is to be continually reviewed so that capacity creation does not lag behind the requirements of the economy. An annual review of reserved industries will be undertaken in order to ensure that reservation accorded to the Small Scale Sector is effective and is also continually expanded as new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale sector are identified.

The reservation of items exclusively for the SSI Sectors will enable the SSI units to progressively increase their capacity, take up new items of production, and also promote new units in these lines of production.

(c) Under District Industries Centres Scheme, it is proposed to provide training facilities to personnel so that new managerial cadre could be developed.

**Extension of Services of Tool Room and Training Centre, Karnataka to less developed areas**

1173. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 6 year old institute Tool Room & Training Centre, Karnataka which is receiving financial help from the Danish Aid Authority DAN(DA) has sought the approval of the Central Government to extend the services of the institute to the less developed areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of the institute regarding the establishment of its sub-centres in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hubli, Mangalore and Belgaum are less developed areas in Karnataka. The proposed Sub-Centres will act as catalysts for development of engineering industries in these areas. Tool Room Sub-Centres will provide the much needed technological infrastructure in these areas and contribute to the industrial growth in these under-developed areas by encouraging entrepreneurs to take up manufacture of products/components needing precision toolings.

**Incidents of Unrest and violence in the country**

1174. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ugly incidents of unrest and violence are erupting in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop such acts of violence and vandal destruction; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these incidents of violence are being instigated by anti-social terroristic forces from outside the country in collaboration with anti-social terroristic forces inside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). There have been some sporadic incidents of violence during agitations by some sections to press their demands. The law enforcement agencies are vigilant and are taking appropriate action under the law.

(c) Government have no such information.

#### Purchase of Ships from Abroad

1175. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Minister of State for Shipping and Transport announced in September last, earmarking of Rs. 500 crore foreign exchange for buying ships from abroad; and

(b) if so, purchases if any made or proposed to be made on that account?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 200 crores has been sanctioned and committed and the balance is available for new acquisition proposals to be brought up by shipping companies.

#### Setting up of a Cotton Textile Mill in Abohar and Fazilka

1176. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Abohar and Fazilka region yield the cheapest and highest cotton which can be used for the manufacture of the Janata cloth; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider to set up a cotton textile mill in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) J-34, 320-F and Bengal Deshi cotton are usually grown in this region and they can be used for medium counts.

(b) Government has no proposal to set up new textile mills in the public sector. Besides, it has been already decided that Government will not permit any expansion in the weaving capacity in the organized mill and powerloom sector.

संयुक्त रक्षा सेवाओं हेतु परीक्षा में प्रश्न-पत्रों  
के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाना

1177. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 जनवरी, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि संघ लोक मेवा आयोग द्वारा इस क्षेत्र मई में आयोजित होने वाली संयुक्त रक्षा-सेवा परीक्षा में सामान्य ज्ञान तथा प्रारंभिक गणित के प्रश्न-पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देना अनिवार्य होगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जिन छात्रों का शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी रहा है, वे उच्च पदों के लिए परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ सकेंगे; और

(ग) क्या कोठारी आयोग ने सरकार को इसी तरह की सिफारिश की थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख)। जहां तक प्रश्न-पत्रों के उत्तर का संबंध है, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने पहले ही यह निर्णय कर दिया है कि मई, 1978 में ली जाने वाली संयुक्त रक्षा सेवा परीक्षा की योजना में शामिल किये गये सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्रों में केवल वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के ही प्रश्न रखे जाएंगे। इस प्रकार, प्रश्न-पत्र तो यद्यपि अंग्रेजी में ही होंगे, किन्तु वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्नों तथा उत्तरों से अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान पर बल दिया जाना, काफी हद तक कम हो जाएगा और इस तरह से अंग्रेजी में पूर्णतः दक्ष न होने वाले उम्मीदवारों की बाधा कम से कम रह जाएगी।

(ग) भर्ती नीति तथा चयन पद्धति संबंधित समिति कोठारी समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए प्रस्तावित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दी गई सभी भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी का वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने की सिफारिश की थी। भारत सरकार ने सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से इसे लागू किए जाने से उचित कदम उठाये जाने का अनुरोध किया है। कोठारी समिति की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त रक्षा सेवा परीक्षा नहीं आती।

#### Production of Sophisticated Arms by India

1178. DR BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of spurt in sale of armaments by big nations to non-aligned countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have increased the production of sophisticated arms in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen reports appearing in the Press from time to time in this regard.

(b) and (c). Progressive indigenisation of sophisticated armaments is part of the national policy of self-reliance and not as a result of reported sale of armaments by big nations to non-aligned countries. The programme of indigenisation of defence production covers the entire range of requirements for our Armed Forces—including modern combat aircraft; warships; tanks and other vehicles; sophisticated radar and communications and gun control equipment; field, mountain, anti-aircraft, anti-tank and other guns; missiles; rockets and propellants; chemicals and explosives; small arms; and practically the whole range of ammunition for the three Services.

#### Price of Cement

1179. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the price of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Shortages in the supply of cement had developed on account of higher demand for consumption for Public Works as well as for Agriculture, Industry and Housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair ravages caused by the cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government, therefore, decided to permit the import of about one million

tonnes of cement to meet the additional demand. As the landed cost of the imported cement is higher than the cost of indigenous cement, Government decided to pool the prices and increase the F.O.R. destination price of cement by Rs. 17 per tonne w.e.f. 7th January, 1978 so that together with local levies the retail price did not increase by more than Rs. 20 per tonne or Re. 1 per bag. It is clarified that there has however been no increase in ex-works or retention prices of cement payable to the manufacturers.

**Staff Selection Commission for Recruitment in various Central Government Departments**

1180. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Staff Selection Commission for recruitment for Subordinate Services for various Central Government departments has been set up in Madras; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its duties and functions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** A Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission set up by the Central Government has been established at Madras.

A copy of the Resolution regarding the setting up of the Commission, which indicates its duties and functions, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1657/78].

**Increase in Prices of Paper**

1181. SHRI S. G. MURGAIAYAN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Paper Mill owners increased

the price of paper three times i.e. in January, 1977 by 35 paise per K.G., in September, 1977 by 35 paise per K.G. and again in December, 1977 by 30 paise per K.G.;

(b) if so, whether this has been done against the declared policy of holding price line by Government;

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter;

(d) whether Government have received any Memorandum in the matter from the Uttar Pradesh Publishers Association; and

(e) if so, the main points?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) During the year 1977 there was no significant increase in the prices of basic qualities of paper but only a marginal increase in the prices of some superior varieties of paper. After 31st December, 1977, a few mills have issued revised price lists in which prices of certain varieties of paper have been put up steeply.

(b) and (c). Although there is no statutory control on prices of paper, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unilateral increases in prices without adequate justification. Government's unhappiness at the price increases effected by some mills without consulting Government has been conveyed to the paper industry. The reaction of the industry is awaited before Government takes suitable regulatory measures to control the price situation.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Association has represented that the prices of certain writing and printing papers have been increased considerably by the paper mills and that there is a general shortage of such papers which might affect the student community adversely. These matters are already receiving Government's attention.

कोयला खानों को पट्टे पर देना

1182. श्री सुभाष आहजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कोयला खानों को पट्टे पर देने का है जिनसे वह स्वयं कोयला निकालना नहीं चाहती;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) सरकार ने देश में कितनी कोयला खानों को बन्द कर दिया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लुरहमान) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1976 में यह व्यवस्था है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, या सरकारी कम्पनी, या केन्द्र सरकार का, उसके प्रबंध में या नियंत्रण में कोई निगम, या कोई कम्पनी जो लोहा अथवा इस्पात का उत्पादन करती हो, या ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति जिसे सरकारी कम्पनी अथवा निगम द्वारा उप पट्टा दिया गया हो, को छोड़कर अन्य कोई व्यक्ति भारत में किसी भी रूप में कोयले का खनन कार्य नहीं करेगा। उप पट्टे की व्यवस्था इस शर्त के साथ है कि क्षेत्र में कोयले के भण्डार बिल्कुल अलग पड़े स्थानों में नहीं हैं, या वे भण्डार वैज्ञानिक तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और उत्पादित कोयला रेल से ढोने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। उबत अधिनियम की शक्तियों को उच्चतम न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई है और मामला अभी न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभी तक किसी व्यक्ति को उप पट्टा मंजूर नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Improving Conditions in Swatantra Sainani Sadan in New Delhi

1183. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Nav Bharat Times* dated the 15th December, 1977 to the effect that the Freedom Fighters Home (Swatantra Sainani Sadan) in New Delhi is nothing better than a jail; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the conditions of this Sadan?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has seen the press report. Two complaints have been made—one regarding the poor quality of food and the second regarding disproportionately high expenditure on the staff. As regards food, the diet scale was fixed in consultation with the Director-General of Health Services and is being scrupulously observed. In certain cases, where on medical grounds, a special diet is prescribed, it is also given.

As regards staff, the number of inmates keep varying and as such the staff requirement. However, the staff position is being examined.

### Second Indian Satellite

1184. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second satellite to be launched by India is almost at the stage of the completion of its manufacture;

(b) if so, the special features of this satellite as compared with Aryabhatta; and the extent to which Indian Scientific and Technological experts are responsible for the manufacture of this satellite;

(c) the extent to which foreign assistance was necessary;

(d) whether Aryabhatta, which is still in the orbit, is still functioning and giving useful informations; and if so, details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the U.S.S.R. Government is assisting India in launching the second Indian satellite?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Second Satellite is in an advanced stage of manufacture and is expected to be ready by the end of 1978.

(b) This Satellite which is essentially a modification of Aryabhatta, has a more complex payload, data handling and control system. It is designed to carry out earth resources survey experiments over India and will carry two television cameras and three microwave radiometers. This would enable collection of information related to forestry, snow cover, snow melting, large land and water bodies, meteorology and sea surface temperature. The Satellite is being entirely built by Indian Scientists and Engineers. The T. V. tubes the space qualified electronic components which are not manufactured in the country have been imported.

(c) and (e). Foreign assistance consists of provision of launching facilities, the solar panels, and a few other components by the Soviet Union.

(d) Yes, Sir. The data received from Aryabhatta relates to structure dynamics, control dynamics, thermal control system and power conditioners. These have provided valuable inputs

for the design and fabrication of the Second Satellite and will also be useful for future spacecraft.

**Letters received from M.P.s by Delhi Administration**

1185. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters received by the Delhi Administration from Members of Parliament of Delhi in the last 9 months;

(b) in how many cases the follow up action was taken and the concerned M.P. was informed about it;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action is taken even on the letters written by Members of Parliament; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to take necessary action on each and every letter of Member of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**Implementation of Development Projects in J & K**

1186. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken for stepping up the economic development and removing impediments in the speedy implementation of the development projects of the Jammu and Kashmir State with special reference to Ladakh having lowest level of development as compared to other regions of the State?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The primary res-

ponsibility for speeding up economic development and removing impediments to implementation of the development projects is that of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as Planning Commission is concerned the Plan outlay has been stepped up from Rs. 47.79 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 108 crores for 1978-79. Also, the saving accruing from the reduction in food subsidies are being directly utilised by the State for development works.

In the case of Ladakh, the pattern of Central assistance is 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan against the normal pattern of 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan. The Plan outlay for Ladakh is earmarked to ensure that the outlays provided for its development are spent in that area only. For the Annual Plan 1978-79 an outlay of Rs. 6.44 crores has been earmarked as against an expenditure of Rs. 2.10 crores in 1974-75.

#### Reasons for Winding up of Coca Cola and IBM Concerns

1187. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the winding up of Coca Cola and IBM concerns;

(b) whether it is a fact that many other concerns with considerable foreign participation are enjoying a virtual lease of life because of administrative tardiness in enforcing the relevant regulations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Coca Cola and IBM concerns were permitted to operate in India with non-resident interest not exceeding 40 per cent in accor-

dance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. However, these two companies decided to wind up their activities in the country in keeping with their corporate policies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ऊनी कालीनों का मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन

1188. श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने नियंति के नाम पर तीन बड़े आंतरिक गृहों को ऊनी कालीनों का उत्पादन मशीनों द्वारा करने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) क्या इस उत्पादन से वे लाखों लोग बेरोजगार नहीं हो जायेंगे जो हाथ से कालीन बनाने का काम करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की निर्धारित नीतियों के विरुद्ध ऐसी अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) (क) से (ग). वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यकाल में उद्योग मंत्रालय ने मशीनों में ऊनी गलीचों का उत्पादन करने हेतु कोई लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया है। भूतपूर्व सरकार के कार्यकाल में कुछ लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे। यहां संदर्भ शायद (1) भारत कार्पेट्स; (2) मोदी कार्पेट्स और (3) ट्रिकेट कार्पेट्स एंड बूलन इन्डस्ट्री लिमिटेड को जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों का है।

सही तो यह है कि मशीन से बने गलीचों तथा हाथ से बनाये गये गलीचों की मांग परस्पर स्थानापन नहीं होती है क्योंकि नाप अदि जैसी विभिन्न बातों में दोनों में बहुत

प्रांतर है। मशीन से बने गलीचों की मांग मुख्यतः पर्यटन व्यवसाय के संबंधन में लगे संस्थानों से होती है।

अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की तर्कं क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हाथ से बने गलीचों का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए भविष्य में मशीनों से बनाये जाने वाले गलीचों के विकास को प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जायेगा।

#### Swatantra Sainani Sadan in New Delhi

1189. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters in the Swatantra Sainani Sadan in New Delhi;

(b) the number of officials and other workers who look after the Sadan and the amount spent on their salaries every month; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred every year on this Sadan?

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

(b) Apart from one Gazetted Superintendent there are nine non-gazetted employees in the Sadan. About Rs. 5,000 is spent on their salaries every month.

(c) About Rs. 90,000/-.

#### Electrification of Ring Road, Delhi

1190. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ring Road around Delhi and particularly between Raja Garden and Azadpur is not fully electrified as a result of which this has become accident-prone road; and

(b) if so, the time by which this particular portion of the Ring Road will be fully electrified?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The portion of the Ring Road between Raja Garden and Azadpur has not been fully electrified so far. It is expected that this section will also be electrified in near future.

#### Promotion of Industrial Development

1191. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held discussions with the Chief Ministers of States to promote industrial development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far; and

(c) programmes framed for the industrial development of the backward and rural regions by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A series of meetings were held with the Industry Ministers of State separately for Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern regions from 5th to 8th September, 1977 at Delhi. This was followed with a meeting with the Industry Ministers of North Eastern region on 2nd October at Shillong. Besides the State Ministers of Industry, the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Goa attended the respective regional meetings. These regional meetings were arranged primarily to discuss the specific and immediate problems faced by different States in their industrial development programme so as to evolve a more meaningful programme of action. The Industry Ministers of different States, while focussing their problems relating to their own States, made certain com-

mon suggestions, which were also discussed. Among the important suggestions made were greater stress on ancillary development by Public Sector Undertakings as well as large and medium industries in the private sector, evolving a suitable system of payment for the purchases made from the small scale and cottage sector, greater involvement of banks and financial institutions in the development of small scale and cottage industries, strengthening of small scale industry development organisations in the States, institution of necessary arrangement for the timely and uninterrupted supply of raw material and inputs required by the small scale and cottage industries, institution of suitable arrangements including better linking up between NSIC and STC for the marketing of small industry products, special stress on the development of tiny sector, i.e., industries having investment on plant and machinery less than Rs. 1 lakh etc. During the discussions, general reference was also made by some States to the need for exemption of cottage and small industries from sales tax and other local taxes.

In the context of the discussion and suggestions made in these regional meetings, the State Government were requested to draw up their Annual Plans suitably, with specific reference to the development of small scale and village industries specially leather, pottery, carpentry and blacksmithy, ghani oil, non-edible oils, soap, hand-loom, handicrafts and sericulture industries. The States' Annual Plans for 1978-79 were discussed with the representatives of the State Governments and finalised in the Planning Commission.

Necessary administrative arrangements have been made in the Ministry of Industry for the purpose of co-ordinating the actions required on the proposals received from the various States. A meeting was also organised with the Chairman of the Nationalised

Banks for their greater involvement in the development of small scale and cottage industries.

#### Revival of Sick and Closed units in West Bengal

1192. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously thinking about the revival of sick or closed units in West Bengal which do not satisfy the norms laid by Government of India for investigation or take over which includes Plywood industries, cotton mills, jute mills etc.;

(b) whether Indian Reconstruction Corporation of India is drawing some plans in this regard to save a large number of workers who lost jobs due to the closure; and

(c) whether West Bengal Government is negotiating with the Government of India in this regard and if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (c). Action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for investigation/taking over the management of a sick or closed industrial undertaking is taken on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Act. The proposals sent by the State Governments including those sent by the Government of West Bengal are considered on merits in the light of the provisions of the Act, with reference *inter-alia*, to the viability of the industrial undertaking, the number of labourers employed in it as well as its size. Government are guided mainly by considerations of public interest while considering such matters which are decided on a case to case basis on merits. During the year 1977-78, the management of M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd., M/s. Khardha

Co. Ltd., M/s. Alexandra Jute Mills, Calcutta, Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., and M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta was taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. During the same period, investigations were ordered into the working of M/s. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd., and M/s. Indian Health Institute and Laboratories Calcutta and M/s. Incheck Tyres Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., have sanctioned reconstruction assistance to 72 closed and sick industrial units located in West Bengal, aggregating Rs. 40.80 crores. As a result of this reconstruction assistance, restoration/stabilisation of employment of about seventyseven thousand persons is estimated. Of these 72 industrial units, 37 units were closed prior to the Corporation's assistance. Thirty three of these thirty seven units could revive their operations with the Corporation's assistance.

#### Growth of Industrial Production

1193. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of industrial production in the current year upto 31st December, 1977 and how it stands comparison with that achieved in the previous two years;

(b) the items in which there is a fall of 5 per cent or more than the previous year; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The official index of industrial production complied by the Central Statistical Organisation is available upto November, 1977. According to this index, the rate of growth of industrial production during the period April—November, 1977 was 4.2 per cent as compared to 11.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent during the corresponding periods of 1976 and 1975 respectively.

(b) and (c). A statement showing major items in the index which recorded a fall of 5 per cent or more during April—December, 1977, over the corresponding period of the previous year, together with reasons therefor, is attached.

#### Statement

*Industries which registered a decline of 5 per cent or more during the period April-December 1977 over the period April-December, 1976.*

Sl. No.	Industry	Percentage decline in April-Dec. 1977 over April-Dec. 1976	Reasons for decline				
			1	2	3	4	
1	Aluminium	16	A strike of 2½ months in one unit and power cuts faced by three units.				
2	Commercial Vehicles	15	Prolonged strikes/lock outs in some of the major auto ancillary units.				

1	2	3	4
3	Motor cycles	10	Prolonged strike in one unit.
4	Taxis-wheelers	11	Suspension of production by one unit and lack of demand and shortage of certain critical components.
5	Seamless pipes and tubes	62	Prolonged industrial relations problem in the only unit manufacturing this item.
6	CI spun pipes	43	Lack of sufficient demand and availability of cheaper substitutes.
7	Machine tools	11	Partly lack of demand and partly strike in one unit.
8	Wires and cables	8 to 55	Production suffered due to shortage of aluminium.
9	Paper mill machinery	15	Lack of sufficient orders.
10	Chemical machinery	7	Lack of sufficient orders.
11	Streptomycine	11	Strike for about 1-½ months in one unit and nil production due to technological difficulties in another unit.
12	Sulpha drugs	10	Lack of sufficient demand.
13	Diesel Engines (vehicular)	35	Slackness in demand by the consuming industry.

**Supply of Defective Generators by BHEL to Chandrapura Plant (DVC)**

1194. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two generators supplied by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to the Chandrapura Plant of the Damodar Valley Corporation were found to be defective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the causes of the deficiencies; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI

ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). BHEL has supplied 2 number of 120 MV Turbogenerations i.e., 4th and 5th Units of Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of DVC. They were commissioned in February, 1974, and March, 1975 respectively. Trouble free operation of such sophisticated equipment is linked up both with the quality of equipment as well as that of operation and maintenance. Occurrence of troubles in actual performance is equally a feature of imported turbines and generators. Both these units functioned satisfactorily to their rated capacity upto September, 1976.

In July, 1976, the unit-IV was shut down for attending to a trouble in the main oil Pump; immediately after this unit was synchronised, it got tripped due to the actuation of the earth fault relay and it was found that the generator rotor and windings of Stator had got damaged. Likely cause of

the damage was closing of the field breaker with full excitation without having fully dried the generator as per prescribed practice. Necessary repairs have been carried out and the unit is ready for synchronisation. With regard to the 5th Unit, in September, 1976, a leakage in re-heat pipe line joint near right hand steam valve was noticed. During the repair it was observed that there was a crack in the Steam Chest of steam valve. The precise cause of the damage is not known but it is assessed that the damage was due to having admitted steam into cylinder at a lower temperature than permitted. When checks were being carried out, it was observed that some Blades were broken which caused damage to rotor as well. The unit was re-erected and re-commissioned in June, 1977 and was run at an average load of 80 to 90 MV. Subsequently in November, 1977 hunting in the Governor system was observed and it was found that the High Pressure Governor Valve spindle was broken. This was attended to and the unit was synchronised in January, 1978 but high vibrations were observed in it. The machine has been re-balanced, re-rolled and is now ready for synchronization.

(c) An enquiry is being conducted at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station by a Committee set up by the Ministry of Energy, under the Chairmanship of Central Electricity Authority to find out the causes of damages.

(d) The findings of the Enquiry Committee are yet to be known. The remedial measures will be taken after the report of the Enquiry Committee is finalized.

#### Grievances of the Public Sector Undertakings of Bangalore

1195. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Public sector Undertakings of Banga-

lore met the Defence Minister in the month of December;

(b) the nature of the grievances placed by the employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

फिल्म एण्ड टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे में अनुभवी कर्मचारियों तथा कलाकारों को प्रशिक्षण

1196. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या डूसचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों तथा कलाकारों को प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए फिल्म एण्ड टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे में भेजने के क्या कारण हैं जिन्होंने वहां से पहले ही प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया हुआ है तथा जिन्हें पांच से दस वर्ष का अनुभव है;

(ख) ऐसे अनुभवी तथा वृश्णल कलाकारों का प्रति व्यक्ति 44,000 रुपये नाटक करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या नये भर्ती किये गये व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में भेजा जाता है जबकि अनुभवी कर्मचारियों से देश में ही पुणे स्थित इंस्टीट्यूट में बार-बार अनावश्यक प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए कहा जाता है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) और (ख). केवल उन्हीं सदस्यों को भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, पुणे में भेजा जाता है

जिन्होंने टेलीविजन माध्यम में कोई आंप-चारिक या कोई बेसिक कॉर्स का प्रशिक्षण नहीं लिया होता। टेलीविजन जैसे फॉटोल माध्यम के लिए केवल अनुभव हो पर्याप्त नहीं है। प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति लागत लगभग 23,500 रुपये है और 4,400 रु. नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों का केवल विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है न कि आंपचारिक या बेसिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए। जब कभी विदेश में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षणों के लिए सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होती हैं, इस आशय में व्यक्तियों का चयन उपलब्ध सुविधाओं की प्रकृति और विपय के अनुमार किया जाता है।

Name of Mills	Approx. Nos. workers	Closed from
1. Bharat Jute Mills (West Bengal)	1,600	9-4-76
2. Prem Chand Jute Mill (West Bengal)	3,250	6-4-77
3. Naihati Jute Mills (West Bengal)	3,000	21-7-77
4. Kinnison Jute Mill (West Bengal)	4,500	5-9-77
5. Naskarpara Jute Mill (West Bengal)	2,300	25-9-77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,650</b>	

So far as Bharat Jute Mill is concerned, the considered view of the Bose Mullick Committee which was set up in 1976 to go into all aspects of Jute Industry, was that its machinery was thoroughly unmodernised. The Kaul Committee which was set up specifically for reviewing the cases of sick jute mills, came to the conclusion that this particular mill was not capable of being reopened.

As regards Prem Chand Jute Mill, the Bose Mullick Committee had grouped this unit also along with the

### Closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1197. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of jute mills are still closed down in West Bengal causing hardship to several thousands of workers;

(b) if so, the total number of mills closed and number of workers rendered jobless; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen all the partially and fully closed mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The following five mills are lying closed in West Bengal involving the lay-off of 14,650 workers:

Name of Mills	Approx. Nos. workers	Closed from
1. Bharat Jute Mills (West Bengal)	1,600	9-4-76
2. Prem Chand Jute Mill (West Bengal)	3,250	6-4-77
3. Naihati Jute Mills (West Bengal)	3,000	21-7-77
4. Kinnison Jute Mill (West Bengal)	4,500	5-9-77
5. Naskarpara Jute Mill (West Bengal)	2,300	25-9-77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,650</b>	

Bharat Jute Mill as a mill in which either the machinery was thoroughly unmodernised or the product-mix was basically unbalanced. Its lessees Sonajuli Tea & Industries Limited, are reported to be no longer interested in running the mill on account of its outmoded machinery and the consequently high cost of production.

As regards Naihati Jute Mills, its management is negotiating with the bankers for a term loan to enable them to reopen it.

In so far as Kinnison Jute Mill is concerned, they have approached Industrial Finance Corporation of India for grant of a loan on soft terms for renovation and modernisation which would enable them to reopen the mill. A meeting has been called by the Ministry of Industry to facilitate an early decision on the company's request.

As regards Naskarapara Jute Mill, it is understood that the Mill management has taken up their labour and financial problems with the Government of West Bengal and it is learnt that negotiations between them are still going on.

The Government is not aware of any "PARTIALLY CLOSED" Jute Mills.

#### Setting up Thermal Power Stations

1198. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding setting up giant 500MW thermal power stations at several new locations in the country to build up generating capacity; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government's approval has so far been accorded for setting up of Thermal Power Stations envisaging installation of 500 MW generating units at the following locations:

(i) Trombay Extension in Maharashtra where installation of one unit of 500 MW is proposed.

(ii) Korba in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh where the

first stage installation of 1100 MW which has been approved, will include three units of 200 MW and one Unit of 500 MW.

(iii) Ramagundam in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh with the first stage installation of 1100 MW which includes three units of 200 MW and one unit of 500 MW.

#### Transfer of Information Officers

1199. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have transferred a large number of Information Officers who acted excessively during the emergency;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) what work has been assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Involvement of Indian Universities for Solution of Specific Defence Requirements

1200. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to involve Indian Universities for finding a solution for specific defence requirements and projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The steps taken are:

(a) Under various Grants-in-aid schemes, research and development projects are framed out to Universities, IITs and other Research Institutes. The financial support provided under these schemes is utilised by Universities, IITs etc. for appointing research staff and for equipments and contingencies. The Ministry of Defence has supported projects to the extent of about Rs. 5 crores under the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Aeronautics R&D Board grants-in-aid schemes over the last five years and of about Rs. 4 crores under the Research & Training scheme (under the Air Defence Ground Environment System Plan) since 1971. The National Radar Council of the Department of Electronics with which Ministry of Defence is closely associated has supported projects to the extent of Rs. 1.45 crores so far. The research projects farmed out are of relevance to and are monitored by the corresponding Defence R&D Laboratories Establishments.

(b) Financial support is provided by the Ministry of Defence to some of the IITs, Universities and other Institutes for conducting courses at post graduate level for the training of Defence personnel—both civilian and Service Officers. In addition, officers, both service and civilian, are deputed for training in some of the specialised courses being conducted by the Universities, IITs etc.

(c) Financial support is also provided to the Universities and Research Institutes for holding Seminars/Symposia in different technical areas of interest to defence. It is expected that such seminars/symposia will bring about a closer involvement of the Indian Universities and other Research Institutes with defence problem.

(d) Scientists/Engineers from Universities IITs etc. are appointed as Consultants/Experts on project monitoring/steering groups and for finding specific solutions.

#### Manufacturing Spares in Spares in Private Sector

1201. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to call a Conference of industrialists to discuss about proposal for manufacturing spares for defence production in private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A Conference was arranged by the Department of Defence Supplies at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on the 14th and 15th February, 1978. The Conference was attended by representatives of Defence Departmental Factories, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Government organisations concerned and representatives from the Civil sector industries, both Public and Private. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss ways and means of availing, in greater degree, of the growing capacity in the civil sector—both Public and Private for the manufacture of items, such as spares, accessories, components and parts, which are either not manufactured in the Public Sector Factories or whose production needs to be supplemented, so as to minimise the country's dependence on imports and accelerate the pace of indigenisation and self reliance in Defence. This will be, as at present, subject to dominant role of departmental and public sector Industries of the Defence Ministry.

#### Strike by the Workers of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Kota

1202. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Rajasthan atomic power plant and heavy water project at Rawatbhata near Kota were on strike

for quite a long period during 1977;

(b) the period for which they remained on strike and what were their demands;

(c) the extent of loss suffered due to the strike of workers there; and

(d) the extent to which the demands of workers have been met?

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

(b) The workers were on strike from September 8, 1977 to January 6, 1978. The demands submitted by a Sangharsh Samiti (Action Committee) consisting of representatives of the recognised union and an unrecognised union were (i) restoration of project allowance, (ii) declaration of permanency of the employees, (iii) night duty allowance, radiation allowance, production allowance and bonus, (iv) stoppage of retrenchment, (v) provision of entitled accommodation, (vi) introduction of new grades on the basis of those existing in ONGC and RSEB, (vii) stoppage of giving work to contractors, (viii) provision of stone wall and pukka roofings instead of asbestos sheet roofing and (ix) provision of uniform service conditions for all the employees.

(c) The loss in terms of revenue was around Rs. 5 lakhs per day and the loss in terms of power generation was 2.85 million units per day.

(d) The Sangharsh Samiti is not a recognised body. Discussions had been held earlier with the recognised union—the Rajasthan Anushakti Parivara Karmachari Sangh—on the charter of demands submitted by that union which included the nine demands put forth by the Sangharsh Samiti. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Kota held conciliation proceedings on the demands of the Sangharsh Samiti which, however, resulted in failure as most of the demands put forth by the strikers are unreasonable and beyond what is per-

missible under Government policy. However, additional quarters have been taken up for construction and a programme for modification of certain temporary quarters into permanent/semi-permanent ones has been drawn up. 50 per cent of the posts existing in the operation and maintenance group for more than three years are being converted into permanent ones for confirming eligible employees whose services are required on a long term basis.

#### Increase in the price of Cotton

1203. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of cotton has exceeded the estimate; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the increase in the retail price of cotton in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### 'टेल्को' में ट्रक चेसिस की उत्पादन क्षमता

1204. श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज़ : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टी०ई०एल०सी०ओ०० (टेल्को) में 1210-ई ट्रक चेसिस की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में ट्रक चेसिस की कमी प्रवांधकों द्वारा अपने आप की गई कमी है; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मार्फति) : (क) टेल्को ने 1210 एस०ई० चैसिसों का निर्माण जुलाई, 1977 में शुरू किया। इस समय वे अपनी रेंज में सभी माडलों के "ई" रूप का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। टेल्को की ट्रकों और वासों, 1210-एस०ई० सहित, की वार्षिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 28,000 नग की है।

(ब) और (ग). टेल्को ट्रक चैसिसों के उत्पादन में गिरावट मुद्द्य रूप से विजली में रुकावट और कुछ सहायक एककों से जटिल हिस्से-पुर्जों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण आई है। जटिल हिस्से-पुर्जों के आयात की अनुमति दी गई थी और संबंधित सहायक एककों से जटिल हिस्से-पुर्जों की सप्लाई फिर से शुरू हो गई है। जहां तक विजली सबधी रुकावटों का संबंध है, सम्भाव्य सीमा तक विजली की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ इस मामले पर भी वाताचीत की गई है।

**Construction of the Second Bridge over the Brahmaputra River at Tezpur-Silghat point**

1205. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal of the North Eastern Council to construct the second bridge over the Brahmaputra river at Tezpur-Silghat point in order to develop road communication in Central Assam and between the districts of Arunachal separated by the river;

(b) if so, what sum of money has been sanctioned for the financial year ending 31st March, 1979 out of the total demand for Rs. 27 crores and odd as estimated for the Project by the North Eastern Council;

(c) whether it is one of the projects assured by the Prime Minister during

his recent tour of the State of Assam for development of communication in the region;

(d) whether Government do not propose to take up this bridge construction project immediately; and

(e) if so, the constraints on the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) and (b). Project report on construction of the second bridge over Brahmaputra near Silghat prepared by M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. is being examined by an expert group constituted by the North Eastern Council. Suitable provision will be projected in the North Eastern Council proposals if the techno-economic appraisal warrants it.

(c) No such assurance was given by the Prime Minister during his recent tour to Assam.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to (a) and (b) above.

**Reserved Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

1206. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of appointments made for the Union and all Union territories, till today by resorting to dereservation of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, exemption and exclusion of reserved posts for S.C. & S.T., superseding the claims of S.C. & S.T. employees and reverting the S.C. & S.T. employees;

(b) the percentage of shortfall in reserved quota for S.C. & S.T. in each class of service in the union affairs and Union Territories; and

(c) how Government propose to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the required information. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1658/78].

**Assurance by Minister of Industry to Multinational**

1207. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the report in the weekly "New Wave" dated 5th February, 1978 that he has "reportedly assured the mullies that no action would be taken against any other foreign company" on the line of action taken in the case of Coca Cola and I.B.M.; and

(b) Whether there is any link up between the offer of the West German Bankers to finance investment in India and the U.S. Multinationals plan to invest in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The Minister of Industry is not aware of any such report. Further, if such a report has appeared it is totally incorrect. The provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, would be strictly enforced in the case of all foreign Companies.

(b) The interest of the West German Bankers in financing industrial investment in India was indicated during a discussion held in Bonn between the Minister of Industry and the West German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in September, 1977. This was a general indication of their interest and not specific to any projects. A similar general discussion was held with some members of Business International in New Delhi in January, 1978. Several Multinational Corpora-

tions are also members of the Business International and were represented at the meeting where some of them showed interest in industrial investment in India. It was made clear at both the aforementioned meetings that foreign investment could be permitted in India only within the parameters of Government's Industrial Policy and the Law on the subject.

Government is not aware whether there is any link up between the offer of the West German Bankers and the interest shown by some of the Multinationals in industrial investment in India.

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग का कार्य

1208. श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग 1958 से पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है और इस प्रकार भारत सरकार में यह एक पुराना हिन्दी अनुभाग है;

(ख) क्या गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा 1973 में दिये गये अनुदेशों के बावजूद इस अनुभाग का अभी तक विस्तार नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 (संशोधित रूप में) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस अनुभाग का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए प्रबंध कब तक पूरे कर लिये जायेंगे ?

नौहवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी, हां।

(व) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा 1973 में अनुदेश जारी किये जाने के बाद स्थिति की समीक्षा की गई थी और यह निश्चय किया कि हिन्दी अनुभाग में मौजूदा टाक पर्याप्त है।

(ग) अंतर (घ). जी, नहीं।

#### Industrially Backward Districts in Rajasthan

1209. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts declared industrially backward in Rajasthan at present, the criteria adopted for declaring a district as backward and whether a statement in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether Sawai Madhopur district is more backward than many other declared districts;

(c) if so, the reasons for not declaring Sawai Madhopur district as an industrially backward district and when it is likely to be declared as such; and

(d) whether the State Government have made a demand that entire Rajasthan should be declared as an industrially backward State and if so, whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) In pursuance of the decisions of the National Development Council Committee of the State Chief Ministers, the following set of criteria was circulated to the State Governments and Administrations of

Union Territories to be adopted as 'guidelines' for identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for concessional finance facilities:

- (i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) Per capita consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

The statistical data furnished by the State Governments in respect of the criteria adopted by them for the purpose of identification of industrially backward districts, were considered by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries. On the basis of the data furnished mostly the districts with their indices below the concerned State average, have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance. Accordingly, the following 16 districts of the Rajasthan State have been selected as industrially backward:

Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the data furnished by the Rajasthan State Government the index of the Sawai Madhopur District was not below the State average. Therefore, the District has not been selected as industrially backward.

(d) Yes, Sir.

In connection with the formulation of the next five Year Plan, the Planning Commission is reviewing all the schemes of concessions and subsidies being offered by the Centre for the development of industrially backward districts/areas.

#### Production of Electricity in Hydro Thermal Plants

1210. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of electricity produced in the country by Hydro Thermal plants; and

(b) the proposed capacity in the next plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The installed generating capacity in hydro, thermal and nuclear plants at present and the energy generated during 1976-77 is as follows:—

	Utilities	Non-utilities	Total
<i>Installed generating capacity (WM)</i>			
Hydro	9726	3	9729
Thermal			
Thermal (including diesel and gas turbines power plants)	12469	2222	14691
Nuclear	640	..	640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22835</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>25060</b>

#### Energy generating during 1976-77 (million kwh)

Hydro	34782	8	34790
Thermal (including diesel and gas turbine power plants)	50245	7,232	57477
Nuclear	3253	..	3253
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88280</b>	<b>7240</b>	<b>95520</b>

(b) The power programme for the next plan is yet to be finalised.  
3740 LS—5.

**Constitution of Bipartite Committee to discuss problems of Coal employees**

1211. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Coal India Limited to constitute a bipartite Committee to discuss the problem being faced by the coal employees all over the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) whether the Ministry have given any comment about the proposals; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in constituting such bipartite Committee?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). A Bipartite Committee for the Coal industry is already in existence. A proposal to restructure it in the changed circumstances so as to make it more representative and broad based is being considered by Government.

बन्द पड़ी अलाभप्रद कोयला खानों को पुनः चालू करना

1212. श्री सुलेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल की उन कोयला खानों को पुनः चालू करने की अनुमति मांगी है जिन्हें अलाभप्रद होने के कारण बंद कर दिया गया था;

(ब) ऐसी कोयला खानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहां-कहां हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन कोयला खानों को गैर-सरकारों ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से सरकार स्वयं चलाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) श्री (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Payment of Dearness Allowance to employees of Burhanpur-Tapti Mills**

1213. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Burhanpur-Tapti Mills are being paid only 90 per cent dearness while all other workers in textile mills are paid 100 per cent dearness;

(b) whether Tapti Mills are being run by N.T.C.; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The mills in reference are administered by the National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh), a subsidiary of the N.T.C. The employees of the mill are paid dearness allowance at 90 per cent of the Indore index. This is in accordance with the provisions of an Award on the subject. This Award decided that the dearness allowance at Burhanpur should be linked with Indore and 10 per cent of the dearness allowance being paid at Indore should be paid to the employees of Burhanpur. The differential was suggested keeping in view the location, population and cost of living at Burhanpur.

बड़े ग्रीष्मोगिक घरानों के बारे  
जांच आयोग

1214. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली सरकार ने विरला जैसे बड़े ग्रीष्मोगिक घरानों के बारे में एक जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ख) क्या जांच आयोग ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके रास्ते में क्या रुकावटें आ रही हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पर विरला घराने के घोटालों की जांच को समाप्त करने के लिये भारी दबाव डाला जा रहा है?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी अभामा माईति) : (क) सम्भवतः यहाँ तात्पर्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये बड़े ग्रीष्मोगिक गृहों के जांच आयोग से है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विरला समूह की कुछ कम्पनियों के कार्य संचालन के कुछ पहलुओं की जांच कर रहा है। इस आयोग पर 31-3-1977 तक सरकार द्वारा 1,26,90,107 रुपये खर्च किये गये थे। अनुमान है कि 1977-78 में इस पर 20,05,000 रु० खर्च होंगे।

(ख) आयोग का कार्य चल रहा है। आयोग द्वारा जांच पूरी करने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों में से एक प्रमुख कारण विरला समूह की अनेक कम्पनियों द्वारा दायर की गई याचिकाएं और उन पर कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा आयोग की जांच स्थगित करने के लिए प्राप्त अन्तरिम आदेश रहा है। उच्च न्यायालय से अन्तरिम निषेधाज्ञा हटा

लेने का अनुरोध किया गया है। उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा इस मामले पर 4 मार्च, 1978 को सुनवाई की जाने की आशा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति और ईरान के शाह की यात्राओं के अवसर पर फिलिस्तीनी तथा ईरानी विद्यार्थियों की नजरबन्दी

1215. श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति जिम्मी कार्टर की भारत यात्रा के अवसर पर पुलिस ने दिल्ली में फिलिस्तीनी विद्यार्थियों की नजरबन्द रखा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ईरान के शाह की हाल की भारत यात्रा के अवसर पर सरकार ने ईरानी विद्यार्थियों की नजरबन्दी के आदेश जारी किये थे और उन्हें यह भी धमकी दी गयी कि यदि उन्होंने पुलिस की सूचित किये बिना अपने निवास स्थान छोड़ तो उन्हें वापस उनके देश भेज दिया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस ने ईरान के शाह के बिरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करने वाले ईरानी विद्यार्थियों की पीटा था;

(घ) इन विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के प्रति सरकार द्वारा ऐसी नीति अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के जब तक वे हमारे देश में हैं अपने वैध प्रजातात्त्विक अधिकारों

और देश भवित हेतु संघर्ष करने का प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार नहीं देगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक सत्त्व मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). विदेशीय क्षेत्रीय पंजीकरण अधिकारी, नई दिल्ली, ने विदेशीय प्रतिनियम, 1946 के अन्तर्गत नायरिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में अपने सांविधिक अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केवल उन फिलिस्तीनी तथा ईरानी विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए उपयुक्त आदेश जारी किये थे जिनके बारे में समझा जाता था कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति तथा शाह ईरान के भारत के उत्तरे हाल के दौरों के दौरान वे उनके विरुद्ध अशोभनीय प्रदर्शन करेंगे । विद्यार्थियों को अपने निवास स्थानों/आवासों में ठहरने तथा किसी प्रदर्शन आदि के लिए तैयारी करने अथवा उसमें भाग न लेने के निदेश दिए गए थे । उन्हें सूचित किया गया था कि आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने पर उन्हें देश से बाहर निकाला जा सकता है ।

(ग) पुलिस ने ईरानी विद्यार्थियों को जिन्होंने शाह के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया था नहीं पीटा था ।

(घ) और (ङ). यह कार्यवाही देश में मित्र राष्ट्रों से अतिथि के रूप में आये प्रधानों के सामने हिसा तथा अशोभनीय प्रदर्शन करने की संभावना को खत्म करने के लिये कुछक ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध की गई थी । जहां तक वे इस देश के नियमों का पालन करते हैं उन पर कोई अन्य प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाये जाते हैं ।

#### Philippine woman Anand Margi in Calcutta

1216. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman from Philippines, a known Anand Margi terrorist, landed in Calcutta from United States recently;

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

(c) whether Government had got information that she has a plan to stage protest against the continued detention of the Anand Marg Chief P. R. Sarkar;

(d) whether this information was received before she landed in the country; and

(e) if so, how she could escape and what steps are being taken to trace her?

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

(a) and (b). A Philippine woman who was stated to have associations with the Anand Marg came to India on a landing permit via Calcutta in January, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) When her activities were found undesirable, she was served with a Quit India Notice. She left India on 25-1-1978.

#### Visit of the Team of Defence Ministry Abroad for Talks Regarding Deep Penetration Aircraft

1217. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teams of his ministry are going abroad to have talks for negotiating the terms and mode of payment with some Western countries who have agreed to offer deep penetration aircraft to this country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) the expected time by which the negotiations are likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) to (c). The Government are holding discussions with different manufacturers with a view to procuring the deep penetration aircraft. For this purpose, our technical teams have gone to visit Sweden, France and U.K. Another team is also going to these countries to hold exploratory talks. Government will take a final decision after full details have been obtained and discussions completed.

**Export-Cargo handled at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras**

1218. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ocean going ships engaged in foreign trade that called at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during 1977 and how many of these ships were of Indian nationality;

(b) the number of ocean going ships that called at these ports during the last years of the First Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan respectively;

(c) the weight of all export cargo handled at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during 1977 and what weight of cargo was handled at these ports during the last year of the First Five Year Plan and during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) how much of this cargo was General Export Cargo in each of the three years?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) No. of ocean going ships engaged during 1977 in foreign trade.

Port	Total No. of ships	Indian nationality
Bombay	2,795	1,664
Calcutta	727	276
Madras	776	346

(b) No. of ocean going ships called at the Ports

Year	Port	Total No. of ships
1955-56	Bombay	2,621
(Last year of the First Five Year Plan)	Calcutta	1,289
	Madras	918
1965-66	Bombay	2,958
(Last year of Third Five Year Plan)	Calcutta	1,671
	Madras	1,312

(c) Export cargo handled

(in tonnes).

Port	Year
	1977
	1955-56
	1965-66

(Last year of first of 3rd Five Year Plan) Year Plan

Bombay	43,63,000	32,86,000	53,40,000
Calcutta	33,29,000	46,96,000	45,64,000
Madras	31,03,779	6,97,781	15,72,713

(d) General export cargo (in tonnes)

Port	1977	1955-56	1965-66
		(Last year of 1st Five Year Plan)	(Last year of 3rd Five Year Plan)

Bombay	31,81,000	14,02,000	19,08,000
Calcutta	17,85,000	18,01,000	20,50,000
Madras	6,98,573	2,96,832	5,04,428

**Cargo facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras**

1218. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of general cargo berths/jetties at each of the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for ocean going vessels as on first January, 1978 and their number at the end of First Five Year Plan, and at the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) number of warehouses and transit sheds for general cargo at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as on first January, 1978 and their

number at the end of First Five Year Plan and at the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(c) how many cranes and forklift trucks are available at these ports for handling general cargo as on first January, 1978 and what was their number at the end of First Five Year Plan and the end of Third Five Year Plan respectively; and

(d) number of pilot vessels available at these ports as on first January, 1978 and their number at the end of the First and the Third Five Year Plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No. of general cargo berths/jetties at the Ports.

Port	As on 1-1-78	At the end of 1st Five Year Plan	At the end of Third Five Year Plan
Bombay	50	46	46
Calcutta	31	35	37
Madras	16	10	13

(b) *No. of warehouses and transit sheds*

Port	As on 1-1-78		At the end of 1st Five Year Plan		At the end of 3rd Five Year Plan	
	Ware-houses	Transit sheds	Ware-houses	Transit sheds	Ware-houses	Transit sheds
Bombay	59*	..	51*	..	53*	..
Calcutta	59	35	58	33	59	35
Madras	17	10	12	10	15	9

\*Includes transit sheds also.

## (c) No. of cranes and forklifts

Port	As on 1-1-78		At the end of 1st Five Year Plan		At the end of 3rd Five Year Plan	
	Cranes	Fork lifts	Cranes	Fork lifts	Cranes	Fork-lifts
Bombay	247	42	200	24	249	36
Calcutta	221	49	260	Nil	301	36
Madras	76	63	73	34	88	62

## (d) No. of Pilot vessels/launches

Port	As on 1-1-78		At the end of 1st Five Year Plan		At the end of Third Five Year Plan	
Bombay		1		1		1
Calcutta		2		2		2
Madras		3		2		2

## Supply of Material by private firms to Defence Department

1220. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the private firms supply materials to Defence Department;

(b) if so, what is the cost of material supplied by private firms; and

(c) what is the cost of materials supplied by public sector industries from 1975-76 to 1977-78 every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected.

## Suggestion for renaming Chilka Lake Naval Training School

1221. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from Chilka Lake Naval Training School, Orissa, for renaming it after Sree Krutibasa Patasahani who fought the British Government for the independence of mother land; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No suggestion has been received from Naval Training School, Chilka, for re-naming it. However, a suggestion was received by Government from a voluntary organisation in Orissa for re-naming the School as Krutibas Patasani Navy Boys' Training Institute. Since the present name

has been adopted on the basis of geographical affinity, in conformity with the general policy of naming shore establishments in the Navy, it is not considered necessary to change it.

भागलपुर शहर से गुजरने वाले  
राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का निर्माण

1222. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर शहर से गुजरने वाले एक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के निर्माण का सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं और इम मन्त्रन्थ में वर्णमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) भागलपुर शहर से गुजरने वाली तींग सड़क पर भारी यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उत्तराय करने का है ; और

(द) क्या सरकार का विचार इस महत्वपूर्ण सड़क का निर्माण कार्य छठी योजना में शुरू करने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (द). भागलपुर शहर राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और इसलिए राज्य सरकार ही मामले से संबंधित है ।

भागलपुर, दरभंगा और रांची में  
रेडियो स्टेशन

1223. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार का विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति, संसद सदस्यों और जिले के विद्यायकों तथा स्थानीय कलाकारों के परामर्श से आकाशवाणी की सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हज्ज अडवाणी) : जी, नहीं । इस प्रकार परामर्श लेने के लिए कोई संस्थागत व्यवस्था करता न तो सम्भव है न ही बांधित । नामों पर विचार करते समय यह पाया गया है कि अन्यमंडपकों और अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये लालावा, सदस्यमण विभिन्न सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक शृंचियों को प्रतिक्षेप करते हैं । विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपतियों, संसद सदस्यों और जिले के विद्यायकों की उनकी अपनी रुचि के अनुसार, उनके विशिष्ट ज्ञान या उनके द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व किए जाने वाले हित के आधार पर सलाहकार समितियों में सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल करने में कोई रोक नहीं है ।

#### Machinery to assess the impact of T.V. Programme on Public

1224. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any machinery to assess the impact of T.V. programme on the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any periodical survey by the TV Kendra, Delhi is undertaken to find out the popularity of various TV programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six Doordarshan Kendras, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Srinagar have their own Audience Research Units which provide regular feed back on the programmes telecast by these Kendras. Apart from this, for the On-going SITE Stations at Jaipur, Raipur, Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Ahmedabad, the Audience Research Teams of the Department of Space are carrying out the feed back.

(c) Audience Research is a continuing operation. The surveys pertaining to different aspects of the programmes are taken up as and when necessary, depending upon the exigencies of service.

(d) Since 1967 Delhi Doordarshan Kendra has conducted 40 surveys/studio on different programmes. The main emphasis in these surveys has been to assess the impact of various programmes and to find out the profile of the viewers in terms of different variables.

#### **Earning through T.V. Advertisements**

**1225. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the earnings on account of advertisements on T.V. in Delhi during 1978, month-wise;

(b) what is the rate of TV advertisements in terms of time given;

(c) whether any assessment is made of the impact of TV advertisement on public; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) The gross revenues earned by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in 1978 are as under:

January, 1978	—Rs. 8,00,000
February, 1978	—Rs. 7,00,000

These figures are subject to reconciliation with the actual time telecast. The figure for the month of February, 1978 is estimated.

(b) The information is given in Annexures I to V. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1659/78].

(c) and (d). No assessment has so far been made of the impact on viewers of TV advertisements. It is, however, proposed to launch a comprehensive survey in May, 1978 in order to enable review of tariff structure of T.V. advertisements. This study will also throw light on the impact of T.V. advertisements.

#### **Watches Manufactured by H.M.T.**

**1226. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of watches of each type to be manufactured in each Hindustan Machine Tools unit during 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Machine Tools watches are in heavy demand in the country and abroad;

(c) the demand in quantity at present in the country and abroad separately;

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the demand; and

(e) when the demand of Hindustan Machine Tools watches will be met?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

(KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Basically, there are four types of watches manufactured by HMT:

1. Hand Wound for Gents.
2. Hand Wound for Ladies.
3. Automatic
4. Braille Watches for Blind.

The number of watches types-wise manufactured by HMT during April, 1977—January, 1978 is as follows:

Hand Wound (Gents)	10,80,330
Hand Wound (Ladies)	2,02,324
Automatic	1,03,670
Braille Watcher	840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,87,164</b>

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The current demand for watches in the country is estimated between 5-6 million. The demand for HMT watches abroad has not been assessed since practically the entire production of HMT watches is utilised to meet the domestic demand.

(d) Imports have been allowed to augment the availability of HMT watches for meeting the domestic demand. The expansion of HMT watches for meeting the domestic to 3 million has been sanctioned. The additional production will be taken up at a unit being established in Tumkur in the Karnataka State. The watches will be assembled in 14 HMT assisted captive watch assembly units being set up in various parts of the Country.

(e) The augmentation scheme of HMT watch production is expected to be fully operational from 1981-82, and will enable HMT to substantially meet the domestic demand for watches.

#### Bringing of NCC under Army Act

1227. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring NCC under Army Act;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof;
- (c) what benefit NCC would get under Army Act;
- (d) by when they will be brought under Army Act; and
- (e) what is the number of NCC Cadets who are to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The question of extending certain provisions of the Army Act, for purposes of discipline, to certain categories of NCC Commissioned officers is under examination. However, details in this regard have yet to be worked out. It is also not possible at this stage to indicate the benefits which might accrue to the National Cadet Corps as a result of this and when it would be made applicable. No cadets will be brought under the purview of the Army Act. NCC Act & Rules will continue to apply to them as hitherto.

**Allotment of Funds for various plan Projects to Tripura**

**1228. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**  
**SHRI DINEN BHATTA-**  
**CHARYA:**  
 Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allotted and spent by the Tripura Government during the last 5 years for various plan projects in the State;

(b) whether Government consider the need for additional allotment to the State in view of its backwardness and substantial rise of number of refugees over a period; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered in this regard?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) In the last five years 1973-78 Plan outlays amounting to Rs. 65.36 crores were approved for Tripura, as against which the likely expenditure is of the order of Rs. 63.65 crores, as shown below:

(Rs. crores)

Year	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure
1973-74	12.00	11.26
1974-75	10.48	9.49
1975-76	12.03	12.23
1976-77	15.07	14.06
1977-78	15.78	16.61 (Anticipated)
TOTAL	65.36	63.65

(b) and (c). Plan allocations are made out of available resources, keeping in view all the factors, including the relative backwardness of other State.

**Crimes in various States and Union Territories**

**1229. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Cases of murders, dacoities, thefts, rioting in various States including Union Territories during the last 3 years; State-wise, year-wise?

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

The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**समाचार एजेंसियों का कार्यकरण**

**1230. श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र कछवायः** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चार समाचार एजेंसियों के समक्ष यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ये एजेंसियां स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करें, कोई नीति निर्धारित की है अथवा कोई शर्तें रखी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में इन एजेंसियों के अध्यक्षों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हृष्ण आडवाणी) :** (क) और (ख). समाचार एजेंसियों के प्रति सरकार का रवैया, जो 'समाचार' को विषयित करने पर सामने आएगा, 14-11-77 को लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में दिए गए वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट किया गया है। उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है। [प्रभालय में रखी गयी देखिए संख्या LT-1660/78]

**Permission for take over Lily Biscuit Company Ltd. by Britannia Biscuit Co.**

**1231. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britannia Biscuit Company Limited, Calcutta a unit of multinationals, has sought permission of Government of India to take over a wholly-owned industry by Indians viz., Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta has sought protection from Government of India against the wishes of dominant multinationals unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how best Government are contemplating to help the Indian owners to run the Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) and (b). M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., Calcutta have sent a letter regarding the merger of M/s. Lily Biscuit Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta with them. In this letter, it has been stated *inter-alia* that the Workers' Union of M/s. Lily Biscuit Co. Pvt. Ltd. approached M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. with the request that the workmen may be helped in extricating themselves from continuing hardship by taking over M/s. Lily Biscuit Co. Private Ltd.

(c) and (d). A memorandum has been received from the shareholders of M/s. Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta requesting the Government to intervene in the matter and assist this company to retain its entity and help revival of this industry. This will be taken into consi-

deration while deciding the future course of action to be taken in this regard.

**Decision on the demands of the Ordnance Employees Union, Ambernath (Maharashtra)**

**1232. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 502 dated 16th November, 1977 regarding resolution passed by the Annual General Body Meeting of Ordnance Employees Union, Ambernath and state:

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision in regard to the various demands made in the Resolution dated 5th June, 1977 by General Body Meeting of Ordnance Employees Union, Ambernath, District Thana (Maharashtra) especially in the following demands relating to: (1) extention of primary school; (2) promotional avenues of lower categories staff; (3) increase in bed strength of factory's hospital and (4) opening of central school to meet the growing need of the ordnance factory;

(b) if so, when and what is the nature thereof; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) to (c). The present position in respect of the following demands is as under:—

**(1) Extension of primary school:**

A Committee, appointed to review the existing education facilities, and to recommend upgradation where necessary, in ordnance factory schools has submitted its report which is under examination.

(2) *Promotional avenues of lower categories staff:*

A Committee has been appointed for a detailed examination of the promotional avenues for lower categories of staff and its recommendations are awaited.

(3) *Increase in bed strength of factory's hospital:*

Proposals for augmentation of medical facilities including provision of additional beds in various factory hospitals are under consideration. The need of Ambernath factory hospital will be considered while sanctioning additional beds during 1978-79.

(4) *Opening of Central School to meet the growing need of the Ordnance Factory:*

The allocations of central schools for various defence organisations for the year 1978-79 are under consideration.

**Demands by the Bharatiya Samvaksan Kamgar Sangh C.O.D., Pune**

1233. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1199 on the 23rd November, 1977 regarding representation from Bharatiya Samvaksan Kamgar Sangh, Pune and state:

(a) whether Government now have taken action on demands made in representation by Bharatiya Samvaksan Kamgar Sangh C.O.D. Dehu, Pune (Maharashtra) in August or September, especially with the four following ones—(1) priority in employment to dependants of retired depot workers; (2) re-instatement of employees whose services were terminated during emergency; (3) admissibility of overtime allowance under the Factories Act; and (4) investigation of theft cases;

(b) if so, the nature of action and decision; and

(c) if no decision so far taken, the reasons of delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The demands were considered by the Government. The position on the four demands is indicated in the attached Statement

**Statement**

(i) *Priority in employment to dependants of retired Depot Workers.*

The demand being of All India nature, requiring decision at the National Level, was considered by the Department of Personnel, who have stated that at present there is no scheme for according priority for employment to dependants of retired Government servants.

(ii) *Re-instatement of employees whose Services were terminated during the Emergency.*

A review in respect of cases of 7 employees whose services were terminated during the last Emergency has been completed. It has been found that these cases have been dealt with correctly under the rules. Reinstatement in service of the employees in question is, therefore, not required. Cases of the remaining employees are still under review.

(iii) *Admissibility of over-time allowance under the Factories Acts.*

The matter was taken up with the concerned audit authorities. Overtime is now being admitted to the employee in question under the provisions of the Factories Act.

(iv) *Investigation of theft cases.*

The matter is still under examination.

**Funds for rural electrification in Maharashtra**

1234. SHRI P. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3804 on the 14th December, 1977 regarding rural electrification in Maharashtra and state:

(a) the total amount of funds advanced to Maharashtra Government and to Maharashtra Electricity Board by the Central Government and Rural Electrification Corporation for the un-electrified fifteen thousand villages in Maharashtra during the last three years under Rural Electrification programme;

(b) whether there is any machinery to check up whether the amounts so advanced have been utilized properly and the physical targets achieved as per target dates; and

(c) if so, the assessment by the said machinery?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation is one of the sources of funds for rural electrification programmes which are being implemented by State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation disburses loans only to the State Electricity Boards. During the period 1974-75 to 1976-77, the Corporation has disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 12.81 crores, by way of instalments to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(b) The Corporation has a system of concurrent monitoring through periodical reporting and field visits of the projects financed by it.

(c) The performance of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board in the implementation of the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Corporation, both in relation to utilisation of the amounts released and the physical targets achieved upto 30th September, 1977 is indicated below:

*Utilisation of loan amount*

		Rs. crores
Loan amount released upto 30-9-1977	.. . . .	31.26
Expenditure reported upto 30-9-1977	.. . . .	31.00

*Achievement of Physical targets :*

	Phased target	Achievement upto 30-9-1977
Villages electrified	4,946	3,769
Pumps energised	43,114	30,032
LT/Agro industries	4,534	3,495

*Cost of operation of news agency system*

1235. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various representative bodies and various unions of the newspapers employees have urged to lay down basis on which the cost of operation of the news agency system should be borne by different users;

(b) whether any norms in which a news agency should be organised has

also been urged to be laid down; and

(c) if so the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No such communication has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

2.

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दिये गये आशय-पत्रों को रद्द करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का

अनुरोध

1236. श्री हरगोन्दिव वर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिए बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दिए गए आशय-पत्रों को रद्द करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जिला मुख्यालयों में श्रीद्वयिक केन्द्र

1237. श्री हरगोन्दिव वर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय में एक श्रीद्वयिक केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) यह एक प्रावस्थाबद्ध कार्यक्रम है । प्रारम्भ में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना जिलों में कार्य किया जायेगा और प्रगती रूप से योजना का विस्तार देश के सभी जिलों में कर दिया जायेगा ।

#### Development of battle tank for Indian Army

1238. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a battle tank matching its kind in the world has been developed by Combat Vehicle Research Development for Indian Army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The battle tank based on qualitative requirements projected by the Army is under development at Combat Vehicles Research & Development Establishment, Avadi, Madras.

Sale of arms and ammunitions to private dealers by General Manager, Rifle Factory, Ichhapur

1239. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9909 dated the 10th May, 1973 regarding sale of arms and ammunition to private dealers by General Manager, Rifle Factory Ichhapur and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed in respect to all the transactions so far made;

(b) if so, with what results;

(e) what amount has been so far realised by the factory out of such deals;

(d) whether these dealers of ammunitions are still given supplies through the other firms or directly;

(e) what awards have been given to person or persons who detected such fabricated deals of Ordnance Factories; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SIGH): (a) to (c). No. Sir. The cases are still being investigated by CID, West Bengal, Calcutta, and no amount has been realised so far.

(d) No supplies are being made to these dealers. Supply from one dealer to another is also prohibited in terms of the sales procedure in vogue.

(e) and (f). Detection was made in the normal course of duties performed by the Accounts staff of the Controller of Defence Accounts and no reward was given to any official.

आर०बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल प्राइवेट  
लिमिटेड, कटिहार

1240. श्री युवराज: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आर०बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कटिहार (बिहार) को, जो गत दो वर्षों से बन्द पड़ा है, अपने अधिकार में लेने और चलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उसे कब अपने अधिकार में लेगी और चलायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आमा माईति) : (क) और (ख). सारत सरकार आर०बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल को पुनः खोलने के प्रश्न पर बड़े सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। प्रनुसान है कि इस मिल को एक जीव्यथम एकक बनाने के लिए लगभग 10.5 करोड़ हप्ते की राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। अधुनाकाल स्थिति यह है कि बिहार सरकार को विचरण दो वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव भेजे गए हैं :—

(1) इस एकक को पुनः खोलने व इसके आधुनिकीकरण हेतु वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा शेष राशि प्रश्न कराने के लिये राज्य सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इकिटी सहभागिता के लिए तथा बिक्री कर के संवारण आदि के रूप में 3.5 करोड़ हप्ते की राशि प्रदान करे; या

(2) राज्य सरकार इसी क्षेत्र में स्थित कटिहार जूट मिल के विस्तार पर विचार करे; इस जूट मिल के विस्तार कार्य में काफी कम धन के निवेश की जरूरत पड़ेगी किन्तु आर०बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल के बंद होने से बेरोजगार हुए लोगों को इसमें जरूर लगाया जा सकेगा।

इस मामले में आगे की कार्रवाई राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया पर निर्भर करेगी।

**Total number of Farm, Home and Family Welfare Units in A.I.R.**

1241. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Farm, Home and Family Welfare Units in All India Radio;

(b) the total number of Farm Radio Officers, Family Welfare Offi-

cers, Farm Radio Reporters and Field Assistants working in these units; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes among the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):

(a) Farm and Home Units	49		
Family Welfare Units	36		
(b) Farm Radio Officers	46		
Farm Radio Reporters	57		
Field Assistants	17		
Extension Officers	17		
Field Reporters	34		
	<i>Sch. C.</i>	<i>Sch. T.</i>	
(c) Farm Radio Officers	5	2	
Farm Radio Reporters	5	5	
Field Assistant	..	..	
Extension Officers	3	1	
Field Reporter	4	1	

Number of S.C. and S.T. Employees working in Accounts department of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

1242. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of administrative officers (Junior and Senior), Inspector of Accounts, Head Clerks, Accountants, Senior Store Keepers in both A.I.R. and Doordarshan in position as on 31st December, 1977; and

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in each category?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):

(a) (i) Senior Administrative Officer	11		
(ii) Junior Administrative Officer	41		
(iii) Inspector of Accounts	4		
(iv) Head Clerk/ Accountant/ Senior Store Keeper	240		
(b) <i>Category</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>S.T.</i>	
(i) Senior Administrative Officer	Nil	Nil	
(ii) Junior Administrative Officer	Nil	Nil	
(iii) Inspector of Accounts	Nil	Nil	
(iv) Head Clerk/ Accountant/ Store-keeper	28	6	

Poor performance of textile mills under National Textile Corporation

1243. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the poor performances of some textile mills run under National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to close down some of the textile mills under NTC on account of poor performance; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof, the names of such textile mills and what decision will be taken for taking over labourers and employees of the said mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). While the overall performance of the National Textile Corporation has shown some improvement in the current financial year, a few mills have

been identified as contributing to a dominant share of the loss making in the Corporation. The working of these Mills is currently being studied with a view to identify the factors contributing to this situation. Remedial measures can be considered after the studies are completed.

**New Units for manufacturing of toothpaste, soap, matches, footwear and Electrical Appliances**

**1244. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which consumer items like toothpaste, soap, matches, footwear, electrical appliances were reserved for the small scale sector and how many new small units have been set up to produce these items since the year of reservation and how has production of these items in the small sector increased since the year of reservation;

(b) which large companies, monopoly houses and foreign companies are producing these items and what was the share of this sector in the year of reservation and how much has their share increased since then in terms of both capital employed and total production; and

(c) how were the large industries able to expand their output in areas reserved for small sector in respect of 182 items reserved between 1967 and 1977 and what measures do Government propose to prevent such a position in respect of the enlarged list of 504 items for the future growth of the reserved small sector?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) to (c). A statement showing (i) the year of reservation, (ii) production before/at the time of reservation and after reservation in the small scale sector and organised sector vis-a-vis their present production in so far as it is available, (iii) the number of small scale

units set up after reservation; and (iv) the number of large companies/houses/foreign companies in respect of toothpaste, laundry soap, matches, leather footwear and domestic electrical appliances is attached. While there is a general system obtaining for reporting production of DGTD units, no such system obtains in respect of small scale industries which are registered with the State Directors of Industries. Similarly, there is no provision for collection of information about capital employed in respect of individual item of production; in many cases companies are multi-product units.

The production in the large scale sector of items reserved for small scale sector is regulated in the following manner:—

A. (i) Units already licensed are not allowed to expand their capacity.

(ii) In case an item is exempted from industrial licensing procedure and is reserved for the small scale sector, a Carry-on-Business licence is issued in case an entrepreneur had taken effective steps/commenced production before the date of reservation.

B. (i) Industrial undertakings holding Registration Certificate have all been advised now to submit their Certificates for endorsing the productive capacity thereon.

(ii) New Industrial Licences for manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector are not now issued unless the proposal is for 100 per cent export on a continuing basis.

The statement on Industrial Policy made on December 23, 1977 emphasises that 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 would be no expansion in their capacity.

## Statement

Items reserved for small scale sector	Year of Reservation	Approx. No. of small scale units set up after reservation	Production 1976/1977			
			Approx. production before/at the time of reservation		Production 1976/1977	
			Small Scale Units	Organised Sector	Small Scale Units	Organised Sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)a	(5)b	(6)
				No. of Production units	No. of Production units	(7)a
				No. of Production units	No. of Production units	(7) b
Matches	•	1967-68	2,000	3317 mill. boxes of 50 sticks each	5 4219 mill. boxes of 50 sticks each	8403 mill. boxes of 50 sticks each
Leather Footwear	-	1967-68	2,000	135.15 mill pairs	12 17.85 mill. pairs	255.72 mill pairs
Laundry Soap	•	1-4-1967	2,000	Not available	34 1,49,532 tonnes	Not available
Toothpaste	•	18-2-1970	10	Not available	7 4864 tonnes	Not available
Domestic Electrical Appliances	•	1967-68 (A list was announced on 29-7-75 in a Press Note)	270	Not available	..	Not available

Note.—Information 5(a) and 7(a) includes units belonging to foreign companies and large houses.

**Judicial Inquiry into the loss of "M. V. Chandragupta"**

1245. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently ordered a judicial enquiry into the circumstances leading to the loss of the bulk carrier "M. V. Chandragupta" of the Shipping Corporation of India in or near Honolulu in January last;

(b) if so, the details thereof including composition of enquiry body;

(c) the reasons for dilatory action in ordering judicial probe;

(d) whether Government have failed to secure appropriate assistance from Government of USA and others in the matter; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government have ordered a Formal Investigation into the circumstances leading to the supposed loss of the Merchant Vessel "Chandragupta" in the Pacific Ocean, under Section 360 read with clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 358 and Section 361 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, on 8th February, 1978. Shri A. C. B. Velkar, the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay will conduct the investigation

(c) There has been no delay in action.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Visit of Foreigners to Sikkim**

1246. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the curbs on foreigners' visit to the State of Sikkim have been further relaxed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the relaxation has increased the number of tourists; and

(d) if so, the number of foreigners and the country of their origin who visited the State during the past three months?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign tourists were permitted to visit Gangtok only; they would be given permission to visit Phodang and Rumtek also. In that case, the permit will be made valid for 4 days instead of 2 days. Foreign tourists in organised groups of up to 20 who are conducted by recognised travel agents will also be given permission for trekking in the Zongri area of Western Sikkim for a period of up to 10 days, including the journey time, provided (i) they travel up to Bagdogra by air and follow one of the two prescribed routes for trekking; (ii) they are accompanied by a guide provided by the Govt. of Sikkim from the point of their entry into, to the point of their exit from, Sikkim, and (iii) applications for permits are made at least 6 weeks in advance of the date of the proposed visit.

(c) and (d). A Statement indicating nationality-wise, the number of foreign tourists who visited Sikkim during the period from November, 1977 to January, 1978, is attached. Since the relaxations were made only three months ago, it is too early to assess their impact on tourism to Sikkim.

**Statement**

1. American	.	.	.	128
2. Australian	.	.	.	43
3. British	.	.	.	35
4. French	.	.	.	35
5. German	.	.	.	87
6. Italian	.	.	.	19
7. Japanese	.	.	.	37
8. Swiss	.	.	.	28
9. Other	.	.	.	109

झांसी से खजुराहो तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का  
निर्माण

1247. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :  
क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में खजुराहो एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्र है और ओरछा एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्र और प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान है और क्या सरकार का झांसी से ओरछा होते हुए खजुराहो तक एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने का किंचार है जिससे ये महत्वपूर्ण स्थान एक दूसरे से जुड़ जाये ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री जाव राम) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्नगत सङ्केत एक राज्य सङ्केत है और राज्य सरकार इसके निर्माण/विकास कार्य से संबंधित है। वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण सरकार इसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित नहीं कर सकती।

Financial allocations for states for the first year of Rolling Plan

1248. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocations for different states for the first year of Five Year Rolling Plan;

(b) whether the Finance Minister of West Bengal demanded higher allocations in view of the special problems of the States;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the principles which govern such allocations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement indicating agreed outlays for 1978-79 annual plans of different states is attached.

(b) and (c). During recent discussions in January, 1978 in the Planning Commission to finalise West Bengal's annual plan for 1978-79, the Finance Minister of West Bengal sought higher outlays for sectors like rural works programme, education, transport etc. and desired the annual plan for 1978-79 to be of the order of Rs. 390 crores. However, considering the constraints on resources and plan priorities, feasibility of plan schemes etc. a mutually agreed plan size of Rs. 371 crores was arrived at.

(d) The allocations depend on (i) State's own resources and (ii) Central assistance. The latter is allocated on the basis of up-dated calculations in terms of the Gadgil formula.

Statement

Annual Plan, 1978-79

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Agreed outlays	
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	44900
2. Assam	.	15500
3. Bihar	.	38414
4. Gujarat	.	33500
5. Haryana	.	21000
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	17300
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	10800
8. Karnataka	.	30900*
9. Kerala	.	17600
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	41300
11. Maharashtra	.	73500

1	2
12. Manipur .	2826
13. Meghalaya	2811
14. Nagaland .	2453
15. Orissa .	19100
16. Punjab .	26000
17. Rajasthan	23500
18. Sikkim .	1580
19. Tamil Nadu	30500
20. Tripura .	2270
21. Uttar Pradesh .	75500
22. West Bengal .	37140
<b>TOTAL—ALL STATES</b>	<b>558394 *</b>

\*Excludes Rs. 23 crores for Cauvery Basin Project.

### आदिवासी सीमान्त और छोटे किसानों को अधिक सहायता

1249. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे राज्य की आदिवासी उप-योजना के अधीन 1978-79 में कृषि उत्पादन एवं अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यों के लिए आदिवासी सीमान्त और छोटे किसानों को अधिक अनुदान और सहायता दें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) : आदिवासी उप योजनाओं में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि

अनुसूचित जन जातियों में कमज़ोर बगों जैसे छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, और उप-योजनायें तथा एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजनायें इस आधार पर तैयार की गई हैं। कृषि तथा उससे सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और जनजाती को आर्थिक सहायता समेत विभिन्न कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य उप-योजनाओं में वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए लगभग 75 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है जबकि चालू वर्ष में 69.15 करोड़ रुपए का अबांटन है।

### Official language status for Urdu in States

1250. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give official language status for Urdu in those States where there is a sizable number of Urdu speaking population; and

(b) the steps taken by Government of India for the promotion of Urdu language, Islamic cultural institution, Madras and Maqtabs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

### Statement

Urdu is already an official language in J&K. It can be given the status of official language elsewhere according to the criteria evolved in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August 1961 for recognition of minority languages for official purposes. In accordance with these recommendations, a State is considered unilingual if about 70 per cent or more of its population speak one

language and if there is a substantial minority, constituting 30 per cent or more of the population of the State, such a State is considered bilingual. At the district level where 60 per cent of the population speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State, that language of the minority group is to be recognised as an official language.

2. As regards steps taken to promote and develop the Urdu Language, the Ministry of Education have already set up a Bureau for promotion of Urdu at New Delhi.

3. The Government set up some time ago the Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board for the production of educational literature in Urdu. The activities of the Board include production of academic literature, scientific books, children's literature, reference works, encyclopaedias, basic texts, etc.

4. To facilitate the availability of books in Urdu in Delhi schools the Board has been undertaking (in collaboration with National Council of Educational Research and Training the translation and publication of books for middle and higher secondary classes. Thirty books (textbooks and supplementary readers) have been brought out so far. Currently, the Board has undertaken a project relating to the translation of approximately 50 books in Urdu that are being prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training and Central Board of Secondary Education for the new pattern of education. In addition to the above the Board has also undertaken a number of reference books which include Urdu Encyclopaedia in 12 volumes, Urdu-Urdu Dictionary in 5 volumes, English-Urdu Dictionary in 5 volumes and an Urdu-Urdu Student's Dictionary.

5. Since calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu Books Production, the Board has set up three Calligraphy centres at Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad for the training of calligraphists,

while assistance is provided to the extent of 50 per cent to the Academy of Arts and Languages, Srinagar and the Bihar Urdu Academy for their calligraphy centres.

6. Having regard to the general complaint about the non-availability of Urdu teachers at the primary and secondary levels, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has established a Regional Language Centre at Patiala for training of secondary teachers in Urdu for period of 10 months. Under this scheme, a teacher of any subject could be trained in Urdu so as to make him bilingual. At the request of Himachal Pradesh Government, the Institute set up in May, 1973 a Centre at Solan for training 500 Urdu teachers over a period of three years for facilitating the study of Urdu in the State at the school stage. The Institute can, if necessary further intensify its activities of training school level Urdu teachers.

7. Under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages, the Government provides grant to voluntary organisations and/or individuals for the publication of books of reference, popular books on cultural, literary, indological, linguistic, and scientific subjects in various Indian languages and for teaching of Indian languages which cover Urdu as well.

8. Furthermore, financial assistance is being given to various Islamic Cultural institutions such as Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute (Hyderabad), Indian Institute of Islamic Studies, Tughlaqabad (New Delhi), Urdu Library of Orissa (Cuttack), Fazle-Alam Library (Allahabad) and Muslim Youth Majlis Library, Kadayanallur (Tamil Nadu). Recurring assistance is also being given to Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania (Hyderabad) which edits and publishes old Arabic manuscripts.

9. The Government have also instituted a scheme for award of research scholarships to the scholars from traditional institutions engaged in the study of Arabic and Persian.

10. The National Book Trust also publishes and will continue to publish books in Urdu on various topics including Indian History, Religion, Culture and children's literature. The Trust has so far published 155 books in Urdu upto January, 1978.

11. The policy of the Government is to accord Urdu due importance and encouragement.

#### Electrification of Villages

1251. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been estimated that about Rs. 3,000 crores are needed to electrify villages;

(b) if so, whether these estimates are made as per perspective plan proposal drawn up by the States and the Union territories;

(c) which are the States that have electrified all their villages;

(d) whether 17 States have sent their proposals to the Centre for 100 per cent electrification;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) in how many States the Centre has decided to undertake rural electrification work during 1978-79 and in Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of the basis on which this estimate has been made.

(c) The States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry have electrified all the villages in their areas.

(d) 18 States and 2 Union Territories have formulated perspective plans for total village electrification. The period by which this sought to be achieved varies between 1983-84 and 1994-95. They have estimated a requirement of Rs. 3,360 crores for this programme.

(e) A substantial increase in the R.E. programme is contemplated in the ensuing five-year period.

(f) During 1978-79, and in the subsequent five-year period, rural electrification programmes will be continued on a larger scale.

#### Silent Valley Project in Kerala

1252. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved the project plan for Silent Valley Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project; and

(c) when do Government propose to commence the work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The Silent Valley Project was originally sanctioned in February, 1973, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2448 lakhs (including transmission works). Subsequently, the Government of Kerala suggested certain modifications, in regard to the scope and design of the Project and, in October, 1977, the State authorities sent revised estimates of cost amounting to Rs. 4080 lakhs (excluding transmission) for the modified scope of the

scheme. In view of the major changes proposed in the scope of the Project, the State authorities have been requested to send a revised report for further technical examination.

2. The need to preserve and protect the ecology of this area has also been raised in the context of taking up this project and no final decision has yet been taken.

3. Work on the revised project can be commenced only after the technical and ecological aspects mentioned above are cleared.

#### भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा परीक्षाओं में परिवर्तक स्कूलों के अन्वर्यों

1253. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा परीक्षाओं में बैठे परिवर्तक स्कूलों के छात्रों की ओसत प्रतिशतता क्या थी?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी एस० डी० पाटिल): संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, जो भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा आदि परीक्षा का आयोजन करता है, ने बताया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ली गई परीक्षाओं के लिए आवेदन पत्र में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी जिसमें आवेदक द्वारा यह निर्दिष्ट करना अपेक्षित हो कि उसने किसी परिवर्तक स्कूल में अध्ययन किया है या नहीं। फिर भी, गत 5 वर्षों के दौरान आयोग एक प्रश्नावली के द्वारा व्यक्तित्व परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित होने वाले उम्मीदवारों के बारे में उनकी पृष्ठभूमि संबंधी जानकारी का पता लगा रहा है जिससे उन उम्मीदवारों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा सके जो अन्तिम रूप से नियुक्ति के लिए चुने जाते हैं। आयोग द्वारा किए गए उन उम्मीदवारों के सामाजिक

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम आयोग की वर्ष 1975-76 की 26वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 8 में दिए गए हैं, जिन्होंने 1973, 1974 तथा 1975 में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए प्रतियोगिता में सफलता प्राप्त की थी। इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां 21 जून, 1977 को सदन के गृह पर रख दी गई थीं।

#### कार निकोबार के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

1254. श्री राधवजी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या सरकार ने कार निकोबार के निवासियों की हाट वे (लिटल अन्दमान) में बसाने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो कब तथा यह निर्णय किसके द्वारा एवं किन कारणों से लिया गया;

(ख) इन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार ने कितनी एकत्र भूमि देने का निर्णय किया है और उक्त भूमि की बन-सम्पदा का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) देश के नागरिकों को पुनर्वास नाम पर भूमि और अन्य सुविधायें मुफ्त देने के ऐसे कितने पूर्वोदाहरण हैं जिनमें निवासियों के पहले निवास स्थानों को कोई हानि पहुंचायें बर्गेर भूमि दी गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अनिक लाल भण्डल): (क) से (ग): लिटल अन्दमान में पड़ोसी द्वीप समूह विशेषकर कार निकोबार के निकोबारियों को आवंटन के लिए 500 एकड़ क्षेत्र आरक्षित किया गया

है। अन्डमान व निकोबार एवं दीप समूह के लिए केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति द्वारा मार्च, 1972 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था। यह महसूस किया गया कि कार निकोबार की जनसंख्या अधिक है और कुछ परिवारों को अन्य दीपसमूह से भेजने की आवायकता है। इन जमीनों की वन सम्पदा का मूल्य लगभग 30 लाख रुपए होगा। परन्तु भूमि को निकोबारियों को देने से पहले वन विभाग द्वारा वाणिज्यिक लकड़ी को हटाया जा रहा है।

### सिक्किम में केन्द्रीय कानूनों का लागू किया जाना

1255. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की पता है कि देश के कानूनों को सिक्किम में अभी तक पूरी तरह लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है कि भारत के संविधान के अधीन संसद द्वारा समय-समय पर बनाये गये सभी केन्द्रीय कानूनों को सिक्किम सरकार लागू करे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य के भारत में विलय से पहले सिक्किम के जो पुराने कानून वहां लागू होते थे वे अब भी वहां लागू किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विलय से पहले के कानूनों का निरसन करके सिक्किम में सभी भारतीय कानूनों को लागू करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). सिक्किम के बारे में कानूनों को संवैधानिक स्थिति

अनुच्छेद 371 एफ में प्रभावित की गई है। इस अनुच्छेद के खंड (एन) में अधिकथित है कि राष्ट्रपति ऐसे प्रतिबंधों अथवा संशोधनों के साथ, जिन्हें वे सही समझते हैं, किसी ऐसे कानून को, जो भारत के किसी राज्य में लागू है, सिक्किम राज्य से लागू कर सकते हैं और इसी अनुच्छेद के खंड (क) में यह अधिकथित है कि विलय से तुरन्त पहले सिक्किम में लागू सभी कानून वहां लागू रहेंगे जब तक सक्षम विधान मंडल अथवा दूसरे सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा उन्हें संशोधित न किया जाये अथवा उनका निरसन न किया जाय। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के शेष भाग में लागू कानूनों को सिक्किम में लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर आरम्भ में ही विलय के समय विचार किया गया था और राज्य की विशेष अपेक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए निरन्तर विचार किया जाता रहता है और यहां तक कि 75 केन्द्रीय कानूनों को सिक्किम राज्य में लागू किया जा चुका है। अन्य केन्द्रीय कानूनों की लागू करने के प्रश्न की जांच राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से की जा रही है और जैसे जैसे प्रावश्यक होगा, और अधिक कानूनों को लागू किया जायेगा। जबकि पुराने सभी राज्य कानूनों का पूर्ण निरसन तो अपेक्षित नहीं है, किन्तु जब भी किसी विषय पर, जिस पर सदृश्य राज्य कानून पहले से लागू है, किसी केन्द्रीय कानून को सिक्किम में लागू करने पर विचार किया जाता है, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य कानून के निरसन की आवश्यकता पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

**Textile Department Scheme for Production of blended Handloom Fabrics**

**1256. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by the Textile Department has submitted a comprehensive scheme for production of blended handloom fabrics in selected states;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**जांच आयोग अधिनियम मे संशोधन का प्रस्ताव**

**1257. श्री अधन सिंह ठाकुर:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जांच आयोग अधिनियम में इस दृष्टि से संशोधन करने का है कि जांच आयोग के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार जांच आयोग को मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किये जाने का कानूनी उपबन्ध क्या है?

**गृह मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनिक लाल मण्डल):** (क) और (ख). जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की वर्तमान धारा 10-के अधीन आयोग अथवा उसके किसी सदस्य को बदनाम करने के किसी कार्रवाई के लिए दांडिक उपबंध मौजूद है।

**Strike Notice by Port and Dock Workers in Madras**

**1258. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM:**  
**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port and Dock workers in Madras Port went on a strike on 31st January, 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the details of their demands and what steps were taken by Government to settle the problem?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM):** (a) Yes. A section of workers stopped work for a few hours.

(b) The stoppage of work was in protest against delay in refunding Compulsory Deposit Scheme amount to the flood affected workers. Following an assurance by the Chairman of the Port Trust that the matter would be taken up with the authorities concerned, the workers resumed work. The amounts lying to the credit of the workers certified as flood affected were refunded by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner on 14-2-1978 and have since been paid to the workers concerned.

**राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन**

**1259. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय:**  
**श्री जी० बाई० हृष्णन :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में सुझाई गई मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री अनिक शास्त्र मण्डस): (क) नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Spurt in anti-National activities in Arunachal Pradesh**

1261. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arunachal Pradesh Administration has brought to the notice of Central Government the sudden spurt in the anti-national activities in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to control and eradicate this evil?

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

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

**Guidelines for Censors**

1262. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 10 point guidelines issued to the film censors; and

(b) since when this has been given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A copy of the notification dated 7th January, 1978 containing the guidelines for film censorship issued to the Board of Film Censors is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1661/78]. The guidelines came into effect from 7th January, 1978.

**Clearance of Power Projects**

1263. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of long pending power projects and super thermal power projects cleared this year by the Ministry; and

(b) the projects which are awaiting clearance at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/78].

**1978-79 में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

1264. श्री यश्ना प्रसाद शास्त्री: क्या ऊर्जा मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या एवं उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अब तक केवल 20 प्रतिशत से कम गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार 1978-79 में उक्त जिलों में गांवों में विद्युतीकरण में प्राथमिकता देने का है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने 500 अवधा उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों का 1978-79 में विद्युतीकरण करने का निर्णय किया है?

ऊर्जा मंडी (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और अन्य क्षेत्रों को जोकि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम में पिछड़े हैं, सरकार उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है।

**Representation from Muslim Community regarding Minority Status**

1265. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation that Muslim community be also given place in the minority category; and

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

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

(a) No such representation has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Committee set up to Improve the Functioning of D.E.S.U.**

1266. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to advise on the steps to be taken to improve the functioning and management of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has suggested in their report submitted to Government recently 25 per cent reduction in the staff of the undertaking;

(b) whether the Committee have also suggested that the entire area of the Undertaking should be divided into 15 districts, three to four districts forming a circle;

(c) what are the other recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) whether the recommendations of the Committee have since been considered by Government and if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) The Committee had mentioned that according to the staffing pattern of well established State Electricity Boards, the total strength of staff of D.E.S.U. should be of the order of 18000 as against the existing strength of 24,515.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has made a number of other recommendations on financial, administrative and technical matters.

(d) The recommendations made by this Committee were considered by the Government and the recommendations were sent to the Municipal Corporation for implementation. It is learnt that these recommendations are now under the consideration of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee.

**National Cement Policy**

1267. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to evolve a national cement policy;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to reorganise the distribution system so as to prevent blackmarket etc.; and

(c) if so, the nature of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Government are examining a proposal to appoint a high level body to undertake a comprehensive review of the Cement Industry.

लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम

1268. श्री सकमीनारायण नायक :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जो केवल लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित की जायेंगी और बड़े उद्योगों को जिन के उत्पादन की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने से महानगरीय क्षेत्रों के पूँजी-पतियों की निःत्साहित करने तथा लघु उद्यमियों को सरकार की सहायता से सफलतापूर्वक उद्योग स्थापित करने देने के लिये इसके कार्य के लिये दस लाख रुपये की सीमा लगाई गई है ; और

(ग) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि इस राज्य के अन्तर्गत केवल मशीनरी और उपकरण ही आते हैं और यदि भूमि, भवन, जैसे अन्य शीर्षों पर तथा चालू पूँजी के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये निवेश किये जाते हैं तो क्या इन औद्योगिक एकांकों की लघु उद्योग समझा जायेगा जिनसे पूँजीपतियों को लाभ होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) : (क) 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को समा पटल पर वस्तुओं के नाम रखे गए थे ।

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए निवेश सीमा की कोई शर्त नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । \*

Loss incurred by Bhakra Nangal Project

1269. SHRI R. V. SWAMINITHAN:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prestigious Bhakra Nangal project is running at a loss;

(b) whether revenue receipts during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 did not even cover the working expenses of the project;

(c) the main reasons for the loss;

(d) whether Government have gone into the causes; and

(e) if so, the action being taken for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e). The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of U.K. Ships

1270. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state: \*

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report in "the Hindustan Times" dated the 7th January, 1978 under the head U.K. ships were bought to 'avoid' grant lapse;

(b) if so, whether these ships are useless and their cost will be higher;

(c) if so, how far this is true that the ships were purchased only to avoid the grant lapses; and

(d) if so, whether the cost of maintenance of these ships will be much higher than their use?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The ships are liner type and of the size required for the S.C.I.'s fleet. They are also functionally and technically suited to the Shipping Corporation of India's requirements. While it is true that the British Government did express anxiety about under-utilisation of British aid extended to India in the last 2-3 years, our overall decision was based on our established requirements and suitability of these ships. However, it is a fact that the prices quoted for the British ships are higher than those prevailing in some Far Eastern shipyards. But it is proposed to ensure that for the Shipping Corporation, the financial burden is the same as in respect of a purchase from a competitive supplier. Their maintenance cost will not be higher than that of any other similar vessel from any other yard.

**Supply of Nuclear Fuel to India by U.S.A.**

1271. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no agreement has been reached between India and U.S.A. after President Carter's visit to India with regard to Nuclear Fuel supply to India;

(b) if so, the differences between the two countries on this issue;

(c) whether U.S.A. has made it clear that Nuclear Fuel will not be supplied unless India signs the N.P.T. and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The supply of nuclear fuel by the United States of America for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is governed by an Agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. which was signed in August, 1963 and remains in force. We understand that the authorities concerned in the U.S.A. are presently processing an export licence application for 7.6 tonne of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

**Chief Ministers' Conference on Law and Order**

1272. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he proposes to call the Chief Ministers' conference to discuss the law and order situation in the country;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be held; and

(c) the main reasons for delay?

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

(a) to (c). In the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Home Affairs held on 19th January, 1978,

a suggestion was made for convening a conference of Chief Ministers to discuss the law and order situation in the country. It is under consideration.

**Corruption charges against former Prime Minister**

**1273. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether the Home Minister stated to the press at Madras as reported by A.I.R. on 7-2-1978 that two corruption charges against the former Prime Minister are being investigated into; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

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

(b) The CBI has registered two cases against, among others, Smt. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, for offences punishable under section 120-B IPC r/w section 5(2) r/w section 5(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and substantive offences under section (5)(2) r/w section 5(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, in respect of the allegations—

(i) The accused conspired and abused their position in inducing some industrial concerns/companies to purchase jeeps out of their funds and deliver the same at No. 1, Akbar Road, the residence of the then Prime Minister of India, for being utilised during the Lok Sabha Elections of March, 1977, for furthering the election prospects of Smt. Indira Gandhi and her son.

(ii) The accused conspired to cause an agreement being entered into between ONGC and CFP, a French firm for consultancy services in respect of oil drilling at Bombay High, in utter disregard of a similar cheaper offer of GEOMAN, an American Firm. The accused

by corrupt or illegal means or by otherwise abusing their position as public servants, thus obtained for themselves and/or for CFP pecuniary advantage resulting in wrongful loss to the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 11 crores.

The investigations into these cases are in progress.

**Power Crisis in West Bengal and Bihar**

**1274. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:**  
**SHRI ROBIN SEN.**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the Calcutta edition of 'Statesman' dated 30th January, 1978 giving the background of the causes for power crisis in West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout and the reasons according to Government for the serious power crisis in West Bengal;

(c) whether steps have been or will be taken to resolve power crisis in the State; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the power situation both in West Bengal and Bihar. West Bengal has been experiencing power shortages due to reduced assistance from D.V.C., poor performance of generating units at Santaldih, low utilisation of installed capacity at Durgapur Projects Ltd., reduced generation from plants of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation because of ageing, delay in commissioning of new projects and lack of integrated operation between West Bengal State Electricity Board system

and the Eastern Region. Steps have already been initiated by West Bengal State Electricity Board to improve the performance of the existing thermal power stations and also to expedite completion of the on-going projects at Santaldih and Bandel. Suitable linkages have been made to ensure supply of better quality of coal. Arrangements have been made for stocking sufficient quantity of spare parts of the right quality, and for meeting all requirements of fuel and consumables. A project renovation group consisting of multidisciplinary teams which includes representatives of B.H.E.L., IL Kota, CEA and concerned consulting engineers, have been set up to improve the performance of newly commissioned units at Santaldih and also the newly commissioned units at Chandrapura of D.V.C. The West Bengal Electricity Board has been advised to bring about improvement in the maintenance of the power plants. In the short run with improved management of maintenance and better co-ordination between different agencies generating power in West Bengal, power situation is expected to improve in the coming months. In the long run, steps are being taken to ensure adequate flow of funds to the power projects under construction and to new projects when sanctioned to augment the installed generating capacity.

There are some shortages in Bihar which get accentuated when forced outages of thermal units are frequent and of long duration. Necessary steps like renovation of the newly commissioned unit at Patratu, improvement in the performance of existing units by arranging spare parts and coal of the right quality have been taken.

#### Law and Order in the country

1275. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI SAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether law and order situation in various parts of the country, including Delhi, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal has deteriorated seriously;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the causes contributing to development of such situation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to arrest the deterioration of the situation?

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

(a) No; Sir.

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

#### Involvement of Anand Marg in sabotage activities

1276. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry about reported involvement of Anand Marg in various sabotage activities have been made;

(b) if so, facts about the findings;

(c) whether any other agencies have been found to be involved in sabotage activities; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout and the identities of such saboteurs?

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

(a) and (b). There is no evidence so

far to connect the Anand Marg with any of the recent incidents of alleged sabotage in the country.

(c) and (d). Only in one incident, viz. the derailment of a goods train between the Stations of Mana and Murtizapur in Akola District, Maharashtra, on 19-11-1977, some Neo Buddhists are reported to be involved.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गयी राशि

1277. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने देश के 14 राज्यों में 55 ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्रृण के रूप में लगभग 16 करोड़ रुपए की राशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जिनों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जहां इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के निदेशक मण्डल को 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई बैठक में, 14 राज्यों को 55 नयी परियोजनाएं 1605.526 लाख रुपए की कुल क्रृण सहायता के लिए मंजूर की गयी थीं। गत वर्षों में मंजूर की गयीं 8 योजनाओं का लागतों में वृद्धि होने के कारण महाराष्ट्र राज्य विजली बोर्ड को 45.767 लाख रुपए की अतिरिक्त क्रृण सहायता की मंजूरी भी दी गयी थी।

(ख) ब्योरे समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। वेस्टिंग संख्या 1663/78]

गुजरात में विजली में कटौती

1278. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में विजली की मल्लाई में दिसम्बर, 1977 में कटौती कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1977 में गुजरात में विजली के उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई थी और यह कमी कब तक पूरी कर ली जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) निरन्तर न चलने वाली किसी के उच्च बोल्टता वाले उद्योगों के लिए 24 दिसम्बर, 1977 से मायकाल का विश्रामावधि का समय भिन्न-भिन्न कर देना तथा 29-12-1977 से उच्च और निम्न बोल्टता वाले उद्योगों में छुट्टी के दिन भिन्न-भिन्न कर देना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 5 घंटे के लिए लोड ज़ेडिंग करना जैसे कुछ नियंत्रणात्मक उपाय इस राज्य में किए गए थे।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1977 में विजली की मांग बढ़ जाने तथा जनरेटर रोटर में 'अर्थ फाल्ट' के कारण धुवारण स्थित 140 मेगावाट का यूनिट नं० 6 के 13-11-1977 से जबरन बन्द हो जाने, तारापुर स्थित 210 मेगावाट सेट में फिर ईधन भरने के लिए 5-12-1977 से उसकी सुनियोजित बन्दी होने और उकई जल-विद्युत की 75 मेगावाट की यूनिट नं० 2 के 11-1-1976 से जबरन बन्दी के कारण ये नियंत्रणात्मक उपाय आवश्यक हो गए थे। ये सभी यूनिटें अभी भी बन्द हैं।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1977 में गुजरात में बिजली के उत्पादन में कोई गिरावट नहीं आयी थी। अपेक्षाकृत उच्च बन्दियों के बाब-जूद भी, गुजरात बिजली की बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने में समर्थ था। दिसम्बर, 1977 का दैनिक औमत उत्पादन 23.1 मिलियन यूनिट था। इसकी तुलना में नवम्बर, 1977 का दैनिक औमत उत्पादन 21.75 मिलियन यूनिट था।

जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेशन दिया जाना

1279. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल: क्या वह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी हैं जिनके मामले पेंगन की स्वीकृति के लिए विचाराधीन हैं और वे कब में विचाराधीन हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) शेष स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के पेंगन के मामलों की वब तक स्वीकृति दी जायेगी अथवा उनके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख) गुजरात के जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से प्राप्त कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्रारम्भिक संवीक्षा के लिए लम्बित नहीं हैं। परन्तु स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से दस्तावेजी सबूत/सूचना और / अथवा राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त न होने के कारण 26 मामले दखिल दफतर कर दिये गये हैं। जैसे ही सबूत/सूचना प्राप्त हो जायेगी मामलों का पुनरीक्षण किया जायेगा और उचित मामलों में पेशन स्वीकृत कर दी जायेगी। तदनुसार सभी आवेदकों को सूचित कर दिया गया है।

फोटो डिवीजन द्वारा अनुपयोगी घोषित किये गये उपकरण

1280. श्री मदन तिवारी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मंत्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन के कैमरों, इलार्जरों, फ्लेशगनों और उन अन्य उपकरणों का मूल्य क्या है जो अनुपयोगी घोषित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या अनुपयोगी उपकरणों की कमी पूरी तरह से प्रत्यक्ष जांच की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह सत्र है कि कैमरा लेंस, इलार्जर लेंस, गन आदि को, जो अच्छी स्थिति में थे, अनुपयोगी बताये गये उपकरणों में से निकाल लिया गया था और बेच दिया गया था और इनके स्थान पर पुराने और खराब उपकरण रख दिए गए थे;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) फोटो प्रभाग के अनुपयोगी उपकरण अभी तक आपचारिक दृष्टि से अनुपयोगी नहीं समझे गए हैं, किन्तु ऐसे उपकरणों की जांच की गई हैं। तथापि, उनका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### फोटो डिवीजन के स्टूडियो पर व्यय

1281. श्रीमदन तिवारी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन के स्टूडियो पर लाखों रुपए की धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या आंचित्य है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) फोटो प्रभाग के स्टूडियो को लगभग केवल एक लाख रुपये की लागत के उपकरण जुटाए गए हैं ।

(ख) फोटो स्टूडियो फोटो राफिक व्यवसाय का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है तथा इस प्रकार इसके उपकरण जुटाने के लिए उचित व्यय अपरिहायं है ।

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### फोटो डिभीजन के कलर यूनिट पर व्यय

1282. श्री मदन तिवारी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन कलर यूनिट पर सरकार की कोई लाभ हुए वर्ग और भारी धनराशि का अपव्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस यूनिट को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग), फोटो प्रभाग का कलर यूनिट एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है तथा फोटो प्रचार के मामले में लाभदायक सेवा कर रहा है । अतः इस यूनिट को बन्द करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

### Review of Central Laws extended to J & K

1283. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1254 on the 23rd November, 1977 regarding review of Central laws extended to J & K and state:

(a) whether any proposal has since been sent to Government in respect of the operation of any such law; and

(b) details thereof, and actions taken thereon?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Implementation of programme "Work for all within ten years"

1284. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the "work for all within ten years" programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The primary objective of the next phase of development plan would be the removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment within approximately ten years. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in drawing up next

Plan in which the creation of employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy will be one of the primary objectives. The details will be indicated in the Plan Document.

**Super thermal project at Farakka**

1285. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) at what stage the super thermal project at Farakka rests at the present moment;
- (b) when it is expected to be cleared: and
- (c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The feasibility project report for the Farakka Super Thermal Project has been prepared by National Thermal Power Corporation and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for techno economic approval. The project is being appraised in the Central Electricity Authority. After techno-economic clearance is accorded by C.E.A., the project will be processed for an investment decision.

**Quantity of Cement imported during 1976-77 and 1977-78**

1286. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement imported during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 to meet the country's requirement;

(b) whether the imported cement is costlier than indigenous one;

(c) the approximate quantity of cement likely to be imported during the year 1978-79; and

(d) the names of the countries from which imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) There was no import of cement in 1976-77. About 3.50 lakh tonnes of cement is likely to be imported during 1977-78.

(b) As the landed cost of imported cement is higher than the cost of indigenous cement, Government have decided to pool the prices and increase the F.O.R. destination price of cement by Rs. 17 per tonne with effect from 7th January, 1978.

(c) About 5 lakh tonnes of cement has so far been contracted for import during 1978-79.

(d) South Korea, Poland and Romania.

**आयुध उपकरण कारखाना, कानपुर में अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण**

1287. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुध उपकरण कारखाने, कानपुर (हारनेस फैक्टरी) में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संस्था कितनी है जिन्होंने यशस्वी तीन वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है लेकिन उनका स्थानान्तरण नहीं हुआ है; और

(ब) कारखाने द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार तीन वर्ष से अधिक सेवा की अवधि पूरी करने वाले अधिकारियों को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो॰ शेर सिंह) : (क) तेरह (13)।

(ब) अफसरों के अन्तर-फैक्टरी स्थाना-न्तरण के लिए कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं होती है परन्तु उनके अन्तर-फैक्टरी स्थाना-न्तरण पर विचार सामान्यतः 5 वर्ष पूरे हो जाने अथवा पदोन्नति पौर कार्य की आवश्यकता के कारण किया जाता है।

### राजभाषा विभाग में नियुक्तियां

1288. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा विभाग में मचिव, उपसचिव तथा अन्य उच्च पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए आवश्यक अर्हताओं के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या नियम निर्धारित किये गये हैं;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से किसी भी पद पर किसी शिक्षाशास्त्री की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने नियमों का उल्लंघन करके एक कनिष्ठ उप-निदेशक को मंयुक्त निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करने के विरोधमव्यरूप अपने त्यागपत्र दे दिये थे और इन अधिकारियों की भविष्यन्तिवि, आदि की अदायगी अभी तक नहीं की गई है और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जाच को है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) मंत्रालयों और विभागों में, जिनमें राजभाषा विभाग भी शामिल है, उप-मंत्रिय और उसके ऊपर के प्रशासनिक पद पर एक स्कीम के अनुसार भरे जाते हैं और इन पर अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं, प्रथम श्रेणी की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं, राज्यों की प्रथम श्रेणी की

सेवाओं, आदि के योग्य अधिकारी प्रति-नियुक्ति के आधार पर निर्धारित अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इनकी नियुक्ति करते समय पदों के कामकाज के स्वरूप और उनके लिए वांछित योग्यता, अनुभव आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ब) जा हां। राजभाषा विभाग के उच्च पदों पर अधिकतर प्रशासनिक अनुभव की जरूरत होती है, इसलिए व्यक्तियों का चयन उपयुक्त आधार पर किया जाता है। हां, यह जरूर ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि चुने हुए व्यक्ति हिन्दी अच्छी तरह जानते हां और हिन्दी में कामकाज करने की क्षमता रखते हां।

(ग) नहीं। संयुक्त निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त नियमों के अनुसार विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा की गई, जिसके अध्यक्ष मध्य लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य थे। संयुक्त निदेशक के पद पर की गई नियुक्ति के विरोध में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के किसी भी राजपत्रित अधिकारी से कोई त्यागपत्र नहीं मिला है। इसलिए न तो भविष्यन्ति आदि के भुगतान का सबल उठता है और न ही कोई जांच-पड़ताल का मामला बनता है।

### Vacant Industrial Plots in Delhi

1289. SHRI CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial plots which were sold to set up industries in Delhi still lying vacant;

(b) when these plots were sold and the reasons for their still lying vacant;

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ask the owners of these industrial plots to put the land to use; and

(d) what other action is proposed to be taken against such persons who continue to ignore government warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The Director of Industries, Delhi Administration is collecting the information.

### गणतन्त्र दिवस पर दृष्टा व्यय

1290. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1978 में आयोजित गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह पर मरकार ढाग किये गये व्यय का व्योग क्या है ; और

(ख) इस समारोह के लिये बेचे गये पासों का व्योरा क्या है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप मरकार ने किनता गजस्व अर्जित किया ?

रक्षामंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) चूंकि विभिन्न एजेंसियों में प्राप्त होने वाले लेखे विवरणों को अभी तक अनितम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए इस ममत्य व्यय के ब्योरे देना मम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) गणतन्त्र दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में विभिन्न समारोहों के लिए बेचे गए टिकटों का व्योग नीचे दिया गया है :—

### टिकटों का टिकटों की मूल्य संख्या

	रु०	
गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड	100	824
	50	923
	25	1187
	10	1087
	5	120
(रियायती)		

### टिकटों टिकटों का मूल्य की संख्या

रु० 5	5410	
2.5	598	
		(रियायती)
2	7656	
1	848	
		(रियायती)
समापन समारोह	10	3528
	3	4619
	1.5	590
		(रियायती)
	1	4081
	0.50	680
		(रियायती)
लोक नत्य समारोह	15	642
	5	968
	2	2245
	1	1344
		(वच्चों के लिए प्रदर्शन)

टिकट बेचने वाले एजेंटों को कमीशन देने के बाद टिकटों की दिक्की से 2.86, 966.55 रुपए का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।

### राजनीतिक हत्या पे भासलों में वृद्धि

1291. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या गृह मंत्री 7 दिसंबर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संदेश 2992 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्रक्रिया कर ली गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य-बार व्यौरा क्या है और कितने व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों की हत्या की गयी है; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने राजनीतिक दल हैं जो हिंसा में विश्वास रखते हैं और उन राजनीतिक दलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने हिंसा की उनकी गतिविधियों का विरोध करने के लिए अपनी गतिविधियां बढ़ा दी हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रेपित मूचना के अनुसार राजनीतिक हत्याओं में कोई विविध नहीं हुई है।

(ख)	१ (१) आनंद्र प्रदेश	२
	(२) विहार	७
	(३) केरल	७
	(४) उत्तर प्रदेश	१
	(५) अन्य राज्य	
	तथा मध्य शासित क्षेत्र	जून्य

पहले के प्रश्न में व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों के बारे में मूचना नहीं मांगी गई थी और इसलिए यह एक बहुत नहीं की गई है।

(ग) ऐसे राजनीतिक दलों का उल्लिखित करना सम्मिलन नहीं है। परन्तु सरकार सभी द्विसिंक गतिविधियों पर पूरी तरह नजर रखते हुए है।

**Directives to Karnataka Government to review Cases of Employees Retired during Emergency**

1292. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued directives to Karnataka State Government to review the cases of those Government employees who were forced to retire and resign from service during the emergency period and also to consider sympathetically all such cases against which individuals have not made any representations;

(b) whether Karnataka State Government has already started such screening of all those who were victimised by retirements from Government services during the period between June 1975 to February 1977;

(c) if so, the number of total cases and decision being contemplated;

(d) whether similar action is being contemplated in the matter of those Central Government employees who were treated in the same terms during the period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) to (e). After the revocation of emergency in 1977, the policy relating to premature retirement of government employees was reviewed and it was decided that representations from those Central Government employees who were prematurely retired during emergency should be considered by appropriate committees consisting of officers who were unconcerned with the original review committees. These representations were required to be examined with special care with a view to ensuring that premature retirements had not been ordered on account of a mistaken sense of over-zealousness, or resorted to as a means of political or personal victimisation. These instructions were also forwarded to all the State Governments including the Government of Karnataka suggesting that the State Governments may consider issuing similar instructions in respect of their employees.

2. It has been ascertained from the Government of Karnataka that the State Government have decided to review *suo moto* all the cases of retirements irrespective of whether any person has represented or not excluding those cases where persons have already passed their age of superannuation. As a result of such reviews four officials have been reinstated. The review in other cases is continuing.

### Censorship on Vulgarity

1293. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether scenes of vulgarity and violence will be subject to strict censorship;

(b) whether kissing sequences will be permitted only if they form an integral part of the theme; and

(c) whether kissing in public is now considered a non-vulgar act?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the directions issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Censors which will guide them in sanctioning films for public exhibition is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1664/78]. It will be observed that while examining films for certification, the Board will have to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society and that objectionable scenes such as those depicting vulgarity, obscenity and depravity or justifying violence are not shown.

The question of issuing any specific directions on whether kissing should be allowed or not does not arise.

विहार के कहलगांव में सुपर ताप विजली संयंत्र की स्थापना

1294. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा त्रैरंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में विहार राज्य के कहलगांव में सुपर ताप विजली संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारा धीन है;

(ख) क्या विहार के संसद् सदस्यों तथा विधायकों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस योजना को क्रियान्विति के संबंध में उनसे मिला था और उन्हें एक जापन प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) विहार राज्य में कहलगांव के समीप कोलगांग में 500-500 मेगावाट के छठे यूनिट का एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव सितम्बर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुई मंशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को जांच केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में की जा रही है।

### Loss suffered by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1295. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have been loosing Rs 3 crores a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to check these heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Television Station at Bhatinda

1296. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to set up a television station at Bhatinda which was sanctioned by the last Government in view of the fact that large number of people look to Pakistan for programmes; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to set up a station for the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal was sanctioned by the previous Government.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में उद्योगों के लिये पानी तथा बिजली की कमी

1297. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में पानी तथा बिजली की अभी भी भागी कमी है जिनके फलस्वरूप आद्योगिक विकास में दबाएँ आ यहीं हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को किस हद तक इस कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) इन राज्यों में पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इस स्थिति में कब तक सुधार हो जाने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति): (क) से (ग). बानी की अत्यधिक कमी के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु हरियाणा, राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश, गोवा, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल और आसाम जैसे कुछ राज्यों में बिजली में समय-समय पर की गई कटौती / लगाये गए प्रतिबन्ध सम्बन्धी प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि वहाँ बिजली की कमी है। बिजली, महत्वपूर्ण अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं में में एक है तथा इसकी उपलब्धता की मात्रा ही स्थापित किए जाने वाले नए एककों का निर्माण करनी है। क्योंकि नए एककों के लिए यह एक मुश्य निवेश होती है। बिजली की कमी की मात्रा भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों द्वांत तक कि एक ही राज्य के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न है। इस वर्ष मार्च, 1978 तक लगभग 2000 मेंगा बिजली का उत्पादन होने की आशा है। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए थर्मल द्वारा 2655 मेंगा० तथा हाइड्रो धमता द्वारा 1007 मेंगा० बिजली सहित 3662 मेंगा० की क्षमता प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। हरियाणा, राजस्थान में भई, 1978 तक तथा पश्चिम बंगाल व मध्य प्रदेश में जून, 1978 तक और उत्तर प्रदेश व महाराष्ट्र में दिसम्बर 1978 तक बिजली के संभरण की स्थिति ठीक हाँ जारी की जाएगी है। इसके आलावा विद्यमान थर्मल प.वर्ग स्टेशनों के कार्य निपादन को सुधारने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

### Appointment of Civilian Principals in Sainik Schools

1298. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether civilian principals are not appointed in Sainik Schools as in the case of R.I.M.C. and N.D.A.; if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether a full-time educationist of eminence is proposed to be appoint-

ed as Secretary of the Sainik School Society instead of a part time IAS officer as Honorary Secretary; and

(c) whether the Board of Governors of the Sainik School Society have not held a meeting for the last six years; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. Sir. The main function of the Sainik Schools is to prepare boys for a career in the officer cadre of the Armed Forces. A Service Officer with educational background is therefore, better suited to be the head of a Sainik School for achieving the main objective of the school.

(b) An officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Defence is normally appointed Honorary Secretary of the Sainik Schools Society. There is, at present, no proposal to make a change in this respect as there is not enough work for whole time hand. Such a change will also mean an additional financial burden of the Schools.

(c) The last meeting of the Board of Governors was held on 9th December, 1977.

### आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए योजना

1299. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए गत वर्ष कोई योजना तैयार की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुल कितनी राशि नियत की गई और इसमें कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया तथा इस कार्य में सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भविष्य में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध, कराने के लिये विशेष निधि की मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) पिछले वर्ष आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल और अन्धमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह तथा गोवा, दमण और दीव में 50 प्रतिशत या अधिक आबादी वाले आदिवासी क्षेत्रों लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए वार्षिक आदिवासी उप-योजनाएं तैयार की गयी थीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त राज्यों में आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के लिए राज्य योजना से साधनों में से 257 करोड़ रुपए और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 55 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया जो कुल 312 करोड़ रुपए हुआ। अगले वर्ष की योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप देते समय राज्यों के साथ की गई संवीक्षाओं के अनुसार प्रावधानों का पूरी तरह उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ). आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं में सिचाई के लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है 1978-79 के लिए लघु सिचाई के लिए राज्य योजना में से अस्थाई रूप में आवंटित राशि लगभग 31 करोड़ रुपए है तथा विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता से यह राशि 12 करोड़ रुपए है। मध्यम तथा बड़ी सिचाई के लिए, राज्य योजनाओं से लगभग 42 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया गया है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिचाई के लिए मास्टर प्लान

तथा लघु सिचाई योजनाओं की जांच पड़ताल और निष्पादन के लिए समय-सारणी तैयार करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है।

**अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों संबंधी आयोग**

1300. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार का एक आयोग गठित करने का विचार है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नामों और निवेश पदों संबंधी मुख्य व्योंग क्या हैं और

(ग) हरिजनों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने में प्रस्तावित आयोग कहा तक मक्षम होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए एक आयोग गठित करने का सिद्धान्त रूप से निर्णय किया है। आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय, संरचना तथा अन्य व्योंगों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

**Naxalites in Various States**

1301. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Naxalites are still in West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra and Mysore;

(b) if so, whether Government have collected the information; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government do not have precise information about the number of Naxalites in West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

**Requirements of cement in States**

1302. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the requirements of cement in the States particularly in the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in view of the shortage of cement in the country whether Government propose to import cement from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). At the beginning of every quarter, demands for cement from various States are assessed and allocations are made taking into account the supplies made during the previous quarter, the request of the States for the quarter and the anticipated availability of cement. The overall availability of cement being short of the total demand of the country it has not been possible to meet the demand of the States in full. A Statement showing the allocations made to the various States during January—March, 1978 is attached.

The additional requirements of cement by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for repairing the damage caused by the cyclones have been assessed. The quarterly allocation to Andhra Pradesh has been increased from 3.30 lakh tonnes to 4.50 lakh tonnes in

October—December 1977 and 5 lakh tonnes each for the next two quarters (January—March and April—June 1978). The allocation to Tamil Nadu has been increased from 3.50 lakh tonnes to 4 lakh tonnes for October—

December 1977 and 4.5 lakh tonnes each for the next two quarters (January—March and April—June 1978).

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to import about one million tonnes of cement to meet domestic shortages during the current year.

#### Statement

S. No.	State	Demand Projected by State	Allocation made in Qr. I 1978
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
1	Uttar Pradesh	8,00,000	5,50,000
2	Punjab	2,50,000	2,50,000
3	Rajasthan	2,85,000	1,60,000
4	Haryana	2,00,000	1,80,000
5	Delhi	1,35,000	1,35,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	30,000	30,000
7	Chandigarh	25,000	22,000
8	Jammu & Kashmir	45,000	35,000 2,500
	TOTAL	17,70,000	13,62,000 +2,500

#### EASTERN REGION

9	West Bengal	3,60,000	3,20,000
10	Bihar	3,00,000	3,00,000
11	Orissa	1,75,000	1,00,000
12	Assam	73,000	60,000
13	Manipur	12,000	12,000
14	Tripura	6,250	6,250
15	Arunachal Pradesh	500	500
16	Meghalaya	10,000	10,000
17	Mizoram	4,000	4,000
18	Nagaland	7,000	7,000

1	2	3	4
19 Sikkim	• • • • •	8,000	8,000
	TOTAL	<u>9,55,750</u>	<u>8,27,750</u>
WESTERN REGION			
20 Maharashtra	• • • • •	6,65,000	5,75,000
21 Gujarat	• • • • •	4,00,000- 50,000	3,75,000
22 Madhya Pradesh	• • • •	3,25,000	2,20,000
23 Goa, Daman & Diu	• •	25,000	25,000
24 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	•	1,500	1,500
	TOTAL	<u>14,16,500</u>	<u>11,96,500</u>
		+ 50,000	+ 50,000
SOUTHERN REGION			
25 Tamil Nadu	•	4,50,000	4,50,000
26 Karnataka	•	3,00,000	2,40,000
27 Kerala	•	2,25,000	2,25,000
28 Andhra Pradesh	•	5,00,000	5,00,000
29 Pondicherry	• •	12,000	9,000
30 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	• • •	3,000	3,000
31 Laccadives	• • • •	1,700	1,700
	TOTAL	<u>14,01,700</u>	<u>14,28,700</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>56,33,950</u>	<u>48,04,050</u>
		+ 50,000	+ 12,500

**Extraction of Quality Fibre from  
Coconut Husk**

1303. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GO-WDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional method of extraction fibre from coconut husk as practised in our country is laborious, time consuming and unpleasant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fibres obtained are not uniform and it is very difficult to maintain its quality within certain specified limits; and

(c) if so, the efforts made by Government to produce quality fibres cheaply through mechanisation in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to ensure uniformity in fibres within specified limits because of variations in the quality of husks and because of husks retted for different periods at different retting centres.

(c) The question of mechanisation in the coir industry is under review. Government will take a final view after taking all aspects into consideration.

**Applications to Delhi Administration for Grants-in-Aid to Welfare Organisations for S.C. and S.T.**

1304. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration received applications for Grants-in-aid from non-official registered organisations engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in Delhi;

(b) if so, their names and particulars; and

(c) the amounts given to each?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names and particulars of the organisations who have applied for the grant-in-aid during 1977-78 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1665/78]. The quantum of grant to be given is being finalised.

**कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् मशीनों की खरीद**

1305. श्री सुभाष आहूजा: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई मशीनों की कुल लागत क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अधिकतर मशीनें अभी तक उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई हैं और बेकार पड़ी हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पौ. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इंडिया लि. द्वारा मार्च, 1977 तक खरीदी गई मशीनों की कुल लागत लगभग 378 करोड़ है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

**मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का घड़ी बनाने का कारखाना**

1306. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह वर्ते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का विचार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में घड़ी बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस मंदिर में इस कार्यपाली ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माईति) : (क) आर (ख). एच० एम० टी० की सहायता से बनाई जाने वाली घड़ियों के लिए जिन राज्यों में कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है मध्य प्रदेश उनमें से एक है। स्थान का चयन एच० एम० टी० की सलाह से राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है। प्रस्तावित स्थानों में बेतूल भी है।

**Arrival of the Number of Buses on the Eve of the Birth Anniversary Celebration of Home Minister**

1307. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trucks and buses that came to Delhi from Punjab, Haryana and other parts of U.P. on 22nd and 23rd November, on the eve of the birth anniversary celebration of Ch. Charan Singh, Home Minister;

(b) amount of interstate tax collected and the expenses incurred by Government/Delhi Administration for extending facility for the function; and

(c) the number of trucks challaned for violation of the Motor Vehicle Act?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) and (c). Registration numbers of 1420 vehicles coming from Haryana, Punjab and U.P. on 22nd and 23rd December, were noted by the traffic police on duty. The concerned registration authorities of these States have been requested to intimate the names and addresses of the registered owners of the vehicles whose numbers were noted down for further action. Challans have been made out in 203 cases where vehicles registered in Delhi were found carrying excessive passengers.

(b) Tax for vehicles which came from outside Delhi has to be paid in the respective States. No expenses were incurred by the Delhi Administration for extending facility for the function.

#### Salary and Allowances Drawn by Prime Minister and other Ministers

1308. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of salary and allowances drawn by the Prime Minister and other Council of Ministers individually from 24th March, 1977 to 31st January, 1978 for each month;

(b) what is the amount spent on each Minister for amenities such as housing, furniture, telephone, electricity bill and medical facilities to Ministers and their family members;

(c) DA and TA drawn for travel by the Prime Minister, other Ministers and their accompanying staff; and

(d) how many foreign trips with details of countries visited by each Minister during the period under reference and the expenditure incurred thereon for himself, members of family and accompanying staff?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) Cabinet Ministers (including the Prime Minister) and Ministers of State are entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 2250/-per mensem. They are also granted a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500/-per mensem.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Grant of Statehood to Goa

1309. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant statehood to Delhi while for Goa the decision is yet to be taken;

(b) if so, at what stage of consideration/decision the proposal stands; and

(c) whether any Central Janata leaders have given promise for grant of statehood to Goa and action being taken to keep it?

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

As already stated on the 22nd February, 1978 in reply to starred question No. 27, the future set up of Delhi is under consideration of the Government;

(c) While the Government are aware of some press reports on the subject, this issue has to be viewed in the context of the wider question of

reorganisation of States and, as already stated in the House, presently the Government are not formally seized of any proposal for reorganisation of States.

#### Purchase of Aircrafts from West European Countries

1310. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has entered into negotiations with some of the West European Countries regarding the purchase of fighter aircrafts for the airforce; and

(b) if so, details thereof and stage the negotiations have reached now?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Government are holding detailed discussions with different manufacturers with a view to procuring the aircraft. Our technical teams have gone to visit Sweden, France and U.K. Government will take a final decision after full details have been obtained and the discussions completed.

#### New Liner Vessels purchased from G.D.R.

1311. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about six new liner vessels were purchased from G.D.R. in 1974-75, 1975-76 during the tenure of Admiral Shri Nanda's Chairmanship;

(b) whether these ships have been found unable to call at Calcutta, the major Indian port, due to lack of required draft;

(c) whether Government have enquired why the specifications of such ships were given which would not operate in Calcutta Port;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to this, huge cargo is being lifted by other shipping lines causing losses to Shipping Corporation of India for the freight earnings; and

(e) whether it is a fact that in view of the above, the SCI is planning to sell these vessels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) Shipping Corporation of India had concluded a contract in 1969 for acquisition of six liner vessels from GDR and had also taken delivery of two vessels subsequently, when Admiral Nanda was not the Chairman. However, delivery of the remaining four vessels in 1974-75 and 1975-76 was during his tenure.

(b) to (e). The Shipping Corporation of India has no proposal to sell these vessels. They are technically able to call at Calcutta Port and have indeed called at that Port a number of times. The Shipping Corporation of India has a fleet of liner ships and they are deployed on the wide network of cargo liner services on various international routes, depending upon the needs of the trade. No particular ship is earmarked as such for operation from Calcutta or any particular Port. In view of this, part (d) of the Question does not arise.

#### Report of Sarkaria Commission

1312. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 562 on 16th November, 1977, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since received further report of Justice Sarkaria Commission inquiring into various allegations against the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, what are the main charges and recommendations of the Commission and what action has been taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Sarkaria Commission of Inquiry submitted its Final Report on the 23rd February, 1978.

(b) The Report is under examination. A copy of the report along with an action taken Memorandum will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible in compliance with the provisions of section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

#### **Encouragement to Export Oriented Industries and Institutions**

**1313. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering new steps to encourage setting up of export oriented industries and institutions;

(b) whether Government are considering simplification in the methods for licence procedure for the above type of industries; and

(c) what is the approach of Government in establishing protecting and encouraging export oriented industries and institutions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** (a) to (c). The policy of the Government towards export proposals for export oriented manufacturing capacity is contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December, 1977. These paragraphs are reproduced below:

**"29 Exports of manufactures are an important and growing segment of our export trade. Government will**

consider favourably proposals for export oriented manufacturing capacity in fields where such investment is likely to be internationally competitive after making allowance for the structure of indirect taxation in the form of customs and excise duties and other similar levies. In the case of wholly export based activities, Government will also be willing to consider exemption from customs/excise duties on inputs, provided there is a substantial net value added in the export product and also such production is likely to generate additional direct and indirect employment.

30. In many cases, compulsory export obligations have been imposed while approving new industrial capacity because of the need to ensure that import of raw materials and capital goods required by the project are paid for through future exports. Compulsory export obligations, merely for ensuring the foreign exchange balance of project, would no longer be insisted upon. At the same time, in future, an export commitment for a limited period of five years will not be given the same weightage as before for relaxation of industrial licensing policy. However, in case where relaxation from industrial policy has been accorded specially on considerations of export, compulsory export obligations would continue to be imposed and for sufficiently long periods. In the past, while export obligations were imposed, equal attention was not paid to ensuring that these commitments are actually fulfilled. It is intended to strengthen the supervision and surveillance machinery of the Government for ensuring that compulsory export obligations are adhered to in actual practice."

The Industrial Licensing procedure in regard to export oriented industries has already been simplified. Under

taking holding industrial licences with specific capacities mentioned therein could come forward for recognition of enhanced capacities on their industrial licences on the basis that such additional production has been utilised for exports subject to certain conditions. Industrial undertakings exporting more than 20 per cent of their total production during the past three years and giving an undertaking to continue to export more than 20 per cent of their total enhanced production for the next five years are exempted from procedures of indigenous scrutiny including clearance from the Capital Goods Committee in the matter of importing machinery subject to certain conditions.

**Foreign Contracts performed by Mazagon Docks Ltd.**

1314. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of foreign contracts performed by Mazagon Docks Ltd., during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto 31st December, 1977);

(b) what is the amount of foreign exchange gained by Mazagon Docks Ltd., during the above period; and

(c) the total profit made by the Mazagon Docks Ltd. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information in respect of 1975-76 and 1976-77 may kindly be seen in the Annual Reports of the Mazagon Dock Ltd. which have been laid on the Table of the Sabha. Information in respect of 1977-78 (upto 31st December 1977) is indicated below:

(a) *Foreign contracts performed Vessels Sold*

2 Cargo Vessels

- 1 150 Cubic
- M. Barge
- Work in Progress
- 2 Water Tankers.
- 4 Cargo Vessels.
- 27 Non-propelled Barges.
- 2 500-T. Propelled Barges.

(b) *Foreign Exchange Earned (Rs. in lakhs)*

Ship construction	Ship Repairs	Total
980.03	345.21	1325.24

(c) The information may kindly be seen in the Annual Reports of Mazagon Dock Ltd. which have been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Shipyard at Hajira (Gujarat)**

1316. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now finally decided to set up a new shipyard at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) if not, when is a firm decision on the matter is expected to be taken and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only after the detailed Project Reports have been received and examined.

**Restructuring and Reorienting the B.S.F.**

1317. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure and reorient the Border Security Force in the country;

- (b) if so, when and how;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the present strength of the B.S.F. in the whole country and the areas where they are deployed;
- (e) whether Government have decided to do away with the practice of the former Government of deploying the BSF in several parts of India for the purpose of using them to maintain the internal law and order situation in the nation; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Government have no proposal in hand to restructure and reorient the B.S.F. because the tasks for which the force has been raised and organised, remain basically unchanged.

(d) The present strength of the B.S.F. is 77 battalions. It is not in the public interest to disclose their deployment.

(e) and (f). The B.S.F. is an armed force of the Union and as such is occasionally made available to the State Governments at their request, to assist them in the maintenance of law and order.

#### Loss of Vessels by the Shipping Corporation of India

1318. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India lost one or more vessels on the high seas during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; [ ]

(c) the reasons, if gone into and if any, for such losses and accidents; and

(d) the amount of compensations, etc. paid to the families of the victims and the broad details of the categories and criteria of victims and amounts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) None, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

#### Loss of Ground Nut Oil despatched by Defence Department

1319. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground-nut oil worth Rs. 76.31 lakhs despatched by the Defence Department by rail was lost in transit between the points of loading and destination in 1974;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held to probe into this loss; and

(c) if so, what has been the result of the said enquiry and what steps have been taken against those found responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Each case has been fully inquired into. The reasons for the loss and lapses on the part of officials have been investigated.

(c) The inquiries have established that the losses were caused on account of the following factors:

(i) leakage, due to dents caused by severe strain of different modes of transportation and handling and also through weakening of soldered joints.

- (ii) Jerks and jolts enroute.
- (iii) lose shunting of wagons by Railways.
- (iv) Rough and careless handling at transhipment points.
- (v) Lack of expertise of the Defence personnel in handling this commodity which was being procured for the first time.

Disciplinary action has been taken against the officers found responsible for the lapses. This includes trials by Court Martial/Summary trials and punishments awarded depending upon the severity of the negligence. The details of punishments awarded are as follows:

**(A) Tried by Court Martial and awarded punishment as under :**

(i) Severe Reprimand	1
(ii) Loss of seniority .	1
(iii) Reduction to ranks .	2
(iv) Rigorous Imprisonment .	2

**(B) Summarily disposed of and punished as under :**

(i) Reprimand . .	1
(ii) Severe Reprimand .	2
(iii) Reduced to ranks .	2
(iv) Penal deduction	6
(v) Discharge from service .	1
(vi) Administrative action .	1
(vii) Displeasure . . .	1

Action is under progress for disciplinary action against 8 officers and two JCOs.

There are certain other cases in which loss of Groundnut oil is being investigated and if some more personnel are found responsible for the same, disciplinary action will be taken.

**Expansion of Indian Fleet of Ships**

1320, SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of trade carried in Indian ships; and

(b) the proposals for expansion of our fleet of ships and the extent of meeting it by production and by purchase?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):**(a) About 42 per cent.

(b) Presently, our merchant fleet has an operative tonnage of 5.37 million GRT. A further tonnage of about 0.80 million GRT is under construction. This is made up of 0.26 million GRT to be delivered by Indian shipyards and 0.54 million GRT to be acquired from foreign shipyards. Phased expansion of the fleet will continue in the next Plan also.

**Winding up of a Research Division of R.A.W.**

1321. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research and Analysis Wing has wound up two of its Research Divisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has retrenched many of its non-gazetted employees while retaining a good number of deputationists;

(d) whether on the 17th November, 1977 a deputationist has joined from Planning Commission; and

(e) how many gazetted staff has been retrenched, and how many gazetted and non-gazetted staff have been given alternative jobs?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a), (b), (c) and (a). I has been the general policy to try and revert deputationists in particular disciplines before terminating the services of direct recruits in those disciplines to the extent possible, and to try and find alternative employment as far as practicable even

for the retrenched direct recruits. It would not be in the public interest to give details of the numbers involved.

(d) No, Sir.

**Permission to Britannia Biscuit Co. to increase Production**

1322. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British controlled Britannia Biscuit Co. which enjoys a monopoly in low priority high profit yielding biscuit making industry have recently been given permission for increased production;

(b) is it fact that in respect of their Madras factory the present licence capacity is 1200 tons per annum and the DGTD has recommended a permission for 4,500 tons;

(c) also, whether it is a fact that biscuit making companies under Indian control management and finance are unable to utilise a substantial portion of their built-in capacity; and

(d) if so, on what consideration this British controlled company is being given permission to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The present licensed capacity of the Madras unit of the company is 1,200 tonnes per annum. In respect of their application for endorsement of capacity on the basis of maximum utilization of plant and machinery, the DGTD had indicated that the capacity of the Madras Unit would come to 4,500 tonnes per annum as claimed by the firm. The DGTD did not make any positive recom-

mendation in this regard. This application of the company is under consideration.

**State Legislations for Preventive Detention**

1323. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of States which had enacted legislations providing for preventive detention during the period 1971 to December, 1977;

(b) the titles of these legislations in the case of each State;

(c) the names of States who have not repealed these legislations till date; and

(d) what advice, if any, had been given by the Centre to the State Governments in this connection?

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

(a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Governments, State enactments providing for preventive detention exist in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The titles of these laws are mentioned below:—

1. The Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Act, 1970.

2. The Rajasthan Preventive Detention Act, 1970.

3. The Uttar Pradesh Rashtra Virodhi Tatwa Niwaran Adhiniyam, 1970.

4. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Avyavastha Nivaran (Asthai Shaktiyan) Adhyadesha, 1977.

5. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Ordinance, 1977.

(d) It has been suggested to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to

review certain provisions of the Ordinance relating to preventive detention and the State Government have informed that the suggestions would be considered when the Bill to replace the Ordinance is placed before the Legislature. No advice has been given to other State Governments.

### भोपाल-बरेली और उदयपुर से जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर खर्च

1324. श्री राघवजी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल, बरेली, उदयपुर, दवेरी और गाडरबाड़ा होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के किन सेक्षनों पर अभी कार्य चल रहा है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) उन पर और कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है तथा इस राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

“ नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) भोपाल-बरेली-उदयपुर और दवेरी से होकर जाने वाला राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 12 गवबाड़ा की नहीं छूता जो विचाराधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के दक्षिण में कुछ कि० मी० की दूरी पर स्थित है। दिसम्बर, 1977 तक व्याश्चोरा से भोपाल और भोपाल से जबलपुर क्षेत्रों में सड़क, और, कुछ कार्यों पर व्यय क्रमशः 408 लाख रुपये और 157 लाख रुपये हैं। ”

(ख) जिन खण्डों में काम चल रहा है, उनके बारे में जानकारी देने वाले तीन विवरण, क, ख और ग सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। [प्रन्था-तथा में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या /एल०टी०-1666/78]

भोपाल से जबलपुर क्षेत्र में चालू कार्यों-के जून 1980 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है, जबकि व्याश्चोरा से भोपाल क्षेत्र में चालू कार्यों के अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। परन्तु, ये कार्य आने-वाले वर्षों में उपलब्ध वित्तीय आवंटनों तथा विभिन्न कार्यों को दी गई प्राथमिकता पर आधारित होंगे।

(ग) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्वीकृत कार्यों की शेष लागत 481 लाख रु० होने का अनुमान है। विभिन्न कार्यों के पूरा होने के बारे से सूचना उक्त (ख) में दी गई है।

### पत्तन निर्माण विभाग में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या

1325. श्री राघवजी : नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की पत्तन निर्माण विभाग में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे ;

(ख) इनमें ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो पांच वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) ऐसे कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों को स्थायी और नियमित करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ; और

(घ) पांच वर्षों से भी अधिक सेवा करने

के पश्चात् गत पांच वर्षों में ऐसे कितने कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई और भविष्य में उनकी छंटनी न करने के लिए सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री चंद्र राम): (क) 8941 कर्मचारी और अधिकारी ।

(ख) 2937

(ग) और (घ). सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह तब तक छंटनी नहीं करती जब तक कि ऐसा करना बिल्कुल आवश्यक नहीं हो जाता । जहां तक संभव होता है और उनकी उपयुक्तता इत्यादि के अधीन परियोजना का काम समाप्त होने पर कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों को परिवालनात्मक पदों में खपाने का प्रयास किया जाता है । पांच वर्षों से अधिक सेवा करने के बाद पिछले पांच वर्षों में जिन कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई, उनकी संख्या 40 है ।

#### Letters received by Ministry from M.Ps.

1326. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters received by his Ministry from Members of Parliament of Delhi in the last 9 months;

(b) in how many cases the follow up action was taken and the concerned M.P. was informed about it;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action is taken even on the letters written by Members of Parliament; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to take necessary action on each and every letter of Members Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) 84 letters were received during the period from 1-5-1977 to 31-1-1978.

(b) In 67 cases necessary action was taken, and concerned MPs were informed in all the cases except one, in which no reply was necessary. The remaining 17 cases are still under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Report of Bawea Commission on Lathi-charge in Tihar Jail

1327. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bawea Commission Report regarding the Lathi-charge in Tihar Jail on October 2, 1975 was received by Government; and

(b) contents of the Report; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to take action in the report?

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

(a) to (c). The report of the Commission was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 30th January, 1978. The report is currently under consideration of the Government and a copy thereof together with the memorandum of action taken thereon will soon be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Time given to each political parties by A.I.R. and T.V.**

1328. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 5 political leaders, who got the maximum publicity on All India Radio and Television in the last 4 months; and

(b) how much time was given to each political party by All India Radio and Television in the last 4 months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Changes in the Policy for the Censor of Films**

1329. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the changes in the policy for the censor of films and what objective are these changes intended to achieve;

(b) does the new censor policy give freedom to present kissing in all films; and

(c) how will the new censor policy check the growing trend of crime, violence and obscenity in Indian films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A copy of the direc-

tions issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Censors which will guide them in sanctioning films for public exhibition is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1667/78]. These directions inter alia contain the objectives of film censorship.

(b) and (c). It will be observed from these directions that in examining films for certification, the Board will have to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society and that anti-social activities such as violence are not justified. The Board will also have to see that objectionable scenes such as those likely to incite the commission of any offence or those depicting vulgarity, obscenity and depravity are not shown.

The question of issuing any specific directions on whether kissing should be allowed or not does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION FOR 1976-77 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1627/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1628/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 854 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977, containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 406 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1629/78].

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED, FOR 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** I beg to lay on the Table:—a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the

year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1630/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1631/78].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Private) Limited, Shillong, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Private) Limited, Shillong, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1632/78].

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF PORT TRUSTS FOR 1976-77, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT 1963, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MOGUL LINE LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1976-77 AND DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (6TH AMDT.) RULES, 1977**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year

1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1633/78].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1634/78].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1635/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. 1464 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1977.

(ii) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Calcutta (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1636/78].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1637/78].

(4) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1977, (Hindi and English versions)

published in Notification No. SECE. 3(30)/77-Tpt./16452-66 in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd December, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1638/78].

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT OPHTHALMIC GLASS LTD., DURGAPUR FOR 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1639/78].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SC AND ST FOR 1974-75**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. GSR 13 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1978.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1978

published in Notification No. GSR 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1640/78].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1974-75, under article 338 (2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1641/78].

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have made repeated submissions before the House and you have also made suitable observations. But it seems the government works in the same way.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Give them some time to correct themselves.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, it is a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1974-75. Here I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the erstwhile Government of Mrs. Gandhi has been shedding tears for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all the time, day in and day out, and here is something and that is that the Report for the year 1974-75 was withheld till March 1978. So, that is the matter that the House should note.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** Sir, 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, 1951:—

(1) The All India Services (Conduct) Second Amendment Rules 1977, published in Notification No. GSR 1717 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1977.

(2) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. GSR 151 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1642/78].

**MR. SPEAKER:** These reports are very important reports. They must be placed as early as possible on the Table of the House.

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD., AND HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD. FOR 1976-77 AND TWO STATEMENTS RELATING THERETO**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (a) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1643/78].

(2) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1644/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been shedding tears for Scheduled Castes. But the Report does not even see the light.

I only want one information in this connection from the hon. Minister and that is whether this Bharat Dynamics Limited is negotiating with the International Dynamics of America which is a CIA organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. If you are objecting to the laying of the papers on the Table, it is all right.

12.06 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### SEVERE FAMINE CONDITIONS IN MIZORAM

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The severe famine conditions in Mizoram due to extensive damage caused to the summer crops by hordes of rats in spite of sufficient and continuous advance warnings, the stark famine condition in interior areas forcing hundreds of emaciated villagers to flock to towns and the widespread hunger and malnutrition leading to starvation deaths."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, it was known that due to cyclic bamboo flowering and resultant increase in rodent population and loss in paddy crop, scarcity conditions might occur in 1977 and in fact it did happen. Export teams have been visiting Mizoram since 1975 and rodent control measures were taken with Central assistance. By the end of 1977, about 26 lakh rats were reported to have been killed. Constant watch on bamboo flowering is being kept.

As against the expected harvest of 6.81 lakh quintals of paddy during 1977, only 3.66 lakh quintals could be harvested. Mizoram which is already deficit in foodgrain and had to be supplied 28,840 MTs of foodgrains during 1976-77 would need about 48,000 MTs during 1977-78. The Department of Food has ensured uninterrupted supply of foodgrains by the F.C.I. to Mizoram for current consumption as well as pre-monsoon stocking. As against the normal monthly allocation of 2,200 MTs of rice, 3750 MTs, 6030 MTs and 6,600 MTs of rice were allotted to Mizoram for January, February and March, 1978 respectively.

The Mizoram Administration and the Central Government are fully seized of the situation. In order to assess the situation on the spot, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal went to Mizoram accompanied by the Joint Secretary (North-East) and other senior officers in the first week of February 1978. No instance of starvation or widespread hunger and malnutrition came to their notice. Simultaneously, a Central Team consisting of the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and senior officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Planning Commission and ICAR undertook a 3-day extensive tour of the interior areas in the territory and not even a single case of starvation or hunger or mal-nutrition was reported to them. It made a number of recommendations action on the important ones of which has already been taken and on the other action is being processed. The NAFED is purchasing ginger at Rs. 90 per quintal from the Mizoram Apex Cooperative Marketing Society.

All assistance is being given to the farmers to grow the next Kharif crop by giving them agricultural loan for seeds, etc. Purchasing power is being injected in this area by taking up extensive employment generation sche-

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

mes for which provision was enhanced from Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 128 lakhs during the current year. The provision for gratuitous relief was also enhanced from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 13.18 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 30.20 lakhs has been provided for agricultural loan and further loan of Rs. 25 lakhs is under consideration for seeds. .

The Government has not come across or been informed of any epidemic, malnutrition or starvation conditions in any part of Mizoram. Employment to the able-bodied and gratuitous relief to others in distress is being provided in the villages themselves and there is no question of any migration whatsoever from the villages to the towns.

I can assure this House that under no circumstances will Government of India allow any starvation condition to build up in Mizoram or in any other part of the country. My Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Mizoram Administration are fully seized of the situation and all action to prevent scarcity conditions is being taken. The situation is fully under control.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What the hon. Minister Mr. Barnala has chosen to say, sitting in Delhi, befits him; but sitting in Delhi, he can know nothing, unless he goes himself to Mizoram and goes into the interior. I have got copies of communications from more or less official documents. Here is one. It is a note to the Lt. Governor; it is a Memo.—No PCL. 7/78-1 dated 16th February 1978 from the General Secretary, P. C. Sub-Headquarters, Lunglei. It says:

"This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office from villages that numbers of families in every village are having insufficient purchasing power; as such they are living partly on roots, fruits etc...."

There is no rice available there. He has given a long list of families who are undergoing starvation. There is another communication, which says:

"This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office regarding deterioration of health due to malnutrition from various villages Statement showing...."

Then another communication is there. It says:

"This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office from various villages that there are members of families unable to start forest felling for their Jhums due to non-availability of food for their family...."

A starving man cannot work.

MR. SPEAKER: Pass on these papers to Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will, Sir. Thank you. Now, Sir, the "Indian Express" journalist—whoever he is—had gone there. He has done a good service to the people of this country, and also to the people of Mizoram. His report clearly says:

"According to official estimates, 35 per cent of the crops have been damaged by the rodents making the already difficult food situation critical....

The acute scarcity conditions in the interior areas has compelled hungry and emaciated villagers to flock towards the town of Aizawl and Lunglei in search of food.

To the majority of villagers who have not joined the long march to the town, it is a grim battle for survival. Harrowing tales of hunger and malnutrition are pouring in from the worst hit western sector of the Union Territory...."

In this context, what value can we attach to this sort of statements, which come through 6, 7, 8 or 10 bureaucrats i.e. coming from the sub-division to Aizawl, from Aizawl to the Home Ministry, from the Home Ministry to Agriculture Ministry, and from the Agriculture Ministry to the Minister of Agriculture? That is why we are making people hostile. We are so far away. We have no link. We never make them feed that they belong to India. That is why this uprising. The Mizo uprising took its birth when a similar condition was created in 1959. This Government should understand that this sort of statement, drafted by bureaucrats takes them nowhere. Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal had gone there. I am sure he must have gone to Aizawl he has lived in the circuit house, or Raj Bhavan, or gone to 1 or 2 places where motorable roads are there. He can not see anything beyond that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I saw each and every village.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mandal I know Mizoram. You cannot visit it in a short time. It will take about ten days to see Mizoram, because most of the places are inaccessible. I would say that in the late 20th century, when this country is having a population of 600 million people and we are even exporting food to outside countries, we are having a famine in Mizoram, a part of the country where only 3.4 lakh people live. Don't you think it is a matter of shame? It is because of neglect, the outcome of neglect, sheer neglect and lack of real concern for the people.

There was a question on this subject in the last session and it was stated:

"I will give the information.... sanction famine relief grants for these really poor people who cannot afford to buy rice....scientific and research work to find out the real causes of bamboo flowring"

Bamboo flowring is occurring once every 50 years."

Now what did the Minister say? He said:

"After every 18 years here is a small variety of this problem called 'Mautam'; and the major variety is called 'Thingtam'. We are looking into this problem."

This is what he has said. He has promised everything on the floor of the House on the 23rd of December 1977.

In spite of the fact that this was well-anticipated, the Government has not moved. I have been writing to him and he has written certain letters to me. If he would kindly refer to the letter of 6th September, he has stated:

"The Central Government is fully seized of the matter....A Central team led by (1) an Additional Secretary, (2) officials of the Ministry of Finance, (3) an official of the Ministry of Home Affairs (4) one from the Planing Commission and a rodent specialist."

they will go there. Then what happened? In the *Indian Express* there is a double column feature news item, and the letters that I have quoted will show that between the administration and the people there is a big gap.

In another letter dated 23rd February addressed to me the hon. Minister says:

"We have been invariably meeting the requirements of food of the Mizoram Administration for public distribution in full. There will be no difficulty in supplying additional quantities of foodgrains required, if any, by the Mizoram Administration from the Central pool."

All these assurances are in beautiful letter heads of good stationery, good typing immaculate drafting, but

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

it has nothing to do with the starvation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of starvation.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it graphically. Now please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This question of obesity is for you and me, not to the famine-stricken people.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want a specific assurance, firstly, that a Parliamentary Team should go. You should send a team to go and see the place, study the situation, come back and report to you and to the Government as to what is the actual position, because the collection of information so far has not been up to satisfaction.

The Central assistance for Mizoram for famine relief and employment generation scheme is only Rs. 62 lakhs. It is a very meagre sum. What is Rs. 62 lakhs for a population of 3.5 lakhs? How much it works out per head? It is nothing at all. It is totally inadequate. Then for road construction it is Rs. 5 per....(interruptions) For a whole day's work it is less than Rs. 3 per head. The present rice quota for an adult is inadequate.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have an opportunity again during the general discussion on the budget. Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is famine and starvation. I want an assurance that the hon. Minister will send a Parliamentary Committee. In fact, he should go himself. If people die in India because of starvation, the image of India will be sullied beyond repair. We have all these years neglected Mizoram so much so that the people of that area do not think that

they belong to this country. We have got to be very careful, and we must do everything on a war footing. And immediately I want an assurance from him and from you.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I thought that the hon. Member had been himself there, and that is why he was so emphatically saying all this, but ultimately what came out was that he was basing his argument only on certain letters which he has received. He has not shown them to me. His complaint is that a bureaucrat has gone there, accompanied by some other bureaucrat. Actually, our Minister of State has gone. He has visited this place. He has met the press people, he has met everybody there who was available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: See yesterday's *Indian Express* double column.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You are painting this scene as if it is a scene of devastation. It is not so. I have given each and every figure. There has been a loss. We have admitted that there has been a loss, and a greater loss in some areas which probably the hon. Member does not know. I have figures with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the hon. Minister give me a little more time.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He had enough time. Before the session he could have gone to that area because it is very near his constituency. I think it was his duty to have visited that place.

MR. SPEAKER: The table is turned against you.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have already stated in place of 28,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains which we were supplying, this year we are supplying 48,000 metric tonnes, i.e., their total demand. We are providing for the rainy season also.

For that an additional amount of Rs. 82 lakhs is being proposed for stocking foodgrains in the Union Territory before the onset of the monsoon. For that also we have taken certain steps. A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society, Mizoram, has been given to enable them to purchase ginger—that is their main produce—at Rs. 90 per quintal. Sanction of Rs. 5 lakhs as transport subsidy to the Apex Marketing Society for ginger procurement has also been given, because transport is a problem in that area. Purchase of ginger by NAFED at Rs. 90 per quintal, which was not otherwise possible, has been provided for. A short-term loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for purchase of seeds, release of medicines etc.—all these things are looked into. Measures have been taken and the reports now are that the rodent menace is now totally under control.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to continuously look into the matter. What about a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A Parliamentary delegation will do no good going there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Because of these conditions. We have to supply food, we have already supplied food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you so scared of a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That is what I was saying, you should have gone there.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह अकाल के बारे में बात चलने के बाद साफ नहीं हुआ है मंत्री जी ने यह बात साफ नहीं की है कि आया वहां अकाल है या कभी है। और अकाल या

कभी है तो उसको घोषित किया गया है कि नहीं ? अगर परिस्थिति वहां पर फैमीन की है तो सरकार की तरफ से फैमीन डिक्लेयर किया गया कि नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. Only those who have given notice can ask questions.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: यह रुत्स का सवाल नहीं है। आपके व्यान के ऊपर अगर कुछ आपत्ति हो या गलतफहमी हो तो उस गलतफहमी को मिटाने का मेस्वर का हर बक्त अधिकार है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सवाल है इन्सान की जिन्दगी का सवाल है जनता पार्टी का शासन है। और अकाल है तो घोषित किया गया कि नहीं भुखमरी से कोई मौत हुई कि नहीं ? अगर नहीं हुई तो दिलेरी से घोषित दिया जाय।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. It will create a bad precedent. Once I allow one Member, I will have to allow others. You can raise it during the President's Address.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मैं अपने साथी को कहना चाहता हूं कि कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के काल नियम हैं और अगर उन नियमों के अनुसार हम नहीं चले तो काम कैसे होगा ? कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस पर सिर्फ उन लोगों को प्रश्न पूछने और रखने का अधिकार है जिनका नाम उस में है। जिनका नाम नहीं है उनको बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, और अगर बोलें तो हम जवाब नहीं देंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The Prime Minister says that if you allow a question, he would not reply. But if you permit a Member to ask a question, then he has to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can suspend the rules if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : (वहराइच) : अव्यक्त महोदय, कज जब में बोल रहा था, उम समझ ध्यान आकर्षण का जो रुल आप पढ़ रहे थे, वह बहुत प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल में उसे रिवाइव करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : रुन तो सारे रिवाइव करने पड़ेंगे।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा कि चूहों की समस्या अचानक तो पैदा नहीं हुई, मिजोराम में चूहों ने वहां की फसल खाई मौर वहां फैमिन पैदा कर दिया तो चूहों की समस्या अचानक ऐसा हुई या लगातार पिछले कई वर्षों में चले गए रही है? क्या चूहों की पापूलेशन का अनुमान सरकार ने लगाया है? किनने चूहों को किस ढंग से समाप्त किया गया है और अब चूहों की वहां कितनी पापूलेशन रह गई है?

जो पेपर में आया है, वह तो इतना ही है कि वहां की सरकार ने 20 पैसे की छूहा दिया है, जो चूहा मारेना, वह 20 पैसे ले जायेगा। यह भी हो सकता है कि मरे हुए चूहों को बारबार लाकर 20 पैसे की चूहे के हिसाब से दोबारा ले जाता रहा हो, इससे मरे हुए चूहों की संख्या तो जढ़ जायेगी लेकिन पापूलेशन पर कोई कर्क नहीं पड़ता।

प्रश्न यह है कि दूसरी फसल आने को है, एक फसल तो खत्म हो गई, अगर अब भी चूहे बाकायदा वहां रहते हैं तो वही हालत फिर होगी और आप लगातार फैमिन का मुकाबला करते रहेंगे। इसलिये मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि

क्या चूहों का आन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि कितने हैं, उसमें से कितनों को खत्म किया गया और वाकी को खत्म करने के लिये क्या कोई सांइटिकल तरीका मालूम किया है या नहीं?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आपने काफी सहायता दी है, मैं आपको धन्यबाद देता हूँ कि आपने मिजोरम की सहायता के लिये रुपया दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: धन्यबाद is not part of question. They are doing their duty, nothing more.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : जो उन्होंने पैसा दिया, अनाज दिया, उसका वहां के एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सदुपयोग किया या नहीं? हमारे पास शिकायतें हैं कि वह जनता के पास नहीं पहुँच रहा है। पेपर में रिपोर्ट आई है कि लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, जहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं।

वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक मील की सड़क के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये 5 हजार रुपये इलाट किये हैं, वहां पर फी आदमी तनखावाह 3 रुपये से भी कम पड़ती है। जो मिनिमम वेज यहां 5 रुपये फिक्स किया है वह भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, लोगों को रोटी खाने के लिये भी पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके अलावा जिनको रिलीफ दे रहे हैं, सहायता दे रहे हैं, उनको 3 किलोग्राम चावल मिल रहा है एक बीक के लिये। मिजोरम में एक आदमी एक बीक में 3 किलो चावल से कैसे अपना काम चला सकता है, वहां कम से कम 4 किलोग्राम प्रति सप्ताह यह किया जाये। और सड़क के कंस्ट्रक्शन में जो 5 हजार रुपया दिया गया है, उसमें 5 रुपये तनखावाह लोगों को मिले इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करायें। तीसरी बात में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put two questions. You cannot go on. You cannot put half-a-dozen questions.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहां का नियम है कि दो ही क्वश्चन किये जा सकते हैं ? ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम है।

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नियम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नियम है।

Please see the rule; you have already put two questions.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : आपके सेक्रेटरी वहां गये हैं। गृह मंत्री भी गये हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिजोरम बर्बां से खतरनाक हालत में चल रहा है। इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता है कि पालियामेंट के मंम्बर्ज की एक टीम वहां जाये, वहां 5, 7, 10 दिन रह कर वहां के लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और वहां की स्थिति से सरकार को परिचित करायें। सरकार को इस पर क्या आपत्ति है ? मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें कि एक पालियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन वहां भेजा जाये।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद मेरा जवाब ठीक तरह से पढ़ा नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि चूहों की पापुलेशन का हिसाब लगाया जायें। वह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकेगा। उन को मारने की व्यवस्था की गई है। एक चूहे को मारने के लिए 20 पैसे दिये जाते हैं। 26 लाख चहे मारे गये हैं। उन की गिनती हो सकती थी, क्योंकि पैसे देने पड़ने थे। (व्यवधान) उस इलाके में चूहे खाये भी जाते हैं। वे लोग चूहे नहीं देते हैं, दुम देते हैं और दुम रख ली जाती है।

वैम्बू फलावरिंग की बजह से चूहे बढ़ते हैं। जुम कल्टीवेशन की बजह से भी यह नुकसान होता है।

It is a cycle, as I have already said, of 48—50 years and, after 16—18 years, this is going on like this. That is why the expert teams were going to that place since 1975.

There is no question of famine there. I will not agree that there is a famine there; I will not agree that there is any starvation death there. They only need more food which has been provided. We have provided all the facilities to them to take the food into the interior. That is why we have provided them extra transport charges also. We have made all the facilities of storage also. Even so far as storage is concerned, a lot of storage capacity is being provided. So far we have about 116 godowns with a capacity of 18,332 tonnes and more are coming us. Eleven pucca godowns with a capacity of 4,100 tonnes are coming up. We are trying to keep grain there so that it can be made available in the interior. We have also provided food by taking in head-loads. In some places, it is being taken in head-loads. Some provision has also been made there. We are trying all possible methods to control the rat menace. Even experts of international repute have gone there. Dr. Ishwar Prakash of the Jodhpur Central Arid Zone Research Institute has visited that place. He is a person of international repute. So far as the rat menace is concerned they are all looking into the matter how to end this menace.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Next submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put a supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma.

[Mr. Speaker]

(Interruptions). He has answered both your questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: (Serampore): You should send a parliamentary delegation there when the situation is so much serious.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your questions. He has given his answer. Have you got right to put another question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not asking a question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please; I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not asking a question; I am only wanting to know why did not allow the Parliamentary Delegation to visit there.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I am on a point of order. Two Members have submitted that the situation in Mizoram is very serious and the hon. Minister has said otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Let me say. No Member has a right to give any wrong information. So, it is for you to verify whether the Minister is correct or the hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: He should send a parliamentary delegation there.

MR. SPEAKER: I must take the Government's statement as correct. The Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Mr. Chandradeo Prasad Verma. (Interruptions).

श्री फल चंद वर्मा (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था 377 का । . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing some Members today. Others will be considered later as and when they come. You cannot make your request on the point of order.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे भीका देने को कहा था। मंत्रिमंडल ने गश्ता, चीनी और गुड़ तथा खांडसारी के बारे में कुछ फैसला किया है। मैं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे उस की साधिकारिक घोषणा सदन में करेंगे? . . . (ध्यवधान) . . .

श्री फल चंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनते नहीं हैं . . . (ध्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. You have given notice under 377. (Interruptions). It is under my consideration. You cannot force it on me. Mr. Ugrasen is a senior Member.

श्री उपसेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्रिमंडल ने जो फैसला किया है चीनी, गश्ता, गुड़ और खांडसारी के संबंध में क्या उस की घोषणा कृषि मंत्री जी सदन में करेंगे ताकि जनता, किसान और चीनी मिलों के मालिक सब उस को जान जायें? . . . (ध्यवधान) . . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): You please visit. This is my humble submission.

श्री हुकम चंद वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम ने जो नोटिस दिया है उस का क्या हुआ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. That relates to something in the Central Hall. I have to look into this matter. It is a matter for me to decide. It is yet under consideration.

12.37 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTION  
TWELFTH REPORT

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विवेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति का बारहवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

12:37½ hrs.

J:

**COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES SECOND REPORT**

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contai): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12:38 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct four members from among themselves, to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves, to serve as members of the National Shipping Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

12:39 hrs.

**RE. ADMISSIBILITY OF QUESTIONS**

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI** (Anantnag): You have, in your discretion, allowed certain points to be raised under rule 377. It is a very disturbing information which has

been given to my by the Parliament Secretariat that you have issued instructions to the effect that any question seeking information with regard to minorities, their service conditions in the Central Government Departments should not be allowed. This is very disturbing and this has come to my knowledge for the first time. I have been in this House for the last 11 years. Never before has this thing happened that even information about the service conditions of the minorities should not be given. I had tabled an Unstarred Q. No. 608 seeking information about the total staff of the Income Tax Department in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I had asked: how many are locals and how many are Muslims? The Secretariat says that it has been directed that it is not found possible to admit my question as above. Rule 41 clearly lays down how a question can be admitted: it is about admissibility of questions. Nowhere do I find that any Member of this House cannot ask a question pertaining to the service conditions of minorities in the country. I can understand, in your secular decision, you cannot give information about murder of Muslims, murder of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. But this information is very vital for us because I come from a State which, unfortunately, according to you, has a Muslim majority. I am sorry to make out this point. I have raised this point because invariably I have seen that, whenever I gave any question in regard to demolition of mosque, you did not allow me to raise the question.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not think so.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** There was a communal trouble and some persons were killed. I have given another notice under rule 377 about a Muslim Sanskrit scholar dying in the Boat Club because he is on a hunger strike. You have not allowed that. This has confirmed my belief—and there is also this confirmation by your staff—that you will not allow questions with regard

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]  
 minorities to be raised in this House. It is deplorable. I seek your guidance on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Diamond Harbour): I express my concern if the information that he has given is correct. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me first.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is the harm if I know this. This is a very innocuous information. If this is your direction to the secretariat, I am sorry, we cannot function in this House.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: (Pondicherry): I am in full agreement with him. As far as this reply is concerned, we must have a quick answer, so that we can ventilate our grievances. If two weeks are to be taken, it will be a problem. (Interruptions). On minorities, you cannot allow us to put questions! We were shocked to read that reply. Under what rule has it been done?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You are going against the secular concept. I am sorry to say this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your submission.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have seen your conduct for the last three months. I am sorry, it is absolutely communal.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be irresponsible.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am not irresponsible. I have seen the reality. (Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that there should not be an impression that we would not like any question relating to minorities or of an injustice to them to be brought here. We want it to be brought here. I would, therefore, make a humble suggestion that you may reconsider about it. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): On a point of order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In his excitement, he should not have used those words; it is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi has been persistently saying that I am partial, I am communal and, therefore, I have been ignoring him. I think, he is projecting his own mind to others. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a certain procedure, there is a certain convention, there is a certain precedent. No aspersions should be cast on the Chair. Casting aspersions on the Chair means casting aspersions on the whole House. Therefore, Sir, I would request Mr. Qureshi to withdraw what he has said or it should be expunged.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please sit down.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let the Speaker call any Member. Then I will sit down. Until he calls the name of any individual Member.. (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I am very sorry for some words which I have used. I am going to withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER: May I explain the position? Under the Constitution, certain reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Mr. Qureshi's question comprised of two parts. One was relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have allowed that portion. Under the Constitution there is no reservation for any particular community within the reservation. The question was about the percentage of a particular community. That question is not within either the Rules or the Constitution: there is no reservation for any particular area. He is asking 'How many Muslims are there in the Kashmir area in the Income-tax

Department'. The Income-tax Department applies to the whole of India and not to one particular area: in one particular area there may be more people of his community and in another particular area there may be less. Under the Constitution, what has been provided is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and therefore that part of the question has been allowed. But so far as the other part is concerned, so long as there is no reservation for a particular community, the allowing of a question as to how many members of a particular Community there are will raise unnecessary communal tangles and that is why I have disallowed it. So, that exactly is the provision: if you want, you can make a rule permitting reservation of....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): It is not the reservation issue he is referring to but justice. It is from that point of view that some information was asked. It is not a question of reservation: even without reservation it is expected that some justice will be done to the minorities in their representation in the various services and it is with reference to that that a question was asked. There need not be reservation as such, but still the Member is entitled to know how far these minorities are represented in the various services and unless there is positive prohibition....

MR. SPEAKER: If it were for the whole Department, I would have agreed with you, Mr. Subramaniam, but the question related to the number of members in Kashmir. If the question related to the whole of India I can understand.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If it can be asked for the whole, why not for a part of it? I would respectfully submit that the Speaker may reconsider it.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): सदस्य अगर कोई जानकारी चाहे तो उसे सपरेस कैसे कर सकते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is regrettable that the Governments does not maintain figures of minorities in employment and I have said that many times. I am equally anxious that no recruitments have been made in the Army from these minorities in the Poonch area. In the public sector undertakings it is next to nothing and their representation in Government Departments is next to nothing. There is no rule also. It is regrettable that in the 30 years of Congress rule they have not made any provision for minorities—at least for giving the figures as to how many are employed. Mr. Subramaniam, you were in the Government for 30 years and this is the position today.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not giving figures is different from not coming out with the figures when asked. If we have done anything wrong we are prepared to admit that we have committed a mistake; but to say that you won't give the information would give rise to a suspicion that something wrong has been done.

MR. SPEAKER: My attention was drawn by the Office to the fact that in the past also such questions were not allowed. It is on that basis....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I come from Kashmir. We have defended India three times against aggression. We can never be communal....

MR. SPEAKER: I know that you have also to defend yourself here.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am not ashamed to this. I will talk for the Muslims, and with courage Don't think....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please don't go by communities.

MR. SPEAKER: My attention was drawn to the fact that in the past no such questions were allowed and therefore I stuck to the precedents. If

[Mr. Speaker]

you want the question to be allowed, I have no objection but because I was told that past precedents do not permit such questions to be put....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Agola): Sir, I want a clarification on your ruling....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, the question of past precedents does not arise. You know very well there was the 42nd Amendment Bill and the position is that even the Preamble of the Constitution has been specifically amended. The State now is a secular State.... (Interruptions) If a question is asked in order to know the situation correctly, even if there was any past precedent, you ought not to have followed it in view of the particular amendment carried to the Preamble of the Constitution. When a question is asked to know whether the secular nature is there in every part of the country and every department, that must be allowed. In view of that, Sir, this question must be allowed.... (Interruptions). I would....

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed your point.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am very grateful and thankful to you for having followed the point, but now I would request you to act upon it also by giving necessary direction here and now.... (Interruptions)\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the question does not relate to reservations. It is not only a question of Muslims today, tomorrow, it may relate to Christians, Parsis and other minorities. The point is, if information is sought about a particular minority or minorities, unless there is a bar in our Constitution or rules, it

should be given, and such questions allowed. You would be right, Sir, to disallowed, if you were to say that the Constitution or the rules prevents information being given about this. If it does not prevent, then asking information and seeking information cannot be considered out of order or contrary to rules or Constitution and, therefore, it cannot be ruled out or disallowed. We cannot take recourse to any precedent on this because that does not come in the way unless there is a bar in the Constitution or rules. I would therefore, submit that if the House or the Members desire to have this information and the Government is not reluctant to give it, why should you come in the way?

MR. SPEAKER: Because of the precedent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am requesting you not to take recourse to precedents when there is no bar in the rules or the Constitution. My suggestion is that you may kindly reconsider this and tell this House that you would allow these questions and have the information given. That will satisfy the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification ....

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: On a point of order. Let not you be misled on this question. The relevant rules in the Rules of Procedure are quite categorical and there is no prohibition that we should not put a question on minorities. If it is a question on a trivial matter, you have the discretion to say that this question need not be answered. But to get an answer from the office stating that it touches something else and confusing it with a constitution prohibition, is something which I cannot understand; as far as my knowledge of the Constitution goes, I do not find

\*\*\*Not recorded

any such thing. You take Rule 41. There we shall not put a question if it relates to past history. If I am seeking information regarding how many Muslims were employed during the time of Congress rule, you may disallow it because the question relates to past history. But if I ask of the present and ask how many Muslims are there in the Income-tax Department in Jammu and Kashmir, you cannot prohibit it simply stating that it is against the Constitution. If you are going to lay it down as a rule, a precedent and I do not think there is any precedent also, it is not correct. If they have committed some mistake in the past, it is not that we should follow it. It is there very clear in Rule 41. But if you rule it out like that, we will be put into trouble and in future we will not be able to put questions on these matters.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Any question with respect to a matter on which the Government of India is answerable is permissible. I understand you as giving a ruling that a question concerning the Backward Classes is not a matter on which the Government of India need answer under the Constitution. I would only submit....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No such ruling has been given.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** That is how I understood you....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no. Not at all. I have not given any ruling whatsoever.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He has only expressed and not ruled.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What exactly is the position? That is how I understood. If that is so, questions of reservation for Backward Classes can be a Government of India matter under Article 16(4) as also Article 340. Under both these Articles there can be a reservation for Backward Classes. The State can make a

reservation for Backward Classes and under Art. 340 a report can be prepared and presented in the House. To that extent, reservation for Backward Classes is a matter on which the Government of India can be answerable and a question with respect to it can't be put and they have to answer it?

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** We have heard a number of points of view, and in response to a number of points of view expressed here, the hon. Prime Minister has gone on record a little while ago that the Government will have no difficulty whatsoever in providing such information as is available with them on these matters. Therefore, I see your point that past precedents are so far keeping you away from allowing these questions, specifically with regard to reservation. My point is....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** A lame excuse.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** and my submission is: would it not be possible for you to reconsider the matter in the context of experience gained so far and so broad-base the Speaker's directive and the Lok Sabha Secretariat rules in the matter that instead of your saying 'No' at this stage, let the question be passed on to the government and wherever the government have information, they pass on that information to the House, and where they have no information, they will say that they have no information....

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. Mr. Tyagi you also please sit down.

I have now understood all the points. Various representations have been made. Very important representations have been made. Until the views of the House are expressed, I must go by the precedent. Now that the views have been expressed. I will reconsider the matter because

[Mr. Speaker]

views have been expressed in the matter. Attribution of any motive is wholly improper because I have been guided by the precedents. The precedents have been brought to my notice and the precedents have been created at a time when my friend here was a member of the Council of Ministers... (Interruptions) During the time when he was a Member of the Council of Ministers this precedent was laid down saying that such questions should not be allowed. That is the precedent. I am guided by the precedents and normally they are binding.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Precedents are laid down by the Speaker and not by the Council of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said 'at that time'. Now that you have expressed your opinions, I, for one, have absolutely no objection. For that matter, for your information, I may tell you that I myself belong to a backward class. Therefore do not be under that impression. Mr Qureshi thinks he is having the monopoly of belonging to backward class; he is not; I am not going to allow him that monopoly. I also belong to the backward class.

13 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You are good enough to observe that you will re-consider it. I will just take only one minute. You said that if the question was put with regard to the minorities of the entire service you will allow it, but if the question is with regard to a part of the country, then you would not allow it. It is a very sensitive subject and I would request you to reconsider it and you should not be bound by precedents.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष जी, 1 बज गया खाने की छुट्टी कीजिये ।

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five Minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) IMPENDING CLOSURE OF PATNA-CHUNAR COMMERCIAL STEAMER SERVICE.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पटना चुनार व्यापारिक स्टीमर सेवा के बंद हो जाने की आशंका है और उस से वहां मजदूर तो बेकार होंगे ही, साथ साथ जो जनता को उस से लाभ हो रहा है उस से भी जनता वंचित हो जायगी । भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में चुनार से लेकर पटना तक जो व्यापारिक स्टीमर सेवा है उस का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और बताया गया है कि इस से कितना लाभ है । पटना से बलिया तक रेलवे से 379 किलोमीटर है, सड़क से 407 और पानी से केवल 130 है । उसी तरह से पटना से छपरा के बीच में रेल से 314 किलोमीटर, सड़क से 268 लेकिन जल से केवल 80 किलोमीटर है । भागलपुर से काढ़गोला तक रेलवे से जायं तो 130 किलोमीटर, सड़क से जायं तो 265 किलो-मीटर और जल से जायं तो केवल 70 किलोमीटर है ।

तो हम सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहेंगे कि इस इनलैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट को बंद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो 1970 में दी गई थी उस में जो कुछ संस्तुतियां की गई थीं उन की ओर से भी सरकार ने अपना ध्यान मोड़ लिया है और इस के कारण सरकार ने यह भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि व्यापारिक संघों ने क्या सुझाव दिया है । विहार चेम्बर आफ कामर्स ने भी सरकार से निवेदन किया है कि यह

सेवा बंद न की जाय क्यों कि इस से लोगों को सामान लाने ले जाने में बहुत सुविधा होती है। यही नहीं, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी 9 जनवरी को यहां की शिपिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है कि यह जल परिवहन बंद नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन फिर भी वह हो रहा है। इस से तत्काल 150 मजदूर वेकार हो जाएंगे और जनता को बहुत तकलीफ होंगी।

इस सेवा को बन्द करने के पीछे एक गहरी साजिश है जिस का उल्लेख भगवती कमेटी ने भी किया है और वह यह है कि प्राइवेट स्टीमर सेवा प्राइवेट रूप से चालू है और वह चाहती है कि सरकारी जल सेवा बन्द हो जाय ताकि वे जनता को अच्छी तरह से लूट सकें। इसीलिए एक सवांग कल्याण-कारी दृष्टिकोण से और समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से यह आवश्यक है कि इस इनलैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट की जारी रखा जाय। इस संबंध में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि वहां के इनलैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट एम्प्लायीज यूनियन की तरफ से भी सरकार को ज्ञापन दिया गया है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी लिख कर दिया है, बिहार के चैम्बर आफ कामर्स ने दिया और 14 मांगों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है जिस में यह है कि इसको जारी रखा जाय, स्टाफ की छंटनी न की जाय और यही नहीं, जिस तरह से भगवती कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है, यह जो रेगुलराइजेशन आफ पटना चुनाव कामर्सियल सर्विस है इस को किसी भी स्थिति में बंद न करें। प्राइवेट स्टीमर और प्राइवेट एल सी टी सर्विस जो है उस को भी बंद किया जाय ताकि सरकारी जल सेवाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सके। और भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं जैसे गंगा को नेशनल 'वाटरवेज' घोषित करने की भी उस में सिफारिश को गई है। यही नहीं आइ डब्लू टी कमेटी की जो

रिपोर्ट ३६७० की है उस में यह भी बताया गया है कि सेंट्रल ट्रेनिंग केंद्र आर्गेनाइजेशन इस प्रकार से बने ताकि जल के द्वारा परिवहन का काम चलता रहे। उस की मितव्यता को देखते हुए, उस के द्वारा जनता को जो लाभ होता है, उस लाभ को देखते हुए, उस को जारी रखा जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी लिये मैं इस के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पटना-चुनाव व्यापारिक स्टीमर सेवा हरिगंज बंद नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(ii) REPORTED ACCIDENT WITHIN THE COMPLEX OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD. TIRUCHIRAPALLI.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious accident that had taken place within the complex of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirapalli on the night of 18th February. Sir, on the spot 2 workers died and 84 workers are still in the hospital. The third worker died two days ago in the hospital. Thus the total number of deaths has come to 3 and 81 workers are very seriously injured. Some of them, I fear, will be permanently disabled; they are still in hospital. The accident is due to a bus carrying the BHEL workers dashing against the BHEL loco—it is not a railway loco—running within the complex of the BHEL complex. It is a road meant for road traffic. There is a level crossing. There are gates on both sides. The gates were open, the loco was on the road, that is, on the railway line on the level-crossing. That is how the bus dashed. The bus had simply collapsed, even the loco was derailed. It shows the speed with which the bus was also running. It is a very serious accident. The workers in that factory are very much perturbed as a result of this accident. They tried to persuade the management to run their own bus between the factory and the city for safe travel from

[**Shri M. Kalyanasundaram**]

the workspot to their residences. Only a small percentage of the workers are provided with quarters there. A large number of workers have to come from neighbouring areas. It is very unfortunate that such an accident had taken place and the management refused to consider their demands in spite of this accident. Because of that, the workers had gone on strike from 21st and the strike is still going on. The State Government intervened and tried to bring about a settlement. Talks were going on till late in the night and afterwards I left Madras and I do not know what has happened subsequently. I had talked to the hon. Minister of Industries. The demand is very simple. They want the BHEL themselves to run their own bus. Already there are a few buses which are plying for a very short distance. They want the buses to ply up to Tiruchi City so that they can travel in their own bus safely. Another demand is that an enquiry must be conducted into the causes of the accident so that proper lesson may be drawn for the future safety of the people. This is the second of its kind in the recent past. An year or so ago, at the same place, similar accident took place in which two had died and about a few dozens of workers got injured. Because of very frequent accidents and all that the workers are very much agitated and they are on strike. The management is too unwilling to grant the simple demand to run the buses themselves. The management tried to explain that there was a ban from the Government that the public sector undertaking should not have their own transport. This is a very serious situation. I want to draw the attention of the Government also through this House to examine the demands of the workers very sympathetically and consider their demand so that the strike can be called off.

The second point is this. Enquiry is very important. The loco belongs to BHEL. The track was laid by the

Railways. That track connects the main railway system also and so all have to pass through that track. Because of the accident which has taken place a few yards further, the railways are not coming into the picture. There is a safety inspector and he can conduct an enquiry according to the Indian Railways Act. Because it has happened within the compound of the BHEL the railways do not come into the picture. I therefore urge on the government to order and enquiry with the railway safety officer and the road transport officer of the state government and a judicial officer in that locality so that a proper enquiry can be conducted into the cause of the accident, not with a view to punish anybody. There are several level crossings within that complex and to ensure safety it is necessary to examine the causes. Workers are keen on this enquiry. They want transport to be provided for journey between workshop and place of residence. The argument of the government is: public sector undertaking cannot become a transport service; that argument is not tenable. They are not asking for transport to go to cinemas; they want transport to come to the workshop from their residence. I had a talk with the hon. Minister. He promised to make a statement on this because it is a serious accident; I request you to ask him to make the statement tomorrow on the latest position with regard to the strike situation.

**SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad):** On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There can be no point of order now

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** Please listen. Under rule 377 very important issues are being raised. It is true that we cannot demand replies from Ministers but we expect that the Treasury Benches should not remain empty. Senior Ministers may be asked to be present and take note of points made.

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मन्त्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : हम  
बड़े ध्यान से सदस्यों की बात सुन रहे  
हैं और नोट्स ले रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Some Cabinet Minister should be present; otherwise there is no meaning in 377; we should withdraw 377.

(iii) UNREMUNERATIVE PRICE OF ONION PAID TO CULTIVATORS.

श्री हरीशंकर महाले (मालेगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण मैंने पढ़ा है और उस में किसानों के बारे में बहुत कुछ सोचा गया है लेकिन सोचना अलग है और कार्यवाही होना अलग है। जब तक यह देश का किसान कर्ट में है, दुखी है तब तक देश आगे बढ़ेगा नहीं।

देश में राज्य-राज्यों में किसान धान की अलग अलग पैदावार करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में उस में ही नासिक जिले में किसान प्याज की पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा करते हैं। एक-एक क्षेत्र में प्याज पैदा करने के लिये किसान की तीन हजार रुपये खर्च आता है।

एक एकड़ क्षेत्र में उन्हाल प्याज 90 से 100 किवंटल, रांगड़ा प्याज 70 से 80 किवंटल और पोल प्याज 50 से 60 किवंटल तक होता है। प्याज तीन मीसम में पैदा होता है।

पोल प्याज और रांगड़ा प्याज पैदा करने वाले किसान सिचार्ड व्यवस्था में नहीं आते। ऊपर की बारिस पर प्याज पैदा करते हैं। बारिस अच्छी तरह से होगी तो प्याज का मौसम आता है नहीं तो नहीं आता है। लेकिन रोगराई का धोका ज्यादा से ज्यादा होता है। यह मौसम राम-भरोसे पर ही होता

है। बाजार में प्याज की खरीद-बिक्री करने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार ने नाफेड सहकारी सोसायटी को दे दिया है। पहला नम्बर प्याज 60 रुपये किवंटल, दूसरा नं० प्याज 50 रुपये किवंटल और तीसरा नं० प्याज 45 रुपये किवंटल का दाम निश्चित किया है लेकिन नाफेड सोसायटी बाजार से आने वाला किसान का सारा प्याज नहीं खरीदता है। दो गाड़ियां या दो ट्रैक्टर्स प्याज ही खरीदती हैं बाकि सारा प्याज सड़ता है। जो माल सोसायटी खरीदती भी है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित दर पर नहीं खरीदती है उससे कम दर पर खरीदती है। इस तरह से बाजार में प्याज की दर 8-9 रुपये से ले कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15-20 रुपये किवंटल की हो जाती है। खेत से बाजार तक प्याज लाने में जो किराया पड़ता है वह भी प्याज बेचने से पूरा नहीं मिलता है। प्याज पैदा कर के किसान आज बहुत दुखी है। वह कर्ट में जी रहा है।

मेरी आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना है कि नं० एक प्याज को 20 रुपये किवंटल, नम्बर दो प्याज को 60 रुपये किवंटल और नम्बर तीन प्याज को 50 रुपये किवंटल दाम मिलना चाहिए। अगर देश में ज्यादा प्याज हो तो उसे बाहर के देशों को भी भेजा जाना चाहिए। नवम्बर माह में आखरी प्याज तो बाहर भेजना ही चाहिए।

इस बारे में एक समिति भी गठित की जानी चाहिए जिसमें तीन प्रतिनिधि किसान के, दो प्रतिनिधि एम०पीज० के, दो प्रतिनिधि व्यापारियों के और दो प्रतिनिधि संबंधित विभाग के और संबंधित मंत्री महोदय होने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय किसान की इस बारे में बही हासिल है। इसको तुरंत ठीक करना

[श्री हरीशकर महाले]

चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ राष्ट्र का हित भी देखना चाहिए।

(iv) REPORTED RETRENCHMENT OF CASUAL WORKERS IN SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I would like to raise a matter of great importance under rule 377.

On February 14, 1978, 111 casual workers of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled categories, who were working under the District Engineer (construction) Kharagpur, South-Eastern Railway have been arbitrarily retrenched. These employees were recruited between May, 1968 and April 1973 and therefore, have been working for nearly ten years and the shortest period has been five years and they have been in continuous service till their retrenchment. It is strange that on the one hand senior employees are being retrenched while on the other, fresh recruitments of about 99 casual workers were made between October 1976 and May 3, 1977 by the same District Engineer. And moreover in 1978 itself, fifty more casual workers of similar categories were recruited by him. There are various schemes of new works which are to be undertaken by the District Engineer (Construction) Kharagpur requiring a large number of employees of similar categories to that of those retrenched personnel. It is also contrary to law to retrench senior employees and continue in employment the juniors. I would request the Government to immediately look into the matter and see that 111 casual retrenched personnel who have acquired considerable experience in their work are immediately taken back in employment so that their experiences and services can be utilised properly. There are sufficient opportunities for fresh employment which can be given to the persons who have been recruited sub-

sequent to the retrenched personnel and they can be continued in service.

The government has taken a vindictive attitude because some of them have gone to court under jurisdiction of article 226. They have not even received their wages for the period they worked, from 16th January to 14th February. Their salary has been withheld although the court granted them liberty to receive the money. This is being deliberately withheld just because they have gone to court. I request the Ministry of Railways to act promptly in the matter and take back the retrenched employees. People who have been working for more than 10 years have been retrenched because they are casual employees and in the meantime new people are taken in the same division. More experienced people are being put out of job. There are numerous vacancies for taking in new people. Apart from the question of law, the question of propriety and morality is there. This is a very important matter because 111 persons for no fault of theirs have been dismissed. I request the government and the Railway Minister to look into it. I have also written to him. I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will kindly bring it to his notice so that some immediate steps may be taken.

14.25 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and seconded by Dr. Sushila Nayar on the 24th February, 1978, namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Presi-

dent for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978'

along with the amendments moved:

Shri Nathuram Mirdha.

श्री नाथ राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में राष्ट्रपति जी वे अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। जनता सरकार को बने हुए करीब एक साल होने जा रहा है। पिछले एक साल में इसने क्या क्या किया है और इस साल में यह क्या करना चाहती है इसका करीब करीब सारा व्यौरा सदन के सामने आ चुका है। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण हो गया है, रेलवे बजट विश्व हो चुका है, जनरल बजट भी कल पेश हो गया है और इस सरकार वे क्या इनदे हैं क्या यह करना चाहती है वह सब चीज़ लोगों वे सामने आ रहे हैं। मैं सारे मामलों पर एक साथ राय नहीं दे सकता हूँ। कुछ मुद्दों पर ही अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में पैरा नम्बर 5 में यह अपेक्षा की है कि देश में कुशल और स्वच्छ प्रशासन की आवश्यकता है। सच्चाई यह है कि इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है और इसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। पिछले एक साल में जिस प्रकार से बैन्ड्र और राज्यों में जहां पर जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं कार्य किया है उसको देखते हुए क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि इमानदारी की भावना बढ़ी है? जहां तक भेरी राय है प्रशासन में, प्लांज के एक्सी-क्यूशन में, चाहे बैन्ड्र हो या राज्य सरकारें हों जहां जनता की सरकारें हैं शासन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। वही ज्यादा से ज्यादा ढीलापन शासन में नज़र आता है। चारों तरफ एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण नज़र

आता है। अधिकारीगण फैसले तेजी से और हिम्मत से कर सकें ऐसा वातावरण कहीं नज़र नहीं आता है। मंत्रियों का आपस में तालमेल नहीं है। उनके आपसी झगड़ों की खबरें रोज अखबारों में आती हैं। छोटी छोटी बातों की ले कर उनमें आपस में मतभेद होते हैं। कौन सी नीति पर आप देश को चलाना चाहते हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं उसके कोई आसार पिछले एक साल में मुझे तो नज़र आए नहीं।

यह कहें कि लोकपाल बिल आएगा और वह पास हो जाएगा तो सारी राजनीति शुद्ध हो जाएगी, शासन अच्छा चलने लग जाएगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत ज्यादा आकांक्षा। उस कानून से कर रहे हैं उसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी जोड़ा जा रहा है ताकि वह भी भ्रष्ट न हों, जब कि उनके हाथ में कुछ करने का अधिकार नहीं है। बैन्ड्रीय मंत्रियों को और राज्य वे मुद्दों मंत्री को उस दायरे में लाना चाहते हैं। पर उस दायरे में लाये बिना भी शुद्धता लायी जा सकती है, और जिस तरह की मैं आज्ञा करता था वह आज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। कुशल प्रशासन होना चाहिये, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं, पर एक साल में उसके कोई आसार नज़र नहीं आ रहे हैं, और देश आगे किस तरह बढ़ेगा कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस देश के अन्दर विकास के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि ग्रोथ 5 परसेंट हुई। पर उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि देश के अन्दर आज भी कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं, चारों तरफ शरारत और गुंडाई का वातावरण बना हुआ है, लाएंड ग्रांडर की समस्या आज भी देश के सामने है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी चिन्ता वाजिब है। किसी भी देश को अगर आगे बढ़ना है और गरीबी

## [श्री नाथू राम मिधी]

को मिटाना है जैसा कि यह कहते हैं कि 10 साल में इस काम को कर देंगे, मैं सोचता था कि जो भी नीतियाँ इनकी हैं उसमें कहीं भी एक बटे 10 वें आम पास एक साल में बढ़े हों। लेकिन कहीं नजर नहीं आता। कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता कि तिल मात्र भी पहले की स्थिति से आगे बढ़े हों। सिर्फ यह कहना कि कांग्रेस ने 30 साल में खराब काम किये इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जनता प्रमाण चाहती है। उन्होंने अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति अर्ड इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री के कोटेशन्स दिये हैं जिनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन इन्हने, जरूर कहूँगा कि देश की ग्रोथ बढ़ाने के लिये शांति का वातावरण सब से जरूरी चीज़ है, जो आज नहीं नहीं है। मज़दूरों के क्षेत्र में देखिये, आपने इकानामिक सर्वे में कहा है कि पिछले साल में लेवर डेज लीस्ट 11 मिलियन, उसके पहले साल में 6 मिलियन। लेबर स्ट्राइक ज्यादा बढ़ी, लोक आउट्रेस बढ़े हैं। आज भी चिन्तित हैं कि इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कल बजट में कन्सेशन भी दिये हैं। लेकिन जब तक ला एंड आंडर में सुधार नहीं होता, मज़दूरों के बारे में आपकी नीतियाँ साफ़ नहीं होंगी तब तक हालात बिगड़ते जायेंगे। विद्यार्थियों में जगह जगह पर अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है, 24 विश्वविद्यालय बन्द हैं, आज स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ने का वातावरण नहीं है। जो इमरजेंसी के दौरान अनुशासन का वातावरण बना था वह बिगड़ता जा रहा है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों में आज ढीलापन चालू है, अनिश्चितता की स्थिति है। इसी तरह से जरायम बढ़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में ही अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला कि पीछे पीछे पुलिस पार्टी चल रही है और आगे आगे चोर घरों को लुटते जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार जो विद्यार्थियों में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है, नागरिकों में सुरक्षा का वातावरण

नहीं है और जिसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने चिन्ता प्रकट की है, समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से आप उसमें सुधार करने जा रहे हैं।

जिस प्रकार से आपकी शासन व्यवस्था गज्जों और केन्द्र में चल रही है और जिस तरह के तौर तरीके आपके मतियों द्वारा काम में लाये जा रहे हैं, हम रोज़ देखते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बीच में खड़े हो कर कहना पड़ता है कि शांति रखी जाय, इस वातावरण को किस प्रकार सुधारेंगे, कोई चीज़ स्पष्ट दिखाई नहीं देती है। वातावरण में सुधार की आवश्यकता है, वरना आप ग्रोथ नहीं बढ़ा सकते। आपने कबूल किया है कि इमरजेंसी की वजह से लोगों में जो कमज़ोरी आयी थी वह दूर हो गई है और लोगों में उछाल आ रहा है। जिस प्रकार गेंद को जितने ज्यादा जोर से नीचे मारोगे उतने ही जोर से ऊपर उछलेगी। अगर आप इसमें सुधार नहीं करते तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसलिये मैं आपका ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति जी की चिन्ता की तरफ, जिस चिन्ता में मैं अपनी चिन्ता को भी शारीक करता हूँ, दिलाता हूँ कि देश के हालात को अगर इन बानों में नहीं सुधारा गया, तो निश्चित तौर पर हमारे आगे की ग्रोथ के कोई मायने नहीं हैं।

आर्थिक ग्रोथ के बारे में आपने खुशी जाहिर की और कहा कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में, जहां कि 1.6 ग्रोथ थी, अब हमने 5 परसेंट ग्रोथ कर दी। परन्तु इसके साथ ही आर्थिक समीक्षा में यह भी लिखा है कि 75 और 76 की ग्रोथ, जो कि 8. कुछ है, वह पहले से ज्यादा है। उसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तीन साल की बात आपने कही। राष्ट्रपति जी ने 5 साल की ग्रोथ पर खुशी जाहिर की और कहा कि आगे भी ग्रोथ करने जा रहे हैं। यह भी कहते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर पर हमने ज्यादा धन लगाया है, 400, 450 करोड़ रुपया इस साल में एग्रीकल्चर, इरियोशन

फटिलाइजर बर्गरह पर खचं करेंगे और बीज ज्यादा देंगे । लेकिन आर्थिक समीक्षा के लास्ट पैरा में लिखा है कि यह केवल तभी संभव होगा जब कि शासन में कुशलता हो । इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर इन चीजों को चलाने के लिए सक्षम हो । उसमें आपने यह अपेक्षा की है कि गांव लेबल पर हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और लोगों का आपस में तालमेल होकर नयं तरीके से हम इस टेक्नीलाजी को काम में ला सकेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ग्रास-रुट लेबल पर क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या परिवर्तन आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में करना चाहते हैं ?

कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट-अप में तबदीली करें । जिन चीजों की बेश को ज़रूरत है, जब तक आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम की ओवरहाल नहीं करेंगे, न आपकी योजना बन सकती है और न चल सकती है और न ही उसके बेसिक इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर बन सकता है ।

अब एक साल होने आया, कृषि आयोग की 38 वाल्यूम लिखी हुई हैं । आप रात-दिन ग्रामीणों की वकालत करते हैं, उनको ऊंचा लाने की बात सोचते हैं, तो उन सिफारिशों का क्या हुआ जो कृषि आयोग ने बेश की थी ? पूरे का पूरा ढांचा उसका आपके सामने है । काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज की गांवों में किस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाये, लोगों के इकनामिक स्टैंडर्ड को कैसे सुधारा जायें, खेती की प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ायी जायें, आदि पर उसकी सिफारिशों पर कौन ध्यान दे रहा है ?

आपने डैज़र्ट डैवलपमेंट के लिये 6 करोड़ रुपया रखा । उसमें से कितना खचं हुआ है ? अब कहते हैं कि 20 करोड़ रुपया रख देंगे, तो एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में रुपया बढ़ाते जायें, लेकिन इससे ही सारा काम नहीं

हो जाता । जब तक बेसक इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर और आम लोगों के सहयोग को इसमें जोड़ कर हम साथ नहीं चल सकते, एग्रीकल्चर की चीजों की कमी को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

आपने इस बात पर गर्व जाहिर किया कि इस साल अनाज का उत्पादन 121 मिलियन टन हो जायेगा । पिछले दफे 118 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच चुका है । आप कहेंगे कि 2 हजार मिलियन हैक्टर में सिचाई बढ़ायेंगे, फटिलाइजर बढ़ायेंगे । यह सब चीजें तो नामंत्र फसलों में चल रही हैं परन्तु उसका उपयोग जो पावरी लाइन के नीचे लोग हैं, उनमें कितनी क्षमता बढ़ती है, उनकी इकनामिक ग्रोथ क्या होती है, यह देखना जरूरी है ।

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री की पहुत तारीफ करते हैं । उन्होंने एक योजना बनाई है कि एक-एक गांव में 5-5 परिवारों को सहायता देंगे, रुपया देंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बेसिक इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर है, उन 5, 5 परिवारों को गांवों में संभालने के लिए कि लोन देने के बाद पैसा उसी परपत्र में लगे जिससे उत्पादन बढ़े, पैसा पे करने की कैपेसिटी बढ़े ? इस तरह से रुपया देने और योजना रख देने से देश का काम चलने वाला नहीं है । देश का काम उससे चल सकता है कि हम इन चीजों का उपयोग कैसे कर सकें हैं, और उसका उपयोग करने शासन की शक्ति है या नहीं ? लोगों का सहयोग उसके साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है या नहीं ? यह बात बहुत मैटीरियल है ।

आज एग्रीकल्चर में कितने उतार-चढ़ाव देखने में आ रहे हैं । एक माननीय सदस्य ते कहा कि काटन, तेल की कमी हैं और चीनी इतनी पैदा हो रही है कि किसान भी परेशान है, आपकी भी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या करें ? रही ज्यादा पैदा हो जायें, तो आपको

[श्री नाथ राम मिश्र]

चिन्ता हो जाती है कि क्या करें। आपकी पार्टी में बैठने वाले लोग इस तरह के मुद्दों से हमेशा चिन्तित रहते हैं। अगर पैदावार बढ़ जायें, तो उस चीज का भाव गिर जाता है, उसकी मार्केटिंग की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस तरह से और भी चीजें हैं, बड़े-बड़े नारे लगाये जाते हैं। धारिया जी कहते हैं कि 15, 20 एसैशियल कमोडिटीज की वितरण की व्यवस्था सुधारेंगे, प्राइस एस्टेब्लिश करेंगे, सब चीजें वाजिब तौर से लोगों को मिलेंगी। कहना आसान है, परन्तु करेंगे कैसे? आपकी रिपोर्ट में है कि एश्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहिये। लेकिन उसकी मार्केटिंग की क्या व्यवस्था हो, किस प्रकार से रई को ढील किया जाये, किस प्रकार आयल-सोड को ढील किया जाय किस तरह से और एश्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज को मार्केटिंग की समस्या को हल किया जाये, सारी बातें बहुत डिटेल में समझा कर उसकी सिफारिशें लिखी हुई हैं।

कृषि आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में 2,333 सफारियों की हैं। लेकिन किसने पढ़ा है उस रिपोर्ट को? संसद-सदस्यों में उसकी समरी बांटी गई हैं, लेकिन सरकार के कितने लोगों ने उसका अध्ययन किया है?

सरकार की तरफ से रोज़ ग्रामों को ऊंचा उठाने की बात कही जाती है। सरकार की भावना बड़ी शुद्ध है, लेकिन जब तक उस भावन की मूर्त रूप देने के लिए कोई इन्कास्ट्रक्चर न हो, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था न हो और पैसे का ठीक उपयोग करने का इन्तजाम न हो, सब तक केवल शुद्ध भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मार्केटिंग के उत्तार-चढ़ाव एश्रीकल्चर को कभी पनपने नहीं देंगे।

इस बात पर बहुत जोर दया गया है कि हमारी बहुत श्रद्धी साउंड इकानामी है, हमारे पास 20 मिलियन टन प्रनाज है, जो और बढ़ाता जायेगा, और हमारे पास 4,000 करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज है। सरकार इस बात पर बहुत खुश हो रही है। लेकिन इस स्थिति पर पहुंचने के लिए उसने क्या किया है? उसने जोन्ज़ को ख्रूम्स कर दिया है और की मूवमेंट की इजाजत दे दी है। अगर लेकिन अगर अगले साल अकाल पड़ गया, तो व कैसे चावल या गेहूं इकट्ठा करेगी और कैसे उन्हें बाटेगी?

मेरा नवेदन यह है कि लोगों को खुश करने के लिए डे-टू-डे नीतियां निर्धारित करने का तरीका त तो देश के लिए और न सरकार के लिए हितकर है। जब तक सरकार लांग-रेज पालिसीज बना कर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी, तब तक न तो प्रोड्यूसर को ठीक दाम मिलेगा और न ही कनज्यूमर्ज को कोई लाभ होगा। आज प्रोड्यूसर रो रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें वाजिब दाम नहीं मिलता है। कनज्यूमर के लिए प्राइस की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। आज कोई प्राइस स्टैबिलिटी नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से आर्थिक समीक्षा में कहा गया है कि बोलसेल इंडेक्स पहले से हाई है, लेकिन कनज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स पर इसका कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि जो गरोब लोग रोज़ खरीद कर खाते हैं, उनकी स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

आज सारी व्यवस्था व्यापारियों, मिडनमैन, के हाथ में है, जो किसानों को ठीक दाम नहीं देते हैं और कनज्यूमर को भी लूट खिसोट रहे हैं। अगर जनता पार्टी कुछ क्षीयर यिकिंग करके सही नीति नहीं अपनाती है, तो एश्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है। प्राइडक्शन बढ़ता है, तो किसान मरता है, क्योंकि कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। अगर प्रोडक्शन घटता है, और

ग्रनाज के भाव ऊंचे होते हैं, तो सब किसानों की गाली देते हैं। सरकार इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटना चाहती है, इसका कोई क्लीयर इंडीकेशन सरकार के किसी भी डाकुमेंट में देखने को नहीं मिला है। हाँ, अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने भाषण में कोई स्पष्टीकरण दें, तो मैं समझने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

मैं आपकी दो बातों की तारीफ करना हूँ। आपने इसमें जो नेशनल सेटेलाइट प्रोजेक्ट को स्वीकार किया है इस की रेकमेंडेशन राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने की थी और यह बहुत जल्दी प्रोजेक्ट है। देश की धरती के नीचे कितना पानी है, कितनी धानु हैं उसका सर्वेक्षण आप इससे कर सकते हैं। खेती में बोमारी कितनी है, कितनी एकरेज में कितनी फसल है और क्या फसल की हालत है यह सब सेटेलाइट बता सकता है। इस की मैं तारीफ करता हूँ।

इसी तरह आप ने चार सालों में शराब-बन्दी करने की घोषणा की है, इस का भी मैं हासी हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ इससे फायदा होगा। मेरे जिले के अन्दर भी पहले लोग लड़ते थे कि नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन पिछले तीन चार सालों से जब से शराबबन्दी हुई है उसका फायदा लोगों ने खुद महसूस किया है, यह मैंने देखा है। इसलिए चार सालों में अगर आप शराबबन्दी कर दें तो यह देश के हित में होगा। बहुत से जो पीने वाले हैं वे यह कहते हैं कि इस से बूट-लेगिंग होगी। कहने वाले कहते ही रहेंगे, लेकिन शराब अगर इस देश में बन्द हो जाये तो लोगों का नेशनल चरित्र भी ऊंचा होगा, वाजिब तौर पर बचत होगी, परिवार अच्छी तरह से चलने लगेंगे और अर्थिक उन्नति होगी। आपकी इन दो बातों की जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण में कही गई हैं मैं तारीफ करता हूँ। (अध्यवधान) ..... आप मुझे दो तीन मिनट का समय और दें दें तो मैं अपनी बात कह लूँगा। .....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I want to know whether any relaxation has been made in admission to the Central Hall, because there are a number of people there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not raise the question of the Central Hall here Yesterday itself I had made it clear. As far as the Central Hall is concerned, it is the look-out of the Watch and Ward. You can go and complain to them.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They say it is under the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not raise the matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You can give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not consume the time of the House.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा: अभी शाह आफ ईशन आए थे तो उनको आपने राजस्थान कैनाल का दौरा कराया था। राजस्थान कैनाल का दौरा करते वक्त मैंने यह भी सुना कि वह भारत सरकार को राजस्थान कैनाल का सैकेंड फेज पूरा करने के लिए कुछ रूपया देना चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने राजस्थान कैनाल और डैजर्ट ड्रिलपमेंट के बारे में एक बहुत स्पेशल रिपोर्ट लिखी है और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि पानी ज्यादातर जो जा रहा है बहाव के जरिए से पाकिस्तान बांडर की तरफ उसको लिफट के जरिए उठाया जाए। उस सारे प्रोजेक्ट को रिवाइज करने की ज़रूरत है। कम से कम जिस लिफ्ट की बात को प्लानिंग कमीशन मानता है, भारत सरकार मानती है और राजस्थान सरकार भी पहले मानती थी, अब पोलिटिकल ग्राउन्ड्स पर उसको रिवर्स करना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। जहाँ लोग बैठे हैं वहाँ पानी नहीं लाना और जहाँ कोई नहीं है वहाँ पानी

[श्री नाथ राम मिश्र]

को घर घर ले जाना यह देश के लिए बरबादी का दिन होगा । केवल इश्वारे मात्र में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ :

रेलवे बजट में भी मैंने देखा राजस्थान के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है । बेकारी और बेरोजगारी दस साल में दूर करने के प्रोग्राम को भी मैंने समझने की बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन मुझे कहीं पर उस का इसमें ट्रेस भी नहीं मिला कि बेकारी और गरीबी मिटाने के लिए रक्ती भर भी कहीं कुछ किया हो । जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसमें मुझे कोई तथ्य नजर नहीं आता ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में मुझे बहुत विघटन की प्रवृत्तियां नजर आ रही हैं । आपने फारेन रिलेशंस के बारे में बहुत देशों की अच्छी अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं । नान एलाइनमेंट पालिसी पर आप चल रहे हैं । कभी कभी जैनुइन शब्द लगा देते हैं चाहे वह किसी की समझ में आए या न आए । लेकिन मुझ उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है । आप लोग नये नये आए हैं, आप मिलें उन से बातें करें, अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाएं, देश के हित में बनाएं, यह सब ठीक है । पर देश में जो खराबी हो रही है, एक तो भाषा के नाम पर ही रही है । फिर देश के ईस्ट में और तरह के तत्व पनप रहे हैं । इधर पंजाब में कुछ और हालत बनती चली जा रही है । मैंने किताबें पढ़ी हैं जिनमें लिखा है कि यह तो हन्दू राज है, उधर वाला मुसलमान राज है । बीच में सिख राज बनाओ । ऐसे भी भाषण चल रहे हैं । ऐसी किताबें मैं ने पढ़ी हैं । इसलिए देश में आज विघटन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . आप इन बातों के ऊपर सोचिए । देश के अन्दर अगर ये सबाल उठ कर खड़े होंगे और बिखराव की तरफ जाएंगे तो ये आपकी तरकी के

लिए परेशानी के कारण बनेंगे । मैं चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उसके ऊपर आप गहराई से विचार कीजिए ।

श्री नाथ सिंह (दोसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर ध्यान्याद के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । विरोध पक्ष के जो हमारे मिल इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में बोल रहे हैं, लगता है उन्होंने हर चीज को स्वीकार करने से मुह मोड़ लिया है । उन्होंने जो इस को आलोचनाएं की हैं उस से लगता है कि उनको आलोचना करना भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं आता है । पहले वह कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी नहीं चलेगी, जनता पार्टी टूट जायगी । लेकिन जनता पार्टी ठीक प्रकार से चल रही है, उस की सरकार भी बन गई, लेकिन जो कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी टूट जायगी, जो जनता पार्टी पर प्रहार कर रहे थे, उन की अपनी पार्टी टूट गई और आज हम देख रहे हैं कि एक तरफ रेडी कांग्रेस है और दूसरी तरफ लेडी-कांग्रेस है । हमारी पार्टी के लिये एक वर्ष कोई अधिक समय नहीं है, हमारी पार्टी की स्थापना हुए ही अभी एक वर्ष हुआ है, सरकार की स्थापना हुए भी एक वर्ष ही हुआ है । अभी तो हम को चुनावों से भी फुरसत नहीं मिली है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हम लोग पहले से ज्यादा मजबूत हुए हैं ।

दूसरी बात ये लोप कह रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी विभिन्न स्वरों में बोलती है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—एक स्वर तो केवल तानाशाही में निकलता है, लोकतन्त्र में तो हमेशा विभिन्न स्वर निकलते हैं । आप नें बांसुरी की आवाज़ सुनी होगी, जनता पार्टी कृष्ण की बांसुरी है, जिस में विभिन्न स्वरों के द्वारा जो स्वर निकलता है, वह मीठा ही सुनाई देता है । इस लिये एक स्वर में बोलना तानाशाही की निशानी है । पहले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एक स्वर में बोलती थीं, मिनिस्टर लोग उन्हीं की बात को दोहराते थे, मुख्य-

मंत्री लोग उसी बात को दोहराते थे, तथा-कथित युवक-कांग्रेस के नेता लोग उसी बात को दोहराते थे । पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही स्वर सुनाई देता था—चाहे रेडियों हो या समाचार पत्र हों, सभी के माध्यम केवल इन्दिरा जी का स्वर और दूसरा स्वर संजय गांधी का सुनाई देता था, तीसरा कोई स्वर उस जमाने में सुनाई नहीं देता था ।

कल स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि यह तो आयोगों की पार्टी है । हम झण्डे के लिये खून वहा देंगे । मैं स्टीफन सहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ—आपातकाल के दिनों में आप की बहादुरी कहां चली गई थी ? किस बिल में घुस गई थी, जो आज बहादुरी दिखा रहे हैं ? हम जानते हैं आप कितने बहादुर हैं, झण्डे के लिये कितना खून बहायेंगे । आपातकाल के दिनों में जब अत्याचार हुए, जिस जनता ने आप को बोट दिया था, जब उस पर अत्याचार हो रहे थे, तो आप की जुबान क्यों बन्द थी ? आप ने खून बहाना तो दूर रहा, पसीना तक नहीं बहाया । इस लिये हम जानते हैं कि आप कितने बहादुर हैं और झण्डे के लिये कितनी बहादुरी दिखायेंगे ।

आपने कहा कि यह आयोगों की पार्टी है । किसी भी लोकतान्त्रिक देश में जनतन्त्र को कुचलने वालों के ऊपर आयोग बैठाना तो बहुत छोटी सी बात है । आप इंस्लैंड का उदाहरण लीजिये—वहां ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि जो जनतन्त्र के ऊपर प्रहार करे, उस को नष्ट करें, उस पर आयोग ही नहीं, महा-अभियोग लगाना चाहिये । हम ने बहुत ही साधारण कार्यवाही की है, सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं, आप लोगों पर दया कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी आप कहते हैं कि हम आयोग बैठा रहे रहे हैं । जब आयोग की रिपोर्ट आयेंगी और उस के बाद आप के ऊपर जो कार्यवाही की जायगी, तब पता नहीं आप क्या कहेंगे ।

आप कह रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी लोकतन्त्र को खोखला कर रही है । स्टीफन साहब ने देव राज अर्स का उदाहरण दिया, उन की सरकार की भंग कर दिया गया था और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया था । आपात काल के दिनों में जब हम जेलों में बन्द थे, तमिलनाडु का उदाहरण आप के सामने है । आप ने तमिलनाडु सरकार को क्यों भंग किया था ? क्या इस लिये कि श्री करुणानिधि महादेवी के चरणों में सिर नहीं मुकाते थे । जब आप ने उस समय तमिलनाडु की सरकार को भंग कर दिया, तो अब हम ने यदि देवराज अर्स की सरकार को भंग कर दिया—हस मैं आप की क्यों आपत्ति हैं ? आप को केन्द्र में 6 साल तक बने रहने का अधिकार किस ने दिया था ? आप तो पांच सालों के लिये चुन कर आये थे । उस के बावजूद भी यदि हम चाहते तो कर्णाटक की सरकार को अपने हाथ में रख सकते थे, लेकिन हम ने तुरन्त वहां पर चुनाव करवा दिये और उसके बाद जनता ने जो फैसला दिया, उस को हम ने सहर्ष स्वीकार किया । तो यह कहना कि हम लोकतन्त्र की जड़ें खोखली कर रहे हैं सर्वथा गलत है । आप ने उस से पहले क्या किया । विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक झटके में बदल देते थे और इस तरह से आप ने कई मुख्य मंत्री बदल दिये । श्री मोहन लाल सुखांडिया आप के प्रजातन्त्र का एक उदाहरण हैं । वे राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री थे । उनको आप ने मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटा दिया । क्या उन्होंने वहां की विधान सभा का विश्वास खो दिया था । ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी लेकिन उन को मुख्य मंत्री के पद से हटा कर गवर्नर इसलिए बना दिया गया था कि वे राष्ट्रपति जी या इन्दिरा जी के इशारे पर नहीं चलते थे । उनके स्थान पर आप ने श्री बरकतुल्ला खान को वहां पर थोप दिया । विधान सभा के सदस्यों से नहीं पूछा गया और

## [श्री नायू सिंह]

न ही अपनी पार्टी के लोगों से आपने पूछा । ऊपर से उन को वहां पर थोप दिया गया । यह था आप का लोकतंत्र, यह था आप का प्रजातंत्र ? इस तरह के एक नहीं बल्कि कई उदाहरण में आप के सामने रख सकता हैं जिन से पता चलेगा कि आप लोगों ने किनना तानाशाही रखैया अपनाया था । प्रेस का गला आप ने घोट दिया था । हम प्रेस आयोग बना रहे हैं । इसके अलावा हम प्रेस को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता दे रहे हैं । आप की तरह हमने न्यायपालिका को बिल्कुल अपनी मुट्ठी में नहीं किया । हमने कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और विधायिका, तीनों को पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता दी है और वे अपने अपने क्षेत्र में स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम कर सकती हैं । लोकतंत्र के जो ये पहिये हैं, धूरी हैं, इनको हमने मजबूत किया है । आप यह देखें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुद्य न्यायाधीश को, चाहे उन्होंने जैसा फ़सला दिया, हमने नियमों का पालन करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नियुक्त किया है । क्या यह लोकतंत्र का सही नमूना नहीं है ?

एक चीज में यह ज़रूर कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रेम के बारे में जो सरकार कर रही है, वह ठीक ही कर रही है लेकिन वेज बोर्ड की जो शर्तें हैं उन को बड़े-बड़े अखबारों के मालिक नहीं मान रहे हैं । हो सकता है कि उन के और कांग्रेस के सम्बन्ध कुछ अच्छे रहे हों, इन्दिरा जी के और उन के सम्बन्ध कुछ अच्छे रहे हों, लेकिन कर्मचारियों की जो वाजिब मार्गें हैं और वेज बोर्ड में जो शर्तें रखी गई हैं उन को वे लोग नहीं मान रहे हैं । सरकार बड़े पत्रों के मालिकों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर करे कि वेज बोर्ड की जो शर्तें हैं, उन को वे मानें और इसके लिए उन पर दबाव डालना चाहिए ।

एक बात यह बहुत कहते हैं कि हरिजनों पर बहुत अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । ऐसा कह कर यह छुप्रालूत की भावना फैला रहे हैं ।

बासरने पर करा दुप्रा जब बाब जाजोवन राम जो वैद्यन पर गये थे ? कौन थे वे लोग ? वे तो इन्दिरा कृष्णन के परमर्थन पे इन्दिरा समर्थन विद्यार्थी थे जिन्होंने वहां के विश्वविद्यालय पर अवना कब्जा किया हुआ है । वे एन० एस० एक० आई० के विद्यार्थी हैं जो इन्दिरा जी के समर्थक हैं और वे वहां पर लोगों में छुप्रालूत की भावना फैला रहे हैं । वहां पर 19 विद्यार्थियों को 30 जनवरी को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिन में वहां की बूनियद का अध्यक्ष भी था और जो इन्दिरा जी का पक्का समर्थक है । क्या यह जनना पार्टी वालों ने किया है आर० एस० एस० वालों ने किया यह निपी पोशनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता ने किया है ? यह केवल इन्दिरा जी के समर्थकों ने किया है और आज यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों पर बड़े अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । जहां तक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की बात है, 20 प्रतिशत अत्याचार इन के जमाने में हरिजनों पर हुआ करते थे लेकिन अब वे 5 प्रतिशत पर आ गये हैं । हमारी सरकार को बने हुए अभी एक ही साल हुआ है और 5 प्रतिशत पर हम इन को ले आए हैं । दो साल के बाद 5 प्रतिशत अत्याचार भी हरिजनों पर नहीं होंगे । इन लोगों ने बहुत सारे काम हरिजनों और भरीम लोगों के विरुद्ध किये हैं लेकिन हमारी सरकार उनकी भलाई के लिए बहुत से काम कर रही है विशेष रूप से गांवों में । गांवों में अपराध उनके खिलाफ़ होते थे या शहरों में उन के खिलाफ़ होते थे उन को बूर करने के लिए हम सतर्क हैं । अभी राजस्थान के श्री गाथू राम मिर्धा बोल रहे थे कि चारों तरफ़ कानून की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है । अन्तिम पुलिस आयोग 1902 में बैठाया गया था और उस के बाद अभी तक पुलिस आयोग नहीं बैठाया गया था । क्यों नहीं बैठाया गया था ? आज आप गहरे देखें कि पुलिस स्टेशनों पर

पूरी पुलिस नहीं हैं, उन की कोई सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं। न उन को कोई गाड़ी दी गई है और न उन के पास दूसरे कोई साधन हैं जिन से अपराधियों का पता लग सके। इसके लिए भूतपूर्व सरकार जिम्मेदार है। हमने इसीलिए पुलिस आयोग की स्थापना की है जिससे अपराधियों को हम रोक सकें और यह देख सकें कि एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर कितने सिपाहियों की जरूरत है, कितने और साधनों की जरूरत है। ये जितने अपराध आज दिखायी दे रहे हैं इसके लिए भूतपूर्व सरकार ही पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार हैं। अब धीरे-धीरे अपराधियों की संख्या में कमी आ रही है। अब पुलिस स्टेशनों पर रिपोर्ट दर्ज हो रही है, पहले यह नहीं होता था। इसकी वजह से भी कानून और व्यवस्था में बाधा पड़ती थी। मैं अपनी सरकार से यह अनुरोध जरूर करूंगा कि वह योड़ा और सख्ती से काम ले क्योंकि कांग्रेस के बन्धु देश में अव्यवस्था की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं अगर उन्हें कंट्रोल करना है तो सरकार को योड़ा और सख्ती से काम लेना पड़ेगा।

15.00 hrs.

सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों, अनुमूलित जातियों और अनुमूलित जनजातियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए आयोगों की स्थापना की है। इस कदम से इन लोगों की दशा में सुधार होगा। सरकार चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए भी कदम उठा रही है। आज तक चुनाव पगानी में कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया। अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसमें तुरन्त सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा है कि वह 18 माल के व्यक्तियों को मतदान का अधिकार देगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस घोषणा को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। जब 18 माल की एक युवती अपना पति चुन सकती है, 16 वर्ष का अक्सर राष्ट्र का काम संभाल सकता है तो 18 वर्ष का व्यक्ति लोकतंत्र में मतदान

क्यों नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि 18 साल के व्यक्ति को बोट देने का अधिकार तुरन्त दिया जाए।

स्टीफन साहब और नाथूराम जी कह रहे थे कि आधिक दृष्टि से हमने कुछ नहीं किया। कल का बजट आपके सामने है। इससे पता लग गया होगा कि हम गांवों के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे बारे में कहा जाता है कि हम पूँजीपतियों के लिये कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इंदिरा जी के जमाने में जितनी विदेशी पूँजी इस देश में आयी, उतनी अब नहीं आ रही है। उस जमाने में कुछ पूँजीपतियों को बहुत महत्व मिलता था लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं है। हम गांधी जी की नीति पर, गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं इसलिए हमें भ्रष्ट अफसरों, दिवालिया राजनीतिज्ञों और बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों का प्रहार सहना पड़ रहा है। फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम पूँजीपतियों का साथ दे रहे हैं। हमने अपने बजट का 40 प्रतिशत सिचाई व्यवस्था में सधार के लिए रखा है। गांवों को और अधिक विजली दे रहे हैं, गांवों में सड़कें बना रहे हैं छोटे-छोटे स्कूल और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे खोल रहे हैं। क्या यह गांवों का या देश का विकास नहीं है? हम देश में विकेन्द्रित अर्थव्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं। हमने बड़े नोटों का बिमदीकरण किया। क्या यह बहुत बड़ा काम नहीं है? एक-एक हजार के नोट बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों ने जमा किये हुए थे, वे सब बेकार हो गये हैं। क्या यह बड़ा काम नहीं है?

इसके साथ-साथ हमने मजदूरों को बोनस दिया। आपातकाल में जिनको नौकरियों से निकाल दिया गया था उन्हें वापस लिया। हमने ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकार बहाल किये। मजदूरों को जो भी समस्याएं हैं उनको हम दूर कर रहे हैं। क्या ये सब योड़े काम हैं?

## [श्री नाथू सिंह]

मैं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय चलाया। जो पहले कहते थे कि हम गरीबी दूर करेंगे वे गरीबी तो दूर कर नहीं पाए लेकिन खुद दूर हो गए। लेकिन हम जैसे ही सत्ता में आए हमने गरीबी दूर करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। अन्त्योदय योजना है। श्री नाथू राम मिथौरा ने कह दिया है कि कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इस योजना में हर गांव में पांच परिवारों को लिया जाएगा। सबसे जो गरीब हैं उनको चुना जाएगा। उनके लिए मकान बना रहे हैं उनको जमीन अगर उनके पास नहीं है तो जमीन दे रहे हैं छोटी छोटी डेरी की उनके लिए व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं मुफ्त में उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। एक साल में पांच परिवारों की गरीबी इस तरह से दूर होगी और पांच साल में एक गांव में पच्चीस परिवारों की दूर हो जाएगी। इनने तो एक गांव में गरीब परिवार भी नहीं होगे।

पिछली सरकार ने राजस्थान की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। राजस्थान सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। वहां जब श्री मोहन लाल मुख्यांडिया मुख्य मंत्री थे तब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी उनसे खुश नहीं थी। इस वास्ते उन्होंने उस प्रदेश को आज तक पिछड़ा हुआ रखा है और वहां पर विकास कार्यों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। जयपुर उसकी राजधानी है। उसके अन्दर तक आज तक कोई भी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई। अहमदाबाद में बड़ी बड़ी कपड़ा मिले हैं। दिल्ली से बड़ी लाइन अहमदाबाद का जयपुर होते हुए ले जानी चाहिए थी लेकिन नहीं ले जाई गई। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जयपुर में बड़ी इंडस्ट्री भी लगाई जाएगी और दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद के लिए जयपुर होते हुए एक बड़ी लाइन देने की व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी।

चूंकि राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है इस वास्ते उसको पिछड़ा राज्य घोषित करके

वहां पर छोटे छोटे उच्चोग धंधे चालू किए जायेंगे ऐसा भी मैं विश्वास करता हूं।

सरकार ने चीनी और खण्डसारी में जो गडबड़ी हुई थी उसको ठीक कर दिया है। लेकिन यह कदम कुछ देर में उठाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों की समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक रहा जाए और समय पर जो भी कदम उठाना हो उठाया जाए।

फसल बीमा की आज तक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। ओला वृष्टि से फसलें बरबाद हो जाती हैं और किसान तबाह हो जाता है। इस साल बेमौसम ओले पड़े हैं। जिन स्थानों पर ओले पड़े हैं सरकार को चाहिए कि छोटे छोटे राहत कार्य बहां चालू करे उन लोगों को जो ओला वृष्टि से प्रभावित हुए हैं सहायता दे। किसानों की फसलों का बीमा हो सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी सरकार करे ताकि किसान को नुकसान में बचाया जा सके।

शिक्षा में हमने जो परिवर्तन किया है। हमने तथ किया है कि निरक्षरता को पांच साल में दूर कर दिया जाए गा। पहले वाली सरकार जो उसके पिछड़ हुआ करते थे उनको उपकुलपति बना दिया करती थी। हम लोग इसमें परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं और अब ले शिक्षा शास्त्रियों को विष्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपति बना कर भेज रहे हैं ताकि शिक्षा जगत में कोई अव्यवस्था का वातावरण न रहे।

बेरोजगारी भत्ते की जिसकी हमने घोषणा की थी उसको हम अभी तक शुरू नहीं कर सके हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि लो लोग बेरोजगार हैं उनके लिए तुरन्त रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाए और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए जाहे प्रारम्भ में उसकी राशि कम ही क्यों न हो।

अब मैं विदेश नीति के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव

में तटस्थता की नीति पर आज यही सरकार है जो चल रही है। पहली सरकार की विदेश नीति रूस की तरफ भूकी हुई थी। 1956 में जब हंगरी पर रूस ने हमला किया वहां टैक भेजे तो कांग्रेस सरकार चुप रही कुछ नहीं बोली, लहां पर लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता को जब कुचला जा रहा था तब उसके मुंह से एक शब्द भी नहीं निकला। 1968 में चेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता ने स्वतन्त्रता की मांग की थी। तब रूस के टैक वहां गए और लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता की आवाज को उन्होंने कुचल कर रख दिया। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी चुप रही, उनकी सरकार चुप रही। वही आज इस सरकार पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि वह सरकार की नीति अमरीका के अनुकूल है। लेकिन आप देखें कि वारनविक स्थिति क्या है। सबसे पहला कदम हमने कौन सा उठाया है। सर्वप्रथम हम रूस गए और बाद में अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति कार्टर यहां पर आए। पहले हम रूस की बाबा पर गए और बाद में कार्टर यहां आए। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि हमारी विदेश नीति में क्या खोट है? वास्तव में यह सही विदेश नीति है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे हो रहे हैं।

चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध अच्छे तो हो रहे हैं लेकिन किस तरह से सम्बन्ध आगे और ज्यादा सुधर सकेंगे यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। बीस अक्टूबर, 1962 को जब कांग्रेस सरकार थी तब इसी सदन में सब लोगों ने खड़े होकर कसम खाई थी कि चीन जब तक हमारी भूमि जो उसने छीनी हैं वापिस नहीं कर देता है या उस जमीन को हम वापिस नहीं ले सकते हैं तब तक हम दम नहीं लेंगे। विठ्ठली कांग्रेस सरकार ने तब से लेकर 1977 तक उस जमीन में से एक इंच जमीन भी वापिस नहीं ली। यह आपकी कूटनीति थी और विदेश नीति थी। आज भी चीन उस जमीन को दबाए बैठा है। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता सरकार इस बारे में कूटनीतिहृत तरीके से काम लेगी और उस जमीन को बीन से बातचीत करके, सम्बन्ध

सुधार के, मित्रता कर के वह जमीन को वापस लेगी।

सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स के बारे में कल कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे। कम्युनिस्ट भाई हमारे कहते हैं कि इस बारे में बातचीत होनी चाहिये। स्टेट्स को ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिये। भेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह अधिकार लेकर क्या करेंगे। पहले ही उनके पास काफी अधिकार हैं। जो अधिकार स्टेट्स के पास हैं उनको वह किसी को देना नहीं चाहते। हम कहने हैं कि जिला परिषदों को, पंचायतों को ज्यादा अधिकार दो, जो कि वह नहीं दे रहे हैं। उल्टे स्टेट के लिये और ज्यादा अधिकार मांग रहे हैं। वेस्ट बंगाल के श्री ज्योति बसु द्वारा, कश्मीर के शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा और तमिलनाडु में यह मांग की जा रही है। यह वही श्री ज्योति बसु हैं जब 1962 में जीन से लड़ाई हुई थी तो उस समय इन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान ते जीन पर हमला किया है। वह आज ज्यादा अधिकार मांग रहे हैं। शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल से छूटते ही चाउ-एन-लाई से बात करने मरे थे, वह ज्यादा अधिकार मांग रहे हैं। तमिलनाडु की सरकार भी कहती है कि स्टेट को ज्यादा अधिकार मिलने चाहिये। भेरा कहना है कि हमारा देश नाजुक दौर से गुजर रहा है, आप रोज उत्तर दक्षिण की लड़ाई करवाते हो, रोज अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की लड़ाई करवाते हो, जो किसी भी तरह से सही और उचित नहीं हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस नाजुक दौर में अगर हमने केन्द्र को कमज़ोर किया तो इसके परिणाम गलत भोगने पड़ेंगे, हो सकता है कि देश की बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो जाये। इसलिए इस समय स्टेट और सेन्टर रिलेशन्स जो हैं वही ठीक हैं। अगर दोनों में आपस में किसी विषय पर झगड़ा हो तो उसके समझौते की व्यवस्था संविधान में है।

पुनः जनता सरकार ने एक साल में जो काम किये हैं उसके लिये मैं सरकार को

[श्री तायू मिह !]

घन्यवाद देता हूं और आशा है कि इसी तरह से आगे भी जनता सरकार काम करेगी और ज्यादा जनता की सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने के लिये उसे सतर्क होकर काम करना चाहिये ।

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन पहले मुझे यह कहना है कि उड़ीसा के 8 एम० पी० ने उड़िया में भाषण देने के लिये कहा था और उसके बारे में एक्स-स्पीकर, श्री रेडी साहब से बातचीत हुई थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बजट सेशन से इसका इन्तजाम कर देंगे । लेकिन बजट सेशन शुरू हो गया है पर अभी तक इंटरप्रीटेशन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है । उड़िया भाषा का इंटरप्रीटर अभी तक अपौइंट नहीं हुआ, इसका हमें खेद है । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उड़िया भाषा हाउस में हम बोल सकते हैं कि नहीं ?

सभाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलियें ।

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा : इंटरप्रेटर नियुक्त होने के लिये अखबार में नोटिस भी निकला है । वह इंटरप्रीटर है कि नहीं हमको मालूम नहीं हैं । आप ऐलान करेंगे कि इंटरप्रीटर है कि नहीं ? उड़ीसा की 2 करोड़ जनसंख्या है उनकी भाषा के इंटरप्रीटेशन का इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ? कब तक उड़िया इंटरप्रीटर अपौइंट होगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी हम कुछ नहीं बोल पायेंगे ।

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा : हम उड़िया में कहेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलियें ।

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा : \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue to speak in Oriya, but please give a translation afterwards for record.

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा : It is not possible; I will speak in Hindi.

वह बोलते हैं कि डैमोक्रेसी नहीं है, हम 2 सवाल उनसे पूछते हैं जो लोक-सभा में भाई वहां पर बैठे हैं और कांग्रेस में इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में थे । जिस समय एमजैन्सी जारी हुई उस समय कोई इंडिपेंडेंट जुडिशियरी नहीं थी । जज को कलैक्टर और एम० पी० गाइड किया करता था । इस तरह की मैं एक दो एक्ज़ैम्प्ल देना चाहता हूं ।

मैं भी एमजैन्सी के 19 महीने जेल में था । मेरा वारन्ट निकाले बगैर और बगैर किसी नोटिस के मुझे गिरफतार कर लिया गया ।

हमको आर्डिनरी कानून रूम में पुलिस लाइन में एक दिन रखा गया । उसके बाद हमको वारण्ट दिया गया । उस वारण्ट में हमारे बाप का नाम गलत लिख दिया । उनको मालूम था मेरा नाम पी० सी० सामन्तसिंहेरा है और हमारे बाप का नाम मधुसूदन सामन्तसिंहेरा है । मैं एक बार एम० एल० ए० रह चुका हूं, दो बार एम० पी० के लिये कॉटेस्ट किया है, जिला परिषद् का चेयरमैन 7 साल रहा हूं, जिला बोर्ड का वाइस चेयरमैन रहा हूं, 5 साल तक स्टेट की-आपरेटिव बैंक और सेंट्रल बैंक का चेयरमैन रहा हूं लेकिन उनको मेरे पिता का सही नाम मालूम नहीं, यह देखने की बात है । उन्होंने मेरे पिता का नाम माधव सामन्तसिंहेरा लिखा । पिता का नाम चेंज करना कितनी खराब बात है ? पिता जब ठीक नहीं है तो लड़का क्या कर सकता है ?

मैंने इस बारे में होम डिपार्टमेंट को लिखा है कि हमारी इज्जत बरबाद किया गया है, हमारे

पिता का नाम बदल गया है, हमको इसके लिये कर्पोरेशन दे। हमने 50 हजार का कलेम किया है। हमने कहा है कि हम बूढ़े आदमी हैं, हमने प्रैस्टिज लूज किया हैं इसलिये कर्पोरेशन दिया जाये।

इसी तरह से पुरी जेल में हमारे एक स्टूडेंट और यूथ लीडर को हाइड्रो-सील के आपरेशन के लिये पुरी अस्पताल में भेजा गया। उनके साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया, वह बात आदमी नहीं सोचता है, जानवर सोचता है। उनको चेन से बांधा गया, और हैंडकफ किया गया। उस डेटेन्यू ने इस बारे में कलेक्टर और एम० पी० को कहा, लेकिन वे बोले कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं। हम लोगों ने कहा कि यह इनडोर पेंटेंट है, इसका आपरेशन होगा, वह कहां भाग जायेगा, यहां पर पुलिस के सात आदमी मौजूद हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उसे आपरेशन बैंड पर जंबीर से बांध कर और हैंडकफ लगा कर रखा गया। क्या यह मानवीय सम्यता है या पशुओं की सम्यता है? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के दल के लोगों ने इन बातों का समर्थन किया था। लेकिन आज वे लोग कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में डेमोक्रेसी, गणतन्त्र के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

मेरा एक नौ साल का लड़का है और एक लड़की है। मैं एक्सरे के लिए हास्पिटल के जेनेरल वार्ड में गया था। पुलिस ने मेरे नौ साल के लड़के की वहां मेरे साथ बातचीत करने देने से इंकार कर दिया, हालांकि आम जनता जेनेरल वार्ड में जाती है।

जिन लोगों ने ऐसे काम किये, आज वही लोग कहते हैं कि जनता सरकार ने गणतन्त्र के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। वास्तव में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने गणतन्त्र को खत्म कर दिया था—उसे नाम-मात्र के लिए भी नहीं रहने दिया था। न सरकार में, न पार्लियमेंट और विधान सभाओं में और न जूडिशरी में कोई स्वतन्त्रता या गणतन्त्र रहने

दिया गया। इस सदन में या विधान सभाओं में माननीय सदस्य जो भाषण देते थे, उन्हें अखबारों में प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सकता था।

ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट ने 1942 की मूवमेंट के समय मुझे इम्पिजन किया था और मुझे थर्ड क्लास प्रिजनर के रूप में रखा गया था। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस वक्त हमारे साथ जो बिहेवियर किया गया, और जो इंडिपेंडेंस तथा फैसिलिटीज हमें दी गई थीं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के शासन-काल में उन में बहुत गिरावट और कमी हो गई थी। उन दिनों ब्रिटिश सरकार से भी ज्यादा नीच काम किये गये थे।

मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि आज गणतन्त्र नहीं है। वास्तव में देश में अब गणतन्त्र की प्रतिष्ठा हुई है। 1946-47 में हमें जो आजादी मिली थी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस सरकार ने उस आजादी की छीन लिया था। लोगों ने स्ट्रगल कर के अपनी आजादी को फिर प्राप्त किया है। इस लिए यह आजादी की दूसरी लड़ाई थी।

पिछले साल प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस में कहा गया था कि जनता सरकार न्यूजीपेपर्ज और जुडिशरी को इंडिपेंडेंस देगी, आईन सब पर समान रूप से लागू होगा और आईन में एमेंडमेंट कर के लोगों को नागरिक स्वतंत्रता दी जायेगी। पिछले दिनों हमारे देश में दो आईन रहे—एक आईन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए और दूसरा आईन आम जनता के लिए। आम जनता के लिए आई० पी० सी० हैं और कोई किसी भी मामले पर विचार कर सकती है। रामचन्द्र जी के युग में, सत्ययुग और कलियुग में, हर एक युग में आईन, न्याय और नीति सब के लिए समान होती थी। लेकिन पिछले उन्नीस महीने के दौरान यह व्यवस्था की गई कि

## [श्री पदमाचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा]

प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, पर आईन लागू नहीं होगा वह चाहे कुछ भी करे, किसी कोर्ट में उस पर विचार नहीं हो सकेगा । अमरीका में वाटरगेट के मामले में एक थड़े क्लास मैजिस्ट्रेट ने प्रैजिडेंट के मुकदमे पर विचार किया । लेकिन यहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह कहा गया कि पालियामेंट में उन के आदानप्रदानों का एक बोर्ड उन के मामले पर विचार करेगा । उन के लिए यह बात है कि आईन ऐसा हो गया कि जूडिशियरी इंडिपेंडेंट हो यई । सब के लिए समान हो गया । राष्ट्रपति हों, प्रधान मंत्री हो, एम०पी० हों, एम एल०ए० हों सब के लिए एक जैसी व्यवस्था हो गई ।

दूसरी बात जो गणतंत्र की है, मैं कहता हूं इस के पहले तक भारतवर्ष की कौन कंट्रोल करता था । जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन की लड़की प्रधान मंत्री हुई तीस साल हो गए, कौन यहां इंडिया का शासन कर रहा था ? यह गणतंत्र था ? कौन रूल कर रहा था इंडिया को ? बीच में बहुत थोड़े दिनों के लिए माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी प्रधान मंत्री रहे लेकिन वह बहुत कम समय तक थे । उस में उन्होंने कुछ काम किए थे । लेकिन उस थोड़े से समय के अलावा बाकी के तीस सालों में कांग्रेस पार्टी किस के अन्दर में थी देश पर कौन शासन कर रहा था ? गणतंत्र का यह रूप था कि एक फेमिली ट्रेडीशन के माफिक बाप होगा, फिर लड़की होगी और उस के बाद संजय गांधी हो सकता था । एमजैसी के अन्दर लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण ने रेवोल्यूशन नहीं किया होता तो इंदिरा गांधी के बाद संजय गांधी को ही प्रधान मंत्री बनाने का उनका इरादा था, उन की चिन्ता थी, उन का कार्यक्रम था, उन की योजना थी कि उन के बाद उन का लड़का इंडिया का प्रधान मंत्री बने । लेकिन अब जो गणतंत्र स्थापित

हुआ है उस में जनता ने उन को बाध्य कर दिया । जनता ने वह काम कर दिया कि अब वह आ नहीं सकेंगे । गणतंत्र की इस प्रकार प्रतिष्ठा हो गई कि आज ही नहीं फूलचर के लिए भी ऐसा हो गया कि कोई गणतंत्र को खत्म नहीं कर सकता है । हमारे आईन मंत्री ने हाउस में बयान दिया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करेंगे ताकि जो कोई भी सरकार कभी आए वह कोशिश भी करे, चाहे भी तब भी एमजैसी जारी न कर सकेंगी क्योंकि संविधान में इस प्रकार के संशोधन कर दिए जाएंगे । हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों को भी संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन करने में शामिल होना चाहिए और संविधान के अन्दर यह संशोधन करना चाहिए ।

गरीबों के लिए स्लोगन लगाया गया कि गरीबी हटाओ और यह कहा गया कि गरीबों के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए सब कुछ करेंगे । लेकिन हुआ क्या ? 1947 में बिरला हाउस की प्राकीट 30 करोड़ था । जवाहर लाल नेहरू के रिजीम में और इंदिरा गांधी के रिजीम में 900 करोड़ या 1000 करोड़ हो गया । कौन बढ़ रहा है । गरीब बढ़ रहा है या पूंजीपति बढ़ रहे हैं ? टाटा का क्या था ? 1947 में 20 करोड़ या 18 करोड़ रुपया था, अब वह बढ़ कर 700-800 करोड़ हो गया या 1000-1100 करोड़ ही गया । बड़ा बड़ा होता है, छोटा छोटा होता जाता है । लेकिन कहा क्या जाता है कि गरीबी हटाओ । जीनी जीनी बोलने से पेट में मीठा नहीं जायेंगा । गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ स्लोगन देने से गरीबी मिट नहीं जायगी । काम करने से मिटेगी । या केवल बात से नहीं मिटेगी, कलम से नहीं मिटेगी, भाषणों से नहीं मिटेगी, रेडियो से यह काम नहीं होगा । उस के लिए काम करने में गरीबी मिटेगी ।

वह कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को कोई स्वतंत्रता नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात बहीं है। अब तो ऐसी व्यवस्था हो गई कि चुनाव के अन्दर भी जो विरोधी पार्टी के लीडर हैं उन को भी रेडियो पर भाषण देने के लिए, अपना प्रोग्राम करने के लिए इजाजत होगी। उस के लिए उन को इजाजत मिलती रही है और उन के प्रोग्राम होते रहे हैं। इसलिए आज जो जनता सरकार कर रही है वह सब के लिए काम कर रही है।

अब दामों के बारे में कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अभी जो बुलेटिन निकला है उस में आप देखें, रेलवे बजट हमारा जो पेश हुआ है उस में एमजैसी के मुकाबिले में हमारी इनकम ज्यादा हो गई है, पैसेंजर ज्यादा हुए हैं, गुडस ट्रैफिक बहुत हो गया है। एमजैसी में जितना हुआ था उससे ज्यादा हो गया है। 1977-78 में एमजैसी लागू कर के भी जितना काम नहीं हुआ था बर्गेर एमजैसी के उतना काम हो गया।

तीसरी बात ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की है। हमारे यहां ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिन्चुएशन इननी खराब नहीं है, जितनी विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने जाहिर करने की कोशिश की है। जब कोई देश आजाद होता है, तो आजादी का यही मतलब है कि उस की जनता को बोलने की आजादी होनी चाहिये, उस की लेवर को आजादी होनी चाहिये, किसानों को आजादी होनी चाहिये कि वे अपनी तकलीफें सरकार के सामने जाहिर कर सकें, अपने क्लेम सरकार के सामने रख सकें और सरकार के द्वारा उन की तकलीफें दूर हों। एमजैसी के दौरान ला-एण्ड-आर्डर के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है, उन से मालूम होता है कि कैपिटल में उस जमाने में जितनी डकैतियां डड़ीं, जितनी चोरियां हुईं, उन के मुकाबले पिछले साल जितनी

डकैतियां और चोरियां हुईं, वे कम हैं। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि उस जमाने में ऐसी बातों की खबरें अखबारों में आती ही नहीं थीं, क्योंकि अखबारों पर रेस्ट्रक्शन लगा हुआ था। आज वह स्थिति नहीं है, आज तो हमारे मिनिस्टर, रा ट्रूपति, या एम० पीज यदि कोई बात कहते हैं, तो सब बातें अखबारों में आती हैं, उन पर किसी प्रकार का कोई रेस्ट्रक्शन नहीं है। अभी पिछले दिनों हमारे गृह मंत्री वे इस सदन में किंगसं देते हुए बतलाया था कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या बहुत कम हुई है।

हमारे विरोधी सदस्यों ने कहा कि चीजों के भावों में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का काम अभी हाल में चालू हुआ है। हमारे यहां जो प्राइमरी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं, सर्विस-कोआपरेटिव-सोसाय-टीज हैं—उनके जरिये कन्ट्रोल कमाडिटीज एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज के बिक्री करने का इन्तजाम किया गया है, जिस की वज्र से चीजों के दाम गिरने शुरू हो गये हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूं—जीरा पिछले साल बहुत मंहगे दामों पर बिका, लेकिन अब उस का दाम काफी कम हो गया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि जितना कम होने की हम उम्मीद करते थे, उनता अभी कम नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उस का दाम कम होना शुरू हो गया है।

आप जनता पार्टी की इकानामिक पालिसीज को देखिये, मल्टी-नेशनल्ज के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है, काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है, बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है। सरकार की नई पालिसी के अनुसार यदि 300 करोड़ रुपया बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज में इन्वेस्ट होगा, तो उससे 20 से 30 हजार आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन यदि 300 करोड़ रुपया काटेज

[श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा  
इण्डस्ट्रीज पर खंच होगी तो हमारे देश के 30 लाख आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। इसी लिये सरकार की नीति है कि काटेज और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, ताकि देश के अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले।

कुछ शब्द में फौरन कट्टीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी जनता सरकार को पावर में आये एक साल हुआ है, लेकिन इस साल में फौरन-कट्टीज के साथ हमारे जो सम्बन्ध बने हैं, उनको ग्राप सब जानते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मूर्ती और विदेश मंत्री विदेशों में गये। उन्होंने एटामिक एनर्जी के बारे में उन देशों को हमारी पालिसी जाहिर की, उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि भारत की नीति एटामिक एनर्जी के द्वारा लोगों को खतम करने की नहीं है, हम इसका प्रयोग आदमियों की वजाने के लिये, उनकी बैंकफ्रेंचर के लिये कहाना चाहते हैं। हमारी इस नीति को ममी देशों ने पसन्द किया है। पिछले दिनों अमरीका के प्रेजिडेंट यहां आये, ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री यहां आये, वियतनाम के प्रधान मंत्री यहां आये, उन से हमारी बातचीत हुई और सभी ने हमारी उस नीति का समर्थन किया।

श्री पी० के० देव : (कालाहांडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उड़िया भाषा के इन्टरप्रेटर की यहां पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गई है।

श्री पी० के० देव : कहां हुई है। सब भाषाओं के लिये इन्तजाम हो गया है, अगर उड़िया के लिये भी इन्तजाम हो जाय तो हम लोगों को भी अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been raised and it is being considered.

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा  
क्या होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can't give you a dead-line. The Secretariat will do its best to provide in as many languages as possible. I understand that that is being done.

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहेरा : उड़िया के लिये एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया गया था, इन्टरव्यू भी हुआ था, उस काव्या हुआ ?

\*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the President's Address to the Parliament. At the very outset, I regret to say that the President's address is insipid and uninspiring. You must be knowing, Sir, that the Village Munsif in his Report to the Gram Panchayat enumerates the statistics of production etc., in the year of report and also gives a comparison of past year's performance. I am sorry to say that the President's Address is no different from that—giving the performance of his Government in statistics and comparing it with last year's performance. I would have been happier if at least these figures had been true to the achievement of his Government. While during 1977-78, his Government could not achieve anything concrete to its credit, the President has merely read the statistics supplied to him by his Government. Even these statistics are, I regret to say, false.

You will find in the President's address a reference to the decline in wholesale prices. If that is true, I would like to ask: why his Govern-

ment has sanctioned additional Dearness Allowances to its employees only yesterday? Does this not show that the prices of consumer goods have gone up which compelled his Government to sanction additional Dearness Allowance? This alone illustrates beyond doubt that even the President of India is fed with false information. The hon. Members of this House must realise how this Janata Government is misleading the entire nation. To this day 342 days have passed after the assumption of Office by the Janata Party at the Centre. I would like to know what is the achievement of the Government in terms of industrial growth or social upliftment. Even the ruling party Members cannot deny that day in and day out during these 342 days this Government has been harping on the happenings during the Emergency and the fall-out of Emergency excesses. Has the industrial production picked up during the 342 days of Janata regime? During the last session of Parliament, a fresh Industrial Policy statement was made. It was claimed in public that the list of small industries has been expanded. Let me tell you how it has been expanded. The fact of the matter is that the old list has been multiplied by incorporating steel chairs, steel tables, steel stools etc., under the term Steel Furniture contained in the old list. There is otherwise no difference between the old list and the new list. Is this the way to encourage the small industries? Even under the new list, has the Government contributed something to the growth of small industries after the proclamation of the new Industrial Policy? That is also not there. So far as the new industrial policy is concerned, I am sure it cannot achieve anything because it lacks in basic tenets of an industrial policy, it is just clothed in superficial sub-stuff.

Now I will come to the labour policy of the Janata Government. Fortunately for me, the hon. Labour Minister is here and I will request him to be present till I finish my

speech. During the last session, it was repeatedly announced that Industrial Relations Bill is coming and coming, as if a tiger is going to pounce. I expected that the President would refer to it in the legislative programme of his Government for the coming year. Unfortunately there is no reference to it in his address. That means the Industrial Relations Bill may not see the light of the day in the near future. It is being bruited that the pent-up feelings of the labour are being let out in the shape of frequent agitations and demonstrations. I would like to know whether the feelings of labour would be overflowing during all the 342 days and there will be no gap at all. I am afraid that the Janata Government is taking shelter under this plea for its lack of coherent labour policy. There is no effective labour conciliation machinery to settle these disputes. This has inevitably led to 50 per cent fall in industrial production. I am not saying this form the Opposition Bench this has been mentioned in the Economic Survey of the Government of India circulated to us.

The Janata Government boasts that it has restored freedom to the people of India. Can the people feed themselves with these basic freedoms? Can they quench their thirst or appease their hunger with these basic freedoms? The basic freedoms have helped in prices of essential commodities soaring sky-high. The Owl is blind by the day and has bright vision by night. MISA has been repealed by the Janata Government, yet all the provisions of MISA are incorporated permanently in the Criminal Procedure Code. In Madhya Pradesh, mini-Misa is introduced to suppress genuine labour movement. Whatever is useful and beneficial to the Government in running the administration is being utilised in one form or the other by the Janata Government and whatever is not needed, it becomes part of Emergency excesses. The Emergency has come and gone and it is not going to serve any purpose if you go on repeating it. It will be good for the country if the Janata

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]  
Government realises this as early as possible.

This Government is run by a Party, which is a conglomeration of different political parties and groups. These political parties of varying hues are pulling the country in different directions. So many cooks spoil the broth is the common saying in English. Similarly, these various political groups called the Janata Party are pulling the nation in different directions. Nothing worthwhile has been done so far. The English daily from the Capital, the STATESMAN, which is the staunch supporter of this Government and which also takes pride that it has brought the Janata Party to power has editorially commented in headline that last year was a WASTED YEAR.

If you want to do something, there must be a well-defined basic economic policy, labour policy, industrial policy and social policy having a perspective bearing and not churned out day by day. The Government must decide the direction in which it wants to take the country. Let us see how far the Janata Ministers are responsible and responsive to needs of 62 crores of people. Immediately after coming to power, on one single day there were 8 Ministers in London, the capital of England as if their coming to power was just to go abroad. This cannot be refuted. It has come in the newspapers. Questions had been asked and answered on the floor of this House. You can imagine how they would have administered the nation in those days. Here also, it had become a habit with Shri Raj Narain to poke his nose in all unwanted things. Sitting in London he raised the language controversy in India. He stated that Tamil is a *Dasi* language. Here in this part of the country *Dasi* may mean slave or servant, but in Tamil *Dasi* means prostitute. From that day I have been excepting Shri Raj Narain to visit Madras so that we could honour him suitably for expounding a new

theory that Tamil is a *Dasi* language. But he has not yet turned up at Madras.

It is frequently stated here that the people of Tamil Nadu should learn the national language Hindi and the people of northern States should learn at least one language of the Southern States. What arrangements have been made in northern States for teaching one of the Southern languages? In Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Hindi has been made the sole official language; in other words, unilingual policy is being followed in the northern States and the Southern States are advised to adopt trilingualism. Is this the way that the Central Government implements the trilingual policy? Sir, it is not good to make Geetopadesa sitting on a volcano. The devil of separatism will rear its ugly head and the nation will come to suffer, if this policy continues.

When Shri Bala Pajanor of All India Anna D.M.K. was referring to the inexorable attitude of the Prime Minister in not being unwilling to talk to political parties about Centre-State relations, I felt that our Prime Minister is also showing signs of autocracy. It looks that if the third eye of a dictator opens, everything around is burnt. Only an autocrat will say that he shall not talk to other political parties on this subject. At least it does not denote our Prime Minister's democratic inclinations.

The hon. Members who preceded me referred to so many Commissions appointed by the Janata Government. Here the question arises—what for these Commissions have been appointed and for whom they have been appointed. I am confirmed that they have been constituted to give jobs to retired Judges who are favourites of the Janata Government and to disgruntled unemployed politicians who are not being provided jobs in the

Government so far. If that is not done, then many may hoist the flag of protest like Shri S. K. Patil. Asoke Mehta has been made the Chairman of a Commission. Now Minoo Masani, the great socialist, has been made the Chairman of the Minorities Commission. Sir, you tell me—don't laugh at this question—whether Minoo Masani is a socialist or a rank reactionary of the 20th Century.

I agree that the Prime Minister is getting aged. Let him grow old, but let his wisdom also grow. At the same time his thinking should be young. Otherwise, he will take back the nation to the year of his birth. He should have a perspective of 20 years ahead and then plan for the needs for the nation. I have no hesitation in saying that the President's address is just to detract the attention of the people from the misdeeds and failures of the Janata Government. The President has become the mouth-piece of all incorrect information and figures of the Government. The President does not refer to the burning issues of the day like unemployment, growth of industries, language, Centre-State relation etc. That is because the President has not been permitted to say what he wanted to say, but he was made to read out the speech prepared by his Government. This Address was imposed on him by the Government. It was such a sordid scene the other day that even the President was asked to speak in Hindi. He was not permitted and given his right to deliver his Address in Telugu. Here also he had no freedom to do what he can do under the Constitution. Janata Party did not fail to exhibit its political gimmick here also.

Only a few months back the Prime Minister avowed that his Government would eradicate unemployment within 10 years. Now one year of Janata rule is coming to an end. I wonder whether even a blue-print of a programme for removing unemployment has been prepared within this period.

The Prime Minister said that Prohibition would be implemented throughout the country within 4 years. Is this possible of achievement? He goes on fixing a time-schedule without a time-bound programme. Has he given thought to the question of giving employment to millions and millions of young men born 25 years ago within a period of ten years? It is not enough to make statements. The Government must have a plan of action to implement what the Prime Minister says.

I conclude my speech by repeating that the President's address is nothing but a cover for the incapacity and failure of the Janata Government in delivering goods to the nation. I regret to say that the President's address is nothing but an expression of pious platitudes based on incorrect information supplied by his Government.

**SHRI GEORGE MATHEW** (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry to say that I cannot agree wholly with the Address of the President. It is about a year since this government has come to power. What has this government done so far? It is true that the climate of Emergency had been cleared. The President has promised that the Government will be removing MISA. Unfortunately Cr. PC is going to be amended and all the provisions which are going to be removed from MISA will be included in it. I am afraid that after two or three years this Government will have in mind the use of MISA in an amended form in the CrPC.

I do not want to go more into details about that and I shall speak mainly on Centre-State relations the educational policy prohibition policy, and also employment policy. As regards Centre-State relations we have been clamouring for a strong centre with contented States. It is really a pity that the States have hardly any power and whatever power they have can be exercised only with the consent of the Centre.

[Shri George Mathew]

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Take for instance what happened the other day. By an amendment made by the Centre regarding sales-tax, sales tax on some of the goods exportable from Kerala had been abolished. Kerala lost about 23 crores. Initially the Centre promised that Kerala would get the full amount. After some time when we asked for it, they said that it was not possible to ascertain what was the amount lost by the State. Not a pie has been paid to us so far. Now they say they have to check up what has been lost by the State.

At the time of Independence, our State was foremost in literacy and in per capita income and other things. Today it has become the 9th in per capita income and 12th in per capita spending by our government. From the foremost position, we have come down to this position. Do not think that this has happened because we are not hardworking people. Our people are very hardworking people of our State who are working outside the country are remitting about Rs. 450 crores in foreign exchange; they are our kith and kin and yet we hardly get any foreign exchange for setting up industries, etc. We get the money in rupees. Where are industries which could be brought over to Kerala by the foreign exchange but we hardly get any industries. All this money is utilised for benefits elsewhere. This is not the way to treat us. We should get the industries that are due to us. Otherwise it is an explosive situation; this will not go on for ever.

Another aspect is the educational policy. Has this Government got a uniform National educational policy? Surely, it does not have a uniform National educational policy. Each State has got its own educational policy. Is it going to do any good? Take for instance my State, Kerala, which has got the highest literacy percentage in our country. Our schools are cramped and there are

sixty to hundred students in each class. We have been asking for more schools and for more teachers. But, through the Planning Commission, the Government has been objecting to opening more schools and appointing more teachers. They say that without the number of students going up, we cannot increase the number of schools and also the number of teachers. Is it a sane policy? Certainly, it is not. If you have about fifty students in a class, only then the teacher can pay greater attention to them and the standard of education can go up. The Central Government has to take full responsibility for this. Kerala as well as other States must be provided with more funds for this purpose. We would like to have a national educational policy and the ratio between the students and the teacher has to be fixed. Otherwise, how can a poor State like Kerala spend more money for education? This is a very important point.

Now I come to Prohibition policy. I am certainly not against prohibition. I would welcome it only if it is a practical policy. I do not think that it is a practical policy. From our own experience and also from the experience of other advanced countries, capitalist as well as socialist, we have seen that prohibition cannot be enforced. I say this from my experience that it can only be implemented voluntarily. Dr. Sushila Nayar was saying that the income that the Government will lose would come back to the Government through some other source. Even if prohibition is going to be enforced strictly, the bootleggers and the smugglers will be bringing in though not very good liquor, the low quality liquor. Sometimes, it will be poisoned liquor also and we read about this in the newspapers. We cannot stop the bootleggers and the smugglers from bringing the liquor. We have seen that even in advanced countries like America, they cannot stop it. Of course it is very good to have prohi-

bition; but since we cannot enforce it, we must be very cautious in this.

The next point is that we will lose income. In my State, we were getting about Rs. 10 crores in 1975 through the sale of liquor and in 1976 it increased to Rs. 20 crores and in 1977, it went upto Rs. 40 crores. How are you going to compensate the State Governments? Otherwise, how can we meet our plan and non-plan expenditure?

Another point is that a number of people will become unemployed. There are thousands of people who are today tappers. How are you going to compensate them? Has the Government any precise plan to see that these people are re-employed in some other way so that they get what they were previously getting as today tappers? It does not have any such plan. It is really a pity that so many people will lose their jobs because of a policy which is not going to work at all. So, the Government—if at all they impose this prohibition policy—will have to give them unemployment benefit. But the Government is not going to give them this. That is definite. Already the number of unemployed is going up year by year and you are not going to provide these people with employment.

16.00 hrs.

I am sorry that the Government has said that it is going to solve the unemployment problem in 10 years. Who knows whether you are going to be in power for 10 years? You should tell us what you propose to do within the next four years and what you have done in the past one year. During the last budget session, I said that the unemployment problem should be tackled at a national level and suggested that employment exchanges should be set up at the national level with branches in every State capital. All the educated unemployed should be asked to register

themselves with these exchanges and should be provided with jobs on first-come-first-served basis in public sector undertakings, in the order of their merit. Only then the people can feel that they belong to one India. Otherwise, the other States will not give them jobs. In Kerala, there are so many educated unemployed and the number is increasing every year. There are hardly any industries coming up in that State. Our people are forced to go out for jobs. If you calculate it on the percentage of the population, the maximum number of passport applications are from Kerala. They opened one office in Cochin recently and again they have been forced to open another office in Calicut because our people are not getting jobs in India and they have to go out. They are remitting money to the tune of Rs. 450 crores into India. Is this government doing anything to start industries in our State? It is a pity they are doing nothing in this regard.

Coming to the language issue, I wonder why the President was apologetic when he said he could not speak in Hindi. He can speak in either English or Hindi. Don't think I am a language fanatic. I had taken Hindi as my second language in college, although I could have taken Malayalam, my mother tongue. But I took Hindi to learn another language. So, if the Hindi-speaking people also adopt such an approach and learnt another language, it will be very good. The problem is, we feel that you people are forcing something on us. Even people like me, who cannot speak fluently in Hindi but who can understand Hindi, feel we have to resist just for our survival, when we see that you are thrusting Hindi on us. In the Question Hour, we have to speak only in Hindi or English, even though we have interpreters; whereas you people can speak in your own mother

[Shri George Mathew]

tongue always in the House. If you do not insist on Hindi so much, from our side also we will not be so vehement. If you send letters to Tamil-Nadu, Kerala and the southern States in Hindi with or without an English translation, we feel you are going to impose Hindi on us.

There are other points I want to mention about railways, price policy, etc., but I will conclude by saying that the government should have a progressive, forward-looking policy, which is beneficial to all the people of India.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President for a brief period to express my point of view.

Sir, this Government has been installed in power by the people of India for five years. But this Government has been functioning for the last eleven months only, and I think this is a probationary period and during this probationary period its functioning is quite encouraging. The people want that this Government should succeed. People are questioning us as to what will happen if this Government fails. Will those horrible days of Emergency reappear again? Will the dictator rule the country again? They want that this should not be repeated and so they want that this Government should succeed.

I think during this short period the performance of the Government is quite encouraging and the measures taken by this Government are in the right direction. I found that during this short period our Fundamental Rights have been restored, MISA, DIR and other undemocratic laws have been repealed. The powers of the courts have also been restored and the press is now free. Again, during this short time the Government is contemplating to remove dis-

tortions which were made by amending the Constitution and it is going to introduce a comprehensive Bill during the course of this Session.

Sir, I found that during the Emergency electoral laws were changed in such a manner that some people were benefited. It was as if a separate law was made for them. I am glad that this Government is taking steps to remove all those distortions which have been made in the electoral laws.

The institutions of Akashvani and Doordarshan are rather going to be autonomous ones. The Government is taking steps in this direction. I found that facilities to use AIR have been granted to other political parties which were never given during the previous regime. This was unthinkable previously and these institutions were used only for partisan ends.

In the economic field too, this Government shows a good sign of doing things in a better manner. I found that growth rate has been increased and now the gross national production has increased to 5 per cent in the year 1977-78 in comparison to the previous year which was 1.6 per cent (in 1976-77). The food production is 10 million tonnes more than that of the previous year also.

Land under irrigation has been increased this year, to 2.23 million hectares. These things are quite encouraging. Gram Swaraj, which was the dream of the Father of the Nation, was given the go-by by the previous Government, during the last 30 years. The present Government is moving in the right direction and is taking steps to improve the lot of the people in the villages. 70 per cent of our people live in villages. Their conditions have remained wretched during the last 30 years. I am a man from the village. I live in a drought-affected district in West Bengal, where people suffer from famine al-

most every 2 to 3 years. I hope this Government will sanction money for the drought-affected areas. I have found this mentioned in the budget of our Finance Minister yesterday. This Government is moving in the right direction; and I think it will succeed. This Government has inherited a legacy of unemployment and poverty. The previous Government of Mrs. Gandhi had promised to the people that it will banish poverty. And she said this to the people with great fanfare; but it is actually found that poverty has increased to a great extent. The rich became richer and the poor, poorer. This is the performance of the Congress governments during the last 30 years. I really feel that this Government will succeed. The Railway Budget and the General Budget are pointers in this direction. Naturally, people's hopes and aspirations will not be belied by this Government. If this Government fails, there will be dark days ahead for this country and it will be very disastrous.

The trade union is also free now. But this Government should take steps to see that healthy trade unionism grows. Steps should be taken by Government to see that real trade-union and real representatives of labour are consulted; and measures should be taken to see that they at least get recognition. Some trade unions were supporting the dictatorial regime. But I found that there was practically no labour support for them. But the bureaucrats even now are supporting all these unions, and consulting them. Sometimes they are functioning in such a manner that all those trade unions are getting all sorts of facilities from those bureaucrats. Government should at least come forward and take measures to see that all those trade unions which have no labour support, are de-recognized.

This Government has also taken steps which were not taken by the previous governments, during the last

30 years. This Government is going to supply drinking water to areas to which it was never given during the last 30 years. This Government has promised that it will supply drinking water to all those remote villages where there is no such facility.

It has also prepared a scheme by which every village having a population of 1,000 will get at least one community health worker, who would be provided with certain elementary medicines so that he can treat them. He will also take measures to prevent diseases which are communicable. There will also be a lady community health worker to look after the interests of the mother and the child. These are some of the steps taken in the right direction, which is quite in contrast with the performance of the last 30 years when the previous Government did not provide even the minimum treatment facilities to the village people. Though they promised many things, they did not implement them. For example, I was myself associated with many Committees then in my district, where 40 per cent of the people belong to either Scheduled Castes and tribals or other backward classes. Even though many posts are reserved in the services for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, they are not being implemented. When I asked of the Minister why it is not being done, the answer was "we are trying to do our level best". But it has remained only as a promise, because higher caste people were appointed even in posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In the light of that, I would say that the present Government is moving in the right direction.

In the field of foreign policy we are now really non-aligned. In the earlier period we were favouring some countries with the result that some other countries were against us. Now that distortion has been removed and all countries feel that India is really and truly non-aligned.

[Dr. Bijoy Mondal]

So, all the countries are treating India as their friend, because this climate has been created by our External Affairs Ministry.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the portions of the President's Address are really very disappointing. Firstly, in the President's Address it is mentioned that the Government want to perpetuate and codify as a permanent law the Preventive Detention Act in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is highly objectionable and regrettable. We strongly object to such legislation being enacted, because it is worse than MISA. In the election manifesto the Janata Party declared that they would revoke the MISA, but this is another kind of MISA, old wine in new bottle. We strongly object to it and share the views of Hon'ble Member, Dr. Sushila Nayar, on this subject.

Secondly, there is lack of direction on the economic issues facing the nation in the President's Address. There is no effective programme for agriculture oriented rural industries and cottage industries throughout the length and breadth of the country. Some new proposals were expected to be made in the President's Address. These are lacking.

From the Economic Review for 1978-79 just released it is found that industrial production has considerably gone down. In 1975-76 it was 20.5 per cent; in 1976-77 it was 10.4 per cent; in 1977-78 it was 5.2. per cent.

Electricity generation was 13.5 per cent in 1975-76, 11.6 per cent in 1976-77 and 2.5 per cent in 1977-78. The trend for 1978-79 will be quite clear from these figures.

Money supply was 11.3 per cent in 1975-76, 20.3 per cent in 1976-77 and 8.7 per cent in 1977-78. Exports at

current prices in 1975-76 were 21.4 per cent, in 1976-77 they were 27.2 per cent and in 1977-78 they were 9.3 per cent.

It will be seen that electricity generation is 2.5 per cent, as a result of which most of the industries throughout the length and breadth of India, not only in a particular region, are lying closed. Not more than 50 per cent of their capacity is being utilised. Why? This is due to shortage of power. That is why electricity generation should have been given topmost priority. I should say it should have been given priority on a war footing.

The President has not disclosed how the Government propose to curb inflationary trends and tackle the unemployment problem which is vast. He has said in his Address that he is happy about industrial relations, but there are peaceful strikes in industries, there are agitations of teachers in U.P. and elsewhere, there is violence throughout the country.

How can he be so happy?

You know there have been murders here and elsewhere. There is no mention of this lawlessness in his Address. We expected that he would give us an idea how to curb inflationary trends, but that is not there. There is no indication how to expand industries in the backward areas as also village and cottage industries. He has not mentioned that a Cabinet Minister for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be inducted. There is no such proposal. Everybody feels that the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be considered favourably, sympathetically. The quota reserved for them in the services should be fully implemented, but unless there is a Cabinet Minister to look after them, all this will not be possible. So, we expected that our hon. President would make some statement about it in his Address.

About Centre-State relations, there may be a dialogue going on. But the States have no resources. There resources should be much higher. So, the States should have enjoyed more economic powers and more autonomy. But in Jammu and Kashmir Section 370 is there Why? That Article should be abrogated. Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India, that is a province of India. Why should the people of other parts of India not be allowed to go and settle there? Why should they be debarred from this? This Article, should not be allowed to continue. As a result of this Article, in other provinces there is serious thinking likewise.

There are constant agitations of teachers and industrial workers. These agitations should have been stopped. The State Governments should have looked into it and the Centre also cannot avoid its responsibility.

In a democratic set up, the question of Union territories should also be looked into. Their case is being ignored. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, some foreigners are coming and settling there. This should be stopped. There is no such mention in the President's Address.

The Commerce Minister is here. I know, he is a capable person. I want to tell him that the public distribution system is a must. There should be a vast programme of enlarging the public distribution system so that goods can reach the consumer at reasonable rates in villages, in all corners of the country. I am sure the Minister will look into it.

I want to say something about the development of industries in the eastern region. There has been an agreement with Bangladesh on the distribution of Farakka waters. The Government of India has appeased the Government of Bangladesh by giving a lion's share of Farakka waters, keeping with the eastern region only 20,000 cuses of water and as a result of that, Calcutta

and Haldia ports are getting dry. These ports will not survive as a result of which development in eastern region will not be possible. Industries will not grow and there would not be development. So, all these points should have been touched upon in the President's Address. We consider the President's Address as a very valuable document and we have to be guided by this Address. So, unless the industries are developed, unless electricity generation is improved the unemployment problem will not be solved as a result of which there will be revolution in the country. Lakhs and lakhs of people are unemployed. There is no proposal for unemployment allowance in the President's Address. There should be unemployment allowance. In UK and USA, there is social security allowance. Such allowance should have been provided for in the Address. I would request the Government, the hon. Ministers who are sitting here, to look into it and see that such provisions are made in the Budget. Budget estimates have been presented and we shall discuss the matter there.

The problem of unemployment in India is alarming. In West Bengal alone, there are over 20 lakhs of registered unemployed people. There are also other unemployed people who are not registered. If industries cannot be developed there, if new industries cannot be set up there, there is no possibility of solving the unemployment problem. The electricity generation should be stepped up. Much more money should be provided for this item so that the projects which have been hanging since very long can be implemented. There was a super thermal power project in Farakka. That has been hanging since long and that has not been implemented yet. Adequate provision should be made to see that such projects can be implemented everywhere.

With these words, I conclude.

चौधरी बहु प्रकाश (वाह्य दिल्ली) :  
चेयरमैन साहब, आज जनता सरकार की  
एक साल की हृकूमत के बाद मैं खड़ा हुआ

## [चांधरी बहु प्रकाश]

हूं बोलने के लिये। पहले जो प्रैसीडेंशियल एड्रेस था उस पर भी मैं बोला था, लेकिन वह रस्मी तौर पर था। यह मेरा 15वां साल पालयामेंट में चल रहा है। आम तौर पर मैंने कभी ज्यादा बोलने की जहरत महसूस नहीं की, सिर्फ प्रैसीडेंशियल एड्रेस पर बोला करता था। अभी भी बड़ी रस्म निमा रहा हूं। मुझे महीं पता कि आगे क्या करना होगा। एक फोलिंग हैं जो मैं कह देना चाहता हूं एक मित्र के नाते। जनता पार्टी और प्रजातन्त्र के मित्र के नाते। जनता पार्टी ही आज के बक्त में ऐसी पार्टी है जिसने और जिसके नेताओं ने प्रजातन्त्र की बचाया, हमें अर्थात् रिटर्न रूल में भुक्त किया और आज हम आजादी की सांस ने रहे हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं से यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जनता ने हमें जनता पार्टी समझ कर नहीं बैठाया है, बल्कि इन्दिरा गांधी की कांग्रेस बन गई था उससे नफरत पा कर जनता ने हमारा सहारा लिया। हमारे से मोहब्बत नहीं पैदा हुई। हमको वह मोहब्बत पैदा करनी है। हम अभी तक कहने हैं कि गाड़ी के चार पहिये होते हैं, (फोर व्हील इन दी कोच)। यहां हैं 5 पहिये, और पांचवां व्हील आम तौर पर मुपरफ्लुअस समझा जाता है। मैं तो छठा व्हील हूं बल्कि उसका एक स्पोर्क हूं जिसकी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है और इस बास्ते मैं कितना यूज़लैस हूं यह भी मैं जानता हूं। और इसी कारण मुझे घरेशानी हुई आज कि मैं यहां बोलूँ कि नहीं। मगर मैंने फैसला किया कि मैं बोलूँगा जरूर, क्योंकि मैं कभी गैलरी के लिये नहीं बोलना हूं, न बोला हूं जिन्दगी में। न मैं कास्टीट्यूएंट्स के लिये बोलता हूं और न कभी बोला हूं। मैं अपनी कोर्सेस के लिये बोलता हूं और उसी के प्रति जिम्मेदार हूं। क्योंकि हर पार्टी से ऊपर, हर उमूल से ऊपर आदमी की अपनी कांशें हैं। यह मैं नहीं कहूँगा कि मेरी सही कांशें हैं। हो सकता है कि

गलत हो। लेकिन मैं अपने प्रति इमानदार रहना चाहता हूं और बोलता हूं। इसलिये मैंने बोलने का फैसला किया।

चेयरमैन साहब, आपको मालूम होगा मैं उन लोगों में से हूं और वही कहता हूं जो मुझे कहना होता है। उससे मैं डरता नहीं हूं। मैं इन्दिरा गांधी से मई 1968 में मिला था, उसके बाद आज तक नहीं मिला। मैं वहां से किसी के द्वारा निकाला नहीं गया हूं, बन्क खुशामद के बावजूद वहां से छोड़कर गया हूं। क्योंकि जब देखा कि तानाशाही इस देश में बढ़ रही है, करण्शन बढ़ रही है, प्राइस बढ़ रही है, तो मैंने मोचा कि एक आदमी जो पटना में बैठा हुआ है, आज के सेट है, वही क्रांति ला सकता है, उसी क्रांति में शामिल होने के लिये मैं चला गया। आज मैं यहां पर अपनी मर्जी से मौजूद नहीं हूं, एक तरह से दोस्तों के मजबूर करने से हूं।

मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं, यह कल के बाद मेरी राय नहीं बनी है। मैं बहुत घुमकड़ आदमी हूं। गरीबों की झोंपड़ी से लेकर बहुत बड़े आदमियों के ड्राइंग रूम तक, जिसे टाइकून कहते हैं, घूमता रहा हूं। मारी मिट्टी की खुशबू-या बदबू, जो लोग कहते हैं, उससे बाकिफ हूं।

मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की जो हमारी हुक्मत है, उसकी इज्जत लोगों में दिन-ब-दिन गिरती जा रही है। मैं उसके आंकड़ों में या बहस में नहीं जाता, हालांकि वे सकता हूं, लेकिन हमें सोचना है कि वह इज्जत क्यों कम हुई है।

हमने तानाशाही को खत्म किया, प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद मजबूत की, बजट की हमारा अचला है, कई काम काफी शानदार हुए हैं, फिर क्यों हमारी जतता पर उसका असर नहीं है? बल्कि वह असर गिर रहा

है। आप शायद आंकड़े दे दें कि वहां जीते, बिहार में कल जीते, तो वह भी कल की बात थी। आज गदल गया है, यह समझ लेना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कमी क्यों हुई है?

एक दफे मैं गांव में जब अपनी पंचायत का सैक्रेटरी था, तो एक बूढ़ा आदमी था, उससे मैं जरा पेंच की बात करने लगा क्योंकि मैं पढ़ा लिखा था और मैं उसको बड़ा सीधा आदमी समझता था। वह कहने लगा कि बाबू जी अक्ल की बात मत करो, हुक्मत करना सीखो। हुक्मत सिर्फ अक्ल से नहीं होती है। उस बूढ़े की बात मुझे अभी तक याद है, उस समय मैं 17 वरस का था।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी हमारी हुक्मत नहीं कर रही है, किसी तरह से चल रही है। इसका इस्पैट क्षेत्र नहीं है। जो टोन और टैनर है, उसका अक्स भी जनता पर दिनों-दिन घट रहा है बावजूद इसके कि आप अच्छा करें। क्यों यह है? इस वास्ते कि आपके जो मिनिस्टर हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि काफी से ज्यादा मिनिस्टर्स जो इस गवर्नरेंसेंट के हैं, उनको पावर्स ही नहीं हैं। हरेक मिनिस्टर ऐसे नहीं हैं, कुछ को पावर्स दी हैं, वह काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर के पास पावर्स नहीं हैं। रोज़ यह बात सुनते हैं कि अब उसको ड्राप किया जायेगा, उसको निकाला जाएगा। एक भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर आपने इधर मे उधर किया तो जनता पार्टी टूट जायेगी ऐसी अफवाहें बहुत चलती हैं। मैंने कहा कि मैं फिफ्य बहील हूं, सुपरफ्लश हूं, सिक्सथ कोच का स्पोक हूं, मगर मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह गाड़ी का चलना मुश्किल है।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री से कहूंगा कि वह टोन और टैनर को ठीक करें और लोगों को मालूम हो कि हुक्मत हो रही है, ईमानदारी से हो रही है। लोग भावों की परवाह इतनी नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जो हुक्मत का टोन और टैनर

है, जो हमारे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स का टोन और टैनर है, वह ठीक नहीं है, उसको ठीक करना होगा। जब एम०धीज० को अ०३२-सैक्रेटरी जवाब देता है कि कुछ मिनिस्टर्स के पास मिलने का बक्त नहीं है, तो जनता का और दूसरे लोगों का क्या होगा?

एक माननीय सदस्य : ठीक बात कही है।

चौथरी बह्य प्रकाश : मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं जब मैं आपके साथ था, तो आपसे भी यह कहता रहा। लेकिन उस समय खुशी है कि पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू थ। लोग गालियाँ भी देते थे लेकिन खुशी हैं कि उसी को दुनिया याद करेगी, और सब को भूल जायेगी। और भी बातें हैं। मसलन, जो चाहे, सो उर्दू के बारे में कह दे। आप को पता नहीं कि आप इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों को ठेस पहुंचाते हैं। इस बात को छोड़ दीजिए कि एक मजहब के अलावा दूसरे मजहब के लोग उर्दू जानते हैं। एक मामूली बात पर आप कितनी ठेस पहुंचाते हैं। आज वे लोग सोच रहे हैं कि हम किधर जायें। याद रखना कि अगर आप से इस तरह की भाषा बोलनी जारी रखी, तो वे चले जायेंगे। माइनारिटीज का इस गवर्नरेंसेंट पर भरोसा उठता जा रहा है।

जहां तक नान-हिन्दी लोगों का सवाल है, हिन्दी का जोश तो बहुत है। हमारे साथी आये हैं और कहते हैं कि तीस साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बात जरूर हुई कि दूसरी लैंगेजिज की पूरी पूरी इज्जत रखी गई। पंडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू के बाद इसी हाउस से यह चाहा गया कि उस पालिसी को बदला जाये।

लेकिन श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उसे कायम रखा। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के

## [चौधरों गद्य प्रकाश]

साथ मेरे सौ इस्तिलाफ़ात हों, लेकिन उन के मुतालिक मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूं कि कम से कम वह सकुलर जरूर है, कुछ और हों या नहीं। यह हिन्दुस्तान बगैर सकुलरिज्म के नहीं चल सकता है। सकुलरिज्म का मतलब यह है कि हम खाली धर्म और माइनारिटी के झगड़े से न पड़े रहें। माइनारिटीज का ध्याल करना हमारा धर्म है।

आज अजीब अजीब बातें एक सवाल के जवाब में कही गई। कुरेशी साहब ने सवाल किया था। जब पांच सौ आदमी चुने जाते हैं और उनमें एक भी माइनारिटी के आदमी को नोकरी न मिले, इस पर मुझे शर्म आती है।

नान-हिन्दी बेल्ट आपसे नाराज हैं सिर्फ इस बात पर कि हिन्दी के बारे में जिम्मेदार लोग, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, मिं राजनारायण कुछ बातें कहते हैं। राजनारायण साहब ने आपोजीशन की है। लेकिन इस वक्त वह कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर है और इस वक्त के चार पांच इम्पार्टेंट आदमियों में से है। वह जो बात कहेंगे, वह कैबिनेट की बात समझी जायेगी। या तो आप उन्हें दुरुस्त करें, या आप उन से कहें कि मेहरबानी कर के आप पब्लिक में काम करें, आप मिनिस्ट्री नहीं कर सकते। यह बात मैं सफाई के साथ कह देना चाहता हूं। वह मेरे दोस्त हैं, मेरे मित्र हैं, मैं उन की कद करता हूं। लेकिन जितना नुकसान जनता पार्टी को श्री राजनारायण ने पहुंचाया है, मेरे ध्याल में उतना नुकसान किसी और आदमी ने नहीं पहुंचाया है।

फलैंग का सवाल उठाया गया है। मेरी ममझ में नहीं आता कि फलैंग का सवाल क्यों उठाया जाता है। हमने बहुत गलतियां की हैं। मेरी राय में इतने ज्यादा कमीशन बना कर भी गलती की है। खैर,

ठीक है, बन गये। मेरी राय मैं हम ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को गिरफ्तार कर के उन्हें हीरोइन बना कर भी गलती की हैं। अब झंडे का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। याद रखिये कि मां बहुत प्यारी होती है, लेकिन लोगों को मां से झंडा ज्यादा प्यारा होता है, चाहे वह कितना ही कमज़ोर झंडा हो। इस साइकालोजी को भूल न जाइये। इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के हम सवाल को ड्राप कर दीजिए। खुदा के लिए यह झंडे का सवाल न उठाइये। मैं मान सकता हूं कि विरोधी जो कुछ कहते हैं, उन में से हर एक बात गलत है, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात कहने का उनका हक्क जरूर रखना चाहता हूं। अगर मैं अपने झंडे के लिए जान दे सकता हूं, तो मैं उन्हें भी हक्क देना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने झंडे के लिए जान दें। उस का मजाक उड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आज डिफेंशन ज के बारे में आप का टोन और टेनर क्या है? आप ने डिफेंटजं को लिया है। जो आये हैं, वे मेरे मित्र हैं। लेकिन नहीं लेना चाहिए था। आप बिल बनाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन आज आप पावर में हैं। हम कांग्रेस के बारे में भी यही बात कहने थे। मैं उन लोगों में से था, जो जब वे इस तरह का काम करते थे, तो आपोजीशन करता था। लेकिन आप डिफेंटजं को बहुत जगह दे रहे हैं। क्या बगैर पावर के आप किसी स्टेट में नहीं रह सकते हैं? हम पावर में नहीं रहेंगे, तो क्या बात है? अगर दूसरे पावर में होंगे, तो क्या हो जायेगा? इस से भी हम ने अपनी इज़जत को कम किया है।

प्राइमिज के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के जरिये रेवोल्यूशन प्राइसिज और अनाम्पलायमेंट के सवाल पर शुरू हुआ था। मैं अनाम्पलायमेंट के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं—लम्बा सवाल है। लेकिन प्राइसेज के बारे में मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं, ठीक है प्राईसेज

कम हुई हैं कुछ चीजों में, लेकिन जनता से जा कर पूछिए, जो मन्थली पाकेट आता हैं उस में क्या पड़ता है । मेरी बीबी मुझ से क्या कहती है ? आप मिनिस्टर साहबान घर में जा कर अपनी बीबी से पूछें, आप की बीबी क्या कहती है, जो तनज्ज्वाह ला कर घरों में देते हैं उस का क्या हाल होता है और हम तो खर, अच्छे खासे खानेपीते लोग हैं लेकिन जो जनता है उस का क्या हाल होता होगा । मैं उम चीज में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । ठीक हैं, एक वक्त पर वह चीज आएगी लेकिन जैसे एकदम, शुगर केन का मामला खराबी में गया उस में आप ने अभी तक जो स्टेप उठाने चाहिए थे वह नहीं उठाए, ऐसा भेरा रुग्णाल है । उस विभाग के मंत्री बैठे हैं, मैं उन से कहूँगा अगले साल शुगर का कहत पड़ेगा अगर प्राइसेज ऐसे ही जायेगी । आप की बहुत सोच समझ कर काम करना चाहिए किसानों की मदद में एकदम उसी समय आना चाहिए जब कि उन के दाम एक हृद से नीचे गिर रहे हैं ।

तीन चार बातें मैं और कहूँगा । अभी तक गुडविल की कमी नहीं है लेकिन पानी तेजी से बह रहा है । यह सन् 77 नहीं है, सन् 78 की शूल्कान है और दिन ब दिन, महीने ब महीने इस में यह चीज हो रही है । एक बात यहां मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसे पहले मैंने कहा कि आप सबक लीजिए कर्नाटक से । कर्नाटक का जो चुनाव था जिस में असं साहब जीते हैं, कहते हैं कांग्रेस जीती है, ठीक हैं कांग्रेस (आई) जिसे कहते हैं वह जीती है, लेकिन उस में जो कुछ हुआ है उस से आप सबक लीजिए । मैं वहां 48 घंटे रहा हूँ, मुझे मालूम है । मेरे मित्र जो मुझसे कहते थे कि हम वहां जीतेंगे उन से मैंने कहा था कि आप नहीं जीतेंगे, आप सेकेंड पार्टी वहां पर होंगे । हां, यह जरूर उम्मीद नहीं थी कि असं साहब इतनी मेजारी ले जाएंगे । लेकिन इस का कारण क्या है वही एक स्टेट है जहां उन्होंने सब से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, छोटे लोग और माइनारिटीज

के लिए काम किया गया है । यहां माइनारिटीज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का नाम लिया जाता है, मैं कहूँगा कि कल सबाल उठेंगे, कि आप ने फलां बैकवर्ड क्लास को कितनी सर्विस दी है । आज बाहर उठते हैं, कल यहां उठेंगे, इसी सदन के अन्दर उठेंगे । लोग उस परम्परा में नहीं रहने वाले हैं । इस वक्त बैकवर्ड क्लासेज गरीब, माइनारिटीज, आदिवासी, हरिजन ये सब रो रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं । वे तीम साल इंतजार नहीं करेंगे, दस साल इंतजार नहीं करेंगे । वे मुँहिकल से चार साल इंतजार करेंगे और चार साल के बाद उखाड़ कर फेंक देंगे अगर आप वह पालिसी अख्तियार नहीं करेंगे जो असं साहब ने अख्तियार की । मैं यह आपको एक सलाह देना चाहता हूँ । यह बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, माइनारिटीज और गरीब लोगों का समय है । ताकि रखेंगे तो वे अपने हाथ में रखेंगे, नहीं तो क्रान्ति होगी और बड़ी क्रान्ति होगी । आप यह न समझें कि मैं खुद बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का हूँ इसलिये उनकी वकालत कर रहा हूँ लेकिन मैं आप को बता दूँ । काका कालेलकर की जो उन के बारे में रिपोर्ट है, उम में मुझ से पूछा गया था, जब मैं यहां का चीफ मिनिस्टर था, कि क्या क्राइस्टियन होना चाहिए तो उस उक्त मैंने अपने दोस्तों की मर्जी के खिलाफ यह क्राइस्टिया दिया था, वह रिपोर्ट आप पढ़ सकते हैं, मैंने कहा था कि जो गरीब हैं, कमजोर हैं, नीचे हैं, वही बैकवर्ड हैं और मैं ने अपने राज मतमाम गरीब तबके जो मिल सकते थे किसी न किसी नाम से उन को सहलियत दी थी, इस में कोई शक नहीं है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, मेरे काशंस की बात है । हम क्राइस्टियन से गृजर रहे हैं । यह न समझें कि वहां चुनाव हो गया और खत्म हो गया । ये अगले चार-पांच या नौ साल बहुत ही खतरनाक है । एक एक कदम हमें ठोक ठोक कर चलना है ।

## [भी और वह प्रकाश]

अब इस देश में कोई एक नेता नहीं है। और एक बात और से यह कहूँगा, मेहरबानी कर के खुदा के बासने, जवाहर लाल जी को अब आराम से चैन करने दें, उन को कुछ कहना छोड़ दें। जवाहर लाल जी ने इस देश की बहुत उम्मीदेश की है। उन्होंने इस की जो आज दसवीं हैसियत हैं दुनिया में वह उन्हीं को बजह से हैं। आज जो हम सेक्युलर हैं, डेमोक्रेटिक हैं और हम डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स के लिए फाइट कर सकते हैं वह उन्हीं की बजह से कर सकते हैं। यह भी मैं बतला दूँ, मैं बहुत करीब था उन के। उस वक्त के करीब लोगों में था। जी उस वक्त के लोग हैं वे जानते हैं। कई कई चीजों में मेरे उन से अगड़े भी हूँ हैं, लेकिन हां, जिस बात के लिए हम लोग जाते थे वह उन में मनवा लेते थे, अगर पहिलक प्लाइट आफ व्य् को लेकर जाने थे। जवाहर लाल जी के लिये यह कहना कि वह इन्दिरा जी को बना व.र गये हैं—यह गलत बात है। उनके एक बहुत करीबी दोस्त ने उन से कहा था—मैं उन का नाम नहीं बतलाऊंगा, अगर आप प्राइवेटली पूछेंगे तो बतला दूँगा—उन्होंने कहा था कि आप इन्दिरा जी को काम में क्यों नहीं लगाने हैं, ये खाली हैं, अखिल आप के बाद कौन आयेगा? वह कहने लगे—“आप नहीं जानते हैं, जिस को अपने ऊपर काबू नहीं है, वह इतने बड़े देश को कैसे काबू कर सकेगी!” ये शब्द जवाहर लाल जी के थे, जो कभी बाद में लिखे जायेंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि लिखे नहीं जायेंगे। जवाहर लाल इस देश का बेटा था और यह उस का कमूर था कि इन्दिरा गांधी उस की बेटी थी। मैं आप को यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ—महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल जी हैसियत इस देश में वही होगी, 100 साल बाद न सही, 500 साल बाद वही होगी, जो हैसियत आज महात्मा बुद्ध को, इसा को, प्राफेट मुहम्मद माहबु को, भगवान महावीर

को हासिल है। आप इस बात को समझ लें कि आज भी हर गरीब के दिल में, हर औरत और मर्द के दिल में, हर बच्चे तथा इंटर्नेशनल के दिल से जवाहर लाल बैठा हुआ है, वे उस को कभी भूल नहीं सकते।

आज हम एक काइसेज में से गुजर रहे हैं, कोई लीडर नहीं है, अलग-अलग पार्टियां हैं, अलग-अलग स्टेट के नेता हैं, अलग-अलग फिरकों के नेता हैं, कास्ट्स के नेता हैं, गांव के नेता हैं—यह देश कैसे चलेगा? उस तमय भी हमें यह डर था कि इस देश का डिवीजन हो रहा है, हम इन्दिरा गांधी को इलजाम दे रहे थे और आज भी देने हैं, उन्होंने इस कल्पी को डिवाइड कर दिया। जब प्रकाश जी सब को मिलाना चाहते थे, सबको साथ ले कर चलना चाहते थे, लेकिन आज हालत उम से भी ज्यादा खराब है। सिर्फ मोराजी भाई ही इस टीम में एक ऐसे आदमी हैं—

He is first among the equals not only in the party but among all the parties in this House and outside.

इस बास्ते उन्हें सोचना चाहिये कि हम कैसे इस काइसेज को पार करें, किस तरह से जो हमारे अपेजीशन के लोग हैं या जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल है, कर्नाटक है, आनंद प्रदेश हैं या काश्मीर है, इन सब को कैसे साथ लेकर चलें।

अपने कमीशन्च की हैसियत आप ने देख ली है, मेहरबानी कर के इन कमीशन्ज को वाइण्ड-अप कीजिये, इस से देश का भला होगा। इन कमीशन्ज की कोई बैल्यू आज नहीं रह गई है, इस बास्ते इन कमीशन्ज के लिये सोचना पड़ेगा कि इन का क्या किया जाय। कोणिश यह करनी चाहिये कि किस तरह से हम यहां के सब एलीमेंट्स को जोड़ कर ऐसी शक्ति पैदा करें, एक ऐसा फेस बना कर । : ११

को चलायें, जिस से देश आगे बढ़ सके, एक-दो नेताओं से देश आगे नहीं चल सकता है। प्रगर जबरदस्ती चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो एक ऐसा काइसेज आयेगा—जो इमर्जेन्सी नहीं होगी, मीसा नहीं होगा, कुछ और होगा—यह बात आप अपने पास लिख कर रख लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ, जाहिर बात है कि एडेस में कुछ दिशायें दिखाई गई हैं, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं, उस के बाद जो बजट आया है, उस से भी कुछ तसल्ली हुई है, उम्मीद है उस पर अमल होगा, इस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई भी देता हूं, और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो प्वाइंट्स मैंने आज उठाये हैं, उन को आप ज़रूर ध्यान में रखेंगे।

थो रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद ज्ञापन प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह खुशी की बात है कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद जनता गार्टी की घोषणाओं के अनुसार यह पहली सरकार है जिस ने ऐसा कार्यक्रम रखा है जो जनता के हित के लिए है और जिसको बिल्कुल कांतिकारी कहा जा सकता है। आज से पिछले 30 वर्षों में जो सरकारी निर्णय या कार्यक्रम होते थे, वे बराबर जनता के लिए अहितकर सिद्ध हुए हैं और जो भी बजट राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बाद लाए जाते रहे थे वे एन्टी-पिपिल बजट कहलाते थे, जनता विरोधी बजट कहलाते थे लेकिन इस बार जो बजट लाया गया है वह 75 प्रतिशत सोग, जो गांवों में

रहते हैं, उन के लिए साया गया है, जिन प्रामाण लोगों के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आय का बहुत बड़ा भाग यानी 51 प्रतिशत देश को प्राप्त होता है लेकिन उस जनता के लिए केवल 15 प्रतिशत ही राष्ट्रीय आय का खर्च किया जाता था। यह पहली सरकार है जिसने 40 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान बजट में उन लोगों के लिए किया है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी कान्तिकारी कदम है। इसके द्वारा गांवों में 75 प्रतिशत रहने वाले लोगों का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा जोकि अभी तक बड़े उभेजित रहे हैं और परिपीड़ित रहे हैं। यह पहला बजट है जिस में उन के लिए काम प्रारम्भ होने वाले हैं।

विरोधी पक्ष के कई बन्धुओं ने, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रकार के कई मिथ्या और राजनीतिक आरोप लगाए हैं कि जनता सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया है जो जनता के लिए हितकर हो। इन के इस तरह के आरोप गलत हैं और जो आंकड़े इन्होंने दिये हैं वे सही नहीं हैं। इन के जो नेता हैं, जो बयोवृद्ध नेता हैं, उन्होंने अपने जमाने में जनता के लिए कोई अच्छे कार्य रूप नहीं रखे लेकिन आज ये इस तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) .... आज जनता सरकार एक नई परम्परा कायम करने जा रही है और प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों को इतना भी बदर्शत नहीं हो रहा है जैसा कि जन के भाषणों से पता चलता है। अभी जनता सरकार को बने एक वर्ष भी नहीं हुआ है और वे इस तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं। पिछले 30 वर्षों में

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

जो भी बजट आए हैं वे जन-हितकारी नहीं रहे हैं और उन्हें आप चुपचाप मानते रहे हैं और व्यक्तिगत रूप के आधार पर आप यह कहते रहे हैं कि इन्दिरा ही भारत है और भारत ही इन्दिरा है जैसा नेपोलियन कहता था “माई एम दि स्टट” । उस परम्परा को आप मानते रहे हैं ।

आज जो जनता सरकार बनी है, उस के कारण आप को विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार मिल गया हैं जबकि पिछली आपात-कालीन स्थिति में जनता के सभी अधिकार समाप्त हो गये थे और केवल 12 कर्तव्य जोड़ लिये गये थे । आज भी अगर वही स्थिति रहती तो आप बोल न पाते । आज फ़िडम आफ़ प्रेस मिल गई हैं । आज रेडियो, टेलीवीजन और जितने भी प्रचार के तंत्र हैं, सब में विरोधी दलों की न्यूज़, उन के समाचार जनता सरकार के मुकाबले में कहीं ज़्यादा आते हैं । विचारों के अभिव्यक्ति को आज प्रधानता दी गई है और वे स्वतन्त्र रूप से आते हैं । यह परम्परा हमारी सरकार ने ढाली है । आज न्याय-पालिका स्वच्छ है और उस को स्वतन्त्र रखने का जो फ़ैसला जनता सरकार ने किया है वह श्लाघनीय है । पहले अगर किसी के अधिकार पर कुठाराधाट होता था, तो वह कहीं नहीं जा सकता था भीसा जैसे काले कानून के शिकन्जे में बिना कारण बताए जेल के अन्दर लोगों को बन्द कर दिया जाता था । 185 व्यक्तियों को हमारे जिले के अन्दर इस कानून के तहत बन्द कर दिया गया था और उनकी कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती थी । इसको कोई उत्तर आप के पास है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्जैन) :

शोर ज्यादा होने के कारण वह जो चर्चा हो रही है, वह सुनाई नहीं पड़ रही है ।

सभापति महोदय : वर्मा जी, आप जरा थोड़ा आगे आ कर बोलिये ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषा नीति के बारे में आरोप लगाये । वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा हम लोगों पर लादी जा रही है । मुझे तो पालियामेंट में ऐसा लगता है कि हम इंग्लैण्ड की पालियामेंट में बैठे है । यहां इस तरह का बातावरण मालूम होती है कि यहां अपनी कोई राष्ट्रीयता नहीं है, अपनी कोई राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं है । उन लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने अपनी भाषा में गीतांजलि लिख कर नोबल प्राइज़ प्राप्त किया । इसी तरह से सी० बी० रमन ने रसायन विज्ञान पर अपनी पुस्तक बंगला में लिख कर नोबल प्राइज़ प्राप्त किया था ।

17.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : अपनी पुस्तक क्या उन्होंने बंगला में लिखी थी ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जी हां, उसका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद हुआ था ।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि अपनी मातृभाषा में जो हम अभिव्यक्ति कर सकते हैं वह किसी दूसरी भाषा में नहीं कर सकते । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम सभी अपनी अपनी भाषाओं का प्रयोग करें तभी हम उच्च कोठि की अभिव्यक्ति कर सकते हैं । इसके साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता

के लिए एक भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो हम सब को एक सूत्र में बांध सके । मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषा के आधार पर जो प्रान्तों का निर्माण हुआ, यही एक मौलिक रूप से गवती हुई है । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हम अपनी भाषा में अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हमारी एक लिंग लेंगेज या सम्बर्क भाषा भी होनी चाहिए । सम्बर्क भाषा वह हो सकती है जिसको सभी लोग आमानी से सीख सकें और उसका प्रयोग कर सकें । मेरे विचार में हिन्दी बड़ी सरल और वोधगम्य भाषा है । इसे आमानी से सीखा और पढ़ा जा सकता है । भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो लड़ाई यहाँ होती है, वह बर्थ है । मैं अभी तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश घूम कर आया हूँ । वहाँ पर 80 प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते, बेवल 20 प्रतिशत लोग ही जानते होंगे । लेकिन यहाँ हम अंग्रेजी का ही प्रयोग करते हैं । यह ब्हाइट कालर मेन्टेलिटि, मेकाले के जमाने की स्लेवरी चली आ रही है । इस देश के लिए एक अच्छी परम्परा नहीं कहा जा सकता है । इस स्थिति में तुरन्त परिवर्तन आना चाहिए । इसके लिए हमें अपने विचारों में परिवर्तन करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता अपनी भाषा के आधार पर ही हो सकती है ।

एक बात नौकरशाही के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा । चाहे कोई भी सरकार आये, यह नौकरशाही प्रशासनतन्त्र पर हावी रहती है । इसकी यह भावना रहती है कि सरकार तो पांच वर्ष के बाद बदल जाएगी, हम तो यहीं रहेंगे । यह आज भी अपना सम्बन्ध पुरानी सरकार से कायम किए हुए है । इस नौकरशाही के कुछ लोग जिन्होंने पदोन्नति पायी हुई हैं वे अभी पुरानी भावना से मुक्त नहीं हो पाए हैं । इस नौकरशाही को

यह सोचना चाहिए कि यह प्रशासनतन्त्र भी भारत का है और हम जो चुन कर आते हैं वे भी भारत के ही प्रतिनिधि हैं । उनमें यह राष्ट्रीय भावना होनी चाहिए । जो योजनाएं हमारे देश में राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए बनती हैं, वे योजनाएं सही तरीके से पूरी होनी चाहिए और उनका सही तरीके से उपयोग होता चाहिए तभी राष्ट्र का कल्याण हो सकता है । लेकिन इस नौकरशाही की लायलटी राजनीतिक दलों में विभाजित रहती है । इसके कुछ लोग अभी भी पिछली सरकार के लोगों से हमदर्दी रखते हैं । उनके बीच भी बहुत से काय जाते हैं लेकिन जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता अगर कुछ करने को कहते हैं तो वह नहीं होता है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाजित रायलटी से भी गडबड़ी होती है । इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिये । यह नौकरशाही अपनी रंगीन टिप्पणियों से पवावलियों को अनावश्यक रूप से इधर-उधर करती रहती है और लोगों को दौड़ाती रहती है । एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी से दूसरे वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की मेज पर चीजें जाती आती रहती हैं और उसी में समय गुजर जाता है और कोई भी निर्णय समय पर नहीं हो पाता है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी रहती है और राजनीति से प्रेरित आरोप प्रतिपक्ष को लगाने का मौका मिल जाता है और यह कहने का मौका मिल जाता है कि यह सरकार दिशाहीन है, यह सरकार राम भरोसे चल रही है । इसलिए ज़रूरी है कि इस चीज़ के बारे में सोचा जाए और कुछ किया जाए । पिछली सरकार द्वारा रखे गए लोगों से ही सरकारी कार्यालय आज भी भरे पड़े हैं । वे लोग हमारी सरकार के मन्त्रियों को मिसलीड करते रहते हैं । इसके कई उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं । इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं वे विखराव पैदा करती हैं और गलत निर्णय हो जाते हैं । ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करें ताकि ब्यूरोक्रेसी जो है वह आप पर हावी न होने पाए, उस पर नियंत्रण

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

रहे। जो कार्य हो वह तत्परता से हो और जो निर्णय लिए जाएं वे युद्धस्तर पर जिस प्रकार निर्णय लिये जाते हैं उस तरह से लिए जाएं।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी जरूरी है कि आपातकाल में जिन लोगों को प्रोमोशन दे दिए गए थे, जिनकी पदोन्नतियां कर दी गई थीं उनको भी देखा जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि अधिकतर उनमें इंदिरा गांधी के परिवार के लोग हैं। उन लोगों को अनिवार्य रूप से या तो स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाना चाहिये या सेवामुक्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इन दोनों में से कोई नहीं हो सकता है तो नान सैसेटिव पोस्ट्स पर उनको लगाया जाना चाहिये ताकि काम में बाधा पैदा न हो और राष्ट्र का काम अवरुद्ध न हो।

बहुत से विभाग हैं जो केवल श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के आदमियों से ही भरे हुए हैं जैसे इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स का है, एटामिक एनर्जी कमिशन है, स्पेस का है। इन में एक भी दूसरा नहीं है। इससे काम में बहुत बाधा पैदा होती रहती है। इसके बहुत से समाचार अखबारों में भी आते रहे हैं। इस तरह के जो विभाग हैं उनकी तरफ आपका खास तौर पर ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

तीस बरस की आजादी के बाद भी, पिछली सरकार के कारनामों के बावजूद भी अभी भी हम सिचाई के मामले में मानसून पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। आपने सिचाई मुविधाएं बढ़ाने की बात कही है जिसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं आपको एक और कायंक्रम का मुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जितने भी अनेम्लायड इंजीनियर्स हैं उन लोगों को एक निश्चित काम करने के लिए आप दें। आप योजना बनाएं और तीन चार गांव एक या दो इंजीनियरों की दें और योजना के अनुसार वे उस गांव के कार्यों को करें, बैंकों से कृषि दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाएं

और सरकार की ओर से एक निश्चित प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से शुल्क निर्धारित कर दिया जाए तो मैं निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि चार पांच साल में उन गांवों में पूरे तौर पर सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। जिस तरह से सिचाई की बात मैंने कही अगर उसी तरह से और भी काम करवाए जाएं तो देश का बहुत कल्याण हो सकता है और हर खेत में पानी पहुंच सकता है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और साथ ही साथ लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हर ब्लाक पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग लगा दिए जाएं, एक सरकार की ओर से और एक जनता की ओर से लगा दिया जाए और उन दोनों में आपस में कम्पीटीशन हो और क्वालिटी और प्राइम को सरकार कंट्रोल करे तो इससे भी बहुत ज्यादा कायदा हो सकता है। आपको पता चल सकता है कि कौन सा कामयाबी के साथ चल रहा है और कौन सा है जो गिर रहा है कौन सा ज्यादा सफलता प्राप्त करता है और कौन सा कम। अगर सरकारी उद्योग धंधा गिरता है तो उसमें लगे हुए अधिकारियों को दोषी ठहराया जाना चाहिये। उन में भी लोगों को पढ़े लिखे और बेपढ़े लिखे या कम पढ़े लिखे लोगों को काम मिल सकता है।

जो कल कारखाने जिस स्थान पर बनें वहां पर स्थानीय लोगों के लिए नीचे की नोकरियां 75 प्रतिशत रिजर्व करदी जानें, चाहिये और 25 प्रतिशत टेक्नीकल पोस्ट्स उनके लिए रिजर्व कर दी जानी चाहिए। ऐसा किया जाए तो जो कम पढ़े लिखे, बेपढ़े लिखे लोग और टेक्नीकल लोग वहां हैं उन को काम मिल सकेगा। आजकल होता यह है कि कारखाना खोला जाता है तो सारे देश से लोगों को जातपात भाई भतीजावाद आदि के आधार पर भरती कर लिया जाता है। अगर आस पास के लोगों को काम दिया

जाएगा तो वहां की गरीब जनता को काम मिल सकेगा और काम भी अच्छा होगा ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पावर्टी लाइन, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जितने लोग हैं, हर परिवार में से अगर एक को भी काम की गारंटी दे दी जाएगी तो वे उन्नति कर सकते हैं और गरीबी मिट सकती है । इस संदर्भ में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान देंगे ।

एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटा नागपुर में कोयला, लोहा, सोना, चांदी, अबरक आदि खनिज पदार्थों का खजाना भरा पड़ा हुआ है जो सारे देश को फायदा पहुंचाता है और ब्रिटेशों में भी यहां से माल जाता है । लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इस क्षेत्र के 82 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी और बेकारी के शिकार हैं । छोटा नागपुर को अलग करने की बात चल रही है । अगर सरकार ने वहां के लोगों को वहां के नियोजन में, मंत्रिमंडल में उपेक्षा की, सिचाई कार्यों में, सड़कों के निर्माण में, विद्युतीकरण में उपेक्षा की गई तो निश्चित रूप से विभाजन की मांग जोर पकड़ेगी । सरकार को सोचना चाहिये आज जो व्यवस्था है विकेन्द्रीकरण की उस दशा में छोटा नागपुर को अलग कर देने में कोई हानि नहीं होगी और इससे उस क्षेत्र की जनता का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा और देश का भी विकास होगा । लेकिन जिस प्रकार से बिहार सरकार की तोड़फोड़ की नीति है और यह आवाज आने लगी तो संघाल परगना का विकास प्राधिकरण बनाया जा रहा है ताकि आवाज उठाने वाले लोगों को वहां बैठा दिया जाय । अगर इस तरह की नीति चली तो ठीक नहीं होगा । जो क्षेत्र खनिज पदार्थों से भरा हुआ है वहां के 80, 82 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के

नीचे रहें यह उचित नहीं है, और इस क्षेत्र की अधिक दिनों तक उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछबाय : सभापति जी, आप किसी को बुलायें, मैं उसमें पहले आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no quorum. Let the bell be rung

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is quorum.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): May I begin?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may please begin.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not intend to speak on the language issue in this debate but, in view of what the previous speaker said, it would look awkward if one who followed the debate after him does not meet some of the points which were raised by the hon. Member. The hon'ble Member used some words which are derogatory to the section which sits on this side of the House. If I heard the translation right he said that there are still people who are Lord Macaulay's slaves.

Sir, abuse is not the privilege of one side. Others can indulge in it and the Opposition can indulge in it in a much greater strength than the Government. Therefore, I do not propose to indulge in recrimination. I do not want to repeat the language used by the other side.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, many of us on this side are very keen that the national integrity should be preserved and that the language issue should not be an instrument which threatens such integrity. In fact, right from the days of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru it has been repeated by successive Prime Ministers that English will continue to be used in Parliament and in Government until the non-Hindi speaking people agree to its substitution. If some of the Members of the Janata party want to change this, they are going behind the solemn assurance given by successive Prime Ministers and I am afraid, they are sowing the seed of disruption.

Sir, you are aware that it is not possible for all the fourteen languages to be used in Parliament. Only this afternoon one gentleman from Oriya spoke and when he spoke in Oriya none of us could understand anything and people requested him to speak either in English or Hindi. Therefore, the hon'ble Members sitting on the other side—particularly those who run the government have to exercise a little restraint on themselves in the matter of language fanaticism and accommodate the feelings of those whose mother tongue is not Hindi. Sir, it is because of this attitude that a number of amendments are being moved through private Bills to the Constitution so that Panditji's assurances be included as a part of the Constitution itself.

Sir, I will not waste more time on this subject except to say that such thoughtless speeches only irritate even those who want to see that national integrity is preserved and national unity strengthened. I would like to this occasion to say that the Prime Minister may call a meeting of all the leaders of the parties in Parliament as well as meet the Chief Ministers of the States and try to arrive at a consensus on this language issue. It seems to be necessary at this stage of our political life because there is an apprehension that the new party which

has come to power somehow wants to force Hindi language on the people of India.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No no.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know it is not. I agree with you it is not but you cannot wipe out the suspicion so long as some of the words that are used in Parliament so long as the attitudes that are taken in Parliament give rise to such a suspicion.

That is why I am making this very humble suggestion that the Prime Minister himself must evolve a national consensus on the language issue and try to see that there is no further bickering about language, no constant irritation develops about language and that we get on together.

थो हकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति  
महोदय, मैं प्राप्ति क्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ।  
सदन में गणपूति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung—Now, the quorum is there. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one other matter in which I would like the national consensus to be evolved and that is in respect of our external relations. It is not proper for a country to speak with different voices in respect of external relations. It does not enhance the prestige and it does not carry any weight abroad. I am very happy, Sir, that in the President's address, it has been mentioned and the hon. Minister for External Affairs has often repeated that the previous Government's policy of non-alignment is being continued without any change. It is therefore necessary for us to see that we present our point of view in the international forum that we retain the continuity of policy, particularly in respect of non-alignment. Sir, non-alignment was a gift which the great Pandit Jawahar

lal Nehru gave to the world. Before that, the concept in international relations was only one of neutrality of not interfering with anything that happens irrespective of the right and wrong. It was Pandit Nehru who gave a new concept in international relations wherein countries would not join blocs of either side and judge issues on merits and give support to the right cause. India's prestige ever since 1950s had been increasing in international world mainly because of this policy of non-alignment and discriminating support to the right causes. It is a very happy thought that we are also strengthening our relationship with neighbours. Ceremonial visits between countries do help to bring about better understanding and create better impression in each other's country. But my humble suggestion is that ceremonial visits should be followed up by a certain amount of economic aid and assistance to the developing countries around us. India is no longer a mere developing country it is in the state of intermediate development. It is now in a position to offer technological assistance to many of the developing countries of west Asia and Africa. It is able to give scientific and technological help and it is only by giving that kind of help that we can strengthen our relationship with other countries.

Years ago it had been suggested that India should offer in the Economic and Social Council and in the ECAFE, now ESCAP India will undertake hydro-electric potential survey of Indonesia and offer technological assistance in the matter of power distribution in West Asia and technical assistance in the establishment of many industries like paper, sugar, cement and so on in the neighbouring countries and Malaysia. The international pattern of such assistance is that India bears the cost of the experts who are sent to those countries and the local costs are met by the host country to whom the experts are sent. A larger mea-

sure of this kind of aid should be undertaken in the year ahead so that we may not merely strengthen friendly relation but also strengthen economic ties. It is only by strengthening economic ties that we will be able to cement the bond of friendship in a stronger measure. The Reserve Bank of India has bemoaned the continued deficits that are run by the States. Our Finance Minister has also been complaining bitterly about the states running in the red. I have some figures that show that three years ago nine states were in deficit, in the red; today 14 states are in the red. The present overall deficit of all the States is Rs 325 crores. It is fashionable to criticise the states that they are unable to contain their non plan expenditure and that they are running into deficit. But it does require careful examination to see what is the reason for the deficits that the states incur. If we do not go deep into the causes we will never be able to solve the problem.

The more abuse of the States will only bring in return abuse of the Centre from the States. In this connection I would plead for greater devolution of financial authority and financial powers to the States. If you look at the distribution of powers and functions under the Constitution, you will find that all those heads of expenditure which are expanding and which are of social service have been invested in the States—Agriculture, Education, Health, Police, Irrigation, Water Supply, Transport, etc. If you look at the heads of revenue that have been allotted to them, you will see that they are all receding revenues, shrinking sources of revenue—land revenue, which is going down, and then agricultural income tax which with the introduction of agricultural land ceilings is at least evaded excise duties which are sought to be given up. The only thing which is an elastic source of revenue to the States is the Sales Tax, and that also is sought to be taken away by the Centre from the States. The Constitution

[Shri R. Venkataraman] fully realised that there is an imbalance in the distribution of functions and revenues and therefore, they provided that certain taxes should be divisible—such as income tax and excise. Now clever Finance Ministers have really subverted the Constitution....

श्री द्वृकम चन्द्र कल्पवाल : सभापति जी में आपकी उम्मीद चाहता है कि सदन में गण-जन्म नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon Member may continue.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was saying that the Central Government—I am not saying which Government, there is no point in saying that your Government did it or this Government did it—whoever was in power at that time, really distorted the Constitution by transferring some of the powers which are really vesting in the States to the Centre in a surreptitious manner.

Until 1959, income from companies was included in income-tax and it was divisible with the States. In 1959, by a change in terminology—they called it corporation tax—and appropriated the entire money to the Centre. I was Minister in a State for 10 years and I wanted to cry out. Now I have got a chance to cry out. The idea of surcharge on income-tax is one which is intended as a short-term measure for two or three years. For 20 years they have levied surcharge in income-tax which is really a higher income-tax and deprived the States of their share because if it were levied as larger income-tax without being levied as a surcharge, the total amount will be divisible. But they introduced this concept of surcharge on income-tax and thereby deprived the States of their share. Therefore, in these things the Central Government has really acted contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

The States were then asked at one stage to surrender some of the items of sales-tax to the Centre, promising

they will levy an additional excise duty and divide it among the States. On that basis, the sales-tax on cloth, textiles, sugar and tobacco were surrendered by the States to the Centre and additional excise duty was levied, which was divided among the States. But clever Finance Ministers thereafter increased the basic excise duty all the time appropriated the money to the Centre, giving nothing to the States. They have raised it times without number and in the National Development Council a stage came when they refused to even give these three items for central taxation. My submission is, the Centre has deprived the States of the legitimate share of taxes which even under this Constitution they are entitled to and thereby made them impecunious mendicants before the Centre.

Then we came to the planning era. Large sums of money were distributed by the Planning Commission. There is no provision in the Constitution for distribution of this kind of assistance except under article 282, which is a miscellaneous provision intended as miscellaneous distribution of grants. Not having the power, the Centre distributed money through the Planning Commission under article 282. The result was, until the Gadgil formula was accepted, i.e. dividing the central pool of assistance among the States on certain basic principles—60 per cent on population, 10 per cent on backwardness, 10 per cent on continuing schemes, etc.—it was entirely within the discretion of the Centre to allot whatever plan funds they thought fit to the States. Is it any surprise to you that the States have become mendicant, have become just importuning beggars, have run into debts and they are all in the red?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As the Department of the Home Ministry in Delhi.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Often times I have heard it said in this House that the Planning Commission is a super Cabinet.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Very much.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain it now. I was also a Member of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is only a whipping boy of the Central Government. The central Government acts; it determines what is the assistance it will render in respect of Plan every year. The Planning Commission does not raise resources. It has power to ask for more, but not to decide that so much should be given. Actually whatever money is given by the Central Government is distributed between the State Plans and the Central Plan and the Planning Commission cannot add one pie to it. And whenever various Ministries came and asked for money, the Central Ministries were very clever and they pointed the finger to the Planning Commission saying that the Planning Commission allotted only so much. Could the Planning Commission manufacture money? Has it got the control of the Nasik printing press as the Central Government has? Has the Planning Commission the authority to say how much should be increased for these various heads? It has only the power to distribute what has been given. Unless there is gruel in the pot the ladle cannot deal it out to a large number of people. Therefore, the real position is, right again even in the matter of planning it is the Central Government which has this authority.

Sir, there is one other matter which I want to refer on this occasion. In respect of taxes in which the States are interested, under Article 274 the Central Government before bringing any Bill should obtain the sanction of the President. It need not consult the States. They can change or modify those heads of taxes in which the States are interested and all that the Constitution requires is that they should get the sanction of the President for introducing that Bill. The President as you know, is nothing but the Central Government. The President has to act according to the advice of the Cabinet and therefore, it was the Cabinet

which decided that the taxes which affect the States should be changed or modified and then gave itself the authority to the President. Therefore, this state of affairs cannot continue. In fact, if this state of affairs continues I am sorry, there will be a great upheaval in the country. It is all right when only one Party ruled the Centre and the States. For whatever differences we had at that time, we had to go and talk to those people and manage. Today the same Party is not ruling all over the country. The States will raise objection at every stage and then you will create bitterness. As a first measure, I would suggest to the Government that they immediately take up and appoint an Inter-State Council and deal with all matters which under Article 263 they should deal in relation to the States. I do not want to read, but I just want to mention that the Inter-State Council should investigate and discuss subjects in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have common interest. Today we are not discussing anything with the States. The National Development Council in which I had participated several times, is nothing but gala-making. We meet there for one or two days, we just hear some big shots and each one displays his eloquence. We eat our lunch and go away. We have never been able to make any impact on the inter-State relationships. Therefore, I want to mention that at least as a first step, even if you say that it will take time to consider the question of re-aligning and re-arranging the heads of expenditure as well as heads of revenue, at least as an interim measure you should take up this question of establishing immediately the inter-State Council.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are you in favour of re-structuring of the relations itself?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am all in favour. I am in favour of the reconsideration of the whole thing.

To some of those who have not been familiar with the political history of

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

India, it may look as if it is a strange demand. On the other hand, the Motilal Nehru Committee which drafted a Constitution for India in 1925-26—it drafted a Dominion Constitution—said that the powers must be vested in the States—the Provinces at that time—and the residuary power must rest with the Provinces. In 1935 when the Government of India Act was passed, the entire nation, the Congress and the Muslim League opposed it. They rejected it; and that was the reason why Congress did not accept office in 1936 and 1937. The 1935 Act has been ad item taken into the present Constitution.

I will now give one more instance. In 1942, when the August resolution was passed—I want people to read it—one of the paragraphs of the resolution said that the Federation should be formed of linguistic units, and also that residuary power should rest with the States. Therefore, this idea that there should be a re-arrangement in the matter of relationship between the Centre and the States, is nothing new; and nothing which is adumbrated by Mr. Jyoti Basu to-day. It has been with the Congress and with nation right from the beginning. Therefore, I say that the financial relationship is so wrong and bad, that unless we betimes take care to set it right, there will be an explosion. To us, not merely financial relations, but also political relations between the Centre and the States are very important.

There is one more subject of equal importance; and that is the question of inter-State river disputes. These disputes are pending with the Government of India for a very long time. This is governed by Article 262 of the Constitution which says that Parliament may enact a legislation for the purpose of settling inter-State water disputes and exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court thereon. Under Article 131 of the Constitution all disputes between the States can be taken to the Supreme Court. Therefore, a law passed under Article 262

excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in respect of an inter-State water dispute. In 1956, Parliament passed a law called the "Inter-State Water Disputes Act", and according to Section 4 of that Act, where a request under Section 3—i.e. request for reference of a dispute to a tribunal is received from the State Government in respect of any water dispute and (mark the words) the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, it can refer the matter to a tribunal. For years and years there were a number of dispute—I have put a question, I will get an answer some time and they have been pending for a number of years. Government of India have not been able to find time to say that they cannot be settled. Decades have passed. They have not said it. They have said that negotiation will go on. You can make the Supreme Court the competent authority and give it jurisdiction to hear disputes in respect of inter-State waters. Alternatively, we can go back to the 1935 Act. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, whenever a dispute was raised, the Governor-General was obliged—it was obligatory for him—to refer the dispute to a commission. When the Commission reports, the Government of India, that is to say, the Governor-General can decide to accept or not to accept it; but it was obligatory on his part to refer it to the commission. Now under the present dispensation of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Government of India is under no obligation to refer these inter-State water disputes to any tribunal. Therefore, many disputes are still pending. They have never found a solution. Either they must invest the jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, or go to the other alternative of the 1935 Act under which they have to refer the matter to a Commission, vesting with them the right to accept or not to accept its findings.

In this connection, I will mention one episode which occurred before in-

dependance. There was a dispute between the then Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore-Cochin in respect of the sharing of the Periyar waters. There was an agreement for 999 years for the use of the Periyar waters by the Madras State for irrigation purposes. Later on, the Madras Government wanted to use this water for the purpose of generating electricity also. The Travancore-Cochin Government objected to it on the ground that it is an additional use for which some payment has to be made. The matter went in for arbitration. The arbitrator decided that since the original agreement envisaged use of water only for agricultural purposes, if it is being used for some other purpose, some compensation has to be paid. So, that dispute was settled and there was harmonious relationship between those two States. If it had not been settled, there would have been bitter quarrel not only then but for generations to come. Therefore, it is necessary that we must settle the inter-State water disputes as quickly as possible. Either you should give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court or decide it yourself, as was done under the 1935 Act.

DR. B. N. SINGH (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his address to both Houses of Parliament.

It must be admitted by even the worst critics of the Government that the Janata Party lost no time after being voted to power to restore the charished privileges and rights of the people, which were taken away from them on the pretext of enforcing discipline by the Indira Government. The people have got back their fundamental rights. The sacred right to life, which has been guranteed in the Constitution, has been restored to them. Parliament has also removed the severe limitations and impediments placed in the functioning of the judiciary. The press, which is supposed to function as the watchdog of the liberty of the individual and the well-being of the community, had lost its purpose during the Indira regime, as many shackles

were placed on its functioning. It was functioning as if it was the echo of the Indira Government, trying to voice to the people all the false claims of the then Government. It goes to the credit of the Janata Party that it lost no time in making the press free, and also in taking the initiative in removing all obstacles in the way of the free functioning of the news agencies. Everyone is rightly proud that democracy, civil rights, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the functioning of the judiciary have been restored. Dictatorship has been buried and democracy reborn. It must be admitted that all this was achieved by the Janata Government in record time and in fulfilment of the great promise made to the people of India in the Janata Party election manifesto.

So, far so good, but there is one disturbing factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. To my dismay I find that there has been a shift in the original thinking. Originally we were very clear that there should be no MISA, that preventive detention should not be there and that the Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution should be rescinded. The party election manifesto has unequivocally condemned all these Act. I quote from the manifesto :—

"It is a betrayal of the testament of faith that the founding fathers bequeathed to the people and it subverts the basic structure of the 1950 Constitution... It is the culmination of a conspiracy to devalue democracy."

It is becoming evident that the Government is having a fresh look in the matter, and according to the Law Minister there now seems to be a preference to a selective approach to changes. Thus giving qualified respectability to the unmitigated evils of the Indira Government. There is a proposal to maintain the MISA in its diluted form. In my opinion, preventive detention under any name is an evil in all situations and at all times

[Dr. B. N. Singh]. and must be removed. Under no circumstances would I like that the electorate should have the feeling that this is a case of power changing perspective or of a delayed expression or acceptance of a known situation. Therefore, in consonance with the political charter given to us, MISA and all preventive detention measures should be repealed and the Forty-second Amendment must be rescinded.

If, however, it is now realised that the country cannot do without preventive detention, then it must be admitted to the people that our election manifesto was a mistake, and we must give convincing arguments to the people before we try to bring any such legislation before this House. As it is, emotions are running high on account of the mini MISA introduced in Madhya Pradesh and the maxi MISA in Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue the next day.

17.59  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI DIGVIJOY NARAIN SINGH  
(Vaishali): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 2, 1978/Phalguna 11, 1899 (Saka)