

Sixth Series, Vol. XVI No. 3

Wednesday, July 19, 1978
Asadha 28, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVI, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 19, 1978/Asadha 28,
1900 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Mohan Swarup, who passed away at Bareilly on 15th June, 1978, at the age of 60.

Shri Mohan Swarup was a Member of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1975-77 representing Pilibhit constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

A social worker, Shri Mohan Swarup had played a prominent role to serve the people of Bareilly and was associated with several organisations and institutions in his home District. As a Member of Lok Sabha for an unbroken period of 20 years, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly on issues concerning agriculturists. He also served on many Committees including the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.

He was a Member of National Railway Users' Consultative Committee during 1964-66 and of the Goodwill Mission to Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria during 1965.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

1540 L.S.—1

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The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reservation in Private Sector

*41. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted to extend the rule of reservation meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to private sector undertakings institutions and organisations receiving financial assistance in any form from Central Government; and

(b) if so, what practical steps have been initiated so far to realise this objective?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). A proposal to reserve certain percentage of employment to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in the private sector undertaking was considered by Government and it was felt that statutory or other measures for ensuring such reservation would not be appropriate. It was considered that the trade organisations might continue to be persuaded to take steps to ensure that an adequate share of employment was given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this decision an appeal was issued in December, 1975 to all industrial undertakings in the private

sector through Directors of Industries, technical authorities and Chambers of Commerce and Industries urging them to impress on their constituents the desirability of providing a due share of employment in the private sector to the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I have read the statement. The answer is absolutely evasive.

My specific question is to know the attitude of the Government towards the elimination of the social and economic inequalities of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, this issue is closely related with their representation in the services.

It is an indisputable fact that there is an immense potential for employment in the private sector.

Unless part of this potential is secured for them, their economic position cannot be improved at all.

The statement gives an impression that the Government has given proper consideration and thought already to this problem. But, how is it that even though there are four lakhs of industrial units in the private sector in this country, we cannot find even a single regular employee from these classes in each of these four lakhs of units? I would like to know how this static situation in our society could be solved by this honourable dynamic Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

There have been hardly any attempts made in order to see that the private sector also makes some kind of formal or even informal reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, though certain symbolic attempts have been made in the past. In 1964 a general appeal was made to private industry and their

associations and others saying that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people should be given some special consideration. Between 1964 to 1971, nothing happened. In 1971, one more appeal was made. A letter was sent to all the Directors of Industries asking them to persuade the private sector. Then, in 1975, under the Twenty Points Programme, one more similar appeal was made. In other words it has been very symbolic that informal appeals are being made to private industry. I have also found that the general view of the Government in the past has been that statutorily any reservation in the private sector may not be possible.

I would only like to say that we would like to examine this question in all its aspects and find out how best this problem could be tackled.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Our experience clearly shows that even the mandatory Articles of our Constitution namely, Art. 16, 17 and 355 which are exclusively meant for these classes have been flouted by the "implementing class" namely the established bureaucrats, and consequently their representation in Public Services even till to day has not crossed even 4 per cent against 15 per cent meant for them. In this particular situation, I have not been able to understand the contradictory attitude of the Government when they say on the one hand that they consider it necessary to extend the rule of reservation also to the private sector and, on the other, nothing obligatory was made to the private sector which receive all the benefits from the Government in technical as well as financial fields and all that. It is unfortunate that the implementation of the social justice should have suffered a setback due to lack of statutory measures. Government had realised its importance in November 1976 when the high-powered Committee met and they felt that statutory obligations must be made compulsory. Government also felt its imperative necessity for

social justice in our society. I would therefore, request the hon. Minister to come out with specific proposals...

MR. SPEAKER: What exactly is your question?

SHRI SUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the hon. Minister come forward with statutory measures to make the private sectors to implement the Rule of reservation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I said earlier, I share the sentiments of the hon. Member. He referred to the reservation in the public sector and also in the Government sector. It is a fact that all these years there has been a lot of lip service paid to this question of reservation. But, in terms of actual implementation of the rules, there has been pretty little done. Statistics make a very sad reading whether it is in the public sector enterprises, whether it is in the banks and such other institutions or whether it is in Government service excepting where, as far as Sweepers are concerned, there is hundred per cent. In other words, for sweepers hundred per cent of the jobs are given to the people who come from scheduled castes only. But, elsewhere, there is obviously reservation in terms of statutory guarantees being given. There is reservation in terms of implementing them on the part of those who are concerned or those who were concerned with implementing it. As a consequence, there is a huge problem facing the Government to-day. We propose to come forward with specific proposals on dealing with this.

श्री छवि राम अग्रवाल : गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में जो नियुक्तियां होती हैं उन में आरक्षण को, कोटे को पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि रोजगार दफ्तरों से नाम लिए बगैर सीधे भरती कर ली जाती है। इस तरह से मन चाहे लोगों को रख लिया जाता है। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि भविष्य में गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में जो नियुक्तियां हों, वे रोजगार दफ्तरों से नाम

मंगा कर उन में से ही हों और प्रशासन द्वारा जो बार बार परिपत्र जारी किए जाते हैं कि आरक्षण के कोटे को पूरा किया जाए उसका सरकार सख्ती से पालन कराए...

MR. SPEAKER: We are dealing with the question of private sector and not the public sector. Your question relates to the public sector Mr. Argal. Therefore, the question does not arise.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He was talking of the private sector.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : निजी क्षेत्र में कोई कानूनी आरक्षण नहीं है।

There has not yet been any statutory reservation as far as the private sector is concerned.

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज से लेते हैं और कभी नहीं भी लेते हैं और जैसे भी लोगों की भरती करते हैं इस में आरक्षण वाली बात निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं होती है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां कोई कानूनी आरक्षण नहीं है।

श्री राम बेनी राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ज्यों ही सत्ता में आई, इस नीति को माना गया कि चाहे गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान हों या आटोनामस बोर्ड हों, इन तमाम जगहों में हरिजन और आदिवासियों का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए लेकिन 15 महीने हो गये हैं, यह नहीं हुआ है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह कब तक लागू करेंगे, निश्चित समय बताइए ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : यह प्रश्न तो गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना पड़ेगा। मेरे पास यह प्रश्न इसलिए आया कि निजी क्षेत्र में इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं या नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं,

वही तक यह सवाल सीमित था क्योंकि 1964 से लेकर एक प्रकार से उन को पत्र लिखने का काम उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है मगर जहां तक धारण के बुनियादी सवाल का मसला है कि काम तोर पर किस तरह से उस को भ्रमल में लाया जा रहा है और आगे उसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या करना है, यह प्रश्न गृह मंत्रालय से पूछना चाहिए।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, first I want to seek a clarification. Q. No. 41 relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want to know why Minister of Industry has taken pains to reply on behalf of the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: That is no question. Any Minister can....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, may I clarify. The question relates to employment in the private sector....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It also relates to the institutions to which Government gives financial aid.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I pointed out since 1964 the Ministry of Industry has been concerned with making appeals to the private sector. That is why Home Ministry transferred this question to the Industry Ministry. This question had come earlier also and it was answered by Industry Ministry. My only submission is when one goes beyond the scope of this question then it is upto the Home Ministry to reply.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, there are a large number of educational institutions receiving grants from the Government. I would like to know whether there are any provisions for reservation of seats in those educational institutions for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, it goes beyond the scope of the original question.

श्री धार० एल० कुरीस : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में यह दिया गया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी रिजर्वेशन किया जाएगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस के लिए कुछ कर रही है? क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इस रिजर्वेशन के लिए हम केवल उन की दया पर रहेंगे या पब्लिक सेक्टर में उन की दया पर रहेंगे? इसका कार्यान्वित कराने के लिए कोई कठोर कदम उठाया जाएगा?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that question.

सीमेंट की कमी और इसमें मिलावट और मध्य प्रदेश में एक जाली सीमेंट कारखाने का पता लगाना

*42. **श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही में एक जाली सीमेंट कारखाने का पता लगा है ;

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों से भी सीमेंट में मिलावट करने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस) :

(क) से (घ) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी, हां, राज्य में सीमेंट की कमी की रिपोर्टों के कारण राज्य के लिये अप्रैल, से जून 1978 की तिमाही के लिए सीमेंट का आउटपुट 1.80 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 2.30 लाख मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं,

(ग) सीमेंट में मिलावट के बारे में समय-समय पर शिकायतें मिला करती हैं । सीमेंट (किस्म नियंत्रण) आदेश 1962 अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया है । विभिन्न उत्पादकों द्वारा बनाया गया सीमेंट इस किस्म नियंत्रण आदेश के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप होना चाहिये । अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने वाले प्रकरणों से निपटने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को पर्याप्त शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई हैं ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सीमेंट की कमी समस्त देश की सीमेंट की सर्व-व्यापी कमी का ही एक अंग है । सरकार ने सीमेंट की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

- (i) देश के बाहर सीमेंट के निर्यात पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ;
- (ii) जनवरी से जून 1978 की अवधियों में देश 7.28 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया है तथा आर भी 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन का

आयात करने का ठेका किया गया है ;

- (iii) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों की अवधि में प्रत्येक एकक में हुए सर्वोत्तम उत्पादन से अधिक अतिरिक्त उत्पादन अथवा उमकी लाइसेंसिकृत क्षमता के 85 प्रतिशत पर जो कोई भी अधिक हां प्रति मीट्रिक टन 30 रुपये के नकद प्रोत्साहन की घोषणा की गई है ।
- (iv) सड़क से लाने ले जाने के लिये गाड़ी भाड़े की प्रतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धी विद्यमान नियमों को उदार बना दिया गया है ;
- (v) विद्युत कटौतियों की अवधि में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने हेतु केमटिव विद्युत् शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिये सीमेंट उद्योग की सहायता करने का भी सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव है ;
- (vi) कोयले के अयोग्य सम्भरण के कारण सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने हेतु भट्टी तैर्वे (फरनेस आदल) का उपयोग कर सीमेंट उद्योग की सहायता करने के एक प्रस्ताव का भी सरकार जांच कर रही है ;
- (vii) विद्यमान एककों के उत्पादन की भी निरन्तर मानाटोरिंग इसलिए की जा रही है कि उद्योग में समस्त क्षमता का शतप्रतिशत उपयोग किया जाता है ;
- (viii) उत्पादन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रिकेन्सिनेटेड प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गयी है ;
- (ix) चालू परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य में शीघ्रता लायी जा रही है ;

- (X) सरकार ने स्लैग का उपयोग करने के लिये इस्पात संयंत्रों के स्थान पर उस के समीप ही सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना किये जाने को प्रोत्साहन देने का निश्चय किया है;
- (xi) सरकार ने बड़ी संख्या में मिनी (लघु) सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना किये जाने को प्रोत्साहन देने का निश्चय किया है;
- (xii) सरकार ने इष्टतम उत्पादन की बाधाओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से सीमेंट उद्योग का एक विशेष अध्ययन करने के लिये एक स्तरीय समिति की नियुक्ति भी की है।

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : आज सीमेंट की कमी अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में है और उसके कारण छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है और उसके कारण चोर बाजारी बढ़ रही है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमी है क्या हमारे यहां सीमेंट का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है इसकी वजह से है या हमारी वितरण प्रणाली में भ्रष्टाचार है उसके कारण है या आज जो कोटा राज्य सरकारें बढ़ा बढ़ा कर के ले रही हैं उसके कारण है? क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन कर के नीति निर्धारित की है जिससे सामान्य उपभोक्ता की परेशानी दूर हो सके?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कमी आज है इसका मुख्य कारण है कि देश में सीमेंट उत्पादन के लिए जो नई पूंजी पिछले 4, 5 सालों में लगाना जरूरी था, चाहे जिस क्षेत्र में हो, सार्वजनिक हो या निजी हो, उसको लगाने का काम नहीं हुआ। 1975-76 में देश में जो कुल कपेसिटी रही वह 2 करोड़ 11 लाख टन उत्पादन की क्षमता रही। 1976-77 में 2 करोड़ 16 लाख टन और

1977-78 में 2 करोड़ 18 लाख टन। जब कि प्रतिवर्ष सीमेंट की आवश्यकता बढ़ती जाती है लगभग 20 लाख टन। तो पिछले तीन सालों में देश में जो कुल सीमेंट उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने का काम हो गया वह मुश्किल से 4 लाख टन हुआ। तो जहां 60 लाख टन अधिक सीमेंट की जरूरत थी वहां क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई गई इसलिए आज यह समस्या हमारे सामने आना स्वाभाविक है। इसको हल करने के कई उपाय हमने हाथ में लिए। एक तो विदेश में जाने वाला सीमेंट रोक दिया, दूसरे सीमेंट को अपने देश में बढ़ाने के लिए जो क्षमता है उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करने का बहुत भारी प्रयास किया जिसके चलते पिछले साल कुल मिला कर क्षमता में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी न होते हुए भी, उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ा कर लगभग 10 लाख टन अधिक सीमेंट का निर्माण कर पाये। इसके अलावा लगभग 8 लाख टन सीमेंट विदेश से मंगाने का हमने काम दिया।

सीमेंट की कमी का एक और कारण है। पिछले साल में देश में विकास का काम इतनी तेजी से बढ़ा है कि यह एक समस्या हमारे सामने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आ रही है। इसको हल करने के कई उपाय जो हमने हाथ में लिए हैं उनका अपने जवाब में विस्तार से मैंने सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : मंत्री जी ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में, कमी दूर करने के बारे में जानकारी दी। मैं मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न और करना चाहता हूँ कि आज साधारण व्यापारी का ऐसीशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत आप चालान करते हैं मिलावट के नाम पर, स्टॉक ठीक सन रखने पर सजा देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो इस तरीके से गड़बड़ी हो रही है क्या आप ठीक नहीं समझते हैं कि जो ऐसीशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट है उसके तहत उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये? इसके साथ साथ पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की सारी व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है और उसमें उनका

काफी सफलता मिली है। आपने अभी उत्पादकों और स्टेट प्रतिनिधियों की एक कानफरेंस बुलाकर यह घमकी दी है कि अगर तीन महीने में मुधार नहीं हुआ तो कार्यवाही करेंगे। तो वितरण में आज भ्रष्टाचार है उनके खिलाफ या तो आप कानूनी कार्यवाही करें या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने जिन तरीके से वितरण प्रणाली को अपने हाथ में लिया है उस तरह का आप भी कोई कदम उठाये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने हमारे पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि वह इस अपने हाथ लेना चाहती है, उन्होंने अभी अपने हाथ में इसे लिया नहीं है। अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव उनका जो था, वह 1 अक्टूबर से अमल में आयेगा। हमने उनके प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया है। पश्चिम बंगाल में 1 अक्टूबर से फर्क पड़ जायेगा, जबकि राज्य सरकार के हाथ में वितरण चला जायेगा।

हमने राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को कहा है कि अगर वह पश्चिम बंगाल की योजना, जो कि हमने उनका भेजी है, अमल में लाना चाहें तो हमें बड़ी खर्चा हांगी।

साथ ही हमने दिल्ली में उत्पादकों और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक बुलाई थी जिसमें वितरण की योजना के बारे में बहस की और जो कालाबाजारी इसमें चल रही है उसके खिलाफ ठोस कदम उठाने की दृष्टि से दोनों से बातचीत की। उत्पादकों के संघ ने अपनी तरफ से एक प्रस्ताव किया है, योजना बनाई है जिससे इस मामले में आगे कालाबाजारी न हो। वह इसके लिए खुद मेहनत कर के काम करेंगे। हमने उनको कहा है कि 1 अक्टूबर तक तीन महीने का समय आपके पास है इसमें कुछ करिये, नहीं तो पश्चिम बंगाल में जो योजना अमल में आयेगी, उसको सारे देश में लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें तैयार हो रही हैं। उन्हें स्वयं अपने ऊपर नियंत्रण लगाकर कालाबाजारी को

समाप्त करना है, नहीं तो उनके हाथ से काम जा सकता है।

एमेंशियल कम्पोजिटिज एक्ट के इस्तेमाल का जहां तक सवाल है, हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की है कि उसके अमल को बड़ी सख्ती और पूरी ताकत के साथ लागू करें। जहां तक समरी ट्रायल की बात है वह राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है, हम आशा करेंगे कि राज्य सरकारें इस मामले में ठोस और मजबूती से कदम उठावेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Before the next question is put, may I appeal to the hon. Members to be brief in their questions and the hon. Ministers to be brief in their answers. This is question hour, not a discussion on policies. Further hon. Members cannot insist that they should be allowed to ask a question on every matter. I have to cover a large number of questions; important questions are also there.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: There is acute shortage of cement in the country and the Minister is aware, that thousands of tonnes of cement have been imported from abroad to meet the demands of this country. Now thousands of tonnes of cement are lying in ships at the Bombay dock unloaded. May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangements had been made to unload cement from ships?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDE: Hon. Member is not aware; it is not thousands of tonnes; we have imported 7.28 lakh tonnes; it is lakhs of tonnes, not thousands of tonnes. Secondly, it is not true that there are any ships lying outside Bombay harbour carrying cement; there is not one single ship carrying cement there. Because of monsoon conditions in Bomay harbour is not suitable for unloading; we are unloading cement in Kandla port where unloading is going on on a regular basis.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: In answer to part (D) the hon. Minister stated that a quantity of 7.28 lakh tonnes of cement had been imported into the country during the period January to June, 1978; import of one million tonnes had been permitted.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमेंट कांडला में अभी अन-लोड हो रही है और जो सीमेंट पेपर के पैक में आई है और लार्ज क्वान्टिटी में डैमैज हुई है, उससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

जो 1 मिलियन टन और सीमेंट अने वाली है, वह पेपर पैक में नहीं आयेगी, और दूसरे थैलों में आयेगी, क्या ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम सरकार करने जा रही है ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have absolutely no information about a single tonne of cement having gone waste because of any damage.

श्री अनन्त दवे : मैं अभी देख कर आया हूँ, वहाँ पड़ी है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since the hon. Member has made a statement I shall have it investigated immediately. So far I have not received any such complaint. In regard to paper bags, they are sturdy and they come from across high seas and they are unloaded here. I have not heard any complaint thus far; this is the first time it is mentioned and I shall investigate it immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question....
(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

Minorities Commission

†

*43. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri M. R. Masani, the Chairman of Minorities commission has resigned his post, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that another Member Shri V. V. John had also written to the Government about the treatment meted out to the Commission; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the above and the charges made in the letter of resignation by Shri Masani and letters written to Government by Shri V. V. John?

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

(a) to (c). In a letter of 9th May jointly signed by Shri M. R. Masani and Shri V. V. John, they referred to the announcement made on 4th May in Parliament by the Education Minister about the introduction of a Bill to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act before the end of session then in progress and their surprise of being ignored and bypassed on the subject even after the Commission had made a request that they should be given an opportunity to make their recommendations to Government before legislation was introduced in Parliament. They had also referred to the Chairman of the Commission's earlier letter of 27th April regarding the Commission not having office premises, essential staff and its functioning as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. On the same day, however, Members of the Commission

had long discussion with the Education Minister in regard to Aligarh Muslim University Bill. Copies of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill which had meanwhile been introduced in Parliament were also furnished to the Commission. It was the considered view of the Government that their legislative proposals in this regard could no longer be withheld from Parliament in the light of all other developments which had preceded the formulation of Government's views on the matter. The suggestions of the Commission on the Bill were, however, welcome. In regard to the other matters, such as accommodation, staff etc efforts were being made to meet the requirements of the Commission. Considering all these aspects, Shri V. V. John decided not to resign. Shri M. R. Masani however, did not withdraw his resignation. The Government regret this development. The Government believe that the Minorities Commission have an important role to play and the misunderstanding with Shri Masani would not affect their attitude to the Commission.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister state whether in the correspondence that ensued between Mr. Masani and the Government—it is an unfortunate episode—apart from what has been given in the statement, charges of repeated breach of faith on the part of the Government, charge about the high-handed attitude of the bureaucrats, that they were not very cooperative with the Commission and that the Commission was getting step-motherly treatment. The non-implementation of the assurance given by the Government that an amendment to the Constitution would be introduced to make the Commission independent, non-cooperation by the Finance Minister and the Home Minister who wanted to have this as an attachment to their own department and lastly the selection which the Commission had made of one Central Pool Official belonging to the Scheduled Caste was

not given to them and Mr. Shankaran Nair was foisted on them, are all these things mentioned?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In regard to all these things mentioned by the hon. member which had been the subject-matter of Mr. Masani's statement, letter and discussion which ultimately prompted him to resign from the Minorities Commission, I want to urge that firstly the Government's attitude has always been favourable and sympathetic to the Commission. Regarding the sanction of staff, the Commission requested for 93 persons including the Chairman. In the first instance, they wanted a staff of 38 persons. That was sanctioned. Moreover, the Commission was informed that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's office had a staff of 63 persons and they can be availed of. The Commission certainly availed of the services of that office, which is apparent from the TA and DA of the officers of that office, which is Rs. 10,000. As regards the budget provision, adequate budget provision was made. Rs. 4 lakhs were made available to the Commission. In addition, Rs. 7 lakhs, which is for the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's office was also made available. It was also agreed that whenever funds are exhausted, more funds will be made available. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering point by point.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The question relates to the Minorities Commission and he is answering about the Linguistic Minorities Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not following him. He said, the Minorities Commission could use the staff of the Linguistic Minorities Commission also.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As regards office premises, this is the work of the Housing Ministry to make available a building for that purpose to the Commission. Of course, the

Home Ministry always helps the Commission to find out a suitable accommodation. In the beginning, the Director of Estates indicated that there was no building available to them. So, a search was made for private accommodation and a building was found out on Ferozeshah Road. But subsequently the Housing Ministry made accommodation available.... (Interruption).

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, my submission is that the timing of the appointment of the Minorities Commission and the way it has been treated really shows that the Government is not sincere in its intentions.

(Interruptions)

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

MR. SPEAKER: He has to come to the supplementary. He has not answered the main question. How can a supplementary come in now?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: How can you go on saying something to go on record and something not to go on record? We cannot understand this. I have been repeatedly saying this that we have come here to represent the people and express the opinion on their behalf, not to keep quiet. But if you go on saying not to record do you want to keep in your period saying that nothing should go on record?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaffer Sharief, all that I said is, supplementary....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, you are here to protect our rights.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not know why the hon. Members are excited

when reply is given in detail on the points raised.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is confusing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How it is confusing? There are only facts given. There are no comments given. If you have no patience for them it, what can be done? They will not be given if you don't want them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you like the reply or not, the Member has asked certain questions. He has a duty to answer those questions. Some people may answer briefly and some people may answer elaborately. That is a different matter. Neither you nor I can decide that question. (Interruptions) No one can dictate saying: "You must answer in a particular manner." It is not up to you to have the answer in a particular manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As regards office premises, as I told you, Sir, a hutment was offered to the Commission in 'H' Block. But the Commission did not like it and so the Commission searched for private accommodation and found out a building in the Ferozeshah Road which was not sanctioned by the Housing Ministry. But now, that problem has been solved and two bungalows in Willingdon crescent have been offered to the Commission.

As regards delay in bringing forward the Constitution Amendment Bill to give the Commission an independent and autonomous status, there has been some delay, but we are bringing forward this Amendment in this Session itself.

As regards the Commission being bypassed in the matter of the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill introduced in Parliament by the Edu-

cation Minister, Sir, as I have mentioned, the Education Minister and the Commission had a discussion, the Education Ministry has made available to them the draft of the Bill, but then the Commission wanted that when the Commission is seized of the matter, Government should not come forward with the introduction of the Bill in Parliament. That was not accepted by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I am still on my first supplementary. I want to know whether the Commission had chosen a particular officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes from the Central Secretariat Pool who was not given by the Government. They foisted Mr. Sankaran Nair on the Commission. It is very surprising

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of foisting any Secretary on that, and it is not for the Commission to say what Secretary should be given to them from the very beginning. Afterwards, if there is any difficulty, we would certainly change. But if the Commission wants to be completely independent of government, that is not possible; but they have an independent status. I myself assured him, when he met me, that he will be treated as completely independent, and not as attached to the Home Ministry. That is what the Home Minister also told him. But Mr. Masani wanted—I don't know what he wanted. Therefore, it is difficult to satisfy him. (*Interruptions*) It was difficult to satisfy him, and he resigned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Did he want a Cabinet rank?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, I don't know if he wanted it. If he wanted it, he cannot get it. It is not possible to give Cabinet rank to everybody, whoever asks for it. That is

not possible. That is not the question. He has not mentioned that. He said it afterwards, not here. I assured him that he will be completely independent, and there was no question of the Home Ministry exercising any supervision over them. But they have to function through the Home Ministry. Whenever any question is to be replied in Parliament, it is the Home Ministry which has to reply, and, therefore, it is not that it is subordinate to any Ministry. That is what I made clear to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, kindly don't answer other questions. It will create difficulties.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Member has not asked the second supplementary. I have got to go by rules. He is entitled to ask it.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Has the Commission submitted to the Government an interim report and also a report on the same Aligarh Muslim University Bill? And if so, will Government be prepared to place it on the Table of the House?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस माइनारिटी कमीशन को जिस तरह से सरकार ने बनाया और जिस तरह से इस को चलाया गया, उस से साफ जाहिर है कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं थी। माइनारिटीज की ग्रांजों में धूल झाँकने के लिए इस कमीशन को बनाया गया था। मसानी साहब ने जो अपना इस्तीफा दिया है, उस में साफ लिखा है—शुरू से ही न तो माइनारिटी कमीशन को बैठने की कोई जगह दी गई, न मिनिस्ट्रीरियल स्टेटस दिया गया, न स्टूचूटरी कमीशन बनाया गया, न खर्च के लिए और दफतर चलाने के लिए कोई पैसा दिया गया। इस के भलाबा सब में अहम चीज यह है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल, जो इस हाउस में आने वाला

ہے، وہ بھی جانتا پارٹی کی اس بات ہے، ماہیتا-
 ریڈیج کی سربراہی میں خاک ڈالنے کے لیے اس
 کو یہاں پر لایا جا رہا ہے۔ اب
 اب یہ کہ گورنمنٹ مان چکی ہے کہ اس کی
 رپورٹ ہاؤس میں پیش کریں گے—میں مंत्री
 جی سے جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو نیا
 چیئرمین بنایا جاتا ہے، وہ کب تک
 بنے گا، کتنے دن میں نامزد ہوگا، کیا
 اس کونیشن کو سٹیوڈیو پابند دی جائے گی
 اور کیا اس کونیشن کو ہوم مینسٹری
 کی گارنٹی سے آزاد کیا جائے گا؟ کیونکہ
 پرائمری مینسٹر صاحب نے خود کہا ہے کہ ہم
 اس کونیشن کو چلنے نہیں دے رہے، جب تک
 ہمارے ماتحت ہو کر کام نہیں کریں گے۔۔۔
 (بصباح)۔۔۔

ہاؤس میں پھنس کر رہے ہیں —
 ملتوی ہو کر جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 جو نیا چیئرمین بنایا جاتا ہے، وہ
 کب تک بلے گا، کتنے دن میں
 نامزد ہوگا، کیا اس کونیشن کو
 سٹیوڈیو پابند دی جائے گی اور کیا
 اس کونیشن کو ہوم مینسٹری کی گارنٹی
 سے آزاد کیا جائے گا: کیونکہ پرائمری
 صاحب نے خود کہا ہے کہ ہم اس
 کونیشن کو چلنے نہیں دے رہے، جب
 تک یہ ہمارے ماتحت ہو کر کام
 نہیں کریں گے۔

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی : اس

مانیورٹیز کونیشن کو جس طرح سے
 سرکار نے بنایا اور جس طرح سے اس
 کو چلایا گیا اس سے صاف ظاہر ہے
 کہ سرکار کی نیت صاف نہیں تھی۔
 مانیورٹیز کی آنکھوں میں دھول
 چھونکنے کے لئے اس کونیشن کو بنایا
 گیا تھا۔ مٹائی صاحب نے جو اپنا
 استعفیٰ دیا ہے اس میں صاف لکھا
 ہے — شروع سے ہی نا تو مانیورٹیز
 کونیشن کو بیٹھنے کی کوئی جگہ ہی
 کئی نا مینسٹریل سٹیٹس دیا گیا،
 نا مینیجمنٹری کونیشن بنایا گیا، نا
 خرچے کے لئے ور دفتر چلانے کے لئے کوئی
 پیسہ دیا گیا۔ اس کے علاوہ سب سے
 اہم چیز یہ ہے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم
 یونیورسٹی بل جو اس سٹاؤس میں
 آنے والا ہے وہ بھی جلتا پارٹی کی
 ایک چال ہے۔ مانیورٹیز کی آنکھوں
 میں خاک ڈالنے کے لئے اس کو یہاں
 پر لایا جا رہا ہے۔ اب جیک، گورنمنٹ
 مان چکی ہے کہ اس کی رپورٹ

شری کبیر لال گپتا : یہاں نہیں کہتا ہوں۔

شری موہنراجی بھسائی : ایک ہفتے میں
 کونیشن کا چیئرمین نامزد کیا جائے گا،
 جو جگہ دکھائی ہے، وہ بھی پوری کر دی جائے گی،
 اس کے لیے جا سٹیوڈیو بند کرنا ہے،
 اس کے لیے ویل ڈی سیشن میں آ رہا ہے
 اور جو کام جاری کرنا ہے، وہ جلد ہی ہوگا۔
 کونیشن کا سٹیٹس ڈیفائنڈ ہے، نہ کہ وہ
 کونیشن کے ماتحت کام کر رہا ہے—یہ
 بات میں صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

شری اجرنل سید بھواریا : مٹائی صاحب
 نے اپنے تیاگ پتر میں گھ مंत्री جی کے
 سہمہ میں شیکایت کی تھی۔ کیا اب اس سے گھ
 مینسٹری ان سے یہ نوبتد کرے گا، کہ وہ
 اپنا تیاگ پتر واپس لے لے۔۔۔ (بصباح)
 . . . کیونکہ اب گھ مंत्री وادل گئے ہیں، اس
 لیے شاید وہ اپنا تیاگ پتر لینے کے لیے
 تیار ہو جائیں۔

شری موہنراجی بھسائی : اتنا مانگا میں
 نہیں دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The question is not only one of furniture or accommodation. The allegation that has been made regarding the Masani affair, is that the Minorities Commission was not given the respect that was due to it. It is not just a question of the Minorities Commission being independent of the Government; but it is also a question of the Government being independent of the Minorities Commission. Matters affecting the minorities have to be done after consulting the Minorities' Commission. What is the reason then for the Government not consulting the Minorities' Commission on important matters? Would the Government respect and consult the Commission? I am referring to all other commissions and committees where the Government have entrusted certain work to them. Would the Government treat them with respect, or leave it to the bureaucrats to treat the Commission in the way they like?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not a question of bureaucrats dealing with the Commission. Of course, the correspondence goes on through the bureaucrats; that is the position under the Constitution. But the decisions are made by Ministers, and not by bureaucrats. Unnecessarily, why bring in bureaucrats for nothing? In this matter, it is not a question of not respecting the Commission at all. The whole question of the Aligarh University was under the consideration of the Government even before the Commission was appointed. So, it was not referred to the Commission. It was not necessary to do so and, therefore, it was not referred to it. We did not say anything about it. They have sent their reports. They will be laid on the Table of the House. Everything can be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basant Singh Khalsa.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Question No. 46.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot come to Question No. 46 before the earlier questions are over. You see the mood of the House. There should be some responsibility in this matter.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: Most of the minorities, including Parsis, Christians and Muslims were included in the Commission, whose Chairman has resigned. Everybody knows that an important community, like the Sikh community, was not included. Then the Punjab Chief Minister and the President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against it. The Prime Minister in his reply stated that this time what has happened has happened but, in the future, if it is reconstituted, the interests of the Sikh community would be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question. Please come to the question.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: Would the Prime Minister assure the House that he will keep the word that he has given to the Sikh community?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is under consideration.

Review of Indian Economy

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*44. **SHRI D. AMAT:**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided to review Indian economy on its macro setting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this will help the Planning in the country?

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

(b) The Commission is endeavouring to make a realistic forecast of the movements of the main macro economic variables based on recent data and status reports of the major sectors. This would enable us to judge in what direction we are moving towards fulfilling our 5-year targets. In case we are performing better than envisaged at the time of formulation of the 5-year Plan, we may revise our targets upwards. If we are falling below our anticipated levels, we may introduce policies to move us closer to our goals.

(c) The essence of the new Rolling Plan system is that after careful monitoring a few annual targets may be adjusted if necessary in view of observed capacity and demand trends. Demand projections for important sectors will be made for one additional year every year. These operations will introduce more realism and flexibility in the planning process and reduce the chronic gaps between targets and achievements observed in the past. The new system will also be better adapted for coping with fluctuations and uncertainties.

But there is no intention to cover up slow performance by frequent target revisions. Sometimes targets may even be revised upward. Also, the annual targets will be kept consistent with five-year targets and perspective projections.

SHRI D. AMAT: Faster development in terms of macro-growth rate takes too long to result in providing employment for the vast population of the country, in augmenting the supply of mass consumption goods and in achieving social justice, if I may say so. According to T. S. Sankaran, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, India's work force is well over 200 million and as per the version of Dr. R. Krishnan, Member of the Planning Commission, the work force is 250 million. It is only an estimate. Even the Government

has no accurate figures. So, my question is: will the Government be able to solve the unemployment problem which is a burning issue and is mounting every year, even within ten years through the adoption of this go-slow process, i.e. macro-setting procedure?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It will not be possible to employ them all in the first year, but they are all going to be employed; employment is going to be given in the course of ten years as it is said. Now the period is less by one year and three months.

SHRI D. AMAT: May I know whether during review any slippage has been detected and if so, what are those slippages and who are responsible for that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The first year is still to be over. Therefore, there is no question of detecting any slippage in the first year. It has begun only in April and will be over next April. The slippage in the past had been noticed, and that is why we have made the changes, it was noticed that there was a gap between targets and performance, that is why we are trying to see that that does not happen.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: So far as the guidelines introduced by the Planning Commission are concerned, many of the State Governments have their own reservations, and even your ally, the head of the West Bengal Government has totally ignored these guidelines. So, I would like to know in what way the Planning Commission would move in this regard. What are the agencies to see that the targets are achieved? Have you set up any committee so far?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No Governments have told me that they will ignore the guidelines. Therefore, I do not take notice of any paper propaganda made by any unauthorised person.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रज्ञान मंत्री महोदय ने प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद यह एलान किया था कि दस साल में बेकारी खत्म कर दी जायगी। अभी उन्होंने कहा है कि इन दस सालों में से एक साल तीन महीने रीत गये हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक साल तीन महीने में कितने बेकारों को काम दिया गया ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसके अभी सेंसस नहीं आये हैं, मगर कई लोग काम में लगाये गये हैं। राजस्थान में तो इसी महीने में 79 हजार फेमिलीज को काम दिया गया है।

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary dispute

*45. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have made any fresh attempt to solve the border dispute between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Government has always been of the view that a really lasting solution of the dispute can emerge only through willing co-operation and consensus between the two State Governments. Further discussions on the question with the two State Governments have not, however, so far been held.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: The Government's attitude seems to be that a really lasting solution of the dispute

can emerge only through willing co-operation and consensus between the two State Governments. But by adopting this attitude and approach, the Central Government is not being impartial on this issue. On the contrary, it is showing partiality towards Karnataka State because Karnataka State is interested in the *status quo*. If one party stands on *status-quo* then it would not be proper on the part of the Central Government to say that he consensus should be involved. For the last 22 years, the people in that area have been asking for justice. They have resorted to all sorts of satyagraha in a Gandhian way. (Interruptions). The Maharashtra Government has suggested four principles for solving this problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you put the question?

SHRI D. B. PATIL: What is the difficulty in applying these principles to solve this problem?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The difficulty is that the very charge he has levelled against the State Government. I do not want to lay myself open to that charge. That is why, I said let both the Governments decide and if they want me as a buffer between them, I am prepared for that. But I am not going to direct them.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: What is the difficulty in applying those principles? He has not answered that question.

SHRI Morarji Desai: I would not answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Is the Prime Minister entitled to say so?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have replied; I cannot amplify it further. That is what I want to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He says that unless both the Governments agree, he is not able to impose any decision on them. Yours is one suggestion. But he says, he is not in a position to impose it on them.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolution adopted by the Janata Party in their session at Poona on 8-6-78 demanding that this problem should be solved.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In Maharashtra it will adopt one resolution and in Karnataka, it will adopt another resolution. This has been the question of all political parties and not the Janata Party alone. All the parties in one State have agreed on one thing and all the parties in another State have agreed on another thing. Now what am I to do? It is, therefore, very difficult for me to come to a decision.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: The recommendations of the Mahajan Commission have been received by the Government. What are they going to do with the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Mahajan Commission was appointed at the request of both the States. And unfortunately, that is not acceptable to them. What am I to do?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of Hindi in Non-Hindi States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister expressed the view of "inevitable expansion of Hindi" into the non-Hindi speaking States in a communication to Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether it is against the solemn assurance given to people of those States by the former Prime Ministers; and

(c) whether such language policy will go against the national integration and unity of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) In reply to a communication from Shri K. Manoharan, Finance Minister, Tamil Nadu, regarding the Government of India's language policy and its implementation, Prime Minister has informed Shri Manoharan that the assurances given by Pandit Nehru, and subsequently by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, have already been fulfilled in 1967 by suitably amending the Official Languages Act, 1963. The Prime Minister has also made it clear that the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, stands unless and until it is amended, and that he did not foresee the possibility of any amendment of the Act.

As regards implementation, the Prime Minister has said that conditions cannot remain static and the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union is bound to increase as the years pass. However, he has emphasised the fact that there has been no imposition of the use of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people and, in fact, Rules issued under the Act specifically exclude Tamil Nadu from the application of those rules.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of the above.

U. S. Supply of Uranium to India

*47. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government have decided to supply Uranium to India; and

(b) if so, the conditions on which Government would accept it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The U. S. authorities have recently cleared one pending export licence application for 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) The terms for supply of enriched uranium requirements for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are already contained in the Co-operation Agreement entered into between the Governments of India and U.S.A. in August 1963 and the subsequent Fuel Supply Contract of 1966.

Role Played by Foreign Powers in Sikkim

*48. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the 'Patriot' of 14th June, 1978 that former Chogyal of Sikkim is being aided by top authorities in that State Administration in his revised bid to regain power by dubious means and manipulation of political activities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some foreign powers are interfering in the affairs of that State; and

(c) what action Government of India have taken to stop such anti-national activities in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Government have seen the Press report. No such activity has come to notice.

(b) Not to the best of our knowledge.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Auto Tractors Factory at Pratapgarh, U.P.

*49 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Auto Tractors Limited being set up at Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the overall policy of Government in respect of establishing more tractor factories in the country in private and public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Auto Tractors Limited, a State Undertaking of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of agricultural tractors with location in the backward district of Pratapgarh. Foreign collaboration has been approved. Preliminary work relating to site development, plant lay-out vendor development and process engineering has been practically completed. Further implementation of the project would be taken up on clearance by the State Government and the Planning Commission of the revised studies undertaken, concerning the viability of the project.

(b) The approved capacity for manufacture of tractors is of the order of 1,37,000 nos. The production in the last year has been of the order of 41,000 nos. The capacity approved is, at present, considered adequate to meet the demand. A high-powered committee has been set up by the Planning Commission for going into the question of farm mechanisation with special reference to effects of combined harvesters and tractors on employment, output and cost.

Opening of fire by Pakistani Troops in Rajouri Sector of Jammu and Kashmir

*50. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops opened fires on Indian security forces in the Rajouri Sector of the Jammu and Kashmir on 20 June, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any meeting between the Pakistani and Indian Officers has taken place in this regard and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At 0945 hours on the 20th June 1978, 2 civilians from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir crossed the Line of Control in spite of repeated verbal warnings by our troops. In conformity with our policy, our troops fired 4 warning shots, and as a result thereof civilians withdrew towards the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir at 1045 hours. Thereafter, Pakistani troops opened unprovoked fire on our troops which was subsequently returned. There was no casuality on our side.

(c) No meeting has been held so far.

Bar on nuclear explosions by India

*51. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been barred from conducting nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes using any nuclear fissile material produced at the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear power station under an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Commission signed by India in November, 1977 at the insistence of the Soviet Union;

(b) in so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJO DESAI): (a), (b) and (c). Under the Safeguards Agreement entered into with the International Atomic Energy Agency on 17 November, 1977 in connection with the purchase of heavy water from the USSR, India has undertaken not to use the material produced at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or any nuclear explosive device.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Southern Region

*52. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI:

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up an atomic power Plant in the southern region during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) whether a team was set up to find out a suitable site for locating an atomic power plant in the southern region and, if so, when and what is its report?

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

(b) The Committee appointed by Government for the selection of suitable sites for the setting up of nuclear power stations has examined a number of sites in the Southern Electricity Region. The Committee's report is under consideration of Government.

Action on Shah Commission Reports

*53. **DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:**
SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the two interim reports submitted by the Shah Commission;

(b) whether any follow-up action is being taken against the persons held guilty by the Commission for abuse and misuse of power and authority; and

(c) if so, the names of persons, officials as well as non-officials?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On a number of matters the findings of the Commission disclose grounds of initiating legal action where offences appear to be made out and departmental action where irregular or improper conduct by public servants has attracted critical attention of the Commission. The CBI has registered six First Information Reports against Smt. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister; Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to Prime Minister; Shri Bansi Lal, former Chief Minister, Haryana; Shri Zail Singh, former Chief Minister, Punjab, Shri P. C. Sethi, former Chief Minister Madhya Pradesh; Shri Harideo Joshi, former Chief Minister, Rajasthan;

Shri Krishan Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi; Shri V. C. Sukla, former Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Shri Sanjay Gandhi; Shri Jagmonan, former Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority; Shri D. Sen, former Director, CBI; Shri A. B. Choudhary, former Joint Director, CBI; Shri P. S. Bhinder, former DIG of Police, Delhi; and others.

Cases regarding departmental action against the following officials are being processed:—

Sarvashri Navin Chawla, former Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi; B. R. Tamta, former Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi; V. S. Allawadi, former Member Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Committee; D. Sen, former Director, CBI; Shri P. S. Bhinder, former DIG of Police, Delhi; K. S. Bajwa, former Superintendent of Police CID, Special Branch, Delhi; Shri Jagmohan, former Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority; Shri S. R. Mehta, former Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Shri S. B. Jain, former Director of Enforcement; and other officials of Delhi Development Authority.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से गुम हुए पुर्जे

* 54. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 जून, 1978 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि फरवरी, 1975 में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की सैकड़ों बसों से लाखों रुपयों के पुर्जे गुम पाये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले में जांच के आदेश दिये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस मामले से सम्बन्धित फाइल गुम हो गई है ;

❖ (ब) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी है ?

मोघहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी हां, पहले प्रताप नगर और उसके बाद में केन्द्रीय वर्कशाप को मरम्मत के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के विभिन्न डिपुओं द्वारा भेजी गई बसों के फालतू पुर्जों के बारे में कुछ प्रतंगतियां पाई गईं। कई पुर्जों की डिपों प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अब विधिवत हिसाब में ले लिया गया है। कुछ मामलों में प्रतंगतियों पर पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है और उनका अभी मेल बिठाया जाना है।

(ख) नीचे भाग (ग) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि क्या किसी जांच का आदेश दिया गया था।

(ग) जी हां। इस मामले से संबंधित मिसिल कहीं गलत जगह रख दी गई है, बताया गया है और आसानी से नहीं मिल रही है।

(घ) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अध्यक्ष एवं महा प्रबन्धक ने सम्बन्धित मिसिल को ढूँढने के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को आदेश दिया है।

(ङ) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दोषी पाये जाएं य. जिनका गलती हां कानूनी कार्यवाही या विभागीय कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न पर गुम हुई मिसिल के मिलने पर और मामले के सभी तथ्य उपलब्ध होने पर या मिसिल के गुम होने का उत्तरदायित्व नियत किये जाने पर और फालतू पुर्जों के बारे में शेष प्रतंगतियों का मेल बिठाने के बाद विचार किया जा सकता है।

Order of Precedence of Chiefs of Staff of Armed Services

*55. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 142 on 1st March, 1978 regarding order of precedence of Chiefs of Staff of Armed Services and state whether the required information has been collected and if so, the facts thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The facts relating to Starred Question No. 142 which was due for answer on 1-3-1978 are as follows:

2. There has never been any question of minimising, much less in any way denigrating the position of the Armed Services or Chiefs of Staff who occupy an important and distinguished position in our national life. The need for preparing a Table of Precedence in the light of the changed conditions consequent upon the formation of an interim Government and independence of the country engaged the attention of the Government as early as in 1947-48. It was at the instance of the then Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, that an informal Committee of Officers was required to make recommendations. Relative positions of precedence were approved in October 1948 by the then Deputy Prime Minister and Prime Minister, based on considerations of constitutional and diplomatic status and pay drawn by officers. Thus in the light of historical and constitutional changes, the Chiefs of Staff were given a position only below persons, like Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India, Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, specified Civil Servants and Judges of the Federal Court.

3. There is no factual basis for any of the statements made in part (b)

of the question. No changes were made in 1951 or 1965 affecting the position of the Chiefs of Staff.

4. The positions assigned in the Table of Precedence are reviewed whenever special aspects are brought to the notice of the Government. The higher position assigned to the Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs in 1960 was merely continuation of the earlier practice. In the same year, the Cabinet Secretary was also added to the same entry. The Attorney General was given the same entry as the Cabinet Secretary in 1968. All these changes in the relative position in the Table of Precedence are made at the highest level of Government and the proposals invariably are approved by the Home Minister, Prime Minister and President. The changes in the emoluments and status of Chief Secretaries of States were taken into account in determining their present relative position.

5. The Table itself is only intended for making appropriate seating arrangements at ceremonial functions and do not have any other significance and should not have any effect on the morale or functioning of the Armed Forces or the Civil Services. It will continue to be the endeavour of the Government to uphold and maintain the dignity and status particularly of uniformed forces.

Special courts for offence against Harijans

*56. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the response of the State Governments to the Union Government's directive to set up special courts for the trial of offences against Harijans was not encouraging; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The Government have not issued any such directive and, therefore, the question of States not giving an encouraging response does not arise.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन

*57. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विकास के क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और वर्ष 1977 में ऐसे उद्योगों को सरकार द्वारा दिये गये प्रोत्साहन का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उद्योगों के विकास के लिए ग्रामीणों को सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसमें ग्रामीणों को किस सीमा तक महत्व दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) सरकार को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जाजं फर्नान्डीस) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां। सरकार ने ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण काम-गर कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों/संबंधित राज्य क्षेत्रों को ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना वाले जिलों में विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 में 231.25 लाख पए अनुदान के रूप में तथा 357 लाख रुपए की राशि ऋण की व्यवस्था करके केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की थी। इसमें उद्यमियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 5 1/2% प्रतिवर्ष की बहुत कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करना भी शामिल है। ग्रामीण कामगर कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से एक प्रशि

कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था और उद्यमियों को वृत्तिका (स्टाइपेंड) दिया गया था। भूतपूर्व प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को भी उन्नत औजारों तथा उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए 33 1/2% राजसहायता दी गई थी। तथापि, समूचे देश में प्रावस्थावद्ध रूप में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापना करने के सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार यह निश्चय किया गया है कि ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के क्रियाकलापों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में ही सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए। उद्यमियों की सहायता करने के लिए विद्यमान ग्रामीण काम कर कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना सम्बन्धी योजनाएं अब जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के अधीन कार्य करेंगी।

(ग) भारत सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों का यथा शीघ्र विकास करने के लिए बड़ी इच्छुक है। सरकार ने इस प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से चालू वर्ष के दौरान जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम चलाया है तथा ऐसे 212 केन्द्रों को पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है।

केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्ध

*58. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने राज्यों ने केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ;

(ख) उन प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति और प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) प्रॉर (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में तीन राज्यों अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और त्रिपुरा ने प्रस्ताव किये हैं। जहां तक पश्चिम बंगाल का सम्बन्ध है, 22 फरवरी, 1978 को अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 325 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है, जिसके साथ पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार में प्राप्त ज्ञापन की एक प्रतिलिपि और इस विषय पर पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री का पत्र सदन के पटल पर रखे गये थे। केरल और त्रिपुरा की विधान सभाओं द्वारा इस विषय पर पारित मंक्त्यों की प्रतियां अब सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT-2407/78]

(ग) यह ध्यान दिलाया जाता है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों के विषय का प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में एक अलग मद के रूप में विशेषरूप से शामिल किया गया था। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने इस विषय का बड़ा गहराई से अध्ययन किया और 'केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्ध' विषयक अपनी रिपोर्ट (जून, 1969) में यह सिफारिश की थी कि भारत की एकता के सर्वोच्च महत्व का ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच उचित तथा सद्भावपूर्ण सम्बन्ध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसी संवैधानिक संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों का नियमन करने वाले संविधान के उपबन्ध किसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने तथा किन्हीं समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त है जो इस क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद, केन्द्र सरकार, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई सामान्य नीति से सहमत हो गई थी।

आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों में स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों की नियुक्ति

*59. श्री राम मूर्ति : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जान में इस मामले पर विचार किया है कि क्या स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों की वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों में नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए, प्रथम नहीं ;

(ख) क्या वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों में कोई प्रोडक्शन सम्बन्धी कार्य नहीं है और यह कार्य अमिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर कर सकता है ।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे स्थानों में वाणिज्यिक सेवा केन्द्रों को मुख्य स्टेशन के साथ मिलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जहाँ मुख्य स्टेशन में स्टेशन डायरेक्टर नियुक्त है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा और स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों को अन्य स्थानों में कब नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) से (घ). कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, विक्री और अन्य सम्बन्ध बातों से सम्बन्धित कार्य की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों में किस स्तर के व्यक्ति रखे जाने चाहिए, यह समूचा प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । इस बारे में निर्णय यथाशीघ्र लिया जायेगा । अतः वर्तमान केन्द्र निदेशकों को स्थानांतरित करने का प्रश्न इस अवस्था पर नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Special Court to try Smt. Indira Gandhi for Emergency Excesses

*60. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Special Court to try Smt. Indira Gandhi for Emergency Excesses in the light of the findings of the Shah Commission;

(b) if so, when such a court will be set up; and

(c) if not the reasons for not setting up such a Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a special court to try Smt. Indira Gandhi is under the active consideration of the Government. In view of some doubts about the validity of such a legislation, Government have decided to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of validity under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Screening of Regional Films in the Capital

401. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any arrangement for the screening of regional films in the Capital as they are not screened in the capital except during the film festival;

(b) whether Government propose screening of regional language films in the capital at least one or two shows on every Sunday on a "No profit no loss" basis through its own auditorium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Exhibition of films is in the private sector and its regulation falls under the purview of the State Governments. The Central Government have no exhibition outlets of their own in the capital except a small preview theatre.

(c) Does not arise.

Administration of Justice as a part of Planning

403. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the news item in the Tribune of 25th May, 1978 at page 7 wherein it is reported that the Union Law Minister has urged to make the 'Administration of Justice' as a part of planning and state:

(a) what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion; and

(b) whether this would be shown as a separate chapter in the Sixth Plan, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A proposal to include provisions for strengthening judicial administration in the Five Year Plan 1978—83 has been considered by the Planning Commission. The Commission's view is that expenditure on Personnel and Contingencies relating to non-developmental activity cannot be included in the Plan. So far as provision for buildings is concerned, a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores has been proposed for Public Works in the States in the Draft Plan 1978—83. The expansion of Government buildings can be included in this, and State Governments are being asked to include their requirements on this account in their Five Year Plan proposals. There is no need for including a separate chapter on 'Administration of Justice' in the Five Year Plan.

Water Transport between Haldia/Calcutta and Farakka

404. **SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANNYAL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING and TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government have undertaken, on an experimental basis, commercial and tourist water transport for power driven vessels between Haldia/Calcutta and Farakka with a view to assessing the matter being pursued regularly as indicated by Government as a matter of policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta is already running services between Haldia and Calcutta on a regular basis by power-driven vessels since December, 1975 for IOC oil movement. The Corporation also ran experimental trips between Calcutta and Farakka in early 1978. Since May, 1978 regular power-driven cargo service mainly carrying stone ships from Pakur/Dhulian has been introduced by the Corporation. No passenger/tourist service is in operation by this Ministry or the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

Industrial and Economic Protocol between Hungary and India

405. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new protocol covering number of new areas in industrial and economic cooperation has been signed between India and Hungary;

(b) whether as a result of the protocol trade between the two countries is likely to be increased;

(c) if so, give item-wise approximate value in rupees; and

(d) whether Government consider placing the protocol on the Table of Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). In the Protocol signed on the 25th May, 1978, incorporating the recommendations and conclusions of Third Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, several important projects and priority areas were identified for cooperation between the two countries relating to non-ferrous metals, engineering products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, leather, textiles and third country projects. In respect of trade, measures for increasing the trade turn-over were discussed in the context of the new Trade and payments Agreement, according to which the change over has been effected from 1st January, 1978, from the Rupee Trade System to the Multilateral System of free foreign exchange. It was agreed that the trade creating effects of industrial cooperation between the two countries, specified during the discussions, would generate a larger volume of trade. It is not possible to indicate itemwise value in rupees of increase in trade since the increase turnover is expected to be generated over a long term period.

(d) No, Sir.

High-Speed Ships for Indian Navy

406. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Defence Strategists have suggested for high speed ships instead of larger vessels for Indian Navy;

(b) if so, his reaction in this regard;

(c) whether Government are considering to purchase such high speed ships; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Different views have been expressed by various people interested in defence matters regarding the optimum size and composition of the Indian Navy. The Policy on the Navy is under continuous review by Government and our policy has been to build a balanced Navy with ships suitable for various specific roles which they would be required to perform. The ships procured for the Navy are of different types and sizes with speeds suited to their roles. The advantages which go with small size and high speed ships are kept in mind in deciding about introduction of new ships.

Foreign Vessel 'Angelina'

407. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign vessel 'Angelina' left the Port of Bombay without the knowledge of Port and Customs Authorities, in spite of the fact that the movements in the port are controlled by Navy, Defence, Port and Customs authorities and a check is kept on vessels arriving and departing;

(b) if so, how a foreign ship could leave the Indian waters without the knowledge of the authorities;

(c) whether there was any High Court order detaining the ship and who is responsible for letting the vessel leave;

(d) whether the authorities are putting the blame on others for their own negligence and misdeeds and harassing the exporters and others; and

(e) what action Government intend to take against the authorities and to prevent further recurrence since it concerns the Security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Vessel M. V. 'Angelina' arrived at Bombay Port on 1st September, 1977. This vessel was anchored in stream on 7 October, 1977. Vessel was under arrest on the orders of the Madras High Court. Port clearance issued was therefore withdrawn. Later on, Madras High Court orders were vacated. Arrest orders were again received from Calcutta High Court. It was noticed that the vessel anchored in stream, had left undetected without taking a pilot (which is obligatory and without port clearance. All other ports in India were informed to detain the vessel if she be at their Port. Show cause notice was served on the steamer agents under Section 41 and 42 of Customs Act. Penalty has been imposed on steamer agents under Section 117 of the Act. Party has preferred appeals against order of penalty without payment of penalty. Appeal is pending with Central Board of Excise and Customs.

Disappearance of ships from the Port without port clearance and without taking a pilot is a very rare phenomenon. While Navy's assistance can be sought in cases of suspicion, in this case there was no advance information or suspicion about the possible disappearance of the vessel and hence Navy's assistance to prevent the vessel from sneaking was not sought.

Silent Valley Project in Kerala

408. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Government of Kerala regarding the proposed Silent Valley Project in Kerala; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay for the clearance of the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 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 modified the scheme and have sent in October, 1977 revised estimates of cost amounting to Rs. 4080 lakhs (excluding transmission). The revised project report is under examination by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the State Government.

The question of providing safeguards from the environmental angle is engaging the attention of the State Government.

मिलिटरी स्कूल और कालेज खोलने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार की मांग

409. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे । क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के किन नये स्थानों से मिलिटरी स्कूल और कालेज खोलने की मांग प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार में रायगढ़ के मनीष एक मिलिटरी स्कूल और कालेज खोलने का खाई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसा मिलिटरी स्कूल और कालेज खोलने की मांग उनसे उस समय की गई थी जब उन्होंने शिवाजी महाराज की पुण्य तिथि पर रायगढ़ का दौरा किया था और उन्होंने इसके लिए अशवासन भी दिया था ।

श्री रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र में धूलिया जिले के सोनडेल नामक स्थान पर मिलिटरी स्कूल खोलने के लिए सरकार को प्रस्ताव मिले हैं।

रायगढ़ के सर्वांग मिलिटरी अर्थात् सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है।

रायगढ़ में सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित किये जाने के लिए मुझसे दिये जाने पर यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि ऐसा स्कूल राज्य सरकार की सकारित पर ही स्थापित किया जा सकता है। यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि राज्या सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्र सरकार ऐसे स्कूल के लिए सामान्यतया दान देने वाली सहयता देगी।

Workers Sector for various Mills

410. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a workers sector for entrusting the expansion of following spheres of work to this sector:—(1) City Transport, (2) House Building, (3) Rice Mills, (4) Sugar Mills, (5) Oil Mills, (6) Textile Mills, (7) Paper Mills, (8) Brick Industries, (9) Atta Mills, (10) Leather Industry; and

(b) whether Government encourage the workers sector by making credit facilities available from the institutions set up by State and Central Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 has clarified Government's policy regarding workers' participation in para 33 thereof. The same is reproduced below:

"33. The most important single resource of any country is the skill and

hard work of its people. We, in India, have an abundant supply of labour which is capable of acquiring new skills very quickly and also an existing reservoir of technical and managerial personnel. These resources can be used effectively only in an environment in which the workers and managers develop a sense of personal involvement in the working of the enterprise. Family control of business particularly in the field of large scale industry is an anachronism, and it will be Government's policy to insist on professionalism in management. At the same time, ways and means have to be found to create amongst workers, both in public and private sector industries, a stake in the efficient working of their units....."

आकागवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

411. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2080 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 जनवरी, 1978 को प्रसारित किए गये 'चिन्तन' कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन-जिन वाणिज्य केन्द्रों से यह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित हुआ था, उनके अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) सम्बन्धित प्रोग्राम एकजीक्यूटिव तथा ट्रासमीशन एकजीक्यूटिव को क्रमशः "निन्दा" और दो वर्ष के लिए "बेतन वृद्धियां रोकने" का दण्ड दिया गया है। प्रोडक्शन

ग्रिसिस्टेंट और उद्बोधक को चेतावनी दी गई है।

विभिन्न विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों में कार्यरत अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करनी आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई, क्योंकि उनको चूक के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया गया था।

अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन तथा नये कारखाने की स्थापना करना

412. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय अखबारी कागज बनाने वाले कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है, प्रत्येक कारखाने की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और उनकी क्षमता का कितना उपयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) अखबारी कागज की इस समय देश में कितनी क्षमता तथा उत्पादन में अन्तर को खत्म करने के लिए कारखाने स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मार्वी) : (क) देश में इस समय अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाला एकमात्र एकक मैसर्स नैशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि०, नेपालगर है। मिल की क्षमता 30,000 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 75,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष करने का कार्य चल रहा है। इस समय मिल की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 67,500 मीट्रिक टन अनुमानित है जिसके माध्यम से मिल द्वारा वर्तमान वर्ष में 60,000 मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन स्तर प्राप्त किये जाने की आशा है।

(ख) इस समय अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक मांग लगभग 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन है। हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन जो भारत सरकार

का एक उपक्रम है केरल राज्य में 80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाली एक अखबारी कागज परियोजना की स्थापना कर रहा है। परियोजना के वर्ष 1979 को तृतीय तिमाही में चालू हो जाने की आशा है। मैसर्स मैसूर पेपर मिल्स को प्रतिवर्ष 75,000 मीट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज तैयार करने हेतु पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन सक्रिय रूप से किया जा रहा है तथा 1980-81 में इसके चालू होने की संभावना है।

केन्द्र निदेशकों के पद पर पदोन्नति देने के आधार

414. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वाणिज्य केन्द्रों को मुख्य केन्द्र से मिलाकर वहाँ पर केन्द्र निदेशक के स्थान पर सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक रखने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार, जब तक यह कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं हो जाती, विभागीय तरक्की पर बनाये गये केन्द्र निदेशकों की नियुक्तियों को रोकने पर भी विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या वर्गीज कमेटी के अनुसार केन्द्र निदेशक किमी भी वर्ग का हो सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो एक ही वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों में किस स्तर के व्यक्ति रखे जाने चाहिए यह समूचा प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) धरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक पदों को खाली रखा जाना जनहित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) जो हा।

(घ) सरकार को वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय अभी लेना है। वर्तमान शर्ती नियमों के अनुसार केवल सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक और प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव हो केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र है।

गुजरात में दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की सख्या

415. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने 1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात में कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये और ये लाइसेंस किन-किन उद्योगों एवं किन-किन स्थातों के लिए दिए गए तथा 31 मार्च, 1978 को किन-किन उद्योगों के आवेदन पर लम्बित थे तथा उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) 1977-78 के लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों में से किन उद्योगों के आवेदन पत्र अब तक मंजूर कर दिए गये हैं तथा वे कब से मंजूर किये गये हैं और 1977-78 के आवेदन पत्रों में से कितने आवेदन पत्र इस समय लम्बित हैं तथा उन को कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) गुजरात में किन-किन स्थातों तथा उद्योगों के लिए 1978-79 में आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा आवेदकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है और कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क): अगस्त 1977 से मार्च 1978 की अवधि में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य के लिये 79 आशयपत्र तथा 46 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गये थे। आवेदक का नाम, बनाई जाने वाली वस्तु, क्षमता, परियोजना का स्थापना स्थल आदि सहित आशय पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा "बीकनो वुलेटिन आफ इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग" तथा "मन्वली लिस्ट आफ लैटरस आफ इन्टेन्ट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग" में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। 31-3-1978 को धातुकामिक उद्योग, विद्युत उपकरण, औद्योगिक मशीनरी, रसायन, रंगाई का सामान, औषधियां तथा भेषज वस्तुएं आदि से संबंधित लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्र लंबित थे।

(ख) अभी तक धातुकामिक उद्योग, औद्योगिक मशीनरी, रसायन, विद्युत उपकरण, औषधियां तथा भेषज वस्तुएं, रंगाई के सामान आदि के लिये स्वीकृतियां दी गई हैं। 1977-78 के आवेदन में से 25 प्रकरणों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा यथासमय इनके शोत्र हों निपटारे जाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) अगस्त, से जून 1978 की अवधि में विभिन्न आवेदकों से धातुकामिक उद्योग, विद्युत उपकरण, रसायन, उर्वरक, औषधियां तथा भेषज वस्तुएं, खाद्य-परिवरण उद्योग, चमड़ा, तथा चमड़े का सामान एवं काँच आदि के लिये लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्र भड़ोच, बड़ोदा, सूरत, अहमदाबाद, पंचमहाल, राजकोट, कैरा

तथा गुजरात के अन्य जिलों के लिये प्राप्त हुए हैं। ये आवेदन पत्र विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचाराधीन हैं।

Review of cases of Government Employees Compulsarily Retired during Emergency

416. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2067 on the 8th March, 1978 and State:

(a) whether the Central Government completed the review of cases of Government employees in its various departments who were prematurely retired during emergency; and

(b) if so, with what result up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the information available so far, orders for reinstatement in service of 3721 employees who were prematurely retired during emergency have been issued. Various Ministries will be reminded to complete reviews as early as possible.

Strengthening the Board of Directors in N.I.D.C.

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

(a) whether for the last few years, the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited has only two/three Directors on the Board of Directors;

(b) whether at some meetings of the Board only one Director and the Chairman-cum-Managing Director were present, and important policy/financial decisions were taken; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to strengthen the Board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statement regarding the meetings of the Board of Directors of NIDC during the period from 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1978 is attached.

The agenda for these meetings included items relating to administrative and financial matters of the NIDC.

(c) The proposal for strengthening the Board of Directors of NIDC is under examination.

Statement

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION HELD DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 1975 TO 31ST MARCH, 1978.

Date of the Meeting	Total strength of the Board of Directors	No. of Directors present at the meeting
1975-76		
15th April, 1975	4	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business).

Date of the meeting	Total strength of the Board of Directors	No. of Directors present at the meeting
26th July, 1975.	4	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business)
22nd August, 1975	4	4
11th September, 1975	4	3
26th November, 1975	4	3
27th January, 1976	4	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business).
11th February, 1976	4	4
5th March, 1976	4	3
1976-77		
8th April, 1976	5	4
12th May, 1976	5	3
9th August, 1976	4	3
13th September, 1976	4	4
9th November, 1976	4	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business).
14th January, 1977	6	4
23rd March, 1977	6	3
1977-78		
8th June, 1977	6	4
26th August, 1977	4	3
2nd September, 1977	4	4
30th September, 1977	4	3
26th December, 1977	3	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business).
27th March, 1978	3	2 (The Directors present formed the quorum necessary for transaction of business).

**अन्तर्राज्य बस अड्डा, दिल्ली के निकट
यमुना पर पुल**

418. श्री रामानन्द तिबारी : क्या
[नौबहल और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राज्य बस अड्डे के निकट
यमुना पर पुल के निर्माण के लिये कितनी
घन राशि आवंटित की गई है ;
और

(ख) पुल इस समय निर्माण की किस
अवस्था में है और इसके कब तक
पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

**नौबहल और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रधारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :**

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस वर्ष कार्य
के लिए 1978-79 के बजट अनुमान में
15.00 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की है ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक प्रारंभिक
अनुमान तैयार किया जिसमें पुल, गाइड
बांध, पहुँच मार्ग तथा अन्तर्राज्यीय बस
अड्डे के निकट रिग राड पर एक उपरि-पुल
(फ्लाई-ओवर) का निर्माण शामिल
था । परन्तु इस अनुमान में सुधार करने
की आवश्यकता थी और इसलिए,
इसे दिल्ली प्रशासन का वापस लौटा दिया
गया, जिन्होंने 21-6-78 को एक
संशोधित अनुमान पुनः भेजा । इस
परियोजना के पूरा होने में प्रारम्भ होने के बाद
लगभग पाँच वर्ष लग जाने की संभावना है ।

Priority to Schemes in Tribal Areas

419. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government
have issued any directions to the States
urging upon them that requirements of
schemes in Tribal areas should be met on
priority basis; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the
Tribal Scheme being implemented in the
States at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
In order that the needs of the Tribal
areas may be met on a priority basis,
States have been asked to draw up
tribal sub-plans for areas, having 50
per cent tribal concentration and
above. Such tribal sub-plans have
been drawn-up for Andhra Pradesh,
Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal
Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya
Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur,
Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura,
West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, A&N
Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) The programmes include all
sectors of development, e.g., agriculture,
horticulture, irrigation, cooperation,
education, health, nutrition, etc.

**Pattern of Staffing District Industries
Centres**

420. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of District Centres
opened or proposed to be opened for
helping development of small scale
industries;

(b) the method of financing these
Centres as between Centre and State
Governments;

(c) the standard pattern of a Dis-
trict Centre indicating the minimum
and optimum staffing together with

technical and other requisite qualifications; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied after a study of the District centres opened so far that they really fill the bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) So far 212 District Industries Centres throughout the country have been approved.

(b) The Government of India will provide a non-recurring grant up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs per District Industries Centre for the construction of the DIC office building, purchase of furniture, equipment, vehicle etc. The Government of India will also provide an annual recurring grant for establishment charges to the extent of 75 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred, limited to a maximum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per DIC. The State/Union Territory Governments' share in the annual recurring expenditure would be to the extent of 25 per cent of the actual recurring expenditure incurred.

(c) The District Industries Centre will be headed by a General Manager assisted by 7 Functional Managers and other supporting staff. The Functional Managers would deal with the following subjects:—

- (i) Economic Investigation
- (ii) Machinery and Equipment
- (iii) Research, Extension and Training
- (iv) Raw Materials
- (v) Credit
- (vi) Marketing
- (vii) Cottage Industries.

Persons of proven ability and adequate experience with quality of leadership, organisational ability and executive capability are being selected.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, it is too early to assess the impact of the scheme.

News item Captioned "Vital CSIR Papers Disposed of as Raddi"

421. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item that appeared in *Times of India* dated 22nd June, 1978 captioned "Vital CSIR Papers disposed of as Raddi";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether any inquiry has been made into it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A copy of the relevant news item is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2408/78].

(c) to (e). The misapprehension leading to the publication of the news item referred above is probably due to the extensive weeding out process which was undertaken between March and April this year. The existing rules on the subject are based on the principle that care should be taken that records are neither destroyed prematurely nor kept for periods longer than necessary. In the operations only those confidential and personal files which had outlived their prescribed life were destroyed. The other records were sold by auction as waste paper.

or loss of the papers connected with the selection of the Deputy Directors in the National Geophysical Research
The question of the misplacement

Institute, Hyderabad, is, however, an altogether separate issue which is being investigated by a team of officers and necessary action in this regard would be taken in due course.

दादरा और नागर हवेली में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की पदोन्नति

422. श्री छोटू भाई गामित :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दादरा और नागर हवेली में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को पदोन्नतियां नहीं दी जाती हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

(ख) वर्ष 1972 से 1977 तक श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन तथा चार के कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नतियां दी गई और इनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटा कितना था ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को उनके कोटों के अनुसार पदोन्नतियां न देने के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी हैं और क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Population Bureaux

423. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Population Bureaux at the Centre and States' level; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों पर चल रहे अपराधिक मुकदमों का वापस लिया जाना

424. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनता दल के शासन काल के गत 15 महीनों में कितने अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों और उनके निकट संबंधियों पर चल रहे अपराधिक मुकदम किस किस तारीख को वापिस लिये गये हैं ; उनके खिलाफ अभियोग क्या क्या और मुकदमों वापस लेने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) आपात स्थिति तथा उसके पहले के छात्र आन्दोलन और जन-आन्दोलन से संबंधित कितने मुकदमों वापिस लिये गये और कितने मुकदमों अभी तक न्यायालय में चल रहे हैं तथा उन लम्बित मुकदमों में अभी तक कितने छात्र और राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता प्रतिवादी के रूप में न्यायालयों के चक्कर लगा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) : निम्नलिखित कारणों से सरकार के लिये इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए सामग्री एकत्र करना कठिन है :-

(1) "अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों" अभिव्यक्ति का कोई कानूनी अभिधान नहीं है इसलिये अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों और उनके निकट के संबंधियों के मामलों को अलग करना संभव नहीं है ।

(2) इस तथ्य के प्रतिरिक्त 'सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था' राज्य सूची का विषय है "छात्र आन्दोलन और जन आन्दोलन" शब्द के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कार्य-कलापों का विस्तृत वर्णन क्रम सूचना एकत्र करने और प्रस्तुत करने की कठिन बना देता है विशेषतः जबकि आपात काल से पहले की वह कालावधि जिसके बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है। स्पष्ट नहीं की गई है।

फिर भी, यह कहा जा सकता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आपात काल की समाप्ति के तुरन्त पश्चात् सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासकों को उन सभी मामलों को जो भा०रा० तथा प्रा०मु० नियम के अर्धीन प्रारंभ किये गये थे और जिनमें हिंसा अथवा आर्थिक अपराध शामिल नहीं थे वापस लेने के निर्देश दिये थे।

Legislation to set up Special Courts to progress cases constituted by Commissions of Inquiry

425. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward at a very early date legislation providing for the setting up and functioning of special courts and/or other judicial bodies for proceeding with the civil/criminal cases against one or more individuals whose conduct and deeds or misdeeds during the nineteen months of emergency were inquired into by the specially constituted Commissions of Inquiry;

(b) if so, broad indication thereto; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). Some specific proposals for legislation have been received by Government.

The question of setting up a special court to try Smt. Indira Gandhi is under the active consideration of the Government. In view of some doubts about the validity of such a legislation, Government have decided to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of validity under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Eluru Agricultural Market

426. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eluru Agricultural Market Committee had destroyed in the month of September, 1976 in emergency period, the standing paddy crop in about 16 acres belonging to 14 small farmers of minorities and backward class; and

(b) the value of the destroyed property and the action taken by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, if any, in the light of Centre's circular to State Governments asking them to provide safeguards to weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

परमाणु शक्ति

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

(क) क्या करोड़ों रुपए के व्यय के बावजूद परमाणु शक्ति से पर्याप्त बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो सका है : और

(ख) परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भारत ने कुल कितना धन लगाया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में कितनी समस्याएँ हल हुई हैं और लोगों को हुए मुख्य लाभ क्या हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक परमाणु ऊर्जा के मुख्य कार्यक्रम पर 914 करोड़ रुपये और अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम पर 208 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। न्यूक्लीय प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में किए गए खर्च से जो मुख्य लाभ हुए हैं उनमें देश में ही परमाणु बिजली का उत्पादन खेतों की पैदावार में वृद्धि तथा नाशक जीवों, के नियंत्रण के तरीकों में सुधार, आयुर्विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विकिरण के अनुप्रयोग, उद्योगों में रेडियो-आइसोटोपों का उपयोग, प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास तथा आद्यौगिक क्षेत्र में द्रव्य-निष्पत्ता की प्राप्ति शामिल हैं। अंतरिक्ष-अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम पर, जिसमें अंतरिक्ष संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी, अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान शामिल हैं, किए गए खर्च से हमारे लिए संभव हुआ है कि हम अंतराकाशी संचार, सर्वेक्षण के लिए उपग्रहों के उपयोग और प्राकृतिक साधनों के नियंत्रण और मौसम विज्ञान जैसे कार्यों के लिए, जो देश के लिए अत्यधिक लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकते हैं, एक मजबूत नींव रख सके हैं।

Change in Import Policy of Cotton

428. SHRI AMARSING V.
RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some change in respect of cotton policy in which import of cotton will be stopped to encourage the cotton growers in the country;

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the cotton production and to improve its quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government not to import cotton to the detriment of the interests of the indigenous cotton growers and there is no change in the said policy.

(c) In order to increase cotton production and to improve its quality, the following strategy is being adopted:

(i) Raising the productivity per hectare of both irrigated and unirrigated cotton and accelerating the spread of the high yielding hybrid cottons; and

(ii) Increasing the area under irrigated cotton by fully exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects.

Working of Hindustan Tractors Limited

429. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Hindustan Tractors Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found;

(c) whether Government propose to improve the working of this undertaking and to reduce unproductive and infructuous expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The management of Hindustan

Tractors Limited, Baroda was assumed by Government in March, 1973 under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as a result of an investigation conducted by a committee which found several deficiencies in the working and management of this unit. The Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation was appointed as Authorised Controller to manage the undertaking. During the period of their management for about 5 years, improvement was effected in the production of tractors and there was also a significant rise in employment. In order to maintain and further improve the productivity and viability of the unit, the Central Government acquired the undertaking through nationalisation with effect from 1st April 1978 by an Act of Parliament. A new Company, the Gujarat Tractor Corporation Limited, has been formed. Production trends continue to show an increase.

Representations from Proof-Readers of JCB Letter Press

430. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some seniormost Rde. Gde. I/Hd. Cl. & Acctt. working in JCB Letter Press have been representing to the authorities since April, 1977 for ad-hoc promotions to the posts of Technical Assistants under the proviso of SRO-95-96 dated 2-3-1977 on the basis of their long terms service in their respective grades and higher pay-scales;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons much junior to those Rde. Gde. I/Hd. Cl. & Acctt. have been promoted Technical Assistants (G.D.);

(c) if so, the details of such persons with their dates of appointments, different stages of promotion in their categories and the reasons for such discriminations being practised; and

(d) when these seniormost employees will be promoted to Technical Assistants in JCB?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations as mentioned in this part of the question were received. At the same time, representations were also received to the effect that the revised recruitment rules notified vide SRO 95-96 dated 2nd March 1977 should be further revised with a view to increasing the promotion quota and dispensing with the departmental written test. In view of these representations, it has been decided not to implement the 1977 recruitment rules pending decision on these representations. Further revision of the recruitment rules is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) The seniormost officials eligible for promotion under 1969 Recruitment Rules were promoted as Technical Assistant on ad-hoc basis during the period 1972 to 1977 as the said Recruitment Rules were held in abeyance due to representation from the staff. After promulgation of the revised Recruitment Rules in 1977, some officials who have become eligible for consideration for promotion are senior to some of the officials who are holding the posts of Technical Assistant on ad-hoc basis.

(c) The details of the officials who were promoted on ad-hoc basis under the 1969 Recruitment Rules are given in the attached statement. There has been no discrimination as they were the seniormost eligible officials under the 1969 Recruitment Rules under which these appointments have been made.

(d) After decision has been taken regarding the further revision of the Recruitment Rules, all officials eligible under the revised rules will be considered for promotion to the post of Technical Assistant on a regular basis.

Statement

Details of persons who have been appointed as Technical Assistant on ad-hoc basis on the basis of Recruitment Rules in existence in 1969.

Sri. No.	Name	Date of apptt. to the grade	Date of apptt. to the grade of Tech. Assistant on ad-hoc basis	Educational qualifications
1.	Shri C.B. Joneja	7-10-66 (As Reader Gr. I).	1-5-72	M. A. (Eng.)
2.	Shri Rajpal Singh	27-12-66 (As Reader Gdr. I).	14-5-72	M.A.(Hindi)
3.	Km. R.D. Anand	3-5-68 (As Tech. Clerk UD).	26-5-72	M.A.,B.Ed.
4.	Smt. Nirmal Kanta	13-7-64 (As Tech. Clerk UD).	24-4-76	B.A.
5.	Smt. S.K. Chauhan	3-5-68 As Tech Clerk UD).	8-4-76	B.A.
6.	Shri E. Minz	18-11-69 (As Tech. Clerk UD).	2-4-76	P.A.
7.	Shri N.S. Yadav	1-12-69 (As Tech. Clerk UD)	1-5-76	B.A.
8.	Smt. P.B. Popli	24-11-69 (As Tech. Clerk UD).	13-12-76	M.A.(Eng.)
9.	Shri Shish Ram	18-11-69 (As Tech. Clerk UD).	11-4-77	P.A.

Enforcement of Jute Licensing Order

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued a 'Jute Licensing Order', in order to bring about discipline in the working of private jute traders which is not being enforced strictly and has failed to achieve the desired results; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of this order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The scheme of licensing of raw jute trade, notified under the jute (Licensing and Control) Order 1961, was brought into force with effect from 1st May, 78. However,

It has not been possible to ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of this order, as some raw jute traders' associations in Calcutta challenged the legality of the order in Calcutta High Court praying for an interim order of injunction till the disposal of the case, and the matter remains *sub judice*.

Sabotage of Power in Kerala & Delhi

432. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of sabotage of Power have been brought to the notice of Government particularly in the State of Kerala and Delhi;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to power stations and transmission lines due to alleged sabotage in Kerala and Delhi; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been intimated by the Southern Regional Electricity Board that during the period when certain sections of employees of the Kerala State Electricity Board were on strike, there were some alleged acts of sabotage, mainly in the transmission and distribution systems. Two towers on the main trunk lines (one tower of Idukki—Pallom—Sabrigiri 220 KV line and the other tower of Idukki—Mysore 220 KV line) were affected resulting in disruption of supply to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Delhi: It has been intimated by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that during the period when the electrical staff was on strike in June, 1978, it was noticed that a number of installations in the sub-stations had been interfered with and put out of action. In one case, there was effort to drain

out the transformer oil while the transformer was in service; in another case, there was an attempt to cut the High Tension Cable. The name plates of a number of High Tension and medium voltage switch boards had been erased and their operating handles removed. A number of feeder pillars were completely defused and short-circuit simulated in feeder pillars and road lighting boxes.

The concerned authorities have been taking steps to check acts of sabotage and to minimize interruptions in power supply as a result thereof. The New Delhi Municipal Committee have intimated that the details of sabotage activities were reported to the appropriate police authorities, FIRs were duly registered and some arrests were made by the Police. The cases are under investigation.

Request from ICI for facilities for commercial transactions

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

(a) whether the ICI has been requesting the Central Government for facilities for commercial transactions since last year;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on this request;

(c) whether the ICI Managing Director has offered to resign in frustration; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) ICI (now known as Crescent Dyes and Chemicals Ltd.) have not requested the Government for facilities for commercial transactions since last year; nor is Government concerned with providing facilities for commercial transactions by companies like ICI.

It may be added that the company was granted permission under Section 29(2)(a) of FERA, 1973 to carry on its existing activities in India subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the non-resident interest in the equity capital of the company should be reduced from 100 per cent to 40 per cent within a period of two years i.e., by 17th November, 1978.

The Controller of Capital Issues has also given composite consent to the company on 8th June, 1978 to an issue of capital of the value of Rs. 80,00,000/- as follows:—

(i) 800,000/1 fully paid equity share of Rs. 10/- each to be issued as bonus to the existing equity shareholders of the company in the ratio of one bonus share for every two fully paid equity shares held on capitalisation of Reserves to a like extent.

(ii) The company shall also reduce its non-resident share holding to a level not exceeding 40 per cent in accordance with the directive issued to it under the FERA, 1973 by offer for sale of 14,40,000 equity shares of the face value of Rs. 144 lakhs out of its non-resident holding at a premium of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 10/-.

The shares in terms of (ii) above shall be allotted to Indian residents as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(i) Employees (including the Indian directors) of the ICI group companies in India.	24.00
(ii) Business Associates	2.00
(iii) The public by a prospectus.	118.00
Total	144.00

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

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

434. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्यालयों में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी के संबद्धन, प्रचार तथा उपयोग के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना किस वर्ष से चल रही है तथा इसका संगठनात्मक स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अधीन हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है और हिन्दी टंकण तथा आशु-लिपि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों (1975, 1976 तथा 1977) के दौरान नामांकन का स्तर क्या रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का शिक्षण देने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग के अधीन हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना चल रही है ।

(ख) यह योजना वर्ष, 1955 से चल रही है । हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए, योजना के अन्तर्गत, देश भर में लगभग 147 पूर्णकालिक और अंशकालिक हिन्दी शिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं तथा 18 हिन्दी टाइपिंग और हिन्दी आशु-लिपि के केन्द्र हैं । योजना को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए नई दिल्ली, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और जबलपुर में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले गये हैं । इन पांच स्थानों में उप-निदेशक नियुक्त हैं जो योजना का प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय काम देखते हैं । अन्य स्थानों पर, अन्य विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी बतौर सर्वकार्यकारी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं जो संगठनात्मक और प्रशासनिक, दोनों

काम देखते हैं। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के परीक्षा संबंधी, संगठनात्मक और शैक्षिक कार्यों के लिए नई दिल्ली में संयुक्त निदेशक का कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है।

(ग) जी हां। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी, हिन्दी टाइपिंग और हिन्दी आशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। नामांकन के बाद पिछले 3 वर्षों में लगभग 59,100 कर्मचारियों ने विभिन्न हिन्दी परीक्षाओं पास की और 4560 कर्मचारियों को, हिन्दी टाइपिंग तथा 809 कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी आशुलिपि में, प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

D.T.C. Bus Service from North Block, Malaviya Nagar to Central Secretariat

435. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct bus service from North Block, Malaviya Nagar Corner, Panchsheel Park, Swami Nagar, Savitri Nagar to Central Secretariat Complex and a large number of Central Government employees living in these colonies are facing a lot of hardship as Route No. 520 starting from F. Block extreme corner of Malaviya Nagar is over crowded by the time it reaches these localities;

(b) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to provide a DTC bus service from these localities to Central Secretariat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what remedial steps Government propose to take to provide relief to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. All these colonies are connected with Central Secretariat Complex by direct bus services, on two routes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In view of the position indicated in (a) above, the introduction of another direct service to Central Secretariat from these colonies is not justified.

40 Crores Gobbled up by N.T.C.

436. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Blitz dated the 27th May, 1978, subsidiary of NTC based in Calcutta has gobbled up nearly 40 crores of rupees granted to it mainly by the Central holding company in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the subsidiary has no funds to pay even the workers' wages and provident fund contribution; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. Some provident fund contributions are due. Steps are being taken to clear the same.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Grading System for Jute

437. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new grading system for jute introduced by I.S.I. in 1976-77 and the fixation of minimum statutory prices for different grades have proved to be wholly disadvantageous to the jute growers and has benefited the mill owners; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to undo the mischief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The grading of different varieties of raw jute into eight grades had been evolved by the ISI in consultation with the various interests concerned.

The minimum prices of different grades and varieties of raw jute are fixed by Government every year on the basis of the recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission with a view to providing a remunerative return to the growers. The Committee on Public Undertakings in its Third report on Jute Corporation of India has recommended that the existing system of grading of jute should be reviewed immediately with a view to reducing the grades to the minimum. This recommendation is under consideration of Government.

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ सनिटरी इन्स्पेक्टर्स के नाम पर धोखा

438. श्री राम धारी शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 'नवभारत टाइम्स' दिनांक 10 जून, 1978 के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर "सफाई दारोगा संस्थान के नाम पर धोखा" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रकार के जोगस संस्थानों का रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साह मण्डल) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार को देखा है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Permission to Multinationals/Large Houses to encroach upon areas reserved for Small Scale Sector

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

(a) whether it has been alleged that his Ministry has been granting permission to multinationals and large houses to encroach upon areas exclusively reserved for the small scale sector;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that the Ministry have recently issued a letter of intent to Colgate Palmolive India Limited, the subsidiary of an American MNC, to manufacture 100 tonnes of menthol in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons why this particular multinational has been favoured for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Menthol is an item falling under the category of fine chemicals included in the appendix to the Industrial policy announced by the Government in February, 1973. The item is not reserved for small scale sector. Large Houses and companies falling within the provisions of FERA are eligible to participate in the industries in this category. M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Limited were granted a letter of intent for manufacture of 100 tonne

of method in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. While granting a letter of intent an export obligation of 60 per cent of the annual production of the undertaking for a period of 10 years which may be renewed at the option of the Government for another period of 5 years was imposed. In granting this letter of intent, no favour has been shown to this undertaking.

मोटरकार कारखानों के नाम, उनका उत्पादन और लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

440. श्री राघवजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मोटर कारों का उत्पादन कर रहे कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) उनका मोटरकारों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में मोटर कारों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इसके लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) कारों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी संस्थाओं ने आशयपत्र के लिये आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये हैं जो विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती) : (क) तथा (ख). यात्री कारों उत्पादन कर रहे कारखानों, उनकी अधिष्ठा-पित क्षमता तथा गत तीन वर्ष की अवधि में उनके उत्पादन का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्र० सं०	कारखाने का नाम	अधिष्ठापित क्षमता	उत्पादन अवधि		
			1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	मै० हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लि०	30,000 सं०	9,225	19,551	20,440
2	मै० प्रिमियर आटोमोबाइल्स लिमिटेड	18,000 सं०	12,412	16,809	13,630
3	म० स्टैंडर्ड मोटर प्राइवेट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड	3,400 सं०	140	89	157
4	मै० सनराइज आटो इंड-स्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	3,000 सं०	—	—	211

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में मोटर कारों के निर्माण की जांच की जा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार के निर्माण के लिए लक्ष्य आदि निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) दात्री कारों के निर्माण हेतु आशय पत्र के लिए कोई आवेदन अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है।

Transfer of Delhi Police Officers

441. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior Police Gazetted Officers (Dy. S. P. and above) who were working in Delhi during the Emergency were transferred/demoted as a matter of punishment by the previous Government for so-called non-compliance with 'illegal orders';

(b) how many of them have since been reinstated to their original position or transferred back to Delhi by the present Government; and

(c) whether there are any cases which are pending and in which appeals have been made by the victim officers of Emergency (Dy. S. P. and above) who had been working in Delhi before and what action has been taken in each case by the present Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). No officer was demoted during the emergency as a matter of punishment for so-called non compliance of illegal orders. A number of officers were transferred out of Delhi Police, but there is nothing on record to indicate that they were transferred as a matter of punishment.

Recommendations of Working Group on Welfare of Harijans

442. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group appointed by the Union Home Ministry has submitted its recommendation to the Government for the welfare of Harijans; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations and the steps taken by the Government for their implementation?

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

(a) and (b). The working group is yet to submit its final Report.

Monopoly of Private Traders in Raw Jute Trade

443. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute purchases during 1975-76 work out to be a meagre 3.55 per cent and 6.27 per cent through the cooperatives of jute growers and Jute Corporation of India respectively and over 90 per cent of the trade in raw jute continues to be in the hand of private traders; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken/proposed to take to break the monopoly of private traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). It is a fact that trading in raw jute is mainly in the hands of private traders. Apart from the steps taken to regulate the raw jute trade, it has been decided to enlarge the operations of the Jute Corporation of India from the 1978-79 season so as to ensure that the jute growers get a fair return for their produce.

Officers from Public Schools

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

(a) what is the total number of I.A.S., I.C.S., I.F.S., I.P.S., and other Administrative Officers; and

(b) how many of them come from public schools in India or abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):

(a) Information as on 1-1-1978 is as follows:

Indian Administrative Service	3535
Indian Civil Service	3
Indian Forest Service . . .	1194
Indian Police Service . . .	1977

"other Administrative Officers" Information is not readily available.

(b) Information is not readily available.

दिल्ली में चोरी हुई कारें

445. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जून से 30 जून, 1978 को अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में कितनी कारें चोरी हुई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त सक्रिय गिरोह का समाप्त करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 1 जून से 30 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में 115 कारें चोरी हुई थीं ।

(ख) कार की चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए तथा गिरोहों को खोज निकालने के लिए नीचे लिखे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

(i) जाने माने कार चुराने वालों को गतिविधियों पर मरुत नजर रखी जाती है तथा गिरोहों के संबंध में गुप्त सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ii) कार चोरी करने वालों को रंग हाथ पकड़ने के लिए जाल बिछाये जाते हैं ।

(iii) चांक्सी रखे जाने वाले कार-पार्कों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए स्थानीय निकायों से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है ।

(iv) कारों में अतिरिक्त ताला लगाने के तरीकों का प्रयोग करने के लिए इशतहारों के द्वारा विस्तृत प्रचार किया जा रहा है ।

(v) अपराध में अन्तर्ग्रस्त संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों के जा मोटर वर्कशॉपों में काम कर रहे हैं पूर्ववत् की जांच की जा रही है ।

Filling up Posts of Technical Assistants in JCB

446. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 9932 on 10-5-1978 regarding non-departmental technical assistants in JCB and state:

(a) the total number of candidates who appeared in the written test conducted by the UPSC for filling up the posts of Technical Assistants (G.D.) in JCB, Ministry of Defence and the number of those qualified for recruitment;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the qualified candidates was appointed in JCB and the UPSC has recommended the cases of those who neither qualified the test nor appeared/filled up the candidature form for the test and they were appointed on

the recommendations of the UPSC in JCB; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) (i) Number of applications considered by UPSC | 774 |
| (ii) Number of candidates recommended by UPSC for appointment | 53* |

(b) and (c). Requisition was placed on UPSC for recruitment to the posts of 60 Technical Assistants. Of these, 37 posts were unreserved while 12 were reserved for SC and 11 for ST candidates. The Commission recommended 37 general candidates against unreserved vacancies and 4 candidates against vacancies reserved for SC. No ST candidate was found suitable. In addition, the Commission recommended the regularisation of 12 *ad-hoc* departmental Technical Assistants against direct recruitment quota as indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9932 on 10-5-1978.

In view of the position stated above and the fact that the question of increasing the departmental quota from 10 per cent to 25 per cent is under consideration in consultation with UPSC, it has been decided to appoint 24 candidates, including 4 SC candidates in addition to 12 *ad hoc* appointees who have been regularised.

Ratio of Assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters Clerical Cadre

447. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ratio of Assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters Clerical Cadre;

(b) what is the ratio of Assistants in other Central Secretariat or Ministries;

(c) whether there is any disparity with others Ministries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to bring the ratio of Assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters on a par with that in other Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The present ratio of Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in Armed Force Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations is 25 per cent, 35 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

(b) In the Central Secretariat, there is no fixed ratio of Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks. The ratio of Assistants varies from Ministry to Ministry. In May, 1977, the ratio of Assistants worked out to 31 per cent in the Central Secretariat.

(c) and (d). The ratio of Assistants in the Armed Force Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations is 25 per cent as against 31 per cent in the Central Secretariat as a whole. The upward revision of percentage of Assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations is under consideration.

Licences Granted to Large Houses

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

(a) how many industrial licences have been granted to large houses during 1-7-77 to 30-6-78.

*including 12 candidates who were appointed as Technical Assistants on *ad-hoc* basis and were later on regularised in the manner stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9932 on 10-5-78.

(b) how many of these licences pertain to areas reserved for the small scale sector; and

(c) what precautions have been taken to see that the large sector does not encroach on the areas reserved for small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 55 industrial licences were issued to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act during 1-7-77 to 30-6-78.

(b) 1 (one).

(c) Production in the large scale sector of items reserved for small scale sector is regulated in the following manner:—

(1) Units already licensed are not allowed to expand their capacity.

(2) 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.

(3) Industrial undertakings holding Registration Certificate have all been advised now to submit their Certificates for endorsing the productive capacity thereon.

(4) The facility to increase production beyond 25 per cent of the licensed capacity is not extended in respect of items reserved for small scale sector.

(5) Fresh 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.

Issue of Regional News Bulletins from A.L.R. Aurangabad

449. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue Regional news bulletins from Aurangabad Radio Station (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In Maharashtra there are three Regional News Units (at Bombay, Nagpur and Pune). This is the largest number of Regional News Units in any State. There is no proposal at present to increase the number of Regional News Units in Maharashtra. However the Bombay and Pune regional Units have been advised to include more news of the Marathwada region in their news bulletins. All India Radio has a full time correspondent in Aurangabad.

Meeting of Co-ordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Countries for Science & Technology in New Delhi

450. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-member Co-ordinating Committee of non-aligned countries for science and technology held its meeting recently in New Delhi to delineate areas of cooperation and chalk out a common stand for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions arrived at?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir; a meeting of the Coordinating Countries in the area

of Scientific and Technological Development was held in New Delhi from 22nd to 24th June 1978, in pursuance of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries adopted in Colombo in 1976.

(b) The meeting recommended that consultations should be promoted among non-aligned and other developing countries at the regional and global levels in order to develop a common stand on the substantive issues likely to come up at the United Nations' Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in 1979. The meeting also discussed various measures for promoting cooperation among non-aligned countries in science and technology including the development of national scientific and technological policies, joint research activities, development of technical and consultancy capabilities, development of information systems, promotion of public understanding of science and technology, etc. It was decided that an Inter-Governmental Working Group on Appropriate Technology should meet in India early in 1979, with participation from non-aligned and developing countries. The meeting also discussed the Statute of the proposed Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned Countries to be set up in India. The Coordinating Countries recommended the adoption of these proposals by the meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Belgrade in July 1978.

Monopoly Houses

451. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussion with the Finance Minister and Law Minister recently on the steps to be taken to check further growth of monopoly houses in the country; and

(b) if so, details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A meeting was held on the 21st June, 1978 among the Ministers of Industry, Finance and Law, Justice and Company Affairs to discuss the policy in regard to grant of licences/approvals to MRTP undertakings and further steps to be taken for inducing non-MRTP companies to enter into important fields of industry. Discussions centred round the role of public sector, and steps to be taken to ensure greater degree of participation by non-MRTP companies in important fields of industry. On the basis of broad guidelines indicated at the meeting details are being worked out.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की तैयारी

452. श्री हरिरां महाले : क्या गृह मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के लिए तैयारी करने हेतु अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को सुविधायें उपलब्ध की हैं; और

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा लो जाने वाली भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि परीक्षाओं के लिए परीक्षा-पूर्व शिक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार के केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अधीन दिया जाता है। सात केन्द्र हैं—एक इलाहाबाद में, एक दिल्ली में, एक हैदराबाद में, एक जयपुर में, एक मद्रास में

एक पटियाला में, और एक त्रिशांग में जो सभी राज्यों तथा संबन्धित क्षेत्रों के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवार को सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया

विवरण

1-1-1978 को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या राज्यवार और

क्र० सं०	राज्य	भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	241	25	7
2	असम/मेघालय	135	4	23
3	बिहार	284	20	12
4	गुजरात	169	14	5
5	हरियाणा	132	17	1
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	84	7	9
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	86	7	3
8	कर्नाटक	190	21	6
9	केरल	114	10	1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	283	26	11
11	महाराष्ट्र	260	26	8
12	मणिपुर-त्रिपुरा	77	2	16
13	नागालैंड	35	—	21
14	उड़ीसा	170	12	4
15	पंजाब	146	24	1
16	राजस्थान	177	9	8
17	सिक्किम	2	—	—
18	तमिलनाडु	237	28	4
19	संबन्धित क्षेत्र	135	12	15
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	351	47	5
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	230	22	8
		3538	333	168

Functioning of the District Industries Centres

453. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the functioning of the district Industries centres;

(b) authority under which these centres are to function; and

(c) what role the state Industries Departments have in the functioning of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The District Industries Centres will function at district level as institutions for making available to existing and prospective small scale entrepreneurs all necessary approvals and facilities under one roof.

(b) District Industries Centres scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The State Government will implement the scheme under the general guidance of the Central Government.

(c) The State Industries Department would be the controlling authority of the District Industries Centres in the State.

Indian Army Buildings at Naugaoan

454. SHRI LAXMINARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many old buildings belonging to the Indian Army are lying vacant at Naugaoan in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether on his visit of Naugaoan on the 8th April, 1978, the residents thereof submitted to him a memorandum regarding re-establishment of an Army College or some other similar institution there; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some buildings belonging to the Army at Naugaoan have become available after their vacation by some Police Units in the last few months.

(b) A memorandum was submitted to Raksha Mantri by the residents of the place.

(c) It has been decided to place a Major Army Unit at Naugaoan for proper utilisation of the accommodation. In the meantime, action is in progress to repair the old buildings.

People living below Poverty Lines

455. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the facts that in spite of several progressive development plans and economic upliftment schemes the percentage of people living below the poverty lines has increased considerably and continuously than that of 15 years ago; and

(b) if so, what remedial action Government are taking to arrest this ever increasing percentage?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The available estimates of poverty indicate that the percentage of people below the poverty line, having increased upto 1968-69, declined thereafter. The Government are, however, aware that the number of people below the poverty line is substantial. As already indicated the principal objectives of the next phase of development will be the removal of poverty, unemployment and under-employment in about a decade. The highest priority has been accorded to agriculture and allied sectors and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. An expanded Minimum Needs Programme

has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor people can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain minimum basic amenities.

Critical analysis of the functioning of Small Scale Industries and setting up of Apex Financial Corporation

456. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have on hand a critical analysis based on the investigations of various committees so far on the economic and efficient functioning of small scale industries;

(b) the Common drawbacks noticed and the effective steps taken to increase the viability of such industries; and

(c) whether Government proposed to establish an apex financial corporation in each state to cater to the requirement of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is aware that the economic and efficient functioning of small scale industries is hampered by a number of factors, such as, inadequate credit, low utilization of installed capacity, power shortages, uncertainty in supply of raw materials, inadequate marketing outlets and competition with the organised sector. Government is taking the necessary measures to increase the viability of the small scale sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Surcharge on Account of Congestion at Bombay Port

457. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the image of Bombay Port has gone down owing to conges-

tion and as a result thereof certain shipping companies have imposed congestion surcharges;

(b) if so, which shipping companies have imposed such surcharge and what is the rate thereof; and

(c) what has been the normal turn round of the ships before the present congestion and what is the present turn round of the ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A proper appreciation of the situation obtaining in Bombay Port is necessary. Several reasons have contributed to the present congestion in Bombay Port, some beyond the control of the Port authorities e.g. preference of the user agencies to utilise Bombay Port.

In order to recover the extra expenditure due to waiting time certain Conference Lines have imposed congestion surcharges;

(b) The following surcharges have been imposed by Conference Lines:—

Karmohom Conference Lines have levied a surcharge @ 10 per cent from 3-10-77 and reduced to 7½ per cent from 1-11-1977. It was also raised to 15 per cent from 17-4-78. The Conference has notified to enhance the rate of surcharge upto 25 per cent from the 17th July, 1978. The India Pakistan-Bangla Desh-Middle East Conference Lines levied a surcharge of 15 per cent with effect from 1-5-1978. India-Ceylon-Pakistan-Burmah Outward Trade Conference have imposed a surcharge of 30 per cent from 7-7-1978.

(c) Normally turn-round of ships before congestion was 43.93 hours per 1000 tonnes which has now increased to 50.51 hour per 1000 tonnes of cargo handled by labour.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की एक सहायक कम्पनी द्वारा किये गये 40 करोड़ रुपये के षोडाले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

458. डा० राम जी सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 27 मई, 1978 के अंग्रेजी "मिलिटस" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार को देखा है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की पूर्वी जोन की सहायक कम्पनियों ने 40 करोड़ रुपयों का षोडाला किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है और इस षोडाले में कौन-कौन व्यक्ति शामिल पाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या आधुनिकीकरण के नाम पर सार्वजनिक धनराशि का दुरुपयोग किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा नयती) : (क) से (घ) . सम्बन्धित समाचार देख लिया है । समाचार स्पष्ट रूप से राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (धारक कम्पनी) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (पश्चिम बंगाल, असम तथा उड़ीसा) नाम की पूर्वी क्षेत्र की अपनी सहायक कम्पनी को 31-3-1978 तक 40.21 करोड़ पये देने के बारे में है । राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (धारक कम्पनी) ने मामले पर विचार किया है और वे चार इस बात से संतुष्ट हैं कि समाचार में कथित आरोप निराधार हैं । अतः कोई अन्य कदम उठाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Contamination of Ganga Waters due to Nuclear Device

459. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian scientists have conducted any study to find out the possible contamination of water as a result of the United States spy device left at Nanda Devi and lost subsequently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) A Committee of scientists has been appointed by the Government to study this problem and its findings are awaited.

Number of D.T.C. Buses

460. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of DTC buses plying in Delhi;

(b) the number of new buses added to the DTC fleet during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of new buses added to DTC fleet during the current year (upto 30th June) and proposed to be added during the remaining part of the year;

(d) the number of buses which are lying in DTC workshops; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the DTC service comfortable and easily available to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Average No. of buses on road as on 30th June 1978 was 2422, (including 639 buses of operators under DTC operation).

(b) Year	Buses added
1975-76	356
1976-77	209
1977-78	37
(c) Added upto June 1978	Proposed to be added during remaining period of 1978-79
59	306
(d)	196 (as on 30-6-78)

(e) 933 private buses (including 247 mini-buses) have been put under DTC operation (as on 30th June 1978), to supplement the DTC fleet to meet the transport needs of Capital. In addition, 80 private buses have been taken under DTC operation for being plied during peak hours only. Fleet utilisation has reached 77.78 per cent. Nearly 7300 more trips are being operated daily as compared to the position in July, 1977. More trips are being operated to meet the needs of residents of resettlement colonies and rural areas. Niyamit (regular) Seva has been introduced from 1st January, 1978 on 12 routes to provide regular and dependable service.

Efforts are continuously being made to strengthen the DTC fleet and raise its utilisation so as to operate more number of trips to improve the availability of bus services to the people in the Capital and reduce the level of overcrowding.

Modernization and Expansion Programme of BHEL

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

(a) the details of the reported modernization and expansion programme of BHEL and the expected benefits;

(b) whether the job will be done by our own technology or in collaboration with foreign countries and if so, the details thereof including terms agreed upon; and

(c) the new investment estimated and time within which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). BHEL has plans for investing approximately Rs. 317 crores during the period 1978-83. Facilities are proposed to be added for increasing the output of turbo-generator sets, hydro sets, pumps, heat exchangers, boilers and boiler auxiliaries, valves and transformers. The existing facilities for the switchgear, motors, ceramics and other products are proposed to be modernised. With the additional investment on plant and machinery a higher quantum of products and services with improved technology will be made available from BHEL to meet the demands in the power and industrial sectors.

BHEL with its experience of over a decade in technology absorption is further optimising the results of product engineering and product development to ensure that the engineering and design of the product lines are according to the best available know-how and that competitive and improved designs for specific technical requirements are developed. Specific gaps in the technology base are being plugged by two fold action—(i) indigenous development which is being promoted by the Research and Development Division, and (ii) absorbing the present state of technology with international leaders in specific areas.

Through 23 collaboration agreements with firms like M/S. Prommashexport (USSR), Combustion Engineering (USA), Air-Preheaters (USA), Copes Vulcan (USA), Asea (Sweden), General Electric (USA), Alsthom (France), Creusot Loire (France)

Nouvo Pignone (Italy), BBC (Switzerland), USS Engineers and Consultants (USA), Siemens and KWU (West Germany), Skoda (Czechoslovakia) to name a few, BHEL keeps itself abreast of rapid technological progress the world over in power generation equipment, boilers and auxiliaries, switch-gears, motors, capacitors, transformers, industrial turbines, castings and forgings, compressors, thyristor converters, power diodes, large steam turbines, etc. The assistance rendered by collaborators and their Specialists will be paid for as per terms approved by the Foreign Investment Board and the Government of India.

In a growing organisation like the BHEL, the search for new collaboration and new technology is a continuous process.

Lighting Arrangements on National Highway between Shahdara and Ghaziabad

462. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no lighting arrangement on National Highway (between Shahdara border to Ghaziabad) and thousands of trucks cause traffic obstruction and traffic hazard between Shahdara Border to Sahibabad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make suitable lighting arrangements between Shahdara border to Ghaziabad and to remove the traffic hazards and traffic obstructions created by thousands of trucks, who do not observe any traffic rule there and have made the road as their godown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The provision of street-lights, truck and bus laybys, etc. on the road from Delhi boundary to Ghaziabad is the responsibility of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. As it is, the reach being entirely

within the municipal limits of the Ghaziabad city, of which the population is more than 20,000, is as per the National Highways Act, not a National Highway proper. Also, along with the length within Delhi State through the rail-cum-road bridge across the river Yamuna at Red Fort, the entire reach upto Ghaziabad is not suitable as a permanent urban link of the National Highway No. 24. Because of these factors a new bridge across the river Yamuna has been constructed at Humayun's Tomb and opened to traffic through, pending completion of the Ghaziabad bypass, a link constructed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh joining the existing Delhi-Ghaziabad road at Mohan Nagar.

As per the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh street-lights exist on the existing road except in 3 km. length at Sahibabad.

Serving of drinks by Ministers

463. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) has Government banned using and serving alcoholic drinks by the members of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) if not, what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Committee of the Cabinet constituted for working out the modalities for implementation of Prohibition had framed guidelines for the implementation of the Prohibition. These guidelines, inter alia, require personal example to be set by leaders of public opinion including Ministers, M.Ps. and MLAs. Prime Minister also sent a letter to all Ministers and Ministers of the State of the Central Government in which while referring to the

need to ensure implementation of the prohibition policy, he suggested that Ministers should do so by personal example and exercise their influence on others to fall in line.

Bus service between Gautam Puri and Central Secretariat

464. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great inconvenience in getting buses for conveyance to the residents of densely populated Gautam Puri, a trans-Yamuna colony in Shahdara, Delhi and no buses are available for the Central Secretariat and the Railway Station from there;

(b) whether DTC employees had asked for introducing new buses in this area during emergency;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce buses from Gautam Puri to Central Secretariat via Gandhi Nagar near Ring Road Chungi and ITO and the details thereof; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the main reasons therefor and why Government have not paid attention to it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Buses are available for the residents of the Colony from the main motorable road.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no motorable approach road connecting Gautam Puri with the main road.

Capacity utilisation by M/s Mohan Ortmann

465. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Mohan Ortmann has utilised its licensed capacity; and

(b) whether they have produced machinery for dairy and juices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Messrs. Mohan Ortmann are licensed for the manufacture of complete automatic bottling plants (including bottle washers, filler, intermix and accessories) for soft drinks, beer, milk, fruit juices etc. upto a capacity of 25 Nos. for a value of Rs. 615 lakhs per annum. The unit commenced production only in November, 1977 and during the period from November, 1977 to May, 1978 it has achieved production of a value of Rs. 31.17 lakhs only. As this project is in the initial stage, it will take some time before its production reaches the licensed capacity.

(b) No, Sir.

एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों का उत्पादन, बिक्री और शिकायतें

466. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों की मांग प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है और उचित तकनीकी के अभाव में बिक्री के पश्चात् इन घड़ियों के शीघ्र ही बिगड़ने की शिकायतों में भी वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की घड़ियों का उत्पादन कितना-कितना हुआ और हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स को गारंटी अवधि के दौरान घड़ियों के बिगड़ने की कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं ;

(ग) क्या बिगड़ी हुई घड़ियों को सुधारने के लिये बंगलौर भेजा जाता है और ग्राहक को यह 20-25 दिन बाद ही वापस दी जाती है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस स्तर पर विचार करेगी कि ग्राहकों की बिजली के-ब्रैड सिलकबन्धों को शीघ्र निष्काशन की सुविधा प्रदान की जाये ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (घोषली आणा मंत्री) : (क) जी, हिमटू घड़ियों की मांग हर साल बढ़ती जा

रही है । काँच कुशलता का स्तर बनाये रखा गया है । हिमटू घड़ियों में खराबी की शिकायतों की संख्या बिक्री के 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम है तथा शिकायतों का प्रतिशत बढ़ा नहीं है ।

(ख) वांछित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

घड़ियों की किस्म	उत्पादन संख्या	बिक्री संख्या	खराबी की शिकायतों संख्या	प्रतिशत
हाथ से चाबी दी जाने वाली	17,28,387	16,33,768		
स्वचालित	1,38,707	1,64,452		
	18,67,094	17,98,220	6,038	0.34

(ग) और (घ). हाथ से चाबी दी जाने वाली घड़ियों के मामले में, बिक्री के पश्चात् की सेवा सुविधाएं देश के कई भागों में पहले ही कायम की गई है तथा ग्राहकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये इस में लगातार वृद्धि की जा रही है । केवल स्वचालित घड़ियों के मामले में, प्रारंभिक अवधि में, घड़ियों की मरम्मत के लिये बंगलौर भेजना पड़ता था तथा लगभग 20-25 दिन के पश्चात् ग्राहकों को लौटा दी जाती थी । देश के विभिन्न भागों में एच०एम०टी० के अपने 10 शां रुमों में तथा 6 प्राधिकृत एजेंटों के यहां सुविधाएं अब स्थापित कर दी गई हैं तथा स्वचालित घड़ियों की मरम्मत वे स्वयं करते हैं । इन सुविधाओं में और वृद्धि की जा रही है ।

सिंहभूम जिले में नरवापहाड़ और भाटिन यूरेनियम खानों का बन्द होना

467. श्री रीतसाय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सिंहभूम जिले में नरवापहाड़ और भाटिन यूरेनियम खानों का कार्य आपातकाल के दौरान बन्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इन खानों को उत्पादन योग्य बनाने में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये लेकिन इनके बन्द होने से करोड़ों रुपयों का अपव्यय, आदिवासियों की बेरोजगारी और डा० साराभाई योजना के लिए अपेक्षित यूरेनियम की अत्यधिक कमी जैसी कई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की यूरेनियम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन खानों को अभिलम्ब चालू कराने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री जोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) बिहार राज्य के सिंहभूम जिले के नरवापहाड़ और भाटिन नामक स्थानों पर स्थित पूर्वक्षण-स्थलों में चल रहा कार्य, पूर्वक्षण के पूरा हो जाने पर मार्च, 1976 में बन्द कर दिया गया था।

(ख) से (घ). नरवापहाड़ और भाटिन में खनन और उत्पादन नियमित रूप से शुरू ही नहीं किया गया था। इन स्थानों पर भूमि के नीचे विकास-कार्य करना निक्षेपों के व्यापक और सम्पूर्ण मूल्यांकन के लिये अनिवार्य था इसलिये, इस कार्य पर हुए व्यय को अप्रव्यय अथवा अनिवश्यक नहीं कहा जा सकता। इन क्षेत्रों में खोज संबंधी कार्य को बन्द करने का निर्णय तकनीकी कारणों से लिया गया था। मार्च 1976 में 302 और फरवरी, 1977 में 90 कामगारों की संख्याएँ, उन्हें नियमानुसार देय मुआवजे तथा अन्य राशियों का भुगतान करने के बाद समाप्त कर दी गई थी।

सरकार का विचार फिर से नरवापहाड़ में खोज अथवा पूर्वक्षण कार्य शुरू करने का नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि ऐसा करना लाभकर नहीं है। तथापि, यूरेनियम कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड अब इस बारे में अध्ययन कर रहा है कि क्या भाटिन स्थित खान को जादुगोडा स्थित खान की सहायक

खान के रूप में काम में लाना व्यावहारिक सिद्ध होगा।

देश के न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों की यूरेनियम संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए समुचित योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं। देश के उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ यूरेनियम के बेहतर प्रेडों और खनन योग्य भंडारों के मिलने की अच्छी संभावना है, अन्वेषण की दिशा में प्रयास करना भी इन योजनाओं में शामिल है।

Findings of German Experts in Thermal Power Plants

468. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of German experts, appointed by Government to go into the working of thermal power plants in the country, has found the equipments and instruments in these obsolete and far below international standard;

(b) whether the group has also attributed the low utilisation of the installed capacity of the units to poor maintenance; and

(c) if so, the short term and long term remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A team of experts from West Germany had visited three thermal power stations in India during October-December, 1977. They have not reported that the equipment and instrumentation in these Stations are obsolete or below international standards.

(b) The group has observed that inadequate maintenance is among the contributory causes for the relatively low availability of the equipment in some cases.

(c) The report and the recommendations of these experts have been furnished to the concerned power stations for immediate implementation to the extent feasible. Implementation Cells have been set up in each of these power stations to ensure prompt action to implement their recommendations. The long term measures proposed relate to preparation and beneficiation of coal and intensive training of craftsmen in all disciplines upto the level of foremen. Steps have been taken to improve the quality of training of engineers and operators for thermal power stations. Electricity Boards have been advised to improve the management of thermal power stations through appropriate separation of cadres and encouraging specialisation. Rectification of the deficiencies in equipment and instrumentation has been taken up under time-bound project renovation programme formulated on the basis of agreement between the Power Station authorities, the C.E.A., Senior Consultants and the suppliers of primary equipment and instruments.

Motor Vehicles Act

469. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Motor Vehicles Act; and

(b) if so, the amendments contemplated and reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main purpose of the Bill is to provide for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for reservation for, or giving preference to, persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the community, in granting stage carriage permits, public carrier permits and national permits and punish persons

travelling in stage carriages without tickets. Some of the other important amendments are intended to provide for the following:—

(a) obtaining of a 'no objection certificate' by the transferor or owner of a motor vehicle from the registering authority before a fresh registration number is assigned to the vehicle on its transfer from one State to another or on the transfer of ownership thereof;

(b) to provide for a period of validity of the certificate of registration in respect of a motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle, as fifteen years;

(c) grant of separate driving licences for driving buses and trucks;

(d) to increase the period of validity of driving licences, other than those of professional drivers, from three years to five years;

(e) to empower State Governments to prescribe minimum educational and other qualifications of persons to whom licences to drive transport vehicles are issued;

(f) to empower the Central Government to allot, by notification in the Official Gazette, groups of letters to each State Government for assignment to motor vehicles and omit the Sixth Schedule from the Act;

(g) to provide for giving preference to India Tourism Development Corporation, State Tourist Development Corporations, State Tourism Departments and such of the tourist car operators and travel agents as are approved by the Central Government, in granting all-India permits for tourist vehicles;

(h) to make it obligatory on courts to impose fine of not less than one-fourth of the maximum amount of fine provided, for the second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the commission of a previous similar offence.

2. The above amendments have been proposed to give effect to recommendations/suggestions received from State Governments, Transport Development Council and its Standing Committee on Road Transport and persons or organisations interested in the road transport industry and to remove certain difficulties experienced in the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जेलों में बन्धियों को सुविधाएं

470. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कारागारों में, विशेषकर तिहाड़ जेल में बन्द उच्च श्रेणी के विचाराधीन बन्दियों के रख-रखाव, अच्छे भोजन, वस्त्र, बिस्तर, गर्मियों में बिजली का पंखा, सर्दियों में बिजली का हीटर, दैनिक समाचार पत्र, घर बालों, रिश्तेदारों और मित्रों से मुलाकातों आदि की सुविधाओं में बढि की गई है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ; क्या वे अपने घर से रेडियो, टेलीविजन सेट भी मंगा कर लगा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं महिला बन्दियों को भी दी जा रही हैं या देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सजायाफ्ता बन्दियों में जो छुत्तहा, शारीरिक रोगों या मानसिक रोगों से पीड़ित हैं अथवा जो हत्या, जालसाजी, डकैती, बलात्कार, चोरी, तस्करी आदि घृणित अपराधों के लिए दंडित हैं, उन बन्दियों से विचाराधीन बन्दियों को अलग रखने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है या सभी बन्दी एक साथ रख जा सकते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बनि-
लाल कच्छल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय पटल
पर रख दी जाएगी।

Subsidy to Backward District of Bhandara

471. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MAN-
KAR: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhandara district has been declared as industrially backward district;

(b) whether a request has been made to Government to give 15 per cent subsidy or subsidy up to Rs. 15 lakhs to new industries in this district; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Bhandara district of Maharashtra State has been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from the financial institutions.

(b) and (c). The State Government had made a request to the Central Government to select *inter alia* five blocks of Bhandara district to qualify for the 15 per cent Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which could not be acceded to as this does not fall within the declared Policy as eliminated by the Planning Commission and accepted by the National Development Council Committee.

Reinstatement of Employees

472. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken measures to reinstate all those employees who were sacked by the previous Government for their

affiliation with organisations like the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh and the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and

(b) whether other States have taken initiative in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Instructions have been issued for the reinstatement of those Central Government Employees whose services were terminated during the internal emergency for their alleged links with the organisations like RSS, CPM, CP (ML), Jamaat-e-Islami and Anand Marg.

(b) Copies of the instructions issued by the Central Government have been forwarded to all State Governments for their guidance and information. However, it is for the State Government concerned to consider appropriate course of action.

होशियारपुर में एक भारी उद्योग की स्थापना

473. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब में होशियारपुर जिले को एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार होशियारपुर जिले में कोई भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयली) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Industrial Centre in Bihar and method of financing

474. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish District Industries Centres all over the country;

(b) if so, nature of these centres; the industries to be started and in which sector and the method of financing the centres; and

(c) whether any centres are to be opened in Bihar; and

(d) if so, their particulars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. District Industries Centres are being set-up for providing all the services and facilities to the entrepreneurs for setting up small, village and rural industries. The services and facilities to be provided by District Industries Centres would include identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, assistance for supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, credit facilities and assistance for marketing and other extension services.

The Government of India will provide a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for construction of the building office equipment, furniture, vehicles etc., and an annual recurring establishment expenditure grant up to the extent of 75 per cent of the annual expenditure incurred, limited to Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have approved the opening of 18 District Industries Centres in Bihar as per list attached.

The list of districts where the Bihar Government has proposed to open District Industries Centres:

1. Santhal Parganas, 2. Palamau,
3. Darbhanga, 4. Samastipur, 5. Madhubani,
6. Muzaffarpur, 7. Champaran, East, 8. Champaran West,
9. Katihar, 10. Purnea, 11. Shahbad,
12. Ranchi, 13. Gaya, 14. Nawadah,
15. Aurangabad, 16. Bhojpur,
17. Nalanda, 18. Bhagalpur.

Closing of 'Sainik' a daily published from Agra

475. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'SAINIK', a daily published by Sainik Public Charitable Trust from Agra, was closed down about 5 years ago;

(b) whether there was a case before the Labour Court at Agra to decide upon the dispute raised by the workmen;

(c) if so, whether any decision was taken by the Labour Court;

(d) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(e) what steps have so far been taken by Government for the implementation of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station

476. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been commissioned; and

(b) whether the construction of the other unit of 210 MW has started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The first stage of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station comprising of three units of 100 MW each has been commissioned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Going into production of Heavy Water Plants

477. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for our Heavy Water Plants at Baroda, Tuticorin, Kota and Talcher not going into production on schedule; and

(b) the steps taken to quench the thirst of our nuclear plants under construction at Madras and Narora in the absence of domestic production?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The technology of production of heavy water is new and complex. The processes adopted for the Heavy Water Plants being set up at Baroda, Tuticorin, Kota and Talcher are being used for the first time in India. This factor and delay in the supply of equipment from indigenous and foreign sources, problems of transportation of certain heavy equipments, failure of some of these equipments, interruptions in power supply and in the supply of synthesis gas from the fertilizer plants and events like strikes are the main reasons for the delay in commissioning of the Heavy Water Plants.

(b) It is expected that heavy water from domestic production will be available for Madras and Narora Atomic Power Stations.

Shortage of Cement in Karnataka

478. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Cement particularly in the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether members of the Public have to stand for hours in front of the Cement dealers' shops and come back empty-handed; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The production of cement at 19.28 million tonnes during 1977-78 has been the highest achieved so far. In spite of a record production, shortages have developed in various parts of the country due to increase in demand for cement, as a result of the increased activities in the field of agriculture, house construction, irrigation and power etc. The shortage of cement in the State of Karnataka is, therefore, part of the shortage in the country as a whole. The average quarterly despatches to the State during the last 5 years has been of the order of 1.82 lakh tonnes. The average quarterly despatches during the period January, 1977 to March, 1978 have been of the order of 2.15 lakh tonnes. During the quarter April to June 1978 the State was allocated a quantity of 2.89 lakh tonnes against which a quantity of 2.34 lakh tonnes has actually been despatched by the factories.

There is no information available about the Public having to stand for hours in front of Cement dealers' shops and coming back empty-handed. The Government has taken various measures to increase the availability of cement in the domestic market like increasing the production of existing units, import from outside,

setting up of new units and expediting the completion of projects under construction etc.

Tight Berth Position in Bombay Docks

480. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Economic Times* of June, 24th 1978 under the heading 'Tight berth position in Bombay docks—80 Cargo laden ships wait at sea;

(b) what are the causes responsible for the port congestion leading to waiting of ships for a month or so in the stream and suffering consequential financial losses on account of demurrage etc.

(c) what is the amount of demurrage in foreign exchange incurred on foreign flag vessels during the period from 1st May, 1978;

(d) whether timely action was not taken to avoid congestion at Bombay port by either diverting to steamers to other ports and by accelerating the rate of loading and unloading of the cargo; and

(e) if so, what measures have now been taken by Government for immediate removal of the congestion to avoid payment of demurrage in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main causes for congestion are:—

(i) No. of ships entering Bombay Port has been increasing.

(ii) No. of bulk carriers for fertilisers, cement, and edible oil have increased at Bombay. In view of the large quantum of cargo in the

bulk carriers, they take longer time in unloading the cargo.

(iii) Preference of user agencies to utilise Bombay Port.

(iv) Restricted hours of working by pilots and berthing masters.

(v) Labour problems.

(c) General cargo vessels do not attract demurrage charges. Demurrage is incurred on bulk cargoes moved by chartered vessels. According to rough estimate, a sum of about Rs. 55 lakhs was paid in foreign exchange towards demurrage on foreign flag vessels (carrying fertilisers, rock phosphate, edible oil and sulphur) held up at Bombay from 1-5-1978.

(d) and (e). It is not correct to say that timely action was not taken. There are limitations. When the materials like cement and fertilisers are required in Bombay area, Bombay Port is the only Port through which the material could be received.

Measures taken to relieve congestion at Bombay include diversion of traffic to other ports, rationalised distribution of cargo at various Major Ports, mid-stream unloading into barges wherever it is feasible, augmentation of strength of shore labour and improvement of the clearing facilities by rail and road. Discussions have also been held at the highest level with the concerned agencies to expedite unloading and clearance of cargo in ports.

Defence Orders on M/s. Auto Pins, Faridabad

481. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Orders in bulk are being placed on M/s. Auto Pins, Faridabad for the last several years by various Defence Establishments;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that during raids on M/s. Auto Pins by Income-tax/Sales Authorities in the years 1976, 1977 and 1978, evasion of worth lakhs of rupees of Income tax/Sales tax and fraudulent transactions worth 60 lakhs of rupees were detected;

(c) if so, the reasons for placing bulk orders by Defence establishments on M/s. Auto Pins; and

(d) reasons for patronising this firm which is involved in fraudulent transactions and other malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected.

Guidelines to States on formulation of Five Year Plans

482. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has issued guidelines to the States on the formulation of Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal State Government has rejected the guidelines and has decided to boycott the discussions with the Commission, until the NDC sub-Committee on sharing of resources made its recommendations; and

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

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

(b) The guidelines are designed to help the States in preparing their Draft Plan Proposals so as to be in broad conformity with the Draft National Plan. They outline sectoral policies, underline priorities and indicate specific targets of performance in

agriculture, irrigation, power and the social services sectors, including the revised minimum needs programme.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal Government suggested that the guidelines should first be referred to the NDC. It has been explained to the State Government that the NDC having approved the major objectives and generally welcomed the proposals set out in the Draft Plan in furtherance of these objectives, it was now necessary to proceed to the formulation of detailed State Plans, and the guidelines issued by the Commission will facilitate this.

भ्रमराशवाणी के जबलपुर केन्द्र का विस्तार

483. श्री सरदर यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भ्रमराशवाणी के जबलपुर केन्द्र का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस पर कब तक विचार करेगी ;

(ग) क्या भविष्य में जबलपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर कब विचार करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : जबलपुर में एक स्थायी टाइप-1 स्टूडियो स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव अन्वयत योजना (1978-83) में शामिल किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : सीमित संसाधनों और योजना इसकी निम्न प्राथमिकता

के कारण, दूरदर्शन के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव बाड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है। इसको देखते हुए, जबलपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यह बताना भी संभव नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पर कब विचार किया जाएगा।

Lock out in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

484. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lock out recently in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this lock out was followed by the workers strike; and

(d) if so, what were the demands of the workers?

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

(b) On the 26th May, 1978, a Member of the supervisory staff of the Lucknow Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., was assaulted by a workman. Following a complaint to the police by the officer, the workman was arrested. Consequent upon the arrest of the workman, the workers of the Division resorted to tool down strike and agitation from 27th May, 1978 and thereafter the situation continued to be tense. As the management of HAL apprehended threat to life and property and found that production activity could not be carried on, they declared lock out of the Division with effect from the mid-night of 4/5th June, 1978.

Subsequently, as a result of a bipartite settlement arrived at between HAL and the workers Union, the lock out was lifted with effect from the first shift on the 19th June, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Project for the construction of Outer Arm at Madras Harbour

485. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have cleared a project for the construction of outer arm at Madras Harbour; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the target date for completion?

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

(b) The Outer Arm consisting of a breakwater of 1005 metres affords necessary tranquillity conditions for handling deep draughted vessels in the outer harbour during the north-east monsoon period from mid October to mid January. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 774 lakhs and is expected to be completed in 33 months' time from the issue of work order.

Coal stock position at thermal power stations

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

(a) whether the precarious coal stock position at the various thermal power stations for the last five to six months during the current year has been causing anxiety to the Energy Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry had received the report from at least 11 stations including Bhatinda, Obra etc. in the month of June, 1978;

(c) whether according to these reports some of the power stations had stocks only for one or two days;

(d) if so, the main causes for this shortage; and

(e) steps being taken to improve the situation of coal supply?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Some power stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Regions had reported critically low coal stocks in the month of June 1978. While Bhatinda was one of these stations, Obra was not.

(d) The reasons which led to depletion of coal stocks with these power stations to low levels are (1) the linked quantities of coal could not be moved due to a number of reasons including strike in Silwara/Kamptee and Singareni coal-fields, shortage of wagons, poor turnover of wagons due to delays in their release by some of the power stations etc., and (2) higher consumption due to increased generation in some stations.

(e) Several steps have been taken to improve the supply of coal to power stations. Among the important steps taken are:—

(1) In view of the strike in Silwara/Kamptee and Singareni coal-fields, *ad-hoc* coal linkages were arranged for some of the power stations in the Western and Southern regions from additional sources of coal.

(2) The Chairmen of State Electricity Boards of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have been advised to move as much coal by road as possible, particularly to power stations within a distance of 60 kilometers from collieries to supplement the efforts of railways in moving coal to the power stations.

(3) Railways/Coal India Limited were requested to step up supplies to these power stations on highest priority basis.

(4) A control Room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal stocks held by the power stations closely. Daily meetings are being held which are being attended by representatives of Railways, Department of Power, Department of Coal and Central Electricity Authority and prompt steps are taken to move coal to power stations with low coal stocks.

(b) if so, the results achieved in using this right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) There was no such understanding between the ex-Prime Minister and the Burmese Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Production of Coal due to Shortage of Explosive

Selection Grade Peons

487. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

489. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

SHRI V. G. HANDE;

SHRI U. S. PATIL:

(a) whether shortage of explosives have seriously disrupted coal mining operations during the current year;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(b) if so, whether the production from underground mines has already come down and prospects of easing the shortage are dim because of snags in importing explosives; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

(a) whether all the Ministries/Departments/Independent offices of the Central Government have not implemented the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance on 10th January, 1975 regarding the introduction of selection grade for peons of the Central Government employees in group 'D' in Delhi;

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). There has been some loss of production in the current year due to short supply of explosive. Action has been taken by the Coal India Ltd. to import explosives to supplement the indigenous supply and to meet all eventualities.

(b) if so, the names of the offices/departments which have not yet implemented in full the above guidelines;

(c) the number of class IV employees in each category, department-wise in the same cadre over 15 years of service;

Right to pursue Smugglers and Nagas in Burma

(d) whether some Ministries have imposed conditions such as prescribing matriculation as minimum qualification for the job; and

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

(e) what steps Government propose to ensure that the selection grade for this grade is enforced by each department?

(a) whether Government are aware of an understanding between the Ex-Prime Minister and the Burma Government that gave India the right of hot-pursuit of smugglers, Naga rebels and other anti-social elements into Burmese lands; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). Presumably, the reference in part

(a) is to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1977 and not 1975. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Government has issued orders and all the departments are expected to implement them.

Incentives to Refrigeration Industry for Creating More Employment

490. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8234 on 26th April, 1978 and state:

(a) the steps being taken to utilise the full capacity in the Refrigeration Industry in order to increase more employment of technicians and labour; and

(b) whether Government consider to give incentives to increase production in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The capacity utilisation in the domestic refrigeration industry was about 78 per cent in the year 1977. No specific steps or incentives are under consideration of the Government to increase the capacity utilisation in the industry.

Instructions to Coal India and its Subsidiary Companies, re: Promotion to Staff

491. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Energy, Department of Coal has instructed the Managements of Coal India and its subsidiary companies to give promotion to the staff and sub-staff disregarding the suggestions given by the representative Union and also

violating their own written commitments and without any norms of principle resulting the supersessions of claim of the seniors;

(b) if so, what is the reason; and

(c) if not, whether necessary instruction will be given to the authority of Coal India and its subsidiaries to get the things right?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Promotions in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are made in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.

Implementation of schemes in Greater Bombay

492. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various schemes under Union budget implemented during last year in the area covered in each of the Parliamentary Constituency in Greater Bombay;

(b) the total amount actually spent on each of the schemes in each of the Parliamentary Constituency in Greater Bombay;

(c) the broad categories of people who were the beneficiaries of these schemes; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to make the schemes mass oriented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The Union Budget for 1977-78 contained the plan schemes of all the Ministries, very few of which were localised to the extent that constituency-wise identification would be possible. Some

of these schemes were executed directly by Central Ministries; others were Centrally sponsored, i.e., executed by the State Government concerned though funded by the Centre. It is regretted that information is not available to enable parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question to be answered. The expenditure in time and money involved in collecting and analysing the information required to estimate benefits flowing from all Central Plan schemes to Parliamentary constituencies in Greater Bombay would not be commensurate with the value of the information.

Proportion between the Spindlage and Production in the Factory

493. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the break even point for the installed spindlage in the factory; and

(b) how does the proportion between the spindlage and production vary in (1) private sector; (2) Co-operative sector and (3) Mills of N.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Break even point in a spinning factory would depend upon a number of factors like size of the factory, condition of machinery installed, productivity level, quality of raw materials used and product mix. However, in cotton spinning, 25,000 spindles are considered to constitute optimum economic size but even in a cotton spinning mill of this size, other factors would determine the break even point.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Heavy, Medium and Small Industries along Farakha

494. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Energy have reportedly given clearance for the Super Thermal Plant to be installed at Farakha, Government have taken steps for planning blue print for industrial undertakings—heavy, medium and small—which can be installed and set up along both sides of Farakha downwards and also upwards which can be harnessed and fed by the said Super Thermal Plant; and

(b) whether any expert committee has been set up in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Central Government have not given their clearance for the Super Thermal Plant at Farakha. The question of preparing a Blue Print for development of industrial undertakings in this region, therefore, does not arise.

Development of Rural Industries

495. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise plans formulated by the Centre for meaningful development of rural industries on a large scale;

(b) the nature of the industries which have been developed so far and the value of additional production achieved as a result of the developmental efforts in the immediate past; and

(c) the amount of Central assistance for such schemes during last year and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Government of India have decided to set up District Industries Centres in every district of the country under a phased programme to ensure meaningful development of rural industries.

(b) Since the District Industries Centre scheme has come into operation only from May, 1978 it is not possible to indicate the details of industries developed and also value of additional production achieved during this period.

(c) During the last year under the Rural Industries Project Scheme, the Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 231.25 lakhs and Rs. 357.00 lakhs as loan to the State Governments/Union Territories. From May, 1978, the District Industries Centres scheme has come into operation. Under this scheme, the Government of India will provide central assistance to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs as a non-recurring grant and to the extent of 75 per cent of the recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre.

Assam-Meghalaya Boundary Dispute

496. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Representations are received from time to time for transfer to Meghalaya of Garo-inhabited villages in Kamrup and Goalpara districts and of Blocks I and II of Mikir Hills District in Assam. There is,

however, no dispute as such regarding the boundary between Assam and Meghalaya.

श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा किये गये दौरों पर व्यय

497. श्री कृष्ण देव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा किये गये दौरों पर व्यय के बारे में दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 68 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री संजय गांधी के दौरों पर विभिन्न मदों के अन्तर्गत गैर-कानूनी ढंग से किये गये खर्च की राशि को उनसे वसूल करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). उल्लिखित व्यय, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने किया था और क्या यह धन अथवा उसका कोई भाग वसूल किया जा सकता है, इसका निर्णय करना उसका कार्य है ।

हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में व्यय सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से किया गया था और इसलिए वसूली योग्य

कृषि है। खा-स इन्धेन, छत्तम, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों तथा चंडीगढ़ प्रशासनसे सूचना प्राप्त होनी है।

Reservation of Fields of Production for Small Scale Industries

498. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy has been spelt out for reserving certain fields of production to the small scale and rural sector industries, the big concentrating only on export needs;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which finality will be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) (b). The Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 clearly indicates the policy of the Government in regard to various sectors of industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Coal

499. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly production of coal from January, 1977 to date;

(b) the reasons why there was a general cry of scarcity of coal during the last several months; and

(c) the nature of the coordination with the different Ministries concerned to ensure no let up anywhere for serving essential needs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The information is given below:—

January, 1977	92.08 lakh tonnes
February	100.87 "
March	98.40 "
April	77.45 "
May	76.49 "
June	76.88 "
July	76.84 "
August	76.82 "
September	79.39 "
October	76.63 "
November	79.52 "
December	91.65 "
January, 1978	95.13 "
February	99.63 "
March	103.13 "
April	78.60 "
May	76.76 "
June	77.50 "

(Figures from April 1977 onwards are provisional)

(b) There is no general scarcity of coal but only in certain pockets. However, supply and production of coal during the last few months has suffered due to frequent power interruptions, high absenteeism, shortage of explosives, labour strike at Singarenji Collieries and inadequate wagon availability in certain coalfields.

(c) Close coordination is being maintained between the Ministries of Railway, Industry, Deptt. of Power, Coal Companies and others concerned and frequent meetings are held. The last meeting in this context was held, by the Minister of Energy on the 7th and 8th July, 1978.

Employment Generation by Scheme of Road Construction

500. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the immense possibilities of employment generation by a comprehensive scheme of road construction; and

(b) if so, the actual plans and programmes of Government for Road construction and the States covered by the Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 683 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1500 crores in the State Sector has been tentatively made in the 1978-83 plan for roads for the country as a whole. This Plan has, however, yet to be finalised.

Installation of More Powerful Transmitters in A.I.R.

501. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmitters of All India Radio are far weaker than their counterparts in neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure more powerful transmitters in keeping with expanding needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The latest available information in regard to the power and number of transmitters of India and the neighbouring countries is given in the attached statement.

(b) The following schemes are under implementation for improving the medium wave transmitter power of radio stations:—

(i) Upgradation of Srinagar Transmitter from 20 Kw to 200 Kw.

(ii) Upgradation of Shillong Transmitter from 1 Kw to 100 Kw.

(iii) Upgradation of Aijawl Transmitter from 10 Kw to 20 Kw. In addition, there is a proposal in the draft Roll-on-Plan (1978-83) to upgrade the power of 12 medium wave transmitters.

Statement

Medium Wave Transmitters

	1000 KW	750 KW	500 KW	300 KW	200 KW	150 KW	120 KW	100 KW	50 KW	25 KW	20 KW less
India	2							13	12		97
Sri Lanka									2	2	11
Bangala Desh	1		..					1			15
Nepal									1
Pakistan	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	2			11
China			1	4	8	3	65	104			About 700

Short Wave Transmitters

	250 KW	200 KW	150 KW	120 KW	100 KW	50 KW	35 KW	20 KW & less
India	2				7	2		21
Sri Lanka					4		4	11
Bangla Desh	1			5
Nepal	2			1
Pakistan	2			..	5	2		6
China					Information Not Available.			

**Financial and Technical Assistance for
Development of Backward Area of
Ramnadapuram**

502. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) the precise role played by the Central Government in the development of the backward area of Ramnadapuram District in Tamil Nadu indicating the quantum of financial assistance, technical assistance granted during last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government have studied the immense possibilities of manufacturing useful products from the Palmyrah trees which are found in abundance in this District; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for development of such manufactures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to
(c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

**छतरपुर मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक केन्द्रों
का खोला जाना**

503. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या चालू वर्ष में छतरपुर जिले में एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है और कौन कौन से उद्योग शुरू कर दिये गये हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : जिला उद्योग केंद्रों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत किए गए जिलों में से मध्यप्रदेश का छतरपुर जिला भी है। इससे पूर्व यह जिला ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत था तथा अनेक प्रकार के लघु और ग्रामीण उद्योगों को ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रोत्साहन एवं सहायता दी गयी।

Decline in Industrial Growth of West Bengal

(c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

504. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों का उत्पादन

505. श्री युवराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) whether in spite of highest traditional skill together with the abundance of natural resources Industrial Sector of West Bengal has been showing a steady and sharp decline in industrial growth for the last decade as compared to the country as a whole;

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करते हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी और कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाता है ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(ख) लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग कुल राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन करते हैं ; और

(c) State-wise position of West Bengal in the Industrial map of India for the last ten years?

(ग) देश के कुल निर्यात व्यापार में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों का कितना योगदान है ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग)।

क्षेत्र	फैक्टरियों की संख्या			उत्पादन मूल्य (रुपये लाखों में)		
	73-74	74-75	75-76	73-74	74-75	75-76
लघु उद्योग	53,246 (83.0)	50,370 (78.4)	54,374 (75.8)	499,150 (25.5)	571,043 (21.9)	682,293 (22.9)
बड़ा उद्योग	6,225 (9.7)	6,882 (10.7)	6,149 (8.6)	1451,314 (74.2)	2003,138 (76.7)	2210,528 (74.0)
अनिर्दिष्ट	4,662 (7.3)	6,965 (10.9)	11,182 (15.6)	6337 (0.3)	35,720 (1.4)	93,824 (3.1)
योग	64,133 (100.0)	64,217 (100.0)	71,705 (100.0)	1956,801 (100.0)	2609,901 (100.0)	2986,645 (100.0)

टिप्पणी :- 1. कोष्ठकों में दी गई संख्याएं योग के % भाग को दर्शाती हैं।

2. स्रोत :- सी० एस० ओ० उद्योग का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण

3. वर्ष 1973-74 और वर्ष 1974-75 में उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के दौरान लघु क्षेत्र के चारू औद्योगिक एकक परिभाषा के अंतर्गत वे उद्योग आते थे जिनकी पूंजी संयंत्र और मशीनों की मूल कीमत के रूप में 7.5 लाख रुपए या उससे कम थी और वर्ष 1975-76 में 10 लाख रुपए तक या उससे कम थी।

यह जानकारी सी. एस. डी. (केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन) द्वारा प्रकाशित उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है तथा इस बारे में वह अद्युनातम उपलब्ध जानकारी है। कुटीर उद्योगों के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण में पूरा सच उद्योग क्षेत्र सम्मिलित नहीं होता बल्कि इसमें केवल फैक्टरी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीयित कारखाने ही सम्मिलित होते हैं।

Home Guards

506. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise break-up of volunteers of Home Guards enrolled so far and number likely to be increased by the end of this year;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a Scheme to utilise the services of these personnel more frequently to fulfil its aims, particularly in the border States, so that the volunteers may be able to earn suitable income for maintenance of their family particularly at this unemployment situation; and

(c) the details in this respect, and the details of negotiations with the State Governments?

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

(a) State-wise break-up of volunteers of Home Guards enrolled so far is given in the statement. The authorised target strength of Home Guards in each State is indicated in column-3 of Appendix-A. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to raise the strength upto the target, where the raised strength is less.

(b) and (c). No, there is no such scheme under consideration of the Government. Home Guards is a voluntary force consisting of people who give their spare time for this organisation. The role assigned to the Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the Police for maintaining internal security and to help the community in any kind of emergency. The aim of this organization is not to provide employment or suitable income for the unemployed people. The Home Guards are paid a duty allowance of Rs. 5/- per day when called up. Comprehensive instructions have been issued to all the State Governments for effective utilisation of Home Guards in emergency relief work, social welfare activities, law-and-order duties, border patrolling when required, and providing local security to the border villages, in times of peace and war.

Statement

Target and raised strength of home guard

S.N o.	State/Union Territories	Target	Raised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11730	7988
2.	Assam	18552	18552
3.	Bihar	71825	61682
4.	Gujarat	45280	41265

S.No.	State/UT	Target	Actual
5	Haryana	12750	11660
6	Himachal Pradesh	7650	6444
7	J & K.	4021	1500
8	Madhya Pradesh	17000	17088
9	Mizoram	646	345
10	Maharashtra	51000	47089
11	Manipur	3086	3086
12	Meghalaya	2308	1464
13	Karnataka	17000	14905
14	Orissa	14875	14739
15	Punjab	31450	31289
16	Rajasthan	25500	19793
17	Tripura	3825	2761
18	Tamil Nadu	10566	9592
19	Uttar Pradesh	112200	122054
20	West Bengal	42500	27034
21	A & N Islands	595	595
22	Chandigarh	1029	1026
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	10
24	Delhi	9350	7477
25	Goa, Daman and Diu	400	317
26	Lakshadweep	100	..
27	Pondicherry	440	422
28	Sikkim	660	220

Purchase of Inferior Quality of Cotton

507. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 275 dated the 22nd February 1978 and state:

(a) whether information asked for has been collected; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and the time likely to be taken;

(b) the stock and value of cotton available at present and how long will it last;

(c) whether in some mills, different varieties of cotton are mixed together and made use thereof; if so, the names of such mills and varieties of cotton being mixed up in each; and

(d) the qualifications of cotton purchase officers appointed in the mills

and whether they are authorised to purchase cotton only from those people which are recommended by the Chairman of the Textile Corporation, if so, whether on receiving inferior quality material from these people, purchase officers have been dismissed, if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Required information has already been furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 22nd June, 1978.

(b) At present, the subsidiary has about 2000 bales of cotton valuing Rs. 40 lakhs (approx.) and it would last for about 7 days.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is being done in all the seven constituent mills of N.T.C. (MP). Details are as follows:—

Count	Varieties
408	H-4/100 per cent
288	1. Digvijay/40 per cent + 1007/50 per cent + Viscose/10 per cent
	2. H-4/20 per cent + L-147/A51/9/70 percent + Viscose/10 percent.
228	CO2/A51/9/40 per cent + J-34/V-797/50 per cent + Viscose/10 per cent.
188	J-34(R. G.)/V-797/100 per cent
148	J-34(R. G.)/80 per cent + SOFT WASTE/20 per cent.

(d) No cotton purchase officers have been appointed in the mills. Some Asstt. Cotton Selectors have, however, been appointed. No Mill Officer is individually authorised to purchase cotton. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director does not recommend people for purchase of cotton. Recommendation for purchase of cotton is made by a Committee on the basis of laboratory test report of

selected cotton samples. One Asstt. Cotton Selector's services were terminated for accepting inferior cotton as compared to the samples approved by the Committee; Departmental action has been taken against 3 other Assistant Cotton Selectors.

Transfer of Pollutive Industries from Developed Countries to India

508. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a press report that thirteen pollutive industries identified in an UNCTAD study are proposed to be transferred from highly developed countries to certain locations in India;

(b) whether Government has received any formal proposal in this respect; and whether these reports are correct;

(c) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to permit installation of additional plants or shifting of existing such pollutive plants from developed countries to locations where tolerance level of pollutants is high; and

(d) if not, the approach and policy of Government to such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A case study on environmental policies and their implications on trade and development presented to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has, *inter alia*, referred to thirteen types of industries that might be considered for transfer to certain locations in India from developed countries. This Ministry have not so far received any proposals in this regard.

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

Transportation of Coal to Power Projects

510. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of power in some of power Projects throughout the country was hampered due to poor transportation of coal to these projects; and

(b) if so, comparative quantity of coal transported to these projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Power generation was hampered in a few power stations due to poor transportation of coal during the last few months.

(b) A statement showing the allocation, actual receipt and consumption of coal in respect of major affected power stations during the last 3 years, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto March 1978) is attached.

Statement

Allocation, Actual receipts and consumption of coal in respect of the major power stations during the last three years viz., 1975-76, 76-77 & 77-78

(Figures in Tonne.)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Allocation	Actual receipts	Consumption
1	Koradi			
	1975-76	760000	478403	727558
	1976-77	1305000	1089100	1102600
	1977-78	1689000	1391659	1527723
2.	Khaparkheda			
	1975-76	590000	478403	387540
	1976-77	180000	352900	375100
	1977-78	315000	350396	368399
3	Kothagudem			
	1975-76	1780000	1582343	1435316
	1976-77	1875000	1589000	1635200
	1977-78	1875000	1694621	1480279
4	Ukai			
	1975-76	Commissioned in March, 76		
	1976-77	420000	191500	194600
	1977-78	480000	335897	320744
5	Gandhinagar			
	1975-76	Commissioned in March, 1977		
	1976-77	400000	265761	242072
1977-78				

Promotion of Class IV Staff

511. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person who has passed matriculation examination in English only after passing Rattan (Proficiency in Hindi) from Punjab University is eligible for promotion from Class IV service to clerical service in the Government of India undertakings; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A person who has passed Matriculation Examination in English and Rattan (Proficiency in Hindi) from Punjab University is not a matriculate as linguistic proficiency in two subjects cannot be equated to fulfilled matriculation which connotes standard of knowledge based on the study of a number of subjects. Generally the qualification prescribed for clerical services is Matriculation and therefore persons possessing knowledge of only two languages of Matriculation standard are not eligible for appointment to posts in the clerical services.

Agreement with USSR on Mining Tools

512. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to sign agreement with USSR on mining tools; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government to

sign any agreement with USSR on mining tools.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Cases of Dismissed Employees

513. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of central Government employees have been sacked under Article 311(2)(c) of the Constitution of India during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government propose to review their cases and order reinstatement due to changed political outlook in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the last three years a few Central Government employees had been dismissed/removed under Article 311(2) (c) of the Constitution. These cases have been reviewed and orders of reinstatement have been issued in most of the cases.

Regularisation of Ad-hoc Grade IV Officers in Central Information Service

514. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regularisation of ad-hoc Grade IV officers in Central Information Service was coincided with the abolition of Grade IV itself; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The ad-hoc Grade IV officers were regularised on the 4th January, 1977. The abolition

of Grade IV is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment and Capacity of Soft Drinks

515. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the soft drink industries;

(b) the licensed capacity of the soft drink industry; and

(c) whether it is fully utilized, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Approximate capacity in the organised sector is 1756 million bottles per annum; and

(c) The capacity has not been fully utilised during the last three to four years because of the cost of soft drinks and the restricted demand.

Congestion in Ports

516. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to divert ships carrying fertilizers and edible oils from the Ports which are facing acute congestion; and

(b) in view of general congestion in the ports, what steps Government intend to take to remove this congestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) With a view to

diverting the bulk cargo vessels, inter-Ministerial meetings at the highest level are being held from time to time to sort out the various problems connected with the unloading, clearance from the ports, etc. Use of minor ports is being made for handling imported fertilizers to the extent possible.

(b) A Standing Committee with representatives of Shipping and Transport, Railways and other Ministries, Shipping Corporation of India and shipping interests has been constituted for rationalised distribution of cargo at the Major Ports.

पिछड़े जिलों में विशेषरूप से
जूनागढ़, जामनगर तथा राजकोट में कृषि
उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

517. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने गुजरात में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों के लिए जिला-वार कोन-कोन सी कृषि उद्योग योजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं और उनको कब स्वीकृति दी गई, प्रत्येक योजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है अथवा किया जाना है ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार जूनागढ़, राजकोट तथा जामनगर में, जहां मूंगफली, कपास, आम तथा केलों का बाहुल्य में उत्पादन होता है, बड़े तथा लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उनका स्वरूप क्या है और ये कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई जानी है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ड) क्या इन तीन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त कार्यक्रम कब तक तैयार किया जायेगा ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती) : (क) से (ड) सूचना इक्ट्ठी की जाज रह्ठी है और सभा पटल पर रखदी जाएगी।

राजकोट में बन रहे डीजल तेल इंजनों में सुधार के लिये सहायता

518. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगेकि :

(क) क्या राजकोट स्थित प्रोटोटाइप ट्रेनिंग सेंटर को राजकोट तथा गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के अन्य शहरों में बन रहे डीजल तेल इंजनों में सुधार करने के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है अथवा देने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये कितनी राशि की तथा किस प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, किस तारीख को दी गई और यदि दी जानी है तो कब तक दी जायेगी और किस प्रयोजन के लिये तथा कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या प्रोटोटाइप ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में कोई विशिष्ट चिह्न लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ताकि राजकोट तथा गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के अन्य शहरों में बनने वाले डीजल तेल इंजनों का सभी राज्यों में बैचा जा सके और उन्हें भूमि विकास बैंकों से मान्यता प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन से कोई सहयोग लेने का है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रोटोटाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण की मौजूदा सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने और उन्हु जारी रखने की दृष्टि से, जिससे वे गुजरात और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के विकासशील डीजल इंजन बनाने वाले एककों की और अच्छी सेवा कर सकें, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रोटोटाइप डेवलपमेंट एण्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, राजकोट को 27-2-1978 को 20 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई थी जो इस राशि का आंशिक रूप से डीजल इंजनों का विकास करने और आंशिक रूप से अन्य कार्यकलापों के लियें करेगा।

(ग) सुधारात्मक तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग लिमिटेड के निदेशक मण्डल ने एक डीजल इंजन विकास प्रयोगशाला तथा प्रोटोटाइप डेवलपमेंट एण्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, राजकोट की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव के लिए सहमति दे दी थी। प्रयोगशाला को संभरण तथा निपटान के महानिदेशालय और निर्यात निरीक्षण परीक्षण आदि से मान्यता मिल गई है और वह भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा दी गई मान्यता के अनुसार एक सूक्ष्म परीक्षण केन्द्र समझा जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां, राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन से समय-समय पर परामर्श किया जाता है।

पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य मण्डल द्वारा जापनों का दिया जाना

519. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य मण्डल, पोरबन्दर

की ओर से 16 जून, 1978 को नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को 13 मांगों वाला एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा गुजरात सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह कार्यवाही कब और किस प्रकार की जाएगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मांगवार ब्यौरे, नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

1. पोरबन्दर पत्तन को खोलने का विज्ञापन देना

सरकार को पोरबन्दर पत्तन को खोलने के बारे में विदेशी ममाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देने के लिए अवश्य तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिए।

कांडला पत्तन जसी विशेष सुविधाएं इस पत्तन को भी दी जानी चाहिए ताकि इस पत्तन पर अधिकाधिक माल आ सके।

2. बम्बई पत्तन से स्टीमरों को भेजना

इस समय बम्बई पत्तन में लगभग 75 स्टीमर घाट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और हमारा यह विचार है कि उन स्टीमरों को पोरबन्दर पत्तन ही और भेज देना चाहिए ताकि बम्बई पत्तन में भीड़ भाड़ कम हो सके।

3. भारी माल

घाट के निकट ऐसे स्थान की सुविधा आवश्यक होनी चाहिए जहां सीमेंट, बक्साईट नमक, रसायन इत्यादि भारी माल का

संग्रह किया जा सके ताकि जब स्टीमर पहुंचे तो विलम्ब किए बिना पोतलदान किया जा सके।

4. पोरबन्दर पत्तन के लिये माल

पत्तन अब तैयार है, परन्तु सरकारी प्रतिबन्ध के कारण सीमेंट, मूंगफली का सत्व, हाथ से चुनी हुई मूंगफली इत्यादि हमारे सामान्य माल अब निषिद्ध मदे हो गई हैं ताकि उनका निर्यात नहीं सके। इस समय, सीमेंट, तेल, रसायन इत्यादि जिसका आयात सरकार और अर्द्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है, इसी पत्तन के माध्यम में आयात की जानी चाहिए।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम कई विदेशी वस्तुओं का आयात करता है, जो इस पत्तन के जरिए आयात की जानी चाहिए।

5. यात्री सेवा

पहले बम्बई, वेरावल पोरबन्दर, आंध्रा में यात्री स्टीमर सेवा चालू थी और यात्रियों की संख्या तथा छोटे सामान का परिमाण भी अधिक रहता था। हम सरकार से अनुरोध करते हैं कि वह इस स्टीमर सेवा को फिर से चालू करने के लिए मामले पर विचार करें ताकि रेल पर भीड़-भाड़ को दूर किया जा सके।

6. पोरबन्दर में माल-डिब्बों की कमी और कोयले की अनुपलब्धि

रेल मंत्रालय माल डिब्बे देने की स्थिति में नहीं है, जिसके कारण कोयले के अभाव में उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इसलिए इस पत्तन के जरिए कोयला अवश्य लाया जाए।

7. विशेष रियायती घाट भाड़ा प्रभार

सरकार को विशेष रियायती घाटभाड़ा अवश्य चालू करना चाहिए ताकि अधिकाधिक माल मिल सके।

8. सुरक्षा

पत्तन क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

9. कार्यालय आवास

नौवहन कंपनियों के लिए कार्यालय आवास निकासी एजेंटों इत्यादि और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

10. तेल का आयात

इस समय, तेल का आयात कांडला पत्तन से किया जा रहा है, जो इस पत्तन को सौंप देना चाहिए। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

11. पारगमन गोदाम

पारगमन माल का भंडारण करने के लिए बड़े-बड़े गोदामों का निर्माण किया जाये। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

12. तेल के लिए भंडार टंक!

आयातित तेल के भंडारण की सुविधा अत्यन्त आवश्यक प्रदान की जाए। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

13. बस सेवा

नया पत्तन शहर से काफी दूर है। इसलिए नगर बस सेवा अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कृपया व्यापार और उद्योग के लाभ के लिए उपरोक्त समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए तुरन्त समुचित व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) बड़े पत्तनों में नए अन्य पत्तनों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार का है। ज्ञापन समुचित कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेजा गया है। जहाजों को एक पत्तन से दूसरे पत्तन में भेजना जहाज के आकार पत्तन पर माल चढ़ाने उतारने के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं तथा इसकी स्वदेशी निकासी इत्यादि पर निर्भर करता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

Ferry Services over River Hooghly

520. SHRI S. K. GHOSAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for launching ferry services over River Hooghly in Calcutta to augment the present modes of transport in the city;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion in this regard from Government of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of West Bengal for running of ferry on the river Hooghly was sanctioned in 1974. The State Government has asked for sanction for revised estimate for the Scheme.

(c) The Scheme envisages construction of a fixed jetty at Howrah side, a floating jetty at Calcutta side and acquisition of suitable passenger vessels.

Law for Declaration of Assets by Public Servants

521. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate enacting a law for the declaration of assets by public servants;

(b) if so whether Government would bring necessary legislation during the current session; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The declaration of assets by public servants is regulated by the conduct rules governing them.

Officers belonging to S.C. and S.T.

522. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers at present in each of the following cadre of services and out of them how many are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

- (i) I.A.S.
- (ii) I.P.S.
- (iii) I.F.S.
- (iv) Indian Forest Service

(v) in each of the Central Services Class I and II separately;

(b) how many reserved posts in the above Services have been dere-served during last three years and filled with candidates other than those of Scheduled Castes or Tribes;

(c) whether Government are aware of this gross injustice accumulated in the form of backlog of services which are totally denied to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) what corrective steps Government have taken so far to wipe out this backlog of Services due to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The information in regard to three All India Services as on 1-1-1978 is as under:—

Name of the Service	Number of Officers		
	Total	S.C.	S.T.
(i) Indian Administrative Service	3538	333	168
(ii) Indian Police Service	2098	138	69
(iii) Indian Forest Service	1194	61	34

The information regarding Central Services is being collected.

(b) *Number of posts dere-served during the last 3 years :*

(i) Indian Administrative Service	—	4 Sch. Tribes.
(ii) Indian Police Service	—	NIL
(iii) Indian Forest Service	—	NIL

(c) and (d). There is no backlog in the recruitment of Scheduled Castes candidates.

During the last three years no vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste in the three All India Services remained unfilled. However, the un-

filled reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, if any, in a particular year are carried forward and filled on the basis of the results of the subsequent examinations. Every effort is made to ensure that, as far as possible, no reserved vacancy is dere-served.

मध्य प्रदेश में जनजाति विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए आवंटन

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

(क) क्या कन्द्राय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जनजाति विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये एक योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ धन-राशि मंजूर की है; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश की जनजाति उपयोजना के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् कृषि, वागवानी, सिंचाई, सहकारिता शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण आदि के लिए राज्य कांफ में से 63.54 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। इस के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए 18.46 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देगी। इस आवंटन में से 4.61 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किश्त दी जा चुकी है।

Production of Films by Hindustan Photo Film Factory

524. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual production of Hindustan Photo Film Factory (HPF) is grossly falling short of the demand of the black and white positive film by the film industry;

(b) if so, the production figures of the last three years, the demand by the film industry and the exports, if any;

(c) whether Hindustan Photo Film has acquired a monopoly for supplies

of Geva Colour and Orwo Colour films in India;

(d) on what norms the price of Jumbo rolls of Geva and Orwo are films by the distributors to the film industry;

(e) whether the producers of Indian films have requested Government to allow them direct import as it will be cheaper and of better quality than the one distributed by Hindustan Photo Film; and

(f) in view of the above whether Government propose to close down Hindustan Photo Film as a losing concern and redundant organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). HPF has been meeting the full demand and maintaining adequate stocks of cine positive and cine sound negative (black and white) films. Its production of these items during the last three years was as follows:—

Year	B & W Positive	Sound Negative
1975-76	1,38,438	30,266
1976-77	1,92,560	38,540
1977-78	1,85,970	38,872

There was never any shortage of these items in the market during the last three years.

Exports of cine positive and cine sound (B&W) films amounted to Rs. 3.66 lakhs in 1977-78—there being no exports in the earlier years.

(c) Jumbo rolls of Geva and Orwo colour positive films are being imported only by HPF.

(d) HPF prices the material based on actual conversion cost plus a fair margin. The distributors when they

import, get about 10 per cent margin on the landed cost.

(e). Representations have recently been received from the photo film industry stating that the prices of cine colour positive converted by HPF are higher than those imported in finished form. These are, therefore, being looked into. However, the question of quality between imported and HPF converted rolls does not arise as the wide stock used to make the rolls is the same. Whether converted abroad and/or by HPF, the quality of the film will be the same. It may be mentioned that the complaint level of this product in relation to HPF's sales was below 0.4 per cent in 1977.

(f). In view of above, closing down HPF does not arise.

Uranium Deposits

525. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have traced occurrences of Uranium in part of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether surface exploration, core drilling and underground development has been undertaken in the potential areas;

(c) the estimated quantity of the uranium expected from the new locations; and

(d) whether Government have undertaken such exploration in other States and geologically sensitive areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. Exploration by way of core drilling and/or underground development for uranium has been undertaken in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh, as also in other

States. Estimation of the quantities of uranium in these deposits is in progress.

T.V. Glass Bulbs

526. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TV Glass Bulbs are being imported, if so, value and number of these imported bulbs during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether many Indian entrepreneurs and State Government Undertakings applied to Government to manufacture this item during the last three years;

(c) whether any licence to manufacture TV Glass Bulbs was given and, if so, when and to whom;

(d) whether Bharat Electronics Limited was granted a licence to manufacture this item but they did not find it economical, if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the C.I.F. value of each of the components and raw materials required to assemble a T.V. Tube of 50 C.M. size by BEL; and the CIF price at which the complete TV Tube is being imported; and

(f) the quantity and CIF value of each imported Glass part used in Electronic Valves and Cathode Ray Tubes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The information regarding value and number of imported T.V. Glass Bulbs (i.e. Shells) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No industrial Licence for the manufacture of T.V. Glass Shells has so far been granted.

(d) Bharat Electronics Limited was also not granted the licence for the manufacture of TV Glass Shells.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Entertainment etc. by the Shipping Corporation of India

527. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the financial year 1976-77, the Shipping Corporation of India spent on (1) Entertainment about Rs. 10,00,000/- (2) Travelling Expenses Rs. 5,00,000/- (3) Directors Travel about Rs. 5,00,000/-, (4) Telex-Telegram about Rs. 1,00,00,000/- and (5) Telephone about Rs. 70,00,000.

(b) what are the figures of expenditure on each of the above items for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SCI A/c will be incurring a net loss of over Rs. 15 crores for the year 1977-78; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to curb extravagant expenditure on non-productive items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The expenditure incurred by the Shipping Corporation of India on these items during 1976-77 is as follows:—

(1) Entertainment Rs. 8,59,253; (2) Travelling expenses Rs. 40,13,441; (3) Directors' Travelling expenses Rs. 3,98,435; (4) Telex and telegrams Rs. 96,77,196; and (5) Telephones and Trunk calls Rs. 63,71,352.

(b) Accounts for financial year 1977-78 have not been finalised. However, the tentative figures booked under the above items is as under:—(1) Entertainment Rs. 5.78 lakhs; (2) Travelling Expenses Rs. 36.55 lakhs; (3) Directors' travelling expenses Rs. 4.48 lakhs; (4) Telegrams and telexes Rs. 93.85 lakhs; (5) Telephones and trunk calls Rs. 58.82 lakhs. This is subject to changes after the accounts have been finalised and audited.

(c) Since the accounts have not been finalised, the final figures are not available. However, it is estimated that the loss may be of the order of Rs. 18 to 20 crores.

(d) An analysis of Shipping Corporations' administrative overheads reveals that the administrative expenses as a percentage of operating earnings as well as operating expenses has come down as follows:—

Administrative Expenses :	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(a) as percentage of cooperative earnings	3.55	3.48	3.30
(b) as percentage of operative expenses	6.09	4.92	4.56

Although in absolute terms, the expenditure has gone up but that is only to be expected in view of the fact that SCI is an expending organisation and also there has been a general increase in prices over this period of time. From the percentages indicated above,

it is clear that expenditure on these items is not extravagant. However, SCI has been specifically instructed to keep a continuous watch on items of non-essential expenditure and to effect maximum economies in the same.

**Construction of Computer Centre
in New Delhi**

528. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Norwegian firm has signed a contract with U.N. Development Programme for the construction of a large computer centre for the Indian Government in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The United Nations Development Programme have included for this country a project for support to the National Information Centre. They have made a provision of 4.39 million dollars for the purchase of hardware and expenses on training of our technical personnel. A Norwegian firm has been appointed by them in consultation with the Government of India for assisting them in the technical and contractual aspects of the execution of the project.

**Fear of Southern States over Language
Question**

529. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Southern States have expressed their fear over the language question; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

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

(a) It has come to the notice of the Government of India that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have expressed certain misgivings regarding the official language policy of the Central Government in a meeting held at Madras on the 16th July, 1978.

(b) The Government of India are of the opinion that these apprehensions are misplaced, inasmuch as according to the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, the use of English will continue until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English language have been passed by the legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their official language and until after considering the resolutions aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.

T.V. Stations at Patna

530. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 262 on the 29th June, 1977 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. Centre at Patna;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c). There is no proposal to start a TV Station at Patna. A TV Transmitter has been commissioned at Muzaffarpur on 14-6-1978 to serve parts of North Bihar. It is not possible to extend these facilities or to start a TV Station at Patna due to constraints on financial resources.

**Memorandum regarding selection of
newspapers for Government advertisements**

531. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.A.V.P. had issued a Memorandum, known as 'Prasad Memorandum' during emergency

period for selection of newspapers for Government advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and whether it is still in force?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes Sir. This Ministry issued an Office Memorandum on 23-6-1976 in pursuance of a Cabinet decision.

(b) The Memorandum among other things asked all Ministries to direct all Public Sector Undertakings and other organisations under their jurisdiction to follow the Media List and advertisement rates of the D.A.V.P. The Memorandum is still in force but the matter is being reviewed in the light of recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees.

Demands of Employees of D.E.S.U.

532. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the employees of the D.E.S.U. submitted recently; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The DESU has reported that the main demands of the employees relate to payment of arrears for the period from 1-4-72 to 30-9-73 on account of revision of pay scales and assured payment of ex-gratia every year. These demands were settled as a result of an agreement reached between DESU management and the D.S.E. workers Union. As a the D.S.E. Workers' Union, the demands, such as increase in cycle

allowance, time scale promotions parity in giving conveyance allowances, implementation of Code of Discipline, withdrawal of disciplinary cases against 14 employees and the remaining demands are to be discussed mutually and settled.

Escape by Dr. Dharam Teja

533. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI O.P. TYAGI:

SHRI RAGHAVJI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Dharam Teja left India illegally during the month of June, 1978;

(b) if so, whether any foreign country is involved in his going abroad;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted by Government into this matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to available information Dr. Teja left India last on 22-7-1977 on a valid passport.

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

Export of technical know-how by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

534. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission have made a

break-through in the export of technical know-how of its village industries sector to East African countries; and

(b) if so, the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has exported technical know-how in respect of village pottery, hand-made paper, gobar gas, lime, ghani oil and fruit preservation to Tanzania and deputed its technical personnel there for varied durations. Five trainees sponsored by the Government of Tanzania are undergoing training in training centres run by the Commission. Five women leaders from Ghana also underwent training in various village industries in the Commission's training centres. Technical know-how about new model charkhas and improved looms has also been exported to Ethiopia, Mauritius and Laos. It is, however, difficult to make an assessment of foreign exchange earnings on this account, as the technical know-how is made available under Development Assistance Programmes.

Preference in Recruitment to Government Services

535. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give preference in recruitment to Government services to the youths who suffered Jail terms or injuries in connection with emergency days during the period March, 1974 to 1977; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There is

no proposal under the consideration of Government in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Advanced Technology in Semi-conductor Devices Developed by C.E.E.R.I.

536. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute at Pilani, Rajasthan is developing advanced technology for semi-conductor devices under a United Nation programme; and

(b) whether the U.N. has made available some amounts to this Institute; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total amount budgeted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for this project is 9,97,213. This includes, \$4,66,660 for equipment, \$2,93,980 for services of equipment, \$2,05,955 for fellowship and training facilities and \$30,618 for miscellaneous expenses.

Nagas fire on Army Patrol near Peasao

537. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of underground Nagas fired at an army patrol near Peasao in Tuensang District bordering Burma in the last week of May;

(b) if so, the number of casualties on both sides; and

(c) the steps taken to check such incidents?

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

(a) An Assam Rifles patrol was fired at by a group of underground Nagas near Peasao in Tuensang District of Nagaland in the last week of May.

(b) There was no report of casualties on either side.

(c) Vigilance all along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Manipur is being maintained.

Thermal Power Plant in Punjab

538. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal a thermal power plant in Punjab to meet the power shortage;

(b) if so, the location; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). There is presently no power shortage in the Punjab. The projects already sanctioned are considered adequate to meet the anticipated growth in power demand upto 1982-83. For meeting the further growth in power demand for the period 1983-84 to 1988-89, a number of alternatives including a proposal for a large thermal power plant at Ropar are under examination.

Production Capacity of Art Silk Yarn in the Country

539. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of art silk yarn production in the country;

(b) whether the production at present is at optimum capacity;

(c) whether the amount of art silk yarn produced meets the demand of weaving industry; and

(d) the names of the spinners engaged in spinning art silk fibre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total installed capacity in the country for production of art silk fibres and yarns is about 180,000 metric tonnes per annum.

(b) About 98 per cent of the installed capacity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are 25 units engaged in the manufacture of art silk filament yarns. The spun yarn manufactured from art silk fibres is either pure or blended according to the production programme of each spinning mill. The number of mills using art silk fibres is as under:—

- (1) Art silk Spinning Mills—25
- (2) Cotton Spinning Mills — 327
- (3) Cotton Composite Mills—289.

T.V. Station at Jullundur

540. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Television Station at Jullundur is going to be opened by the end of this year;

(b) whether some of the equipments meant to be installed at Jullundur T. V. Centre have been diverted to Srinagar T. V. Centre; and

(c) if so, how much delay in starting the T. V. Centre at Jullundur will be caused by this diversion?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The earlier expectation was that the TV Station at

Jullundur would be ready by the end of this year. However, due to delay in the supply of many essential items of equipment by the manufacturers, the Station is now likely to be commissioned by March, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

541. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के विजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने हाल में अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों ने तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां की थी तथा बिजलीघरों की क्षति पहुंचाई जिससे लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) इन कार्रवाईयों के पीछे क्या मांगें थी : और

(घ) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) उप-केन्द्रों, स्विचिंग केन्द्रों, फीडिंग फिलर्स और सड़क प्रकाश व्यवस्था में अनेक प्रतिष्ठान बाधित पाये गये और काम नहीं कर रहे थे । जब ट्रांसफार्मर काम कर रहा था तो ट्रांसफार्मर का तेल निकालने और हाई टनशन केवल फीडिंग ट्रांसफार्मर काटने का भी प्रयास किया गया था । एच० टी० के बहुत बड़ी संख्या के नामपट तथा मीडियम वोल्टेज स्विच-बोर्ड हटा दिए गए थे उन के चलाने वाले

हैंडल निकाल दिए गए थे और अनेक फिडर पिलर पूर्णतः ध्वस्त कर दिए गए थे ।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका विद्युत् प्रदाय कर्मचारी मंथ ने 24 मांगों की परन्तु मुख्य मांगें वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी, वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी, बिजली का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए पृथक वृक्ष का निर्माण, बिना लाग वुक के रखे हुए 150 रु० प्रतिमाह की दर से मोटर साइकल/स्कूटर भत्ते की अदायगी तथा 15 रुपये प्रति माह की दर से साइकल भत्ते की अदायगी तथा विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा महायक अभियन्ता (विद्युत) श्रेणी-2 के पद पर कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता (विद्युत) की पदोन्नति से सम्बन्धित थी ।

(घ) उन संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ जो तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई में शामिल थे पुलिस में आपराधिक मामलें दर्ज करा दिए गए थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 12 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए । नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के 27 कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई भी की गई थी ।

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया जाना

542. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर अच्छी फिल्में और लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि आम जनता में इस बात का रोष अभी भी व्याप्त

है कि दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर रुचिपूर्ण कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किए जाते हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में दूरदर्शन पर अधिक लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रम दिखाए जाने के लिए सरकार का क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) (क) से (ग) दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के प्रति जनता की प्रतिक्रियाओं की सरकार को जानकारी है। कार्यक्रमों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने और उन को आम पसन्द के अनुरूप तैयार करने के लिए उपलब्ध प्रमाधनों के अन्दर पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। परिवार के साथ देखने योग्य फिल्मों सहित केवल अच्छे और स्वस्थ मनोरंजन को ही प्रस्तुत करने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Production, Despatches and Price of Coal

543. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH TURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the comparative figures for each year of the output, despatches and price of coal from 2 years before nationalisation of coal mines and the succeeding years thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The Coking Coal mines were nationalised with effect from 1-5-72 and the non coking coal mines with effect from

1-5-73. The figures of output and despatches from 1970-71 onwards are as follows:—

(figures in million tonnes)

Year	Output	Despatches
1970-71	72.95	62.26
1971-72	72.42	65.52
1972-73	77.22	70.16
1973-74	78.17	68.59
1974-75	88.41	84.88
1975-76	99.68	91.96
1976-77	101.02	94.98
1977-78	101.00	99.51
1978-79(P) (April-June)	23.30	23.60 (P).

From 24-7-67 till 31-7-75 there was no statutory control on price of coal. At the time of nationalisation of non coking coal mines, the average pithead price was Rs. 37.42 per tonne. The average price, as fixed by the Central Govt., with effect from 1-4-74 was Rs. 47.42 per tonnes. The Central Government revised this price to Rs. 64.92 per tonne with effect from 1-7-75 and this is still in force.

मध्य प्रदेश में सात कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा निर्यात के लिए निर्मित कपड़ा

544: श्री हुसम चन्द कच्छवाय : वका उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली, सात कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा जनवरी, 1977 से जून, 1978 की विधि के दौरान विदेशों में निर्यात हेतु किन-किन किस्मों के कपड़े का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) उपयुक्त अवधि के दौरान इस कपड़े को किन-किन देशों को कितनी मात्रा में कितने मूल्य का किन पार्टियों द्वारा बेचा गया है

श्रीर: क्या उनका पूरा भुगतान अब तक हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितनी राशि किन पार्टियों पर लेना बकाया है ; और

(ग) क्या निगम द्वारा बेंचे गये कपड़े को व्यापारियों द्वारा काफी विलम्ब में उठाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके विलम्ब शुल्क, बैंक व्याज और परिवहन पर निगम द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) श्रीर(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी करके प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न के इस भाग का उत्तर प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक हित में नहीं होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन सात कार्डा मिलों में पड़ा हुआ परिष्कृत और अपरिष्कृत लूज कपड़े का भंडार

545 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से जून 1978 की अवधि के दौरान कपड़ा निगम द्वारा संचालित मध्य प्रदेश की सात कपड़ा मिलों में से प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल के पास परिष्कृत और अपरिष्कृत लूज कपड़े का पृथक-पृथक कितना भंडार जमा था ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त मिलों में से प्रत्येक मिल के पास इस समय कितनी गांठ कपड़े का भंडार है ;

(ग) किन-किन मिलों का कितना कपड़ा किन-किन व्यापारियों को अब तक बेंचा गया और उसका अब तक कितना भुगतान हो चुका है और कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(घ) क्या बचा गया कपड़ा व्यापारियों द्वारा न उठाये जाने पर वस्त्र निगम को वापस लेना पड़ा और यदि हां, तो इस से निगम को व्याज, परिवहन व्यय, विलम्ब शुल्क आदि के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (ख) 30 जून 1978 को प्रत्येक मिल के पास कपड़े की गांठों का जो भंडार था, वह निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. न्यू भांपाल टैकमटाईल मिल	1783
2. स्वदेगी काटन तथा पनोर मिल	4741
3. हारा मिल	4020
4. बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल	2259
5. इन्दौर मालवा युनाइटेड मिल	4621
6. बल्ल्याणमल मिल	5176
7. बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल	6553

प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ग) और (घ) के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करके दी जा सकती है किन्तु यह लम्बी चौड़ी होगी तथा ऐसी जानकारी एकत्र करने में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जायेगा।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा उद्योग निगम मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा बेचा तथा निर्यात किया गया कपड़ा

545. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अनारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 275 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा उद्योग निगम, मध्य प्रदेश ने जनवरी, 1976 से जून, 1978 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा तथा किम-किम किस्म का और कितनी कीमत का कपड़ा बेचा तथा निर्यात किया और उक्त कपड़ा किन-किन पार्टियों को बेचा और निर्यात किया गया था :

(ख) कपड़ा उत्पादन करने वाली मिलों के नाम क्या थे और किन-किन पार्टियों के माध्यम से किन-किन अवधियों में निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या जिन पार्टियों को कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया था उन्होंने अभी तक उसका भुगतान नहीं किया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर कितनी राशि वकाया है और वे पार्टियाँ कब तक उक्त धन राशि का भुगतान कर देंगी ; और

(घ) उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के लिये निगम को मिलों से उठाये गये कपड़े का निर्यात न करने के कारण, व्याज, कमीशन और किरायों का भार उठाना पड़ा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मथती) : (क) से (घ). मांगी गई जानकारी लम्बी-चौड़ी है तथा ऐसी जानकारी देने में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा ऐसी परिस्थिति में, माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जायेगा।

महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटक सीमा विवाद

547. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र-कर्नाटक सीमा विवाद को हल करने के लिए सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सीमा विवाद के बारे में 8 जून, 1978 को पूर्ण मे हुये जनता पार्टी के पुणे अधिवेशन में एक संकल्प पारित किया गया तथा केन्द्र को सिफारिश की गई थी ; और

(ग) इस विवाद के समाधान के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सरकार द्वारा अभी हाल में किसी राज्य सरकार से ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई संकल्प सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त किया गया प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई समाधान धोपना नहीं चाहेगी क्योंकि उसका दृष्टिकोण यह है कि दो राज्य सरकारों के बीच केवल उनके परस्पर सहयोग और सहमति के जरिये ही विवाद का स्थाई हल निकल सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इन सरकारों की ऐसी समझौता कराने में सहायता कर सकती है।

Writing of Confidential Reports

548. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing procedure of writing annual confidential reports of Government Servants adopted by the previous Government provides wide scope to the reporting officers to give undue favour to certain persons which ultimately affects the overall efficiency of Government machinery; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are considering to eliminate such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, sir. The procedure of writing annual confidential reports has been devised to ensure objectivity of appraisal by Reporting Officer, after taking into account the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and after consulting the various administrative Ministries.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for Promotion to Post of Station Director

549. SHRI RAM MURTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7426 on the 19th April, 1978 and Starred Question No. 1051 on the 10th May, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the Verghese Committee has suggested a single cadre for all the experts;

(b) if so, the reasons why Producers are not called for interview in the departmental promotions for the post of Station Director and Assistant Station Director when they are experts;

(c) whether Station Directors in the All India Radio are being given

continuous promotions departmentally although they do not have any special merits;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to keep in abeyance such promotions till the implementation of Verghese Committee report so as to give justice to the experts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Verghese Committee recommended five separate cadres, namely, Programme, Engineering, Finance, Personnel and Information/ Audience Research. The Committee also recommended *inter alia* that programme staff including staff artists should be brought under a single unified cadre.

(b) A decision on the recommendations of the Verghese Committee is yet to be taken. At present producers cannot be considered for promotion to the ranks of Assistant Station Director and Station Director because under the Recruitment Rules they are not eligible for the same. Moreover, producers have their own channels of promotion, namely that of Deputy Chief Producer and Chief Producer.

(c) No, Sir. Promotions are made in accordance with the recruitment rules.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. In the interest of work it will not be proper to keep the vacancies unfilled.

TA/DA drawn by Officers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

550. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of days the officers i.e. Heads of Department under the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands including Chief Commissioner and Secretaries were present in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands since

March, 1977 to June, 1978 and the total number of days they were out of A. and N. Islands either on leave or Government duty Department wise, separately on leave and Government duty and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in the shape of T.A./D.A. or Passage/

Air fares; department-wise showing duty and leave separately?

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

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

Statement

Designation of the Officer	Total number of days the Officer was present in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Was out of the A&N Islands		Total expenditure incurred on T.A./D.A. Passage/Air Fares the Officers while	
		on leave	on duty	duty Rs.	leave Rs.
Chief Commissioner	375	45	67	21,885	2,020
Chief Secretary	103		14	4,34	
Development Commissioner-cum-Development Secretary	260	60	118	23,808	11,0
Finance Secretary	302	97	88	10,233	2,056
Judicial Secretary	392	..	95	18,797	.
Officer on Special Duty (Accounts)	316	..	36	6,703	
Chief Conservator of Forests and Secretary (Forests)	354	72	61	11,353	3,649
Principal Engineer and Secretary (PW)	441	..	46	10,242	..
SD/Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner	369	24	94	11,459	1,010
Deputy Commissioner, Andaman District	365	3 casual leave)	119	5,002	..
Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar District	406	76	5	2,511	2,075

Agreement between BHEL and West German Multinational Siemens

551. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any agreement with West German multinational Siemens regarding its collaborations with BHEL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is no agreement between Government and Siemens regarding Collaboration with BHEL. Government

have, however, approved a number of collaboration agreements between BHEL, and firms from USSR, USA, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc. The existing collaboration agreement between BHEL and Siemens are in respect of:

(i) High Speed Industrial Drive Turbines-agreement signed on 21-6-74.

(ii) Thyristor Convertors, Associated Controls and Application Engineering agreement signed on 28-7-1975;

(iii) Thyristor, Power Diodes and Mono-crystalline Silicon—agreement signed on 28-10-1975; and

(iv) Large Steam Turbine Generators from 200 to 1000 MW—agreement signed on 24-8-1976.

In a growing organisation like that of BHEL the search for new technology and collaboration is a continuous process and BHEL are negotiating with Siemens and various other organisations towards updating their technology.

Joining date of Technical Assistants in J.C.B.

552. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9932 on 10-5-78 and state:

(a) the date on which the 12 Technical Assistants (G.D.) working on

stop-gap basis were taken in J.C.B.; and

(b) the reasons for not giving privileges/relaxations to the departmental employees of different categories working in JCB for the last 20 to 25 years as has been given to the above 12 stop-gap Technical Assistants (G.D.) and also the reasons for not taking into consideration the report of the study-team which was submitted in 1973 in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The dates from which the 12 Technical Assistants in question were initially appointed on ad-hoc basis and subsequently appointed on regular basis are given below:—

Name	Date of appointment	
	Ad-hoc	Regular
(1) Shri S. S. Pun	8-10-1968	22-4-1978
(2) Shri Satyapal Rampal	9-10-1968	22-4-1978
(3) Shri B. B. Marwah	9-10-1968	22-4-1978
(4) Shri H. S. Solanki	10-10-1968	22-4-1978
(5) Shri H. B. Arora	10-10-1968	22-4-1978
(6) Shri J. P. Singh	26-10-1968	22-4-1978
(7) Shri R. C. Sharma	26-10-1968	22-4-1978
(8) Shri H. R. Gupta	26-10-1968	22-4-1978
(9) Shri J. P. Bhutani	26-10-1968	22-4-1978
(10) Shri S. K. Sen	26-10-1968	22-4-1978
(11) Shri K. Surendran	18-11-1968	22-4-1978
(12) Shri S. S. Kanwar	23-11-1968	22-4-1978

(b) The above mentioned officials had put in satisfactory service for more than 9 years as Technical Assistants (ad-hoc) and, therefore, they deserved special consideration for regularisation by relaxation of rules. There are no other employees in JCB who were appointed in higher grade on ad-hoc basis and working for such

a long period who could be allowed such relaxation. Anyway regularisation of ad-hoc appointment by relaxation could be considered on merit.

There are other cases of ad-hoc appointment also. In the recent past, ad-hoc appointment of one of the Deputy Directors was regularised under the

recruitment rules finalised for the post.

There are ad-hoc appointments in other group 'A' posts and group 'B' Gazetted posts against some vacancies and these vacancies are proposed to be filled on regular basis shortly. Further there are also some ad-hoc appointments in group 'B' Non-Gazetted posts and the regular incumbents for the posts will be selected by promotion after the relevant recruitment rules are modified in consultation with UPSC.

The study group did not deal with ad-hoc appointments in JCB and regularisation of such ad-hoc appointments.

Revised Pay Scales of Reading Staff of JCB Letter Press

553. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 711 on 12-4-78 regarding the scale of pay to the Reading Staff of JCB Letter Press, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders to revise the pay-scale of Rde. Gde. I and Copy-holders working in JCB Letter Press have been given with immediate effect;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these employees have been representing for removing the anomaly in their pay-scales since January, 1974; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting revised pay-scale to these categories of staff since 1st January, 1973, the date of implementation of the 3rd Pay Commission?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Pay Commission had recommended pay scales of Rs. 380—580 and Rs. 260—350 for the posts of Reader Grade I and Copy Holder in JCB.

Government have further improved these scales to Rs. 425—600 and Rs. 260—400 recently after considering their representations. As this is fresh decision taken by the Government and is not based on the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission, it has been given effect from the date of issue of Government orders.

Taking over of the Management of Jaipur Udyog Limited

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several Members of Parliament have urged the Minister to take over the management of the Jaipur Udyog Limited;

(b) whether the said company has been mismanaged for a long time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Jaipur Udyog Limited is licensed for manufacture of cement at Sawaimadhopur in the State of Rajasthan for a capacity of 10 lakh tonnes per annum. The Company closed down production during the period September, 1975 to April, 1976 due to financial difficulties and had sought the assistance of the Central and State Governments for restart of production. The mismanagement of the Company related broadly to continued fall in production arising out of neglect of essential preventive maintenance and repairs over a number of years, paucity of funds due to diversion through their ex-sole selling agents and managerial misdemeanours in the areas of sales, purchases and expenditure. The management had also pursued policies and practices inconsistent with the interests of

the company. With a package of assistance from the State Government, Central Government and the State Bank of India, the Company restarted production of cement from the end of April, 1976.

Representations sponsored by Members of Parliament have been made from time to time for a take over of the management of the company. The policy for dealing with the sick industrial undertakings has been to work out a scheme of rehabilitation under the auspices of the banks and the financial institutions themselves and assist in effecting such changes as might be considered necessary by these institutions for undertaking the rehabilitation. The rehabilitation of Jaipur Udyog Limited was organized on this basis. Out of the 11 Members of the reconstituted Board of management, 7 are representatives of Central Government, State Government, State Bank of India and the financial institutions. The working of the company is constantly reviewed by the Government

to ensure that adequate measures as may be required are taken.

Merger of Sick Units with Healthy Units of big Business Houses

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from big business houses for merger of sick units with their healthy units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Specified Authority has so far received seventeen applications under section 72A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, including some from big business houses. A statement giving the necessary details, is enclosed. The applications are being processed in accordance with the relevant procedures.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the amalgamated Company	Name of the amalgamating Company	Whether Registered under the M. R. T. P. Act.
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. Coimbatore (Textiles).	M/s. Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd., Coimbatore. (Textile).	Both the companies are registered under MRT P Act.
2	M/s. Chase Bright Steel Ltd., Bombay (Bright Steel Bars).	M/s. Indian Bright Steel Co. Ltd., Madras (Bright Steel Bars)	No.
3	M/s. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd. Calcutta. (Tea and Tobacco).	M/s. National Tobacco Co. Ltd., Calcutta. (Cigarettes).	Both the companies are registered under MRT P Act.
4	M/s. Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay. (Electric motors).	M/s. Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd., Ernakulam (GLS lamps).	The amalgamated Co. is registered under MRT P Act.
5	M/s. Shalimar Wires Ltd. Calcutta (Steel wires).	M/s. Anil Steel Wires Ltd., Calcutta. (Steel wires)	No.
6	M/s. Poyaha Industrial Co. Ltd., Calcutta (Metal containers).	M/s. Colridge Ltd., Calcutta (Collapsible tubes)	No.

1	2	3	
7	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay. (Jeeps).	M/s. International Tractor Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay. (Tractors).	Both are registered under MRTP Act.
8	M/s. Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd., New Delhi. (Cement) †	M/s. Telesound India Ltd., Ballabgarh. (Radios)	The amalgamated Co. is registered under MRTP Act.
9	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kan- pur. (Textiles).	M/s. J. K. Steel & Industries Ltd., Kanpur. (Steel pro- ducts).	Both the companies are registered under the MRTP Act.
10	M/s. Payen Talbros Ltd., New Delhi. (Gaskets).	M/s. ALW Janson Ltd., New Delhi (Shock absorbers).	No.:
11	M/s. Phalton Sugar Works Ltd., Bombay. (Sugar).	M/s. Haverlo Industries Ltd., Bombay (Dry cells)	No.
12	M/s. McDowells and Co. Ltd., Madras. (Alcohol).	M/s. Hindustan Polymers Ltd., Visakhapatnam (Poly- mer plastics).	Both the companies are registered under MRTP Act. †
13	M/s. Raymond Wollen Mills Ltd., Bombay. (Wollen Textiles).	M/s. J. K. Iron and Steel Industries, Calcutta. Iron and Steel items)	Both the companies are registered under MRTP Act.
14	M/s. Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd., Anuravatinagar. (Sugar).	M/s. Thirumurti Mills Ltd., Udumalpet. (Textiles).	Both the companies are registered under MRTP Act. †
15	M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonepat. (Bicycles).	M/s. Atlas Auto Industries Ltd., Sonepat (Auto cyc- cles).	No.
16	M/s. Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd., Kurnool. (Ce- ment).	M/s. Doccan Wires Ltd., Bangalore. (Wires).	No.
17	M/s. Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad-4. (Export).	M/s. Vijay Darga Cotton Trading Ltd., Guntur. (Solvent extraction).	No. †

Rate of Industrial Growth

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

(a) whether a series of package policy measures have been planned by Government to achieve a rate of growth of seven to eight per cent in industrial production during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? †

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

(b) The strategy to raise the rate of growth of industrial production consists of the following main elements:—

(i) Achievement of targets already set in respect of crucial industries like power, coal, steel, fertilizers, and non-ferrous metals;

(ii) setting higher targets of output in respect of certain major industries where demand conditions justify such higher output. Among these are: paper, cement, commercial vehicles, wagons, and textiles produced by NTC mills;

(iii) advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial inputs in order to ensure that production in industry is not disrupted due to fall in production of one or two units;

(iv) constant monitoring and co-ordination with a view to ensuring that targets of production are achieved.

Steps for reduction of congestion at Bombay Port

557. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the congestion at Bombay Port has reached alarming proportions during the last few months;

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

(c) what measures are being taken to reduce the congestion at this port and keep the situation normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It is a fact that due to various reasons Bombay Port has been facing congestion over the last few months.

(b) The position of waiting vessels for berthing is as under:—

1-1-1978	4
1-2-1978	7
1-3-1978	14

1-4-1978	16
1-5-1978	24
1-6-1978	30
1-7-1978	30
17-7-1978	21

The main reasons for current congestion at Bombay are given below:—

(i) No. of ships entering Bombay Port has been increasing.

(ii) Increase in the number of bulk carriers for fertilisers, cement, edible oil which take long time in unloading.

(iii) Preference of user agencies to utilise Bombay Port despite its current problems.

(iv) Restricted hours of working by pilots and berthing masters.

(v) Labour problems.

(c) Measures taken to relieve congestion at Bombay include diversion of traffic to other Ports, rationalised distribution of cargo at various Major Ports, mid-stream unloading into barges wherever it is feasible, augmentation of strength of shore labour and improvement of the clearing facilities by rail and road. Discussions also have been held with the concerned agencies so as to expedite unloading and clearance of cargo in ports.

Electrification of Villages

558. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and rural areas where the electrification has not so far been done; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 5,74,936 villages in India. Out of these 2,17,388 villages (37.7

per cent) were electrified upto 31-3-1978. State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Government lays great emphasis on the electrification of villages. The

draft Five-Year Plan 1978—83 provides for an allocation of Rs. 1450 crores for rural electrification in the country. This is in addition to Rs. 300 crores which is expected to be made available from financial institutions. The Plan envisages electrification of one lakh additional villages.

Statement

Inhabited Villages Electrified—1971 Census

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified as on 31-3-1978	% villages electrified as on 31-3-1978
1	Andhra Pradesh.	27,221	14,652 (*)	53.8
2	Assam	21,995	2,176	9.9
3	Bihar	67,566	18,695 (*)	27.7
4	Gujarat	18,275	8,121	44.4
5	Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0
6	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	7,753	45.9
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	4,014	61.7
8	Kernataka	26,826	15,160	56.5
9	Kerala	1,268	1,224	96.5
10	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	16,350	23.1
11	Maharashtra	35,778	21,480	60.0
12	Manipur	1,949	235	12.1
13	Meghalaya	4,583	396	8.6
14	Nagaland	960	236	24.6
15	Orissa	46,992	14,161	30.1
16	Punjab	12,188	12,126 (+)	100.0
17	Rajasthan	33,305	10,009	30.1
18	Sikkim	215	48	22.3
19	Tamil Nadu	15,725	15,522	98.6
20	Tripura	4,727	410	8.7
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	35,026	31.1
22	West Bengal	38,074	11,669	30.6
TOTAL (STATES)		5,71,251	2,16,194	37.8
TOTAL (U.Ts.)		4,685	1,194	25.5
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		5,75,936	2,17,388	37.7

(*)—Figure provisional.

(+)--62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

Inhabited Villages Electrified—1971 Census

Sl. No.	Union Territories	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified as on 31-3-1978	% villages electrified as on 31-3-1978
1	A. & N. Islands .	390	68	17.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	110 (*)	3.7
3	Chandigarh	26	26	100.0
4	D. & N. Haveli .	72	49	68.1
5	Delhi	243	243	100.0
6	Goa, Daman & Diu .	409	346	84.6
7	Lakshadweep	10	9	90.0
8	Mizoram .	229	10 (b)	4.4
9	Pondicherry	333	333	100.0
Total (U. Ts.)		4,685	1,194	25.5

(*)—Figures provisional

(b)—As on 28-2-1978.

Malpractices in Jute Corporation of India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute Corporation of India has been indulging in various malpractices such as down grading of jute at the time of purchase, underweighment, deduction on account of moisture etc.; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken to put an end to this and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There have been allegations of such malpractices against some of the functionaries of Jute Corporation

of India on which appropriate action has been taken by J.C.I. after due investigation. The details of steps taken to stop these malpractices are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

The Jute Corporation of India make purchases of raw jute (a) through its own Departmental purchase Centres (100 in 1977-78) spread over the jute growing States of A. P., Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura and (b) through the marketing co-operatives of the respective States. The jute is purchased in unassorted form from the up-country markets, including village hats, at prices as fixed by the Head Office in Calcutta. In view of the nature of the business and the scattered location of the purchase centres, there is scope for the staff to indulge in malpractices in the

purchase of jute. These malpractices are possible in the following areas:—

1. in the assessment of the quality and moisture condition of the unassorted jute brought for sale.
- 2 in weighment;
- 3 in payment of the price fixed;
- 4 in showing preferred treatment to favourite sellers particularly in times of heavy offers.

2. Preventive Measures:

Elaborate procedures have been laid down with a view to preventing malpractices in the above areas. Detailed records of the names of the sellers, assessed grade composition of each lot purchased, basis price, the total value paid, the manner of payment (by cheque or cash) as also details of weighment etc. are required to be maintained. The above details are to be recorded in the purchase memo (intriplicate) and the signature of the seller or LTI is to be obtained before payment. In addition, various registers and books of accounts are also maintained. The prices of various grades of jute are displayed prominently on sufficiently big boards to draw the attention of the public. Samples of various grades of jute are displayed so as to help the sellers to have an idea of the quality standards of JCI purchases. Complaints-cum-suggestion books are also kept at the departmental purchase centres. The field staff are rotated frequently in order that they might not establish undesirable contracts with the local traders or among themselves.

3. Supervision:

With a view to ensuring a close watch, purchase centres have been grouped under 14 Regional Offices headed by Regional Managers who inspect one or more of the centres practically every day during the purchasing season. The Regional Managers are also instructed to keep in touch with the local officials as well

as public workers. They submit inspection reports regularly to the head office during the season.

4. Vigilance Machinery:

There is a Vigilance Cell at the head office headed by the Secretary who is the Chief Vigilance Officer. He is aided by a full time senior officer and necessary staff. Their function is to investigate into the complaints and advice the management on the preventive and punitive steps necessary in respect of the malpractices.

Every year cases of complaints are received from the public. Such complaints usually relate to under assessment of quality and lower offers of price by the purchasing staff. Wherever adequate evidence is found, disciplinary action is taken against the persons concerned. According to reports received from the Corporation, some time back, the services of 7 employees were terminated and many others were shifted to less sensitive areas.

बिड़ला ग्रुप को लाइसेंस

560. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता सरकार ने दिसम्बर 1977 तक एकाधिकारी गृहों को नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लगभग 170.46 करोड़ रुपये के लाइसेंस मंजूर किए हैं और क्या इनमें से अधिकांश लाइसेंस बिड़ला ग्रुप के कंपनियों को दिए गए हैं और उस के बाद जे० के० सिद्धानिया, थापर, श्री टाटा और श्रीराम ग्रुप को कंपनियों को दिए गए हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन में से केवल 93.79 करोड़ रुपए से नये उद्योग खड़े किए जायेंगे और शेष 76.67 करोड़ रुपये उन के पुराने प्रतिष्ठानों के विस्तार पर खर्च किए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (६) घोर (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या उन 23 कंपनियों, के लाइसेंसों का धोरा बताने वाला विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मदन) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई जानकारी सम्भवतः एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन मंजूर की गई स्वीकृतियों के बारे में है । कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार (एम० आर० टी० पी०) उपक्रमों के 29 प्रस्तावों को जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 170.78 करोड़ रुपये हैं, (जैसा कि आवेदनकर्तृओं ने अपने आवेदन पत्रों से सूचित किया है) जुलाई से सितम्बर, 1978 के दौरान एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार के अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन स्वीकृतियां दी गई थी । इन स्वीकृतियों के व्योरे बताने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है । [घन्यालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल.टी-2409/78]

Disfranchising Smt. Gandhi for violating provisions of the Constitution

561. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to make some legal provisions to disfranchise Mrs. Indira Gandhi who has been found guilty of gross violation of provisions of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): No such decision has been taken by the Government.

Growing Tension among tribals and non-tribals in Meghalaya

562. SHRI F. M. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tension is growing between the tribal and the non-tribal population of Meghalaya;

(b) the reasons for such tension; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Central Government to soothen the feelings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, some tension has been noticed.

(b) Tension has been caused by some anti-social elements by exploiting regional feelings.

(c) The State Government have intimated that they are maintaining strict vigilance to curb anti-social activities. The Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, Meghalaya have also assured the State Assembly that the interest of non-tribals in Meghalaya will be protected. Central Government is also keeping a close watch over the situation.

Statehood for Delhi

563. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to give Statehood to Delhi;

(b) whether the statement of the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi that Delhi would get Statehood by August this year is correct; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government have decided to provide a legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi. Necessary legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Sri Sailem Project

564. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Sri Sailem Project during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount; and

(c) when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The Andhra Pradesh authorities have intimated that an amount of Rs. 130 crores has been provided for the Srisailem Project in the current Five Year Plan period 1978-83. According to their assessment, the Stage I of the Project is expected to be completed by December, 1981.

Manufacture of earth moving machines

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

(a) whether Government are manufacturing earth moving machines; and

(b) if so, the centres where they are being manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The following Public Sector Undertakings are manufacturing

Earth Moving machines. Their location is also indicated below:—

- (1) M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore.
- (2) M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
- (3) M/s. Jessop and Company Ltd., Calcutta.

Collection of loans given by Khadi and Village Industries

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

(a) the States in which Land Revenue Recovery Act is being applied to collect loans given by Khadi and Village Industries Commission/Boards; and

(b) whether Government will advise the States to apply this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statutory provision already exists in Section 19B(1) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956), which extends to the whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim, that any sum payable to the Commission under any agreement express or implied or otherwise howsoever, may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue. Revenue Recovery Certificates issued by Collector of Bombay Suburban District in which the Head Office of the Commission is located, are being honoured by all concerned District Collectors in various States.

सूरज टैक्सटाइल मिल, मालोट (पंजाब राज्य) में सेवा से हटाये गए अधिकारी

567. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान सूरज टैक्सटाइल, मिल, मालोट (पंजाब राज्य) में कुल कितने श्रमिक सेवा से हटाये गए;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों की भांति ही इस मिल के श्रमिकों को सेवा में बहाल कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब बहाल किया गया, और यदि नहीं तो इन्हें कब बहाल किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या सेवा से हटाए गए श्रमिकों के विरुद्ध अपराधिक मामले दर्ज किए गए थे जो अभी तक निर्णयाधीन हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) चौदह।

(ख) तीनों कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है।

(ग) पांच कर्मचारी 8 जून, 1977 को तथा 4 मार्च, 1978 को बहाल किये गये थे। एक अन्य कर्मचारी जिसे 4 मार्च, 1978 को मिल में आने को कहा गया था अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा है। 30 जुलाई, 1976 को कारखाने के प्रबन्धक पर हमला करने वाले शेष चार कर्मचारियों को न्यायालय ने सिद्धदोष करार दे दिया है। अतः उन्हें सेवा में वापिस नहीं लिया गया है।

(घ) पांच कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपराधिक मामले दर्ज किये गये थे। चार कर्मचारी न्यायालय

द्वारा सिद्धदोष करार दे दिये गये हैं और कोई भी मामला निलंबित नहीं है।

Issue of Censorship Certificate to the film entitled 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram'

568. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the film 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' was passed by the Board of Censors;

(b) are the Government aware that the picture has a number of scenes showing nude vulgar poses;

(c) is it correct that kissing has been shown clearly on the screen;

(d) have the Government laid down any guidelines for not exhibiting vulgar scenes on the screen;

(e) if so, the reasons for overlooking them in passing this picture; and

(f) steps proposed to be taken to stop the exhibition of kissing and nude scenes from this picture?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The film 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' was certified by the Board of Film Censors on 22-3-1978.

(b) to (f). The Board of Film Censors are required under the guidelines issued to them to ensure that there are no scenes of vulgarity, obscenity and depravity which might offend human sensibilities. Amorous scenes and shots of the human form, partially exposed, that this film contains were not considered offensive to such sensibilities. The film was certified for public exhibition restricted to adults only.

हथकरघा क्षेत्र में जनता घोटियों तथा साड़ियों का उत्पादन

569. श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हथकरघा क्षेत्र में जनता घोटियों तथा साड़ियों के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किए गए हैं तथा ये लक्ष्य कहां तक पूरे हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र को घोटियों तथा साड़ियों के अलावा अन्य किस्मों के कपड़ों के लिए भी कुछ विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भयती) : (क) सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 1978 तक हथकरघा क्षेत्र में जनता घोटियों तथा साड़ियों का उत्पादन करने के लिए 1000 लाख मीटर का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। मार्च, 1978 के अन्त तक 820 लाख मीटर का उत्पादन कर लिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . उत्पादन का अधिकांश भाग घोटियों एवं साड़ियों के रूप में है क्योंकि प्रमुखतः इनकी ही अधिक मांग है। जनता कपड़ा योजना के अंतर्गत बहुत ही सीमित रूप में लुंगियों का उत्पादन भी किया जाता है। निम्न एवं उच्च काउन्ट की अन्य किस्मों को शामिल करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Pension to dependents of DIR & MISA detenus during emergency

570. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan or scheme to give pension to the dependents of the DIR and MISA political detenus during the emergency; and

(b) if so, brief outline of the plan or scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There are two schemes, one for the dependents of MISA detenus etc. and another for those of persons arrested under DISIR, who died during the emergency.

(b) Details of the schemes are given in Statements I and II respectively, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—2410/78].

Number of ships lying idle at Bombay Port

571. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Bombay Port has become over congested if so, the number of ships lying idle and the number of days that a ship takes for a berth to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): There has been congestion at Bombay Port for the past few months.

As on 17 July, 1978, 21 ships were waiting for berthing at Bombay. At

Princes and Victoria Docks, it takes about 10 days before a ship gets a berth. At Iddira Dock the waiting period is around 5 weeks.

Maharashtra Bill for Providing Unemployment Doles

572. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided not to give its clearance to the Bill passed by Maharashtra Legislature for providing unemployment doles;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's decision has been conveyed to State Government; and

(d) if so, what is the State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Jute stock holdings of different mills

573. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Control Order issued by Central Government in December 1977 to bring about equilibrium in the jute stock holdings of different mills, has not produced its desired results, particularly on the trading position of the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In

order to ensure a more rational distribution of the available supply of raw jute amongst mills, the Jute Commissioner had issued an Order on 9-12-1977 under clause 9 of Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961, directing all jute mills to bring down their stock holdings of raw jute to 8 weeks' consumption level within specified dates.

On a review of price and availability situation, this statutory limit on maximum stock holdings of raw jute by mills was progressively reduced to 4 weeks' consumption level. As a result of this measure a number of jute mills having a higher level of stocks has gradually declined and mills having lower stocks of raw jute have generally been able to acquire stocks from market to sustain their production of jute goods. This measure has nothing to do with improving trading activities of Jute Corporation of India.

Official Opening of Haldia Port

574. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official opening of the Haldia Port which started trial run in February, 1977 has not been done as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government are taking to make the port fully navigable upto the declared level;

(c) whether Government are aware that a huge amount is being wasted on demurrage charges for enormous delay in unloading the accumulated ships in few other ports; and

(d) the action Government are actively considering to improve the Haldia port and to reduce Government expenditure on demurrage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There has been no

official opening ceremony for the commissioning of the Haldia Dock System, since all the facilities contemplated for Haldia are not yet operational. However, the Ore, Coal and general cargo berths at Haldia have been in operation since 28-2-1977.

(b) To achieve the declared navigable depths, dredging of the shipping channel leading to Haldia was started in 1973 and has been continuing since then. Extensive river training works have been undertaken in the actuary. The recommendations of Indian and foreign experts on improving the depths of the channel are currently being studied by the Calcutta Port Trust.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the losses to the economy resulting from delays in unloading ships in the ports. Measures under consideration to tackle this situation include diversion of traffic to other ports, mid-stream unloading into barges wherever it is feasible, augmentation of the strength of shore labour and improvement of the clearing facilities by rail and road. Discussions also have been held at the highest level with concerned agencies like Railways, State Trading Corporation and others to expedite the unloading and clearance of cargo in ports.

Durgapur-Calcutta Highway

575. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the very important long awaiting Durgapur-Calcutta Highway has not shown any appreciable progress during the last five years in spite of land acquisition and other formalities having been completed long back;

(b) the reasons for so much delay; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Calcutta-Palsit Section of Durgapur Calcutta Expressway nationalised as part of N.H. 2 in July, 1975. It has not been possible to take up work on this Section due to constraints on financial resources as the project is expected to need a heavy investment. Its taking up and completion would depend upon the availability of funds.

Action on Report of Shah Commission

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

(a) what are the duties of a Special Officer, who has been appointed as head of the Special Cell in C.B.I., which has been set up to prosecute Mrs. Indira Gandhi;

(b) why no action has been taken so far on the report of Shah Commission, which was received by the Government a few months back;

(c) what is the opinion of the Law Ministry over each recommendation of Shah Commission Report about Mrs. Gandhi;

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to remove the impression of the people that the Government has been reluctant to take any action on it; and

(e) the names of the Officers against whom Government propose to take departmental as well as criminal action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A Special Investigating Unit has been set up in the CBI to inquire/investigate, deal with and take all other necessary action in relation to cases requiring enquiries/investigation arising out

of the Report submitted by the Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice J. C. Shah and all matters related thereto or coming to notice during such enquiries/investigations and all such cases/matters as may be referred to this Unit for enquiry/investigation by Government from time to time. This unit will function under the control and supervision of the special Director, CBI.

(b) to (d). It is incorrect to say that Government has been reluctant to take action on the reports of the Shah Commission. Six First Information Reports have been registered on 10-7-1978. Administrative and other action is being taken in accordance with the rules and administrative processes after examination of each individual case. Opinion of the Law Ministry in the cases where they were consulted cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(e) This can only be decided after the investigations into the cases registered on the basis of the reports of the Shah Commission are completed.

Overtime Expenses in Hindustan Aeronautics

577. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to reduce the expenses on overtime in Hindustan Aeronautics;

(b) how much money has been paid overtime during 1977-78;

(c) is it a fact that the target of production has not been achieved in any year in Hindustan Aeronautics on account of lack of supervision by the officers; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to see that the target of production is achieved and the cost of production is reduced in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Incentive schemes have been introduced to improve productivity. This has resulted in reducing overtime payments.

(b) Rs. 174 lakhs approximately.

(c) An examination of the performance of HAL during the last 3 years shows that the target of production have been, by and large achieved except in respect of MiG-21 aircraft during 1975-76 and 1977-78; and Ajeet aircraft during 1976-77.

The shortfall in 1975-76 was due to the organisational deficiencies in the Nasik Division and in 1977-78 was due to labour trouble in the Division. The shortfall in Ajeet production was due to development problems.

(d) The organisational deficiencies of Nasik Division have been made up due to various improvements effected in the production planning, procurement, management information system, and other areas on the basis of the recommendations of a committee set up by the Government. The development problems in respect of Ajeet aircraft are being overcome and the target during 1977-78 has been met.

Measures both administrative and legislative are being introduced in order to streamline productivity and the industrial relations between labour and management.

Abolition of Privy Purses

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

(a) the amount saved by Government on account of the abolition of privy purses;

(b) whether it is a fact that some money is even now being paid to some Rajas and Nawabs in one form or the other;

(c) if so, the names of such *Rajas* and *Nawabs* and the amount paid to each of them in each year; and

(d) the reasons for paying the money to the aforesaid *Rajas* and *Nawabs* now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A total amount of Rs. 4.67 crores was paid annually to the Rulers of former Indian States at the time of the commencement of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, which abolished privy purses. However, to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances and to mitigate hardship, the Government of India decided to make *ex-gratia* lump-sum cash payment to them. So far, an amount of Rs. 10.26 crores has been sanctioned to 271 out of 276 former rulers during the years 1974 to 1978 (upto 14th July, 1978). The payment in respect of the remaining five cases amounting to about Rs. 21 lakhs is still to be disbursed. No other payment has been made to these former rulers.

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

दूरदर्शन के परिषहन यूनिट के कार्यकरण की जांच

579. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4049 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन के परिषहन यूनिट के मामले में जिसके बारे में पहले 22 जून, 1977 को प्रश्न पूछा गया था, कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दोषी अधिकारियों को बचाने और कुछ निर्दोष अधिकारियों को फंसा लेने की दृष्टि से

इस मामले में जानबूझ कर देरी की गई है; और

(ग) अन्तम कार्यवाही पूरी करने में कितना समय लगेगा और यदि यह पूरी हो गई है, इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हृषण शर्माजी) : (क) इस मामले में विभागीय कार्यवाहियों के बारे में कार्रवाई चालू है।

(ख) : जी, नहीं।

(घ) कार्यवाहियों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि नियमों में निर्धारित विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाना है।

Police Firings

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

(a) how many times the police resorted to firing and the number of persons who were killed and wounded in different States from November, 1977 to June, 1978; and

(b) the reasons for each incident of firing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from all the States/Union Territories and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scheme of Food-grain Lightering Operations

561. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Secretary of Ministry of Shipping and Transport approved a scheme of foodgrain lightering operations proposed by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation in January, 1976 despite the fact that the same scheme was rejected by the Board of Directors; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The proposal of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for grain lightering operations was approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in January, 1976 by circulation. The Corporation also sent a telex message to this Ministry for approval of the broad details of the above scheme, with some modifications, and the approval to the same was communicated.

(b) Does not arise.

C.I.A. Activities

582. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in free press Journal on 29th May, 1978 that 'Mahesh Yogi' is involved in CIA activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'Maharshi Mahesh Yogi' was involved, as alleged, in planting of the nuclear device at Nanda Devi;

(c) whether foreign Intelligence agents, in the garb of the Yogi's disciples, are found indulging in intelligence work in Himalaya region as alleged; and

(d) if so, in view of (a), (b) and (c) whether Government propose to keep an eye on the activities of the Yogi and his disciples in the interest of the security of this country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have no such information with them.

(d) Constant vigilance is being maintained keeping in view the interests of national security.

Report on Guidelines for Block Level Planning

583. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 313 on 15th March, 1978 re: integrated development project for villages and state:

(a) whether the working group constituted by the Planning Commission to draw up detailed guidelines for Block Level Planning has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken or is being taken on the report?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/78].

(c) The report is under examination.

Retrenchment in the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur

584. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, Copper seller Branch was taken over by the Central Government on 23rd May, 1969;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions entered into with the company in regard to the conditions affecting the staff;

(c) whether the agreement entered into with the company staff contains provisions that the employees whose names were on the pay roll on 23rd May, 1969 were to be retained;

(d) the number of staff working prior to the take over on 23rd May, 1969 with attested copy of pay roll or attendance register, persons discharged together with the present day staff position;

(e) whether 744 persons were discharged by the then managing director;

(f) whether a huge number of persons were appointed later on the present day staff position being 3500 leaving the old retrenched permanent staff;

(g) the reasons for retrenchment, non-appointment of retrenched permanent staff in the later appointments together with the Ministry thinking to institute an inquiry into the circumstances and punish the guilty officers; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, were taken over with effect from 23rd May, 1969, by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, a

new Company promoted by the Central Government.

(b) Extracts from the agreement dated 22nd May, 1969 concluded between the British India Corporation and the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India relating to the conditions affecting the employees of the two Branches are given in the Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The total number of persons on the pay rolls of these two Branches as on 22nd May, 1969 was 2590. Out of this, the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India took over 1935 persons. Attested copy of pay rolls of these persons and list of persons retrenched or discharged are being obtained from the British India Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) 655 persons who were not absorbed by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, were retrenched by or retired/resigned from the British India Corporation.

(f) to (h). Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India had made additional recruitment of persons from time to time after 23rd May, 1969 by open competition through advertisements or under Compulsory Notification Vacancies Act. No discrimination was made against the retrenched persons at the time of fresh recruitments. In fact, a few persons who were not absorbed earlier were recruited by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India subsequently. The number of persons employed in the Corporation during June, 1978, was 3021. In view of this position, Government have no proposal to institute an inquiry into the matter.

Statement

This AGREEMENT made the twentysecond day of May in the year One thousand nine hundred and sixty nine BETWEEN THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LIMITED, a company incorporated under the Indian

Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Sutherland House, Kanpur (hereinafter called "The vendor") one the one part and THE TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and having its Registered Office at 13/399, Civil Lines, Kanpur (hereinafter called "The Vendee") on the other part.

* * *

(3)(A) The Vendee agrees that it will take over such of the employees now employed under the Vendor as the Vendee may, in its absolute discretion, consider necessary for its purpose (hereinafter referred to as "the said employees"). The employees so taken over shall enjoy continuity of service which shall not be deemed to be interrupted by the transfer. In the event of subsequent retrenchment, the said employees shall be entitled to receive in accordance with law compensation from the Vendee on the basis that their services have been continuous and uninterrupted. The employees so taken over shall also be entitled to receive from the Vendee gratuity earned by them and benefits of accrued leave to which they may be entitled. All other dues of the said employees in respect of or arising out of their employment under the Vendor, payable upto the date of taking over shall be paid by the Vendor and the Vendee shall have no liability on any account in respect thereof.

(B) The Vendee will communicate to the Vendor not later than the 23rd May, 1969 which of the employees of the Vendor the Vendee would take over. The salaries and wages of the employees so taken over shall be paid by the Vendee from the date on which the names of the employees to be taken over by the Vendee are communicated to the Vendor.

(C) The services of all employees of the Vendor who are not taken over by the Vendee shall be terminated by the Vendor and all their legal dues

shall be paid by the Vendor and the Vendee shall have no liability in regard to such dues and other liabilities.

* * *

(13) All the dues and liabilities whatsoever and outgoings relating to the properties agreed to be sold including the dues of Employees' Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Electricity, Water Charges, Municipal Taxes, Property Taxes, Telephone Charges, salaries, wages, gratuity, etc., accruing due upto the date of handing over, except in so far as such liabilities are specifically taken over by the Vendee under these presents, shall be borne by the Vendor and the Vendee shall not be liable for the same and shall be entitled to recover the same from the Vendor in case the Vendee has to meet any such liability. Similarly all liabilities on the above accounts accruing after the 23rd May, 1969 payable under these presents shall be borne by the Vendee and the Vendor will be entitled to be reimbursed by the Vendee of any such payments or expenses if recovered from the Vendor.

"किस्सा कुर्सी का" मामले के जांच अधिकारी के पुत्र की मृत्यु

585. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "किस्सा कुर्सी का" मामले की जांच करने वाले केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के पुत्र को अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही एक जीप ने घायल कर दिया था और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस घटना के पीछे कुछ राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों का हाथ है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) : 12-5-1978 को एम० एवेन्यु पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के एक अधिकारी के पुत्र को एक जोप ने टक्कर मार कर गिरा दिया था। उसको सफदरजंग अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया जहाँ 15-5-78 को चोटों के कारण उस की मृत्यु हो गई थी। भा०द०सं० 279/304-ए के अन्तर्गत एक मामला एफ० आई० आर० 406/पुलिस थाना आर० के० पुरम में दर्ज किया गया था। दुर्घटना में अन्तर्भूत जोप को 15-5-78 को खोज लिया गया था और ड्राइवर ने 16-5-78 को आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया था। दो अन्य व्यक्तियों को भी जो जोप में यात्रा कर रहे थे 201/202/279/304-ए० के अन्तर्गत 16-5-78 को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। अब तक की गई जांच से किसी घोखा घड़ी का पता नहीं लगता है।

Compensation Claimed by Elgin Mills Kanpur

586. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proprietors of the Elgin Mills, Kanpur have claimed compensation from the Insurance Companies for 650 cotton bales which were stated to have caught fire on the 11th-12 May, 1978;

(b) whether the claim has been prepared by them for 650 bales while there number was less; and

(c) if so, whether the matter will be investigated and the estimated loss suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). An assessment of the damage to

stocks of cotton as a result of fire in Elgin Mills during the night of 11-12th May, 1978 showed that 685 bales of cotton had been affected. The value of cotton was placed at Rs. 11,09,000. The surveyors of the insurance company namely, Oriental General Insurance Company assessed the loss at 47.5 per cent of the value of cotton, on the basis that the remaining 52.5 per cent of the stocks could be salvaged. It is on that basis that the mill management has filed with the insurance company a claim for Rs. 5,26,890. It is not correct that claim has been filed for the full value of 685 bales which were affected by fire.

(c) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी में नियमित नियुक्तियां

587. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4050 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में जो आश्वासन उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिया गया था, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) जो व्यक्ति तदर्थ रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं उन को नियमित न करने या उनके स्थान पर नियमित नियुक्तियां न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यद्यपि एक वर्ष से अधिक समय व्यतीत हो चुका है, तो भी बार-बार इस सम्बन्ध में पूछे जाने और आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 2412/78] केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के पदों और समूह 'ग' और 'घ' के पदों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) से (घ) . जैसा कि विवरण कालम 5 में दी गई सूचना से पता चलेगा, कुछ नियुक्तियों को न्यायालय मामलों के निपटान होने तक तदर्थ माना जा रहा है। कुछ पदों के मामले में, नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों की बैठकें बुलाने के लिए कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं। शेष मामलों में, विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों की बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और नियमित नियुक्तियां शीघ्र ही किए जाने की उम्मीद है या मामले भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन होने तक लम्बित हैं। जब कि इन नियुक्तियों को नियमित आधार पर यथा शीघ्र करने के लिए सभी संभव कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तो भी कोई समय सीमा निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है।

वर्गीज समिति के प्रतिवेदन की क्रियान्विति

588. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्गीज समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर निकट भविष्य में कार्यवाही की जायगी;

(ख) क्या वर्गीज समिति ने आकाशवाणी में एक ही संवर्ग की सिफारिश की है जिससे

अनुबन्ध पर काम करने वाले प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव तथा ए०ए०सी० में भी खींचातानी रहती है वह दूर हो सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नियमित अधिकारियों यथा केन्द्र निदेशक आदि की विभागीय पदोन्नतियां करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) नए पद बना कर प्रोड्यूसरों को, जो विशेषज्ञ होते हैं, विभागीय पदोन्नतियां न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार नियमित अधिकारियों की विभागीय पदोन्नतियां रोक कर प्रोड्यूसरों को तत्काल पदोन्नतियां देने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) सं : ङ) . वर्गीज समिति की रिपोर्ट, जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है, में पांच अलग संवर्गों की सिफारिश की गई है और उस में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट प्रस्तावित 'आकाश भारती' के नियमित कर्मचारी बनाए जाएं जब तक उन निर्णयों, जो वर्गीज समिति की रिपोर्ट पर लिए जाएं, की रीशनों में वर्तमान नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता, तब तक खाली स्थानों को वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार भरा जाना है। प्रोड्यूसरों को मात्र विभागीय पदोन्नतियां देने के लिए नए पदों का सृजन करना संभव नहीं होगा। नियमित बरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक पदों को खाली रखना भी काम के हित में नहीं होगा। किसी भी स्थिति में, नियमित अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियों को रोकने मात्र से प्रोड्यूसरों को पदोन्नतियां नहीं मिल सकेंगी।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

589. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में संयुक्त निदेशक का पद इसी योजना में उपनिदेशक की पदोन्नति करके भरा गया है ; और

(ख) क्या स अधिकारी को अन्य उप-निदेशकों की भांति संगठन व पदवृत्ति का कोई औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

590. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के दिल्ली स्थित विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में जनवरी, 1978 स आरम्भ होने वाले सत्र में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी भर्ती किये गये हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सत्र में ऐसे औद्योगिक कर्मचारी भी विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में भर्ती किये गये हैं ; जिन पर हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना लागू नहीं होती ;

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न हिन्दी कक्षाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और पहले से ही तदर्थ आघार पर नियुक्त हिन्दी प्रशिक्षकों को सेवा में लगाये रखने की दृष्टि से भर्ती किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार किये जा रहे सार्वजनिक धन के व्यय को रोकने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 2197

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recommendation of Bhatt Committee to grant Legislative Protection to Small Scale Sector

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

(a) whether Government have further expanded the list of items reserved for small scale sector and what is the latest position;

(b) whether Government are actively considering recommendations of the Bhatt Committee to grant legislative protection to areas of production covered by the small scale sector; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Small Industries Reservation Act in the current session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of items in the reclassified list which was issued on April 26, 1978 stood at 807.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Tribal Development in sixth Plan

592. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy of Government for the Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it is the same strategy of Fifth Plan or different one; and if so, in which respect; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to spend more money on Tribal Development; and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). In the medium term plan 1978—83 it is proposed to substantially consolidate the gains of protective measures initiated during the Fifth Plan. The Social Services, particularly Education, in the tribal areas did not claim due priority during the Fifth Plan. It has, therefore, been decided to correct this imbalance and accord higher priority to Education and other social services. Full employment has also been accepted as an equally important objective of the new Plan.

The sub-plan area is proposed to be extended during 1978—83 to smaller areas which may have more than ten thousand population and tribal concentration of 50 per cent or above. It is expected that a substantial additional tribal population will be covered under this programme.

) The Special Central assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plans for the year 1978—83 has been kept at Rs. 350 crores as against Rs. 190 crores during the Fifth Plan. The State Governments have also been requested to give a higher weightage in allocation for the Tribal Sub-Plans areas in their State Plans proposals for 1978—83. It has also been decided that a specific provision should be made for tribal areas

in each Ministry's Plan for 1978—83 which should be related to the development of tribal areas in their sectors. These outlays will be shown separately in the budget of Central Ministries and will be earmarked. It is, therefore, expected that now there will be a substantial step up in the financial outlays for the tribal areas.

Widening of National Highway No. 43

593. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 43 from Tejapore to Seseea (Ghat Area) is sufficient in width according to the specifications of the National Highway;

(b) if not, the reasons for not widening it to make the vehicle traffic easy;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has approached Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, when this is going to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Section of N. H. 43 from Jaypore (not Tetpore) to Sunki (not Seseea) is having a single lane carriageway (10 to 12 ft.). So far this has been considered adequate for the existing traffic requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa had submitted some proposals in 1974 for widening the carriageway to two lanes in certain stretches of N. H. 43 including Ghat portion. These could not be considered for sanction then due to financial stringency at that time. However, the work of widening the carriageway in this section is being considered for inclusion in the current 5 years plan.

Problems faced by Neo-Buddhists

594. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter signed by some Members of Parliament on the difficulties and problems faced by Neo-Buddhists;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action thereon; and

(c) the details of the action taken?

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

(a) to (c). Representations are being received from time to time from many persons including Members of Parliament regarding the difficulties and problems faced by the Neo-Buddhists. The Government of India have extended certain facilities like grant of post-matric scholarships and overseas scholarships, girls' hostels, etc., to the Neo-Buddhists.

Foreigners' activities in Maliwada Project, Aurangabad

595. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of an article published in Marathwada, Aurangabad, dated the 5th June, 1978 regarding the activities of some foreigners in Maliwada Project, Aurangabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have served notices on these foreigners to leave the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The article has not come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Some foreigners who had come on tourist visas had taken up work with the Maliwada Project, Aurangabad and applied for permission to remain in India for this purpose. Since this was in contravention of the terms of the visa, they have been served with notices to leave the country.

State contributions for Industrial Centres

596. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to start district industries centres all over the country;

(b) whether these centres are to be financed by the Central contributions;

(c) whether any contributions are being made by State Governments;

(d) whether these Centres would be managed by the State Industries Departments; and

(e) what arrangement has been made to run these centres through less State interference?

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

(b) Yes. A non-recurring grant up to Rs. 5 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be provided by the Central Government for construction of the District Industries Centre office building, for meeting expenditure on furniture fixtures, office equipment, vehicles, etc. In addition to this, an annual recurring establishment expenditure to the extent of 75 per cent of

the actual expenditure up to a maximum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be provided by the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments will incur 25 per cent of the recurring establishment expenditure per District Industries Centre. They will also provide land for office building of the District Industries Centre.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme which is to be implemented by the State Governments. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India will monitor the progress of the scheme.

जिला औद्योगिक केंद्रों का खोला जाना

597. श्री ब्रधन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) देश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये जिला स्तर पर अब तक कितने केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों की राज्यवार और जिलावार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) औद्योगिकीकरण के विकास की दिशा में इन केन्द्रों में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इन केन्द्रों की सहायता से कितने और कौन-कौन से उद्योग अब तक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं और कहाँ कहाँ पर ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयति) : (क) सरकार ने देश में उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये अभी तक 212 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के खोले जाने की स्वीकृति दी है ।

(ख) राज्यवार तथा जिलावार एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।
[मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—2413/78]

(ग) चूँकि हाल ही में मई, 1978 में ये केन्द्र आरम्भ किये गये थे, इस कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप जिला में हुई औद्योगिकीकरण की प्रगति बताना बहुत ही समय पूर्व है ।

Guidelines to West Bengal on Five Year Plans

598. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government propose to ignore the guidelines that the Planning Commission has issued to the State on the preparation of Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and how Government propose to settle such issues of far reaching importance?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of three wings of the Defence Services

599. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise all the three wings of Indian Military Service; and

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be involved and the items likely to be purchased and replaced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Modernisation of the organisational structure, training arrangements, weapons and equipment, etc., of the Armed Forces is a continuous process and is undertaken from time to time in the light of Defence needs, the development, in our general security environment, scientific and technological advances made, and as part of essential replacement and replenishment programmes. We have been able to achieve some progress in this behalf and further steps are in hand. The Annual Report and the Budget proposals laid before the House indicate some details. For reasons which will, no doubt, be appreciated, it would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

विद्युत परियोजना के लिये महाराष्ट्र को वित्तीय सहायता

600. श्री हरी शंकर महाले : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किन-किन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामकृष्णन) :
(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य में गैसटर्बाइन यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापना के वित्त पोषण के लिए, राज्य की योजना से बाहर केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाय । सेटों का घायात करने संबंधी टेंडरों को तथा अन्य मतों को अन्तिम रूप दे देने के बाद ही, विदेशी मुद्रा तथा व्ययों दोनों ही रूप में परियोजना की लागत निश्चित रूप से जानी जा सकेगी । कितनी सहायता की आवश्यकता है उसकी मात्रा सुनिश्चित तौर पर नहीं बताया गई है परन्तु व्ययों के रूप में होने वाले व्यय को तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की लागतों को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण दिए जाने के संबंध में प्रार्थना की गई है ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार/बिजली बोर्ड के अनुरोध के संबंध में सरकार की राय का अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि, सामान्यतः सभी विद्युत परियोजनाओं को घन राज्य की योजना से दिया जाता है जिसके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा एकमुश्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ग) गैस टर्बाइनों के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अभी आर्डर नहीं दिए हैं । उन्होंने, ईंधन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर, 60-60 मेगावाट की 2 यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापन संबंधी अपने पहले के प्रस्ताव को हाल ही में संशोधित करके चार यूनिटों का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

12 hrs.

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order, Sir, under rule 376.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no business before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled the adjournment motion you have given notice of. I have informed you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot have double standards. Yesterday you allowed Mr. Stephen to read out under proviso 2 of rule 60....

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, the matter was totally discussed. It is open to the Speaker to reject it outright.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must follow a standard. You cannot be partial. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This question was thoroughly discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The ex-Lt. Governor, Mr. Kishan Chand, has been murdered. The police are trying to bring out the facts. You must allow me under rule 60....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide, whether I should allow under rule 60. It is not for you to compel me.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Don't you think that the matter regarding the murder of ex-Lt. Governor, Mr. Kishan Chand, is of great importance to everybody? You must allow it to be raised in the House. There is a mystery about it.

MR. SPEAKER: The reason for the rejection is that the matter is under investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are allowing irrelevant and bogus ad-

journalment motion.... *(Interruptions)*
You allow me to read out the adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: No. The rule is very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Day before yesterday, you violated rule 199. We had it yesterday also. You allowed Mr. Stephen....

MR. SPEAKER: It is only when the Speaker wants to be clear. This is a matter not to be cleared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to ask you one question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answering any question. I am not on the Treasury Benches; I am the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Assistant came and told me that the inquiry is going on and, therefore, the adjournment motion is not being admitted. That shows that you are not in possession of full facts. Here, rule 60, proviso 2, comes in.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does rule 60, proviso 2, say? It says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion...."

MR. SPEAKER: I am in possession of full facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can you say that?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot decide whether I am in possession of full facts or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Assistant communicated to me that an inquiry is going on and, therefore, the permission is being withheld. That establishes that you are not in possession of full facts....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No recording hereafter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *** (Interruption) ***

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be dictated by anybody. In the case of an adjournment motion, it is upto the Speaker to reject it. I am in possession of full facts. It is for me to place it before the House or not. I have not placed it before the House. You cannot place it before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. Let me make out my case. Let it be clearly understood.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only read out rule 60, not the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate to the Speaker. There should be an orderly House. I am on the ground that investigation is still going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not acting impartially.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody thinks, when it goes against him, the Speaker is not impartial.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Do you think that the alleged suicide of ex-Lt. Governor is not an important matter, whether there is a mystery about it?

MR. SPEAKER: Even in important matters, there are certain norms. When an investigation is going on, the House should not discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have been on the point of order all the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Secretariat Assistant conveyed to me your decision regarding admission of adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter of my decision. Whether I have full facts or not, it is not for you to say that I have full facts or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whether you have already communicated it.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have already communicated it. The investigation is going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not in possession of full facts. That is the case.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am unable to accept this suggestion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not in possession of full facts. That is an undisputed matter. Now the rule clearly provides for a situation like this. Rule 60, proviso (2) says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein. "

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing the facts.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Bosu, I have repeatedly told you whether I am in possession of the full facts or not, it is not for you to decide: it is not for you to say whether I am in possession of full facts or not. I have disallowed it. Do not record.

*(Interruptions) ***

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): After the ruling of the Speaker, you should not go on like this. You can find out other method of bringing it up, if you like.

(Interruptions)

This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are familiar with the rules. Do not unnecessarily discuss it.

(Interruptions)

RE POINT OF ORDER

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The other day, the Leader of the opposition and the Leader of the House, while replying between two business matters—Sir, a specific demand was made about the correspondence between the ex-Home Minister and the Prime Minister.....

(Interruptions)

I am on a point of order. Please listen.

(Interruptions)

You yourself have observed that under rule 199, it could not be done. There are other means under which...

(Interruptions)

You have advised that there are rules, ways of doing it.

(Interruptions)

I have given notices on this subject under Rules 377, 184, 170 and 193. Sir, I have exhausted every single rule for bringing this matter of questioning the order....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Of the Prime Minister by ex-Home Minister. This is a matter of importance. How can the Government go on if a Home Minister questions.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House. This is not before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from you—we are agitating; the whole country is agitating, you know about it—we are entitled to know what has happened to that serious charge of corruption levelled by the ex-Home Minister against not only the Prime Minister but of other Ministers. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want that correspondence to be placed on the Table of the House. Let the Prime Minister assure us that that correspondence will be placed on the Table of the House. You cannot gag us; you cannot shut us out.

MR. SPEAKER: Who can shut you out?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot. You are deliberately trying to shut me. I have sought every forum. (Interruptions)

You may recall what happened when Mr. L. N. Mishra's case was there. These very people were asking for those papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How are you going to allow this? You rejected my Adjournment Motion yesterday. You are rejecting Call-Attention. You are rejecting the notice under rule 377. Here is the notice that I had given under rule 377. What are

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

you intending to do? You have to guide us, tell us. (Interruptions) We are not going to sit down unless the Prime Minister or the Government cooperates to give this correspondence. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): This matter comes as a point of order under these circumstances. I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have done everything under the rules. You have to decide. You cannot shut us out.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe's point of order has already been overruled because that is not a point of order. It may be that he may come and ask us why this has not been selected.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not on that. I am on a different matter altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I must hear Mr. Ravi first. He had risen on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You suggest, Sir, what is the method to be followed. I will obey you. But if you want to shut us out, then we will not sit down. You tell us, Sir. Let the Government tell us. You tell us how you are going to allow this. I will obey you. (Interruptions)

श्री उपसदन (देवरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये लोग रोज सदन का ढाई घंटा समय बर्बाद करते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it plain to the Hon. Members that no threat will deter me. I have said that I will certainly go according to the rules, according to my interpretation, subject to any resolution in the House. Therefore, there is no use making a threat. I am selecting Calling Attention notices according to what I consider to be important. I am to decide about it.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I want to make a submission. The whole thing is here....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You permitted the Prime Minister to make a statement. I am seeking to make a submission. The whole point, you will kindly understand, is this: the issue projects out of the proceedings of the other day. The other day I stated, after you permitted me.... (Interruptions). I had your permission and I am standing here.... (Interruptions) I have got the floor of the House? I am not yielding now. My point of order comes under this. I said on that day:

"...the Prime Minister...must tell us the reasons why they were eased out of the Ministeries. This is a very important matter; national issues are involved...I demand the Prime Minister to tell us the truth nothing but the truth and the whole truth about this."

You gave a ruling; under Rule 199, two demands have been put forward. One, the Minister must make.... (Interruptions) It is for you to decide whether this is a point of order or not. You gave a ruling and the ruling was.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):*

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty will arise that if the reporter records yours, others will object and if he records others', you will object. I am not allowing anybody

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You gave me the floor; I am raising a very vital point.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Unless I spell out, how do you get that?

MR. SPEAKER: You said that I have made a commitment. *(Interruptions)* He says I have made a commitment; therefore, I am asking him to show me that. According to me, I have not made that commitment. Let him show that to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule are you permitting him?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am in possession of the House. They can interrupt, but I am in possession of the House. I will tell you when I get the House back. I am in possession of the House to-day. They can interrupt. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you afraid of truth? . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Stephen to point out. . . . *(Interruptions)* He has said that I have made a commitment and I am asking him to point out the commitment.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Under what Rule are you allowing?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Now this is a problem for us. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Under what rule are you permitting him? If the House is convinced, you can certainly permit him. But he cannot get up and say anything he wants . . .

MR. SPEAKER: When an hon. Member says that the Speaker has made a commitment—of course, I do not recollect having made any commitment—I must allow him an opportunity to show me the commitment I am said to have made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you cannot recollect, you can consult the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only asking him to point out the record. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He can do that in your Chamber, not here.

MR. SPEAKER: I see no difficulty in asking him to point out the commitment instead of my seeing the record. (1)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He can do it in your Chamber.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Can a Member at any time stand up and say you have made a commitment?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that I have made it yesterday. I am asking him to point out the commitment. I do not recollect having made any commitment.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Whether there is a commitment or not, I want to help you in conducting the House. I am not bothered about any commitment. I want to submit to you that the tape-record cannot record the proceedings, the short-hand-writers also cannot take down the proceedings when members speak simultaneously. But we want to see the proceedings of the House next day and want to be enlightened. So I

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

suggest to you that because the tape-records cannot do it, let us have some cine camera set up here to take the entire proceedings and show to us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Their Chief Minister has got all the paraphernalia, cameras and all that. Let them first start it in Tamil Nadu. Afterwards, we can follow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted Mr. Stephen only to point out the commitment and nothing else.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not use the word 'commitment' at all. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have permitted him to point out the commitment, only commitment and nothing more.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let it be corrected. I did not use the word commitment at all. I did not use the word commitment.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you say there is no commitment, then....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have got a point to make and you have permitted me. I am not here to say as you say. I am pointing out a particular thing from out of the proceedings. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will beg of the Prime Minister to tell us whether he is going to place the correspondence (Interruptions) on the table of the House.

That concerns not only Shri Charan Singh and Morarji Bhai but it concerns the whole country. It concerns the whole House.**

(Interruptions)

I would therefore, say, on this issue you cannot be partisan to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody thinks that I am partisan to the other.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are willing to co-operate with you.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody says that he is co-operating with me. But I know the type of co-operation I am getting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The short point is we are using every rule. Under the rules I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it a hundred times.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But you have not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not required to reply here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then what can you do. You must tell us how are you going to dispose of this?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to dispose of.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can I bring this.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have anything you come to my chamber and discuss the matter with me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am willing to sit with you and the Prime Minister. I am willing to sit with you in your chamber.

(Interruptions).

श्री नाथू सिंह (दोसा): अन्डर रूल 378, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They are also on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

This matter has been discussed sufficiently. If Mr. Sathé comes and discusses the matter in my chamber. I shall certainly discuss with him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi has some.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, no. I am in possession of the House. What is this going on? I am in possession of the House on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order is that Constitution is violated. This is the point of order. The Government is being run in violation of the Constitution. The House is being run in violation of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order is in violation of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am coming.

MR. SPEAKER: It must be a matter before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

1540 LS—9

MR. SPEAKER; Before that you come to sub clause (2).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, you gave me permission and I am in possession of the House. I am on this fundamental thing. The fundamental thing is, when the Speaker gives the floor of the House, to a Member does he give permission or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order must be raised in relation to the business before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You say, there is no business before the House. If that is the interpretation, my point of order arises. In between two businesses, a point of order can be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I can give you the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me the rule. It must be only within the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The rule is:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment: Provided that the Speaker may permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another, if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before the House."

This is the matter I am raising in between two businesses.

Therefore, Sir, a point of order can be raised.

You permitted me to raise the point of order. You please hear me. Then

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

you decide whether the point of order is valid or not. *(Interruptions)* If the Speaker cannot carry out his order on the floor of the House, everything else goes. You gave me the floor. You please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, I gave you the floor to raise a point of order. A point of order must be in relation to the business of the House. Even in-between, it must relate to the business of the House. Please read it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the proviso to the other. Rule 376(2) says:—

“A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment.”

Then, there is an exception to this—

“Provided that the Speaker may...”

Therefore, this is the position which is accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order arising out of the business of the House, maintenance of order in, or, arrangement of business before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The most important thing is this: You allowed me the floor. Let me complete. It is within my right to complete my submission. I have an experience in this. Once you allow me, somebody else gets up and says something. I am not going to be cowed down by this. I will have my full say. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto me to say whether it is maintainable or not. I cannot allow both of you simultaneously.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no business before the House. If you allow him to speak, everybody can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

(Interruption)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I don't want to shout that way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you allow him?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, kindly hear me. You are all senior Members. I seek your assistance in conducting the House. If all of you take upon yourselves the responsibility of deciding the matter, nothing will... *(Interruptions)* I am on my legs. I have permitted Mr. Stephen to raise a point of order. I have pointed out to him the limitation. He says that he does not come within the limitation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go through the Book.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the book here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a submission. The matter is very simple. A point of order cannot arise out of no order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After finishing the point of order, if necessary. I shall call you. You are arguing something which is....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A point of order cannot arise out of nothing. There is no business. It is the practice. Are you going to set up a new precedent?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot understand this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There must be some order. Out of the business a point of order can arise. There is no business. There is nothing in the House. Out of blue how can a point of order arise?

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I am pointing out to him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why he makes charges against Government and he is trying to create.... (Interruptions) if you allow that.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not making allegations. I am only wanting to enquire into the charges made by the Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you really help me to conduct the proceedings? This is not the way to help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to help you. Why you allow anybody to make any accusation when there is no business in the House. How can he raise a point of order? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

MR. SPEAKER: I am expunging this: I have allowed Mr. Stephen. I am not allowing anybody until he finishes. (Interruptions). I shall see that it does not go into the records.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the point I am making is this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Kindly follow the procedure. I have allowed him to point out the point of order. (Interruptions) After I hear him. If necessary I shall hear you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They cannot manage. Nobody listens. The Leader of the House is helpless. What is happening here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am merely on the question whether there is any point of order. I can hear you after hearing him. Please take your seat. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, Sir, the point is this. It arises out of the

proceedings on the previous day. With your permission, I made certain submissions here on the 17th.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing except what Mr. Stephen says will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Well, Sir, under your permission I made in all responsibility three demands here. One was that the ministers should make a statement. Second was that the Prime Minister must make a statement and third was that the correspondence should come forth. On these three demands you gave this ruling:

"Mr. Stephen has raised the question that the word 'may' in 199 must be read as 'shall'. Under certain circumstances, the word 'may' may have to be read as 'shall'. But so far as the rule is concerned, it has already been interpreted by the previous Speaker, the word 'may' shall not be read as 'shall'. Therefore, I cannot permit any debate on this matter; nor am I compelling the Ministers to make a statement. It is open to the Ministers either to make a statement or not to make a statement."

Now, I rise on a point of order for enforcement of Rule 199.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker I want to know under what rule are you permitting him to raise the point of order. There is no basis. Sir, in future we will not be able to conduct the proceedings of the House. I am willing to cooperate. But my experience is that such a kind of point of order was never allowed in the last few Lok Sabhas. There is no order, nothing. He is not quoting any rule according to which he could raise the point of order.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order can be disallowed after hearing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not opposed to it. But he must have a proper time, proper way, proper manner, proper place and according to the proper rule he should raise the point of order. Out of the blue how can he raise a point of order? If you allow him now to raise a point of order, then everybody can raise the point of order under some plea or other. I have a point of order now. Under this plea, I can bring anything. I can bring in politics after flinging my accusation. It will go outside and then you will give your ruling. The mischief is already done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, you are a senior Member....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because I am a senior Member, I have been able to see.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order can be disallowed only after hearing it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry about that statement of yours. You have said that the point of order can be disallowed only after hearing it. You could have said that the point of order could be decided after hearing it. But you have said that the point of order could be disallowed only after hearing it.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not be alarmed of what Mr. Guha had raised. He wanted me not to allow it. Then I said that I could disallow a point of order after hearing it, not before hearing it. You must see the context in which that observation was made.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I complete now? Now, with respect to this, your ruling was this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But how can you allow him to raise a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why have you permitted him to raise this....?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, are you taking over my responsibility?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, yesterday you permitted him to raise the point according to rule 199 but how is that rule 199 applicable today? You allowed him yesterday on a certain basis. Certainly you allowed him to raise this point yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is once you begin, you are unable to end it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am ready to end it. But I would like to put one simple question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called upon you. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If things go out of gear..... *(Interruptions)* I have the right to point it out.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not called upon you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Under which rule you are calling him? Sir, you remember everybody can claim.... *(Interruptions)*.....

In the name of point of order, any accusation can be made.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him to make any accusation. He is merely pointing out certain commitments. I am supposed to have made. He has not made any accusation up till now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They are not allowing me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Both the sides are determined not to follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have told you already.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): On a point of order.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: See that lady; she is on the panel of chairmen.... (Interruptions) Now therefore with respect to this I am saying that you gave this ruling. You ruled out one demand of mine....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Under which rule are you allowing to speak?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): He cannot speak.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the attempt is to hold up the proceedings, by all means go on. I want to conduct the proceedings.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You are on the panel of Chairmen. He is already on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is willing to obey order. I am not going to hear anybody until I finish hearing him.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: He is raising a point of order on your ruling. Under the rules, Speaker's ruling cannot be questioned. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Until I finish hearing him I will not hear anyone else. I must finish hearing him. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not saying there is conspiracy; they are saying. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Inter-session has given you a lot of energy.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is 1 O'clock now.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you all require lunch now. So we adjourn for Lunch till 2 O'clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. POINT OF ORDER—Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have written to you that I want to raise a point of order; even if it is, after Stephen's I do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me express my views. I would appeal to the House to have a quiet proceedings. The House seems to be in a tension and therefore it is necessary that we should bring upon ourselves the utmost restraint in this matter. I do value the advice of all the Members on the manner of conducting the proceedings, but that should be done outside the House and not in the House. In the House, you must allow me to conduct the proceedings. I am sure, Mr. Bagri will agree with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you after Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I was saying that I was making reference to the ruling you gave. Out of the three demands I made viz., (1) the ex-Ministers making a statement, (2) under conventions and under the Constitution the Prime Minister must tell the House and (3) the correspondence which has passed between the Prime

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Minister and the Home Minister in his official capacity and asking for the resignation must be placed on the Table of the House. With respect to that you gave your ruling that the ex-Ministers cannot be compelled to make a statement, that means, with respect to the other two demands, you have not overruled those demands, which means, according to me, you may agree to disagree—those demands of mine have been accepted by you. Three demands were put forward. One was over-ruled and the others remaining not over-ruled means that those two demands have been accepted by you. Two questions are there. You raised two questions; how it becomes a point of order and secondly as a point of order how it is valid. It becomes a point of order because this is the only time I have got to raise it. My contention is, the statement by the Prime Minister, if at all, must be made now between the question hour and the next item. Conventions will show that whenever the Prime Minister makes a statement, he makes a statement immediately after the question hour. Introduction of ministers takes place immediately after the question hour. If introduction of ministers takes place immediately after the question hour, the announcement of the quitting of the ministers also has got to take place immediately after the question hour. Therefore, I am raising this on the basis that in the order of precedence, the statement by the Prime Minister has to come now. This is the only occasion I can raise it. That is how it becomes a point of order.

I have asked the Prime Minister to make a statement under the Constitution. The relationship is between this House and the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister. If the Council of Ministers is not there, the House does not function at all. We do not know who the Council of Ministers today are. I made the point, this House juridically does not know who the Council of Ministers are and

the Prime Minister is ultimately answerable to this House. When a member demands that the Prime Minister should come and tell us who his Council of Ministers are, the question is whether the Prime Minister must tell us or not. If a minister has quitted, the question is whether he should answer us as to why he has quitted. With whom am I to deal, I do not know. That is being evaded. If the Council of Ministers in the full knowledge of the House does not function, it amounts to a break-down of the Constitution, because the administration does not function. The President can function only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers are answerable to the House. We do not know who the Council of Ministers are. We make the demands, "You tell us who the Council of Ministers are". The Prime Minister does not make the demand. Therefore, the question is one of very fundamental importance. If the ministers have resigned, this House must know how. It has got to be explained. It is in that context that I say, "You will not be able to tell us who the Council of Ministers are and how they have left unless you place on the Table of the House all the letters which are covered by this whole correspondence". Otherwise, we cannot proceed. The House cannot proceed.

Before I close, I want to make one more statement. The position now today before you is, I submit, you cannot interpret the ruling you have given. You can give a ruling. Once given, a ruling is a ruling and it can be interpreted only by the House. The ruling given by you is that ex-Ministers need not make a statement. My interpretation of the ruling that you have ruled that the Prime Minister must make a statement and must produce the letters. This is your ruling. I repeat you have no jurisdiction to interpret the ruling. This House alone has the power to interpret the ruling. Going by the ruling, the Prime Minister has to make a statement and produce the letters before

the House. Otherwise, it must be deemed that the Constitution has broken down, there is no Council of Ministers functioning and the House comes to a standstill. This is the point of order I raise. Therefore, this is a point of order and as a point of order it is sustainable in essence. In both these senses it has got to be approached. I will appeal to you to hold over the functioning of the House until the Prime Minister is called. One word more and I have done. I submit that if the letters are not produced today, I suspect the letters will be tampered with and will be replaced. Therefore, the letters must be produced today. Otherwise, manipulation will take place. They are meeting together and confabulating and new letters may come. That must not happen. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): I would like to know whether you are giving a ruling on that or you would like to hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling only. I must dispose of it. On that point of order there is no debate allowed.

Mr. Stephen has raised a point of order contending that my ruling of day before yesterday has allowed his demand for the making of a statement by the Prime Minister and for producing the correspondence that passed between Shri Charan Singh and the Prime Minister. On Monday (17th), I merely permitted Mr. Stephen to make an enquiry or demand under Rule 199.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is quite outside the scope of that. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 199 merely confines itself to making of a statement by a Minister who has resigned. It does not cover any other thing. If Mr. Stephen had made any other demands excepting those falling within Rule 199, those demands were imper-

missible under Rule 199. Therefore, I confined my order only to the material relevant for the purpose of Rule 199. My order does not deal with it, nor could it deal with his other two demands. Therefore, I do not think that order has given rise to the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen. Further, the contention raised by Mr. Stephen is completely barred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 376. Hence the point raised is overruled. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Sathe on a point of order raised a contention that in the arrangement of business I should have given preference to his various motions which, he says, he has submitted to the Secretary. The matter is under my consideration and therefore, at present no point of order arises. (*Interruptions*).

14.14 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, this is in respect of Direction No. 2 (vi) regarding the question of breach of privilege. I am not going into the subject matter of the question of privilege for which I have given notice under Rule 222.

There is a precedent in this House. Earlier the Speaker had given ruling on a privilege motion moved by hon. Member, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai. It was never even discussed. Straightaway it was sent to the Privileges Committee. But here also this is on the same pattern. In Mr. Shakhder's book, it is clearly stated on page 238:

"It is a breach of privilege and contempt of the House to make speeches, or to print or publish any libels reflecting on the character or proceedings of the House or its committees, or on any Member of the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

House for or relating to his character or conduct as a Member of Parliament."

So my privilege motion is against attributing motives and questioning the character of Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan, an hon. Member of this House by the former Home Minister and Member of this House, Shri Charan Singh. As I pointed out earlier, he can very well resort, under rule 357, to make a personal observation, in respect of whatever observation was made by Mr. Unnikrishnan. But here, Mr. Charan Singh never denied the charge.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a well-established convention and an accepted thing that when a privilege motion is against a sitting Member of the House, we call for the comments of the sitting Member before we decide. In the matter of a sitting Member, it is a well-established convention, that we call for his comments.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You call him here. Let him explain.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said in the beginning that all advice should be given outside the House. Anyway, it is a well-established convention. I have called for the comments of the Member; and the matter will be decided thereafter. (Interruptions).

After hearing, i.e., if necessary.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a very serious matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I am on a point of order, under rule 357, relating to the privilege issue raised by Mr. Vayalar Ravi. There is scope, under the rules, for making a personal explanation by any Member, if any complaint about him, or against him, is made. But in this case, the Member has committed the effrontery of going outside the precincts

of the House and making a statement to the Press. It is a most serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have called for his comments.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You can call Mr. Charan Singh; you can reprimand him. You can call for an explanation. You can immediately give a ruling on that matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He is calling it 'motivated'.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have called for comments.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): Will you allow a clarification from me? I am the aggrieved person in the Motion, given by my friend. I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; you have also given a notice.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: When Mr. Stephen was speaking the other day, I had put a pointed question—whether his leader, Mrs. Gandhi was sending her emissary Chaudhri Bansilal to Chaudhri Charan Singh. I had said only this much. He also approvingly replied that he was seeing other persons also. This is what happened. Chaudhri Charan Singh has neither denied it, nor has he said anything. But at the same time, he has chosen to cast aspersions. So, I am an aggrieved party.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for his comments.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: So, you must take it as a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: I hope you will give me an appropriate opportunity.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION—
Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order arises out of an observation that fell from your mouth this morning. This is in connection with the adjournment motion that I have given, concerning the death of Shri Krishan Chand, ex-Lt. Governor of Delhi. Although it is now more than a week, his wrist watch and the pair of glasses have still remained untraced; from the well where he was—he jumped in, as it has come to us all. There is no injury to his body and there are several other things. I am not going into those things. You made an observation that the matter is being enquired into; and, therefore, you have withheld your permission. I am drawing your attention to rule 41(2), sub-rule (xxi) which says:

“it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee....”

and to rule 41(2) sub-rule (xxii) which says:

“it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry.”

This matter is only under investigation by the Police. Therefore, this House has every right to enquire, discuss and debate on this happening, because now even a section of the Police force, and many of us, are strongly of the opinion—and we have a serious apprehension—that this person has been murdered because he has revealed his desire that he will make a clean breast of all that had happened during the Emergency. That is why he has been done away with, by those

who are responsible for.... (*Interruptions*). This has gone to the Crime Branch. I would like to request you to reconsider the decision, since this is a very serious matter. You can take the sense of the House. This matter should come up to the House. Tomorrow I will again give notice and I would request you to accept my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 41, on which Shri Bosu relied upon, relates to the admission of questions; it has nothing to do with the admission of adjournment motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it is a serious matter. In the matter of adjournment motions, I always take the most serious view of the matter. As the enquiry is going on, it will not be proper to interfere at this stage. Therefore, my ruling stands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I protest. Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: It is no good protesting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can you show me in the rule book any provision that authorises you to give such a ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. You must accept the ruling of the Chair.

RE. POINT OF ORDER—Contd.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर, लीडर आफ़ दि अजोडिशल ने जो प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाया था, खास तौर से मिस्टर सठे ने जो प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाया था, उस के संबंध में है। मिस्टर सठे ने अपना प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाते समय

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बहुत सारे एलीगेणंस प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर लगाए और आपके बारे में भी कहा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already decided it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly listen to me. Give me two minutes. I will not take more than two minutes. A defamatory statement....

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged all those remarks.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not made any allegations against you, I have not made any allegations against the Prime Minister. All I have said was that Shri Charan Singh has made certain allegations.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to bring in what I have expunged from the records. Your submission will bring in what I have expunged, all the derogatory remarks, either from one side or the other side.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now I will come to Shri Stephen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, how do you say you have expunged the remarks which I have made?

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said that. I have expunged all derogatory remarks. That is all what I have said. If there is any derogatory remark, it has been expunged. If you have made any derogatory remark, it has been expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he has said I made derogatory remarks, and you said they have been expunged. This will mean that I had made derogatory remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the proceedings.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not made any derogatory remarks. All I said was that Shri Charan Singh....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it. I have not allowed you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have said you have expunged the remarks I have made.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever derogatory remarks have been made by any Member of the House, I have not said who, they have been expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about me?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: His remark was that I have made derogatory remarks and you said they have been expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has made any derogatory remarks, I will look into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is not something which you do not know. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta in terms said that Shri Sathe has made derogatory remarks. That remark must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How can you expunge it? If you expunge it....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe by himself did not make any remarks at all. He quoted some remarks of somebody else. Even that has been expunged.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, he has said....

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the proceedings; it is not there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You should ensure that all the defamatory remarks, if any, will be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Including anyone by you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a presumption. Sir, all defamatory remarks he is making also must be expunged. He must also be expunged.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Shri Stephen just two minutes before has said that he has got every doubt that the correspondence would be replaced and will be changed. This is unparliamentary. He is seeing the mirror of his own President.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. There is no point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : डिफामेटरी रिमार्कस उन्हेंने किए हैं। क्या इंदिरा गांधी का मुंह वह देख रहे हैं?

किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में यह कहना कि वह ...

MR. SPEAKER: What is this attempt to hold up the proceedings? I expect some co-operation from hon. Members. I have definitely said that so far Mr. Sathe is concerned, I have gone through the proceedings. He merely quoted somebody, even that has been expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Because it implied something.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why have you expunged something which I quoted? Are you going to expunge his public statement, the written statement of resignation of Raj Narain? Then, what are you expunging? Don't try to push something under the carpet. Because you try to hide it by way of expunction, will the world not know?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): With your permission, I would like to say that under rule 377 and also calling attention, I have given notice of the R.S.S. people being....**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Unfortunately, on the point I raised you have not given a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. If you are not satisfied...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The substantive point I raised is that under the Constitution the Prime Minister must make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you completely. I have not called you. I have given my ruling. You have also a responsibility to co-operate with me.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under Article 75

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the proceeding before the House today. Therefore, I am not allowing you. Please co-operate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I may have to raise it again tomorrow. You give a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Not today.

14.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1978 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. S.R.O. 183 in Gazette of India dated

**Not recorded.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

the 17th June, 1978 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2389/78]

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR DRAFTING
LEGISLATION FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUS-
TRIES**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for drafting Legislation for Small Scale Industries—August, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2390/78].

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVERN-
MENT AND GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA
PRADESH re. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AND
REVIEW AND REPORT OF DREDGING
CORPORATION OF INDIA**

**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 of the Agreement dated the 31st March, 1978 (Hindi and English version) entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Madhya Pradesh in respect of the development and maintenance or road links of National Highways situated in the State of Madhya Pradesh, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2391/78].

(2) 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 Dredging Corporation of India Limited New Delhi for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India 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-2392/78].

Notifications under Delhi Police Ordinance, and under Central Industrial Security Force Act.

**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 section 71 of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978:—

(i) S. O. 422(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 regarding certain powers of the Commissioner of Police in relation to Delhi.

(ii) S. O. 423(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 regarding certain powers of the Police Officers in relation to the areas in Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2393/78.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 697 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S. O. 1648 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2394/78.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1978.

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 696 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1978.

(4) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 753 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978.

(5) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978.

(6) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 756 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June 1978.

(7) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 757 in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2295/78.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT AND UNDER SMUGGLERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANIPULATORS (FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY) ACT.

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 332 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1978.

(ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 355(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2396/78.]

(2) A copy of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 179(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1977 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 250(E) (English version) and S.O. 251(E) (Hindi version) under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2397/78.]

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: On what point are you rising?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I want to submit only one thing. When all the Members are equal, when the rule clearly says that points of order will be raised on something that is going

[Shri B. P. Mandal]

on, how is it that one Member has been allowed to take two hours of the time of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Another Member is now taking more time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I have written to you on item No. 8 of the Order Paper.

The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators' (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, was passed by this House in March, 1976 and it was gazetted on 25th June, 1976. Then the rules were made. Because this is a very important legislation, even at that time, if you go through the debates you will find, many Members had expressed a keen desire that this should come into force immediately and that steps should be taken. The previous Government did not do it. I do not want to cast aspersions, but it is now well known as the Maruti Inquiry is going on, that Bakhia is one of the benamidars of Maruti. Now, this is continuing. My allegation is that this was gazetted on 18th February, 1977 but the present Government did not also consider it proper to come before the House during the last four sessions. Now, they have come forward even without offering any explanation for the delay. This is a serious matter. When allegations have also been made by the former Home Minister and many Members belonging to his party that there is a powerful lobby even in the present Government associated with some new smugglers or old smugglers, it is very important that you should call upon this Minister to give an explanation and also see that these rules are properly presented. We have been urging repeatedly from both sides that the delay should be explained. I request you to pull up this Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you have any explanation to offer?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I shall submit the explanation tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is that you should give the explanation along with the papers that are to be laid. Now, I am submitting it before the Committee. You give your explanation to the Committee.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I have given notice of a calling attention because in Delhi three Junior Engineers are on hunger strike before the residence of the Minister of Works & Housing. He is not meeting them. This is a very important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I know what is important.

14.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DAMAGE TO CROPS BY LOCUST INVASION

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मयुरा): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अखिल भारतीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्न विषय की ओर कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बतव्य दें :

“टिड्डी दल के हमले और उस से देश में फसलों की क्षति के समाचार ।”

14.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): This year a few exotic locust swarms invaded India from the West in the

second week of June, 1978 and rapidly spread over to the interior of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.

श्री श्री राज बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने हिन्दी में दिया है और यह बिलायती लोग खड़े हो कर अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं। आप पंजाबी में ही बोलिये।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
This year a few exotic locust....

श्री श्री राज बागड़ी : मुझे सकल एतराज है कि इस बयान के अंदर अंग्रेजी को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है जोकि जाने वाली भाषा है, और हिन्दी जो आने वाली भाषा है उमका अपमान किया जा रहा है।

(Interruptions)

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बागड़ी जी के गुस्मा होने के लिये कोई बात नहीं थी, मैं बता देता हूँ कि इस साल बाहर से टिड्डी दलों ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया है। जो बाहर से टिड्डी दलों का हमला हुआ वह गुजरात, राजस्थान और हरियाणा के कुछ इलाकों में हुआ। कुछ छोटे दलों में टिड्डी दल बंट गये और पंजाब के कुछ जिलों भटिन्डा, फरीदकोट व फिरोज़पुर में पहुंच गये जून, 1978 के आखिर में। यह जो टिड्डी दलों की मूवमेंट थी, इसमें कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है बल्कि कमी आई है लेकिन कई जगहों से ऐसी इतिला मिली है जहां कि इन्होंने अंडे भी दिये हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Please take your seat. There is no use of generating heat on this. He is free to answer either in English or in Hindi, as he likes. But because Mr. Bagri is the questioner, he is answering in Hindi.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I am answering in both the languages.

जो एक्शन हमने लिया, उस के बारेमें भी बताता हूँ। जैसे ही फरवरी-मार्च, 1978 में एफ० ए० प्रो० से इतिला मिली कि कुछ ऐसी संभावना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ टिड्डी दल आ सकते हैं, हमने इस पर प्रयत्न करना शुरू किया। हमने उन स्टेट्स में जहां कि इन के आने के बारे में मालूम हुआ था कि यहां आयेंगे, वहां कुछ इतिला की कि यह अफ्रीका के कुछ हिस्सों से, जिसको कि हार्न आफ अफ्रीका कहते हैं, सऊदी अरेबिया और नार्वे यमन में टिड्डी दल ने अंडे दिये हैं और बहुत बड़ी तादाद में वहां से इन के आने की उम्मीद है। उन स्टेट्स को हमने सावधान किया।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रिकल्चर के आफिसर्स की एक टीम वहां भेजी गई। उसे लोकस्ट वानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन की तैयारी की वैरीफिकेशन के लिये भेजा गया कि वह देखे कि वहां पर टिड्डी दल के हमले से लड़ने के लिये पैस्टीसाइड्स, व्होकल्स और दूसरे इन्विपमेंट वगैरा एवलेबल है कि नहीं।

पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ भी कांटेक्ट्स एस्टैबलिश किये गये क्योंकि इयाल था कि पाकिस्तान के इलाके से होकर टिड्डी दल आ सकता है। उनके साथ भी बात चीत इसलिये की गई।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के एक सीनियर आफिसर अप्रैल, 1978 में एफ० ए० प्रो० कमीशन का एक से शन अटैंड करने के लिये तेहरान पहुंचे ताकि डेवेलपमेंट लोकस्ट को साउथ वेस्ट एशिया में ही रोका जा सके। अफगानिस्तान, ईरान और पाकिस्तान ने भी उस कान्फरेंस में हिस्सा लिया। एफ० ए० प्रो० को कहा गया कि हमें सारी इतिला देते रहो। हमें इतिला

[श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला]

मिलती भी रही कि अतीव घोर सऊरी प्रदेश में टिड्डी दल की क्या स्थिति है। हमने अपनी अपनी ओर भी कहा कि टिड्डियों के बढ़ने तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा उन पर कंट्रोल के लिये किये गये उपायों की हमें सूचना दें। हमको कुछ स्थिति बर्ना से मिली भी। कंट्रोल सम्प्रेषण भी किये गये। इसके बारे में थोड़ा मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही जून के दूसरे हफ्ते में टिड्डी दल का पता लगा, उसी वक्त से कंट्रोल सम्प्रेषण शुरू कर दिये गये। लोकस्ट वानिंग ऑर्नाइजेशन और जो राज्य इस से इकैस्टेड थे उन्होंने इस टिड्डी दल के हमने को रोकने के लिये काफी काम किया।

लोकस्ट वानिंग ऑर्नाइजेशन का सारा स्टाफ जो कि छुट्टी पर था, उस को छुट्टी कैंसल की गई और सब को फिर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद हासिल करने के लिये काम पर लगाया गया।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्थ किया हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच प्लान्ट प्रोटेक्शन एडवाइजर्स के लेवल पर बाई-स्टरल टाक्स हुई। उसमें उन्होंने कुछ फैसला लिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि लोकस्ट का हमला कहां हो रहा है। अब भी उन्हें मालूम हुआ वह बतलायेंगे।

मैंने राजस्थान और गुजरात के लोकमिनिस्टर्स को चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं कि इन देशों का मुकाबला करने के लिए सब रीसोर्सेस को आविष्कार किया जाये और इस में इन्वॉल्वमेंट, वालन्टेरी नान-प्रॉफिटबल ऑर्नाइजेशन और एड्वाइजर्स इन्स्टीट्यूट्स की मदद ली जाये, ताकि लोगों को इस बारे में एजुकेट किया जाये कि टिड्डी दल को कैसे खत्म किया जा सकता है।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने लोकस्ट कंट्रोल के काम को अच्छी डिग्रि के साथ शुरू किया है। इस बारे में मिडलैण्ड डेवर्ट एरियाज में डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सावधान कर दिया गया है।

18-7-78 को जो स्थिति है, उस के बारे में मैं अर्थ करूंगा कि लोकस्ट्स की और कोई फ्लैस मूवमेंट दिखाई नहीं दी है। लेकिन ऐसा पता चला है कि उन्होंने कहीं रेगिस्तान में सम्बन्धित और गुजरात में किसी जगह—अर्थ दिये हैं और वहां से नई टिड्डियां पैदा हो कर आ रही हैं। हम उन को लॉकेट करने और उन्हें खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अभी तक फसल के किसी बहुत बड़े नुकसान का पता नहीं चला है हरियाणा के हिसार जिले में महज चार एकड़ नई काटन क्राप को नुकसान हुआ है—टिड्डियां उस को खा गई हैं। यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि हर तरह से उन की राक धाम की जाये और काफ़ी हद तक हम इसमें काम-याब भी हुए हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री जी ने टिड्डी दल के बारे में जो जबाब दिया है, उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच नहीं हुई है, जिससे किसान को फायदा हो। उन्होंने बताया है कि टिड्डी दल किस तादाद में और किस सिम्त से आया और किस तरह से उसकी रोक-थाम की गई। लेकिन इस के बावजूद टिड्डी दल हरियाणा और पंजाब में बसिबल हो गया और उस ने बहुत नुकसान किया। तबाल यह है कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, उन्हें क्या मुआवजा दिया गया है। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य

है कि जब किसान पर आपात आती है, जब वह तबाह होता है, तो उसका इसाज तलाश किया जाता है। बाढ़ हो, या टिड्डी दल का हमला हो, या किमान को भावों में लूटा जाता हो, जब वह तबाह होता है, तो उम की मातमपुर्सी में आसू बहाये जाते हैं, लेकिन पहले से इस तरह का इसाज नहीं किया जाता है कि किमान को बचाया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि टिड्डी दल राजस्थान की तरफ से आया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस की लापरवाही की वजह से वह राजस्थान से हरियाणा और पंजाब में बाखिल हुआ। यह सत्य नहीं है कि सिर्फ चार एकड़ फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। हरियाणा और पंजाब में भी टिड्डियों ने बच्चे दे रखे हैं। यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि टिड्डी दल आया और उस ने बिनावा जी की तरह ब्रत रखे रखा, उस ने एक दादा भा नहीं खाया, और सिर्फ हरियाणा में चार एकड़ फसल को खाया; इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का जबाब सही सूचना पर आधारित नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि टिड्डियों ने हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान में बच्चे दिये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ठीक जबाब दें कि उस के लिए केन्द्र क्या कर रहा है। टिड्डियों को कंट्रोल करने के लिये केन्द्र ने सिर्फ दो हवाई जहाज भेजे हैं और एक आफ्रिकर की ड्यूटी लगाई है। वह आफ्रिकर कोई साधू-संत तो नहीं है कि वह अकेला टिड्डी दल को खत्म कर देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र ने अपने कर्तव्य का पूरी तरह पालन नहीं किया है। बाढ़ या किसी और आपात से किसान का जो नुकसान

होता है, वह राष्ट्र का नुकसान है, और राष्ट्र के नुकसान की पूर्ति सरकार या समूचे राष्ट्र को करनी चाहिये। एक किमान वर्ग या एक इलाके का किसान नहीं करेगा। अगर इस आधार को मान कर चलते हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय आज यह बयान देंगे कि जहां टिड्डो दल के द्वारा नुकसान हुआ है उम की पूर्ति होगी ?

दूसरे, जो अब बच्चे निकले हैं क्या उनको फौजी सतह के ऊपर तबाह करने का काम किया जायगा ? एक दो हवाई जहाज तो मंत्रियों के दोरे में ही चले जाते हैं। उस से कुछ हाने वाला नहीं है। इस के ऊपर मंत्री जी सफाई से बयान दें !

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ये लोकस्ट्स कहां से आ गई, किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में बाखिल हुई इस के बारे में तो मैंने कुछ बताया कि ये अपने देश में पैदा नहीं हुई ? यहां से बहुत दूर हाने आफ अफ्रीका में पैदा हुई जहां पर आपस लड़ाई लगी हुई है सोमालिया और इथियोपिया की। वह आपस में लड़ने में लगे हुए थे और ये टिड्डी वहां पैदा हो रही थी, इन को वह संभाल नहीं सके। वहां से इन्होंने इधर उधर मार्च करना शुरू किया। कुछ यमन के हिस्से में आ गए, कुछ अरेबिया में आ गए। वहां भी बच्चे दिए। वहां से इस तरफ को उस ने मार्च किया ... (ब्यवधान) नसबन्दी उनकी नहीं हो सकती। (ब्यवधान)

भारत में कहां से आ गई, इस के बारे में यह बताया कि कुछ गुजरात में से आई, कुछ समुद्र के ऊपर से भी आई हैं। अब कहां कहां से आ गई, इसका कुछ अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि हर जगह

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

आदमी मौजूद नहीं है और साथ में जो भारत का इलाका लगा हुआ है वह बहुत बड़ा डेजर्ट एरिया है, वहां पर पता नहीं लगता कि किस वक्त आ गई, कहां से आ गई, किस जगह से एन्टर हो गई। कौन सा स्वार्म कहां से आ गया यह पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता। लेकिन यह इतिहास है कि गुजरात में से जो स्वार्म कुछ आए थे, कुछ वहीं फैल गए, कुछ कंट्रोल हो गए, मार गए। कुछ वहां से राजस्थान के एरिया में आ गए और वहां फैल गए। वहां एक स्वार्म से कई स्वार्म बन गए। वहां से कुछ हरयाणा में पहुंचे हैं और वहां से पंजाब के दिस्से में पहुंचे हैं।

अब उन को मारने के लिए वह कहते हैं कि दो जहाज से काम नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन ये महज जहाज से नहीं मारी जातीं। जहाज का इस्तेमाल तब किया जाता है जब बहुत बड़ी तादाद में स्वार्म होते हैं और जहाज बहुत लो फ्लाइंग कर के उस के ऊपर दवाई छिड़कते हैं तो उसमें बहुत काफी नुकसान हो जाता है या यह पता लग जाय कि इस एरिया में जहां पर आवादी नहीं है, डेजर्ट एरिया में, यहां पर अंडे दे दिए हैं और उस से वहां पर बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं उस वक्त भी जहाज से छिड़काव करने से कुछ फायदा हो जाता है। तो इन स्टेट्स को जहां जहां जिम सामान को जरूरत पड़ी वह सामान हमने भेजा है। जैसे कि हरियाने की बात वह कर रहे थे, हरयाना में पावर डस्टर भी दिए हैं, हैंड-डस्टर भी दिए हैं, हैंड आपरेटर्स और स्प्रेयर्स भी उन को तैयार किए हैं। जिस भी सामान की उनको जरूरत थी वह सामान दिया है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में दो एयर-

क्रैश्टस सेंट्रल डायरेक्टर आफ एग्रिकल्चर एविएशन के जोधपुर और जैसलमेर एरिया में स्प्रेइंग के लिए भेजे हैं जहां कि आवादी बहुत कम है और लोग इतने मुद्दिया नहीं होते कि उन को कंट्रोल कर सकें। इसी तरह गुजरात में भी जहां जहां जरूरत पड़ी पावर डस्टर और बेहिकिल्स उन को दिए हैं उन्होंने छः बेहिकिल्स मांगे थे, वह उन को दे दिए 100 टन बी० एच० सी० उन को दिया है। बी० एच० सी० या और जिम दवा की उनको जरूरत पड़ी वह उन को दी गई। हमारी कोशिश है कि जहां हमें पता चल जाय कि यहां अंडे दिए हैं और बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं वहां उन को फौरन खत्म कर दें। अगर कोई ऐसी इतिहास उन के पास हो तो हमें दें बड़ी खुशी छे ताकि हम उसमें कुछ सहायता कर सकें। उन को खत्म करने में।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि किसान का जो नुकसान हुआ है उसका मुआवजा देंगे ? किसान का नुकसान राष्ट्र का नुकसान है। उसका मुआवजा वह देंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो इतिहास आई थी स्टेट्स की तरफ से वह मैंने अज्ञ कर दी। अभी हमारे पास हरयाने से मामूली नुकसान की इतिहास आई है, और कहीं से नहीं आई है। दूसरी इतिहास आएंगे तो उस के बारे में देखा जायगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बुनियादी सवाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का नुकसान राष्ट्र का नुकसान है और राष्ट्र के स्तर पर उसकी पूर्ति की जायगी या सिर्फ किसान को ही भुगतना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This plague of locust is causing devastation in certain parts of the world, especially in Ethiopia, and it threatens to sweep across to the other areas, including India. The Food and Agriculture Organisation have admitted that this is the first stage of plague—they have described this as 'plague'. In the Horn of Africa, 50 swarms of locusts were apprehended and they are crossing over to Arabia, India and Pakistan. It is the biggest locust invasion in 16 years during which period it remained dormant. In Ethiopia 33 swarms are causing devastation. The desert area that we have here, especially with moisture, is very suitable for breeding. That is why I am particularly anxious that this Government should set up an organisation and mobilise all the resources necessary to prevent breeding of locusts; otherwise they will demolish all that we have been able to create in the last 25 years.

There is a locust cycle each of 5 to 7 years duration. About 4,000 hectares of cotton were devastated by this in 1962. Swarms of locusts, containing billions of locusts are located in the horns of Africa. The apprehension is that 15 nations, including India, could become victims and, so, immediate control is called for. Somalia has already 17 swarms. Fourteen swarms have been sighted in Barmer and fifteen in Jaisalmer. The swarms are said to have entered India both by land and through sea routes and are likely to penetrate deep into the country. After the rainy season, the situation is likely to become worse and will undo decades of hard work in the field of agriculture. So, Government should haul itself into preparedness to see, firstly, that there is prevention and, secondly, there is adequate mechanism for control. The General Insurance Corporation should also come into the picture and insure the crop in those areas where these things are apprehended.

The Desert Locust Control Organisation is inadequate and is adequate supply of pesticides, vehicles and equipments. The single swarm spread over an area of 400 kilometres is now threatening to settle over Narkhana area. A locust can lay 200 to 800 eggs at a time and rain-fall immensely helps breeding. The egg in moist sand in the desert should be destroyed at sight.

Contacts should be established with the Government of Pakistan and other neighbouring affected countries for co-ordinating the fight. It has not been done on proper lines.

I would like the Minister to enlighten us on the following points. The first is whether a Joint Council will be constituted, since this is a very serious menace.

Again, in April 1978, the 13th session of the FAO Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in South East Asia was held in Tehran. What was the outcome and what is the benefit we have derived out of it?

We would also like to know what is the staff strength of the Desert Locust Control Organisation and the Locust Warning Organisation. If necessary, the Army, Para-military forces, the Air Force and all available resources should be deployed to nip it in the bud. We also want students to be mobilised to fight this menace. Otherwise, it may bring devastation to certain parts of the country.

We want details of quantities of pesticides (Dieldrin, which is manufactured from the exhaust of jeep and aircraft), chemicals, insecticides, vehicles, equipment etc. that have so far been supplied to combat this menace.

We also want to know what were the decisions taken in the bilateral talks between India and Pakistan which took place at the level of Plant Protection Advisers to discuss the co-operation strategy. How much of that has been implemented?

So far, what action has been taken by the Locust Warning Organisation

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

which is responsible for control of locust? Has the work been unified in the Directorate of Plant Protection?

In reply to Starred Question No. 558 dated 3-4-1978 it was stated that senior officers of the Ministry were to visit scheduled desert locust areas: has this been done? What special steps have been taken? Has any report been submitted? If so, the same should be laid on the Table of the House.

We would also like to know what are the Reports received from Indian Embassies in locust affected areas with regard to breeding and movement of locusts in those areas.

What steps have been taken recently to streamline the information and monetary system? Is the Government planning to mobilise the youth and student community to fight this menace? And what are the guidelines that have been issued by the Government?

It seems Government of India have been caught unprepared and they are not realising that years of hard work of the peasantry could be demolished in no time by the locust invasion. Once the locust is air-borne, it is uncontrollable. Therefore, they must be killed while they are still on the ground in the egg stage or in their infancy.

A great stretch of the world is traditionally vulnerable to the desert locust—50 countries from the Atlantic coast to Africa and to the Himalayas. This is a serious danger.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have submitted earlier, the germination of these swarms took place in the desert area and could not be controlled due to various reasons. There were rains also in that desert area and, therefore, it was easy for them to lay the eggs. It has to bore a hole in the sand and then lay the eggs. After some time, the eggs mature into locusts again.

As soon as we received intimation that the locust swarm is heading towards India, we started making preparations. As has been mentioned by the hon. Member also, we did not have this menace in our country for the last 15-16 years. The machinery that had been organised earlier for fighting out the locust menace had become weak. At least I thought that they might not be in the same tip-top fashion. So, the working of the Locust Warning Organization was gone into again. I sent my officers to make a checking of the vehicles with them. They had vehicles since long and they were operating in some areas, and some of them must have gone out of order. Some other machines also must have gone out of order. A hasty checking was made of the apparatus that was being made use of by them and also the pesticides and other chemicals required for this purpose. Whenever any deficiency was seen, the material was made available.

It has been asked that I should say something about the Locust Warning Organization, what type of organization is this. We have the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, which is dealing with this matter. There is the Director, Locust Control and Plant Protection Advisor, Dr. S. N. Banerjee. Then, the Assistant Director, Locust Control is Dr. M. V. Venkatesh. They have 141 technical personnel, 8 senior administrative and transport staff and 173 general service staff.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Too inadequate.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Of course, we feel that it is not adequate.

Then, they have heavy vehicles: 47, light vehicles: 91, in general machinery—power sprayers: 72, power dusters: 158, hand dusters: 8,128, hand and foot sprayers : 48 and exhaust nozzle sprayers : 18. Then, they have some wireless sets and spray aircrafts.

For example, they have 3 helicopters in public sector, 18 in private sector; fixed wing 32 in public sector, 12 in private sector. Then, we have the quantities of insecticides also, these are mentioned in this long list.

We have made necessary arrangements wherever it was required. I have taken the help of various organizations available. As has been suggested by my hon. friend, we have already enlisted the support of Defence, BSF, Communications etc. These departments have been asked to assist us wherever that is required. There are some areas, where there is absolutely no population, but there may be some checkpoints of BSF, Defence or Communications. We have asked them to inform us of any situation that develops in that area. Thus, we are making the best efforts to control the menace before it spreads

15 hrs.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दीसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सत्र में भी मैंने एक छान आकरंग प्रस्ताव के जरिये यह चेतावनी दी थी, बल्कि इन समस्या को उठाने का प्रयत्न किया था, लेकिन उस समय मौका नहीं दिया गया। उस के बाद मैंने नियम 377 के तहत इस मामले को उठाया था और कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था। उस समय फरवरी-मार्च के महीने में करोड़ों की संख्या में टिड्डा दल भारत की ओर बढ़ रहे थे। और जैसा उस समय मैंने बताया था कि इन टिड्डा दलों की संख्या एक किलोमीटर में 400 से 800 लाख तक थी और इयांपिया और सामालिया की तरफ से ये टिड्डा दल भारत को ओर बढ़ रहे थे और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वे आपस में लड़ाई लड़ते रहे थे, वहां इन्तान मरते रहे और टिड्डा दल पैदा होते रहे। यह मामला उन का अपना आंतरिक मामला है लेकिन यदि उस समय हम ने इस मामले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने रखा होता और विश्व के पैमाने पर इस की रोकथाम के लिए कोई

प्रयत्न किया होता, तो आज यह स्थिति न होती और भारी संख्या में इस बार टिड्डा दल न आते। 1958 और 1962 में जो टिड्डा दल आये थे, उन की संख्या कम थी लेकिन उस कम संख्या के वावजूद उस समय इयांपिया में 1.07 लाख मर घनाज उन टिड्डा दलों ने नष्ट कर दिया था।

इन टिड्डा दलों का जब हमारे भारत में आगमन होता है, तो राजस्थान और गुजरात में ही कर वे हमारे प्रान्तों में प्रवेश करते हैं। राजस्थान एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां पर मीलों तक गांव होते हैं और वहां पर बिल्कुल रेगिस्तान है। वहां पर इस तरह के किसी संगठन की व्यवस्था की जाए या सेना की मदद ली जाए, तभी टिड्डा दलों का सफाया हो सकता है और उन को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। इस समय जो टिड्डा दल आ रहे हैं लगभग 55 टिड्डा दल हमारे भारतवर्ष में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं और एक दल में लगभग 3 लाख से 5 लाख तक टिड्डियों की संख्या होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि अभी तक कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है और हम ने पहले से प्रयास शुरू कर दिये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि टिड्डा दलों ने भारत में प्रवेश करने का समय गलत चुना। यदि वे 1975 में आते, तो उस समय संजय गांधी का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम चल रहा था और उस समय उन की भी नसबन्दी हो जाती तो टिड्डा दलों की इतनी संख्या न होती। लेकिन इस समय क्योंकि परिवार नियोजन का अभियान नहीं चल रहा है, इसलिए टिड्डा दल भारी संख्या में अंडे दे सकते हैं और उन की संख्या को रोकने का जो व्यवस्था है, वह बिल्कुल नाकामयाब रही है। अगर टिड्डा दलों को समाप्त करने की ठीक व्यवस्था की जाती, तो राजस्थान से आगे वे नहीं बढ़ पाते लेकिन जैसा कि स्वीकार किया गया है हरियाणा, पंजाब और दिल्ली की सरहदों में भी टिड्डा दलों के आने की

[नाथू सिंह]

संभावना बढ़ रही है और भंडे देने से उन की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर टिट्टी दलों को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, उन को मारने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, तो इस बार हमारे कृषि खाद्यान्नों का इतना ज्यादा नुकसान हो जाएगा कि 1962 जैसी स्थिति हमारे सामने फिर आ जाएगी जबकि अनाज का निर्यात करने की स्थिति में हम इस समय हैं। 1962 में बहुत सारा अनाज हमें आयात करना पड़ा था। अगर इन टिट्टी दलों को नष्ट नहीं किया गया, तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमें फिर अनाज आयात करना पड़ेगा। आपने कहा है कि हमने कुछ राज्य सरकारों को इस के लिए सहायता दी है लेकिन जैसा मुझे पता चला है राजस्थान सरकार इस बारे में कुछ प्रयत्न कर रही है लेकिन उस के जो प्रयत्न हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से यदि बड़े पैमाने पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से कुछ सहायता मांगी जाए, तो इस दिशा में कुछ हो सकता है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से आपने अभी तक इस काम के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से कोई इसके बारे में सहायता मांगी है? समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ या उसकी एजेंसियां उन देशों को जहाँ पर इन टिट्टी दलों ने नुकसान किया है, कुछ सहायता दे रही है, टिट्टी दलों को समाप्त करने में सहयोग कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ या उसकी एजेंसियों के सामने किया है और उन से सहायता की मांग की है ?

भारी संख्या में इनका आक्रमण इस बार हुआ है। ये टिट्टी दल कई तरह के होते हैं।

कई टिट्टियां पीले रंग की होती हैं कई दूसरे रंगों की होती हैं। अलग अलग प्रकार की होने से जो नुकसान ये करती हैं वे भी अलग अलग प्रकार का होता है। यह एक गम्भीर चुनौती है जिस का सामना हमने करना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता आप इन टिट्टी दलों का सफाया करने में देंगे? आगे आप इसके बारे में कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं इस पर भी आप रोशनी डालें। अब तक आपके द्वारा जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे असफल नहीं तो आशिक रूप से ही आपको उन में सफलता मिल पाई है। ये जो टिट्टी दल बढ़ रहे हैं इनको बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए आप कौन से नए उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

इस समस्या का कोई स्थायी हल भी निकाला जाना चाहिये। जिन देशों से ये दल आए हैं क्या आप इन सभी देशों के प्रतिनिधियों को एक बैठक बुलाएंगे और उस बैठक में इन टिट्टी दलों की रोकथाम करने के लिए, इनका सफाया करने के लिए ताकि भविष्य में ये कभी पैदा ही न हों, कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : फरवरी-मार्च में एफ०ए०ओ० ने हम को इतिला दी थी कि टिट्टी दलों के हिन्दुस्तान की ओर आने की सम्भावना है। हमने तभी से कुछ प्रयास करना शुरू कर दिया था। वहाँ जा कर इनको हम रोक तो नहीं सकते थे अपने देश में आने से। आने के बाद ही इस में हम कुछ कार्रवाई कर सकते थे। उसके लिए हमने तैयारी शुरू कर दी थी पहले से ही। जो हमारी मशीनरी थी जो बहुत देर से पड़ी हुई थी उसको दुबारा इस्तेमाल करने के लिए तैयार किया गया। आउट पोस्टस बहुत सी बनी हुई हैं जैसे चैक पोस्टस होती हैं बी०एस०एफ० की, फौज की, उसी तरह से इनकी बहुत सी आउट पोस्टस बनी हुई हैं। वे सारी तकरीबन राजस्थान एरिया में है

जैसे जोधपुर सकिल में है, बीकानेर में है, बाड़मेर में है। पाकिस्तान की सरहद के साथ साथ ये जा लगती है। चूँकि उधर से आने का खयाल होता है इसलिए इनको गदरा रोड, सम, जसलमेर, रामगढ़, मोहनगढ़, बालोतरा, जालौर आदि में स्थापित किया गया है। 34 के करीब ये आउट पोस्ट्स हैं जहाँ पर लोग नैनात रहते हैं। उनके पास कुछ बी-हिकल्ज भी होते हैं ताकि वे इधर उधर जा कर चैक कर सकें समय समय पर। उनको तैयार किया गया पूरे तौर से। उनके वास्ते दवाइयों वगैरह का इंतजाम किया गया। इस तरह से सब इंतजाम मुकम्मल किए गए। जैसा आपने बताया हम यहाँ पर इनको कर्टेन नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो लोकस्ट आ गए उनको वहाँ राजस्थान में ही खत्म कर देना चाहिये और इसकी कोशिश हुई है। वहीं राजस्थान में ही ये खत्म हो जाएँ इसका प्रयास किया गया है। इसके लिए वहाँ सरकार को लिखा। वहाँ पर जो डिपार्ट-मेंट बना हुआ है या हमारा जो डिपार्टमेंट है उस पर ही हम निर्भर नहीं रहे हैं। इस में सभी का इनवाल्वमेंट हो इसकी हमने कोशिश की है। पंचायतों को इनवाल्व करने की कोशिश की है। स्कूलों, कालेजों आदि के बच्चों को इनवाल्व करने की कोशिश की है। सब का इनवाल्वमेंट हमें चाहिये। हमने पुलिस को, फीज को, एयर फोर्स को, बी० एस०एफ० को सब को लिखा है कि वे जो भी इस काम में हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं करें, हमें इत्तिला दे सकते हैं तो दें और जिस तरीके से मदद कर सकते हैं मदद करें। हम अपनी मशीनरी को जितना यूज कर सकते हैं करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर उनको नष्ट कर दिया गया है और यही वजह है कि वे इतनी तादाद में फँल नहीं सकी हैं। बहुत से जो टिड्डी दल भा गए थे और छोटे छोटे दलों में बंट गए थे उनका पीछा किया गया और भंडे देने

से पहले ही घेर कर उनको नष्ट किया गया। हमारा प्रयास जारी है और हम बार फुटिंग पर इसको कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। मेरा खयाल है कि यह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में फँल जायें, जैसा एफ०ए०आ० ने कहा है कि यह प्लेग की शकल शायद धारण कर जायें मुल्कों में। उनका खयाल है कि अफ्रीका में पीले प्लेग की शकल अस्तित्व में कर सकती है। तो हमारी कोशिश है कि इस देश में जो आ गई है उनको खत्म कर दिया जाय ताकि बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हमारा न कर सकें।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैंने जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से मदद लेने के बारे में कहा था उसका जलाव मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के बारे में मैं कहूँ कि उनसे हमने पैसा नहीं मांगा। हम उनसे इत्तला लेते हैं और हमें दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ बातचीत कर के बतायें ताकि कोई जाइंट एफर्ट कर सकें इनको खत्म करने के लिए। ऐसी ही उनसे मदद ले रहे हैं, पैसे वगैरह की मदद नहीं ले रहे हैं।

15.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

श्री राम बिलास पासवान
(हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति का बीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15.13 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Section 12 (1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12 (1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

15.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DISTRESS SALE OF WHEAT BY FARMERS TO WHOLESALE TRADERS

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, as was the record yield of sugar-cane the bumper wheat crop in U.P. this season has proved to be as counter productive to farmers. Farmers have been making distress sale of wheat to wholesale traders, there being no adequate facilities to

sell their produce to FCI State or co-operative procurement agencies. Farmers have to undergo a harassing experience at the hands of FCI or the State Government procurement agents many of whom are in league with local traders. Their produce is under-graded by the procuring agencies on various pretexts. The farmers are forced to turn to the traders, who often buy their stocks at prices far below the minimum support price. The wholesalers then sell this wheat to the FCI or the State agency after some cleaning. This is going on unabated. Even the Agriculture Ministry official admitted that the U.P. farmers were facing a marketing problem.

I, therefore, urge upon the Govt. to increase purchasing centre of FCI with the screening facilities adequately and persuade the State Govt. to develop its Mandis adequately to cope with the bumper crop. I also demand that FCI or the State Govt. procurement agency should purchase wheat and other agricultural produce at weekly village hats or mandis.

(ii) GROUND-NUT OIL IMPORTED BY S.T.C. HAVING BECOME UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

श्री निमल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकारों की ओर से सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम ने गत वर्ष अक्टूबर माह में 14 करोड़ रु० कीमत का जो 17,000 टन मूंगफली का तेल विदेशों से आयात किया था वह बाजार में नहीं पहुंच सका और उसमें 5 करोड़ रु० से अधिक की क्षति हुई है।

तेल की पूर्ति की समस्या जब गंभीर थी उस समय उसे हल करने एवं त्योहारों की आवश्यक मांग को पूर्ण करने के लिये इस तेल का आयात किया गया था। तेल भारत में पहुंचे 9 माह गुजर चुके किन्तु वह उपभोक्ताओं तक नहीं पहुंच सका। तेल इतना लूटा हो चुका है कि वह मनुष्यों के खाने लायक नहीं रह गया है।

निगम ने यह तेल 8,250 रु० टन की दर से खरीदा था परन्तु राज्य सरकारों ने तेल उठाने से इन्कार कर दिया है क्योंकि उनके लिये पूर्ण की निगम की मूल्य शर्तें सताषजनक नहीं हैं। इस इन्कार का एक कारण यह भी है कि इस बीच बाजार में तेल के भाव काफी कम हो गये हैं। इसके अलावा तेल की किस्म से भी राज्यों को मनाव नहीं है।

तमिलनाडु एवं महाराष्ट्र के तेल उत्पादकों ने व्यापारियों को उक्त तेल के विक्रय पर आपत्ति की थी, क्योंकि उनका दावा था कि यह तेल तमिलनाडु एवं महाराष्ट्र की खसत के लिये बुनाया गया था। उनका तर्क था कि शुद्ध करने के लिये यह तेल उन्हें दिया जाये। निगम ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया।

तेल का भंडार बम्बई में ही पड़ा है, जिसमें निगम की भारी राशि फंसी है। अब तेल की हालत यह हो गयी है कि वह खाने लायक नहीं रह गया है। अच्छी तरह उसे जब तक साफ नहीं किया जाता वह खाने योग्य नहीं होगा।

वर्तमान में तेल का भाव 6,900 रुपये टन है। इस प्रकार मूल्य में भंडारण शुल्क एवं बीमा शुल्क मिलाकर 3,000 रुपये प्रति टन का अंतर आता है। आज की स्थिति में उसमें कुल 5 करोड़ का घाटा हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इसकी धोर ध्यान दे।

(iii) MISBEHAVIOUR OF SCOOTER DRIVERS IN DELHI AND UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I had a bitter experience at New Delhi station today morning (Tuesday) when I got down from the Rajdhani Express and tried to get one scooter at the stand to attend the Parliament in time.

I found the scooter stand had turned into a forum of free enterprise and the drivers were openly bargaining and choosing amongst the passengers and I was denied any lift. I found also one 'leader' of the stand openly insulting and demoralising passengers who dared to point out some rules. Failing to get a scooter in the 'open market' I approached the police outpost there and the person there instead of helping us started cross-examining us in a way bordering misbehaving. At last when I disclosed my identity one police official who was on scooter suddenly caught hold of one driver who kept his scooter at the corner of the station and not in the stand and asked him to take me to my destination which showed that the scarcity of conveyance in the station had been artificially created in connivance with the police.

Being an M.P. I got this privilege but most of the passengers are not fortunately M.Ps and so they were to surrender helplessly to the mercy of the taxi and scooter drivers. Delhi is the capital of India where people from all corners of the country and even from abroad come and if at the very entry they face a virtual lawlessness, intimidation and harassment, they would go only with impression that Emergency is the only answer to India's malady.

(iv) REPORTED STRIKE BY LAWYERS OF THE HAZARI COURTS, DELHI

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज खास तौर से गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

15 जुलाई, 1978 को तीसहजारी कचहरी के एक वकील श्री ओम प्रकाश शर्मा किसी झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली पुलिस स्टेशन गये, परन्तु वहाँ पर उनकी बात सुनने के बजाय वहाँ के एम० एच० ओ० तथा सब-इन्स्पेक्टर पुलिस ने उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया और

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

उन्हें वहां डिटेन कर के रख लिया । यह व्यवहार पुलिस कानून के सर्वथा विरुद्ध है और पुलिस की तानाशाही का द्योत्तक है ।

इसके फलस्वरूप तीसहजारी के वकीलों की एक बैठक हुई और सर्वसम्मति से उनकी एसोसियेशन ने हड़ताल करने का निश्चय किया और कल से वहां हड़ताल चालू हो गई है । कोर्ट का समस्त काम ठप्प हो गया है और पटियाला हाउस, नई दिल्ली में जो कोर्ट है, इस कचहरी में भी कोई काम नहीं हुआ । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल जो कचहरी में वहां पर हजारों आदमी गये, वह सब वहां पहुंचकर वापिस चले गये, क्योंकि कोई वकील वहां पर नहीं था । कल वहां 3 इम्पोर्टेंट केसेज थे, एक किस्सा कुर्सी का, सुन्दर डाकू वाला केस और शाह कमीशन का जो केस था इस में संजय गांधी वहां सब पहुंचे हुए थे लेकिन लोगों ने कचहरी में जाकर देखा, उनका एडवोकेट नहीं पहुंचा और वह वहां बोले और तारीख ले ली । एडवोकेट्स ने घोषणा की है कि पुलिस का जवाब असंतोषजनक है । उन की हड़ताल कल भी जारी रहेगी । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह तुरन्त इस ओर ध्यान दे कर इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करायें, पुलिस की ज्यादती के मामले की विशेष रूप से जांच करायें और साथ ही इस समय पुलिस का जो व्यवहार है, उस में सुधार करें, ताकि वह जनता के साथ सही व्यवहार करे ।

15.21hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (REPEAL) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now continue the discussion on the Maintenance of Internal Security (Repeal) Bill, Shri Saugata Roy was on his legs yesterday. He is absent. He has finished probably. Dr. Ramji Singh.

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मुझे चेयर की ओर से बताया गया था कि श्री सांगत राय के बाद मेरा नाम है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा नाम वहां मे कैंस हटा दिया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पाम ऐसा कोई आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री राम किशन : कल समापति महोदय, श्री शेजवलकर ने बताया था कि मेरा नाम श्री सांगतराय के बाद है और मुझे उन के बाद बुलाया जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं है —डा० राम जी सिंह ।

डा० राम जी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में सरकार की ओर से मीसा कानून को निरस्त करने के लिए एक विधेयक रखा गया है, यह किसी भी स्वतंत्रता प्रेमी के लिए एक दुर्घ का विषय है । गांधी ने रोलेट एक्ट का विरोध किया था और उस के खिलाफ आन्दोलन चलाया था । कहा जाता है कि मीसा कानून रोलेट एक्ट से सीगुना ज्यादा बुरा था । इसलिए यह सीभाग्य की बात है कि सम्पूर्ण सदन इस "लालस ला" को निरस्त करने के लिए आज एकमत है ।

1950में जब प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट को सरदार पटेल ने इस सदन में रखा था, तो वह तीन रात तक नहीं सो सके थे। उन्होंने वह कानून इस लिये लाया था, क्योंकि उस समय विभाजन के पश्चात हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति बड़ी खराब थी। लेकिन उस के बाद कांग्रेसी सरकार ने शोकिया तौर पर प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट को हिन्दुस्तान की छाती पर रख दिया और चौदह वर्षों तक उमको रखे रही। यह नहीं, उस के बाद मीसा कानून में उस को आदेश कर दिया गया।

जब 1971 म मीसा कानून की और भी परिपुष्ट किया जाने लगा था, तो केवल श्री जगमो अहमद को छोड़कर सभी सदस्यों ने कहा कि मीसा कानून जरूर मी०पी०आई० के भी बन्धु सब के सब तालियां बजा कर मीसा कानून को पास करने में लगे हुए थे। लेकिन उस समय अटल जी ने, जो उस समय विरोधी दल में थे, प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन और मीसा कानून का विरोध किया था। उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा था कि इस समय देश में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है, जिस में इस प्रकार के कानून की आवश्यकता हो। उन्होंने मीसा की अस्वीकृति के लिए सदन में प्रस्ताव रखा था।

जो सरकार कहती थी कि हम प्रजातंत्र के कायल हैं, उस सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता-प्रेमियों के वचनों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। जब श्री के०एम० मुंशी को अमरीका में पूछा गया कि आप के जैसे प्रजातांत्रिक देश में, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातांत्रिक देश है, इस प्रकार का अप्रजातांत्रिक कानून क्यों लाया गया, तो उन्होंने केवल यह कहा कि यह एक "एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव नेसेसिटी" हैं। लेकिन आज जनता सरकार व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई को एक

नया बिजयी यश दे रही हैं। इस लिए आज हम सब के लिये यह एक खुशी का दिन है।

जब मीसा कानून का संशोधन हो रहा था, तो कांग्रेस के दिग्गजों और सी० पी० आई० के बन्धुओं ने मीसा कानून का विरोध नहीं किया था और किमी भी सज्जन ने मीसा के "मिसयूज" की बात नहीं रखी थी। उन का साहस कहाँ चला गया था कि उनमें से किमी ने मीसा कानून का विरोध नहीं किया? इसलिए आज जनता सरकार का बधाई मिलनी चाहिए।

उपेक्ष महोदय, मीसा कानून अनैतिक है। जब संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में मानव अधिकार में मनुष्य की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार दिया गया है तो कोई संसद या कोई कानून जब व्यक्ति के उस अधिकार का अपहरण करता है तो वह मानव अधिकार के साथ विश्वासघात करता है। इसलिए मीसा कानून हरगिज नहीं रहना चाहिए

यह असंवैधानिक भी है। जेठमलानी साहब यहां बैठे हैं। वह जानते हैं कि संविधान के घोषणापत्र में, उसके प्रिम्बल में स्वतंत्रता और समता लिखा हुआ है। हमने उस स्वतंत्रता को कब्र में दफना दिया था इस आशुका कानून और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट के द्वारा और लोग यह कहते हैं या जो 26 एवं 19 धारा है उस के भी खिलाफ पड़ता है।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि कहते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए, परिस्थिति को संभालने के लिए आशुका कानून चाहिए या प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट चाहिए। मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रशासन अक्षम होता है।

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

वही सामान्य कानून के द्वारा शासन नहीं कर पाता है। जो प्रशासन अक्षम होगा, भ्रष्ट होगा, अक्षुण्ण होगा वही इस प्रकार के खोफनाक कानून का जो नागरिक अधिकार को खत्म करता है इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। इसलिए कहा है "इट इज ऐन एलिबी फॉर करप्शन एण्ड मिज़रली"। आज तक जिन सरकार ने आशुका कानून और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन एक्ट से शासन किया है वह अक्षम और अक्षुण्ण सरकार रही है। इसी प्रकार के कानून से प्रजातांत्रिक देश में सचमुच तानाशाही का आविर्भाव होता है और हम ने इसका नजारा देख लिया है। जर्मनी में भी देखा है और हिन्दुस्तान में भी देखा है। इसी आशुका कानून की सीढ़ी पर चढ़ कर इंदिरा जी ने प्रजातंत्र को ध्वस्त कर के तानाशाही यहां पैदा कर दी थी। .. (व्यवधान) .. साठे साहब तो इस मामले में आज हमारे साथ हैं क्योंकि इसी कानून को नष्ट करने के बाद आज वह हम को कितनी भी गालियां देंगे, हम उन को सचमुच भीसा के कानून में बन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए वह तो हमें बघाई देंगे।

सचमुच में यह कानून बिलकुल अप्रजातांत्रिक है। उस समय माननीय अटल जी ने यह कहा था कि यह आशुका कानून ऐसा है कि जहां न वकील है, न दलील है, और न अपील है। 19 महीने हुकमदेवभाई के साथ मुझे भी मीसा के अन्दर जेलों में रहने का सीमाव्य हुआ था। वहां न कोई वकील हमें मिल सकता था, न कोई दलील हमारी चल रही थी और न कहीं पर हम अपील कर सकते थे। इसलिए ऐसा कानून जो प्रजातंत्र की हत्या करता है उस को उठाने के लिए आज हमारा

गृह विभाग जा आगे बढ़ रहा है उस के लिए वह बघाई का पात्र है।

बड़े बड़े कानूनदां कहते हैं कि जहां हैबिस कार्पस नहीं है वहां डेपॉजिरी नहीं है। सचमुच में मैंने देखा कि इन के माध्यम से हैबिस कार्पस नहीं रह गया था। इसलिए हमें मान लेना चाहिए कि जब से यह कानून भारतवर्ष में लाया हुआ था उस समय से भारतवर्ष में प्रजातंत्र नहीं था। यह बिलकुल एक कानूनी बात है।

जो भी उस समय के लोग यह कहते थे कि यू०के० में, यू०एन० ए० में और आस्ट्रेलिया में भी इस तरह के कानून हैं, उन को यह देखना चाहिए कि कितनी बार वहां यह इस्तेमाल हुआ है और किस परिस्थिति में इस्तेमाल हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो मीसा का कानून है, इन के जरिए फ्राम मिस रूत टु मीसा रूत की ओर हम बढ़े थे। आज कहा जाता है कि हमारे कानून के अन्तर्गत जो विद्युत्कारि और विद्युत्सकारी शक्तियां हैं उनका नियमन करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे नियम बनाने वालों ने कानून के अंदर काफी इन के प्रावधान रखे हैं और वह प्रावधान हमारे कानून में मौजूद हैं। लेकिन जब हमारा प्रशासन अक्षम होता है, तब मीसा जैसे और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन एक्ट जैसे आपातकालीन कानून की इच्छा करता है। अगर सभ्य प्रशासन हमारा रहेगा तो हमारे जो नियम हैं और हमारा जो आई० पी० सी० और सी०आर०पी०सी० है उस के अन्दर जो नियम और कानून हैं उन के जरिए वह देश में व्यवस्था और प्रशासन को कायम रख सकता है। इसलिए वास्तव में आज हमारे लिए यह बड़ी खुशी का दिन है। मैं उदात्त

महोदय, इसके लिए आपको और गृहविभाग को बर्बाद देना है कि आज इस काले कानून का हिन्दुस्तान की प्रजातांत्रिक धरती से सन्त उच्छेद किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill was allotted only 2 hours and we are left with just 40 minutes. But the list of speakers is a big one—32 more speakers. I think we will have to extend the time. I suggest we extend it by one more hour. I think the House agrees with it. Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I welcome this MISA Repeal Bill. So far as my party is concerned, although we extend our welcome to this Bill, our appreciation is not in toto. We partly welcome it. The Janata Government could not repeal it in toto directly. We are repealing the Bill indirectly. In other words, we are only partly repealing the Bill because it is needless to say that MISA is still continuing in the form of Preventive Detention. So far as the present situation prevailing inside the House is concerned, I have been watching it for the last two days—today and yesterday—and jokingly or in comedy, I say, MISA is very essential at least to control this House. Emergency is essential or inevitable for the purpose of maintaining law and order inside the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will be the beneficiary!

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: You will behaving no headache! We must understand our responsibilities towards our country. This House is the supreme body which is answerable to the entire nation. Therefore we should not shout and we should concentrate our attention on useful and fruitful things for the country.

As I said, this Preventive Detention is continuing in the Cr. P. C. This Preventive Detention Act was mainly used against political leaders. In other words, political opponents were

suppressed and arrested under the Preventive Detention Act from 1952 onwards in Tamilnadu and Kerala. In Kerala, Mr. A. K. Gopalan was victimised under this Act. Even his counsel was not allowed to interview him when he was put in jail in Kerala under this Act. The same thing happened during the regime of Mr. Kamaraj in Tamilnadu. Mr. Kamaraj arrested his political opponent, Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, who was a famous leader. Mr. Chitta Basu and our communist comrades know him. Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act mainly because of political vindictiveness. Why I am explaining all this background is that the Janata Government should not use the Preventive Detention Act tomorrow against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, although MISA was used without any moral justification against J.P., the present Prime Minister, Home Minister and so many ministers and leaders during the emergency. That is not advisable and that will not be welcomed by my party. Therefore, the same mistake, the same illegality, the same atrocity, should not be repeated by the Janata Government in future by using the weapons which is in the name of Preventive Detention Act.

By dropping the Maintenance of Internal Security Act we do not have any law to control the smugglers. The COFEPOSA is there of course. But COFEPOSA is there of course. But control the smugglers. This COFEPOSA is an incompetent law or incompetent enactment or Act to control the hoarders or profiteers or anti-social elements in this country. Therefore, by letting loose all smugglers by lifting this MISA you are having a bitter experience that people are feeling that the prices are going up and you are unable to arrest any hoarders or profiteers or blackmarketeers in this country. Therefore, to control all these kinds of anti-social elements in this country and arrest the price level, you must have certain enactments or certain laws. You are letting loose all

[Shri K. Mayathevar.]

these maneaters and tigers and you are crying that prices are going up. We were having the fruits or benefits during the time of Emergency as also certain disadvantages. At the time of Emergency we were gaining in foreign exchange. The foreign exchange gained was unprecedented. It was recovered and recouped fully, but now it is going backwards. You should not allow it to go backward in future by letting loose the smugglers in the country in the name of liberty and in the name of individual freedom.

Tomorrow all the people of Tamil Nadu or South India may agitate for their right of language, for their economic freedom, for their social freedom or freedom of language. For that, I request the Government that they should not vindictively use the Preventive Detention Act on those people who are going to agitate or who are agitating inside and outside the House for safeguarding the mother-tongue of Tamil Nadu and South Indian languages. This was used by Jawaharlal Nehru during the time of late revered leader 'Anna', the great leader who founded the D.M.K. Party in Tamil Nadu. Now, my leader, MGR is the follower of the late leader 'Anna'. He is following the same policy of safeguarding the Tamil language and Dravidian culture. In the Advisory Board you should appoint High Court Judges and Chief Justices of High Courts. It is stated in the Act itself, Section 5(1) or 5(2), in the printed paper provided to us, that a detenu has got no fundamental right to be represented by Counsel. That should not be because when there is no right to move either the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution or the High Court under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution, you must provide the fundamental right or opportunity to be heard before the Board through the lawyer. Suppose there is a certain detenu who does not know ABC of law. Suppose I am arrested or my brother Mr.

Bala Pajanor is arrested or some other Members are arrested, we can argue the cases very well legally before the Advisory Board, but some leader who may be greater or bigger than a lawyer, may not be knowing law. Therefore, he must be given an opportunity and a right to be represented by a counsel in the Advisory Board. That right is not guaranteed or provided for under the provisions of this Act. This may be considered favourably by the Government.

A right should be given to challenge the Preventive Detention Act on grounds of *mala fide*. Even if this is not challenged on grounds of *mala fide*, it amounts to another MISA—if not a mini-MISA, an original MISA. Therefore I plead for people, political parties and politicians and say that you must provide for a fundamental right to challenge this Preventive Detention Act and the arrest of the detenu on grounds of *mala fide*. If they create enmity and religious feelings, it is an offence under certain provisions of the law, i.e., under this Act, vide Section 4(3)(b) in page 3 of the material supplied to us.

We are having a secular Government, from the time of inception of the Indian Constitution. It means that it is above religion. It is neither irreligious nor anti-religious. Therefore, we are above religion. That is why we are allowing all religions—Hindu, Muslim and Christian and other—to preach their religions. Whenever there is trouble, we cannot arrest people under this Act. In Madras City, I have come across many religious persons preaching against Hinduism. I don't want to name them. A certain set of people are preaching against Hindu religion. Such people cannot be arrested because our State is secular. Such an arrest will be repugnant to the fundamental rights guaranteed in Chapter III of the Indian Constitution.

Then, creating chaos and community feelings is an offence punishable under this law. This is also violative of and

contrary to the fundamental rights under Chapter III and Article 17 of the Constitution. Article 16(a) provides for backward classes pleading with the Government for improvement. Article 17 guarantees all rights and benefits and protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, when we are allowing these Articles to continue in Chapter III of the Constitution, we cannot say that there should not be any creation of feelings. Therefore, these things also are not in accordance with the protection given in the Constitution.

Finally, I have to say that: our learned friend Mr. Vajpayee when he was sitting as an Opposition leader, was advocating the manufacture of atom bomb. He is now the External Affairs Minister and he now says: "No, we cannot make the atom bomb." (Interruptions) We should not talk something irresponsible while we sit in the Opposition benches and when we come to sit in the Treasury benches, we should not change the entire policy, that is, *in toto*. We must be responsible both when we are sitting in the Opposition as well as when we are in the Treasury benches. Why I am pointing this out is this. You are attacking MISA 100 per cent. In your election manifesto itself you told the country, told the nation that if you are voted to power, if you are given the seat of Government, deposing the Congress Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, you will be eliminating the entire MISA itself. But now you are allowing a mini MISA to continue. That is why I am extending my party's partial support to this Bill to that extent. To the extent of your reviving the personal liberty of the people of India, I welcome it partly.

Finally, I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

श्री राम किशन (भरनपुर) : मीसा को जनता सरकार और जनता पार्टी जो समाप्त करने जा रही है इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है ।

जिस संदर्भ में जनता सरकार बनी थी और जिस प्रतिक्रिया के फलस्वरूप वह सत्ता में आई थी अगर उसकी निष्ठा लोकतंत्र में नहीं होती तो वह इसको उन्हीं लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर सकती थी जिन्होंने इसका इस्तेमाल उसके खिलाफ किया था । उन लोगों का वह इसी मीमा में बन्द कर सकती थी जिन्होंने लोकतंत्र को समाप्त किया था । आप दुनिया के इतिहास को उठा कर देखें । जब जब किसी सरकार का किसी क्रांति के फलस्वरूप परिवर्तन होता आया है तो जो पहले लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ उन्हीं हथियारों का प्रयोग किया गया है, उन्हीं हथियारों का उनको शिकार बनाया गया है जिन के वे शिकार बन थे । लेकिन चूंकि हम लोग सम्पूर्ण रूप से प्रजातंत्रवादी हैं हमने मीमा को समाप्त करने का अपने घोषणापत्र में वादा किया था और उसी के अनुसार हम अब अपने वादे को पूरा कर रहे हैं । यह इतिहास में अपने आप में एक अनोखी घटना है । कांग्रेस के सदस्य अब भी कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी किसी दबाव में आ कर मीसा को समाप्त कर रही है । वे अपनी स्वतंत्र राय रखने का अधिकार रखते हैं । लेकिन मेहरबानी करके वे इतिहास को उठा कर देखें कि दुनिया में क्या कभी ऐसा हुआ है और जिस प्रकार का काम जनता सरकार कर रही है किसी सरकार ने किया है ? हमने देश में लोकतंत्र की पुनःस्थापना की है । जनता सरकार विपरीत परिस्थितियों में कटुता के वातावरण में अस्तित्व में आई थी । फिर भी उसने इस हथियार का उनके खिलाफ उपयोग नहीं किया जिन्होंने उनके खिलाफ इनका इस्तेमाल किया था । जिन्होंने लोकतंत्र को समाप्त कर दिया था, हजारों परिवारों को नष्ट कर दिया था, लाखों लोगों की नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं का अपहरण किया था उनके खिलाफ हमने इस हथियार का उपयोग नहीं किया ।

[श्री राम किशन]

कल कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि मीसा के उपयोग के कारण देश में कीमत घटी थी, नीचे आई थी। उनकी इस बात को सुन कर मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ।

1548 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

अगर ऐसी बात है तो हमें माफ तोर पर कहना चाहिए कि आपातकाल और तानाशाही हमारे देश के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था है। वे यह कहते तो एक विचारधारा का वे समर्थन करते। लेकिन जब वह यह कहते हैं कि मीसा की वजह से कीमतें कम हुईं तो मैं केवल उनको यह याद दिला देना चाहता हूँ कि वह देखें कि हमारे देश में कीमतों का ट्रेड क्या रहा है? मितम्बर 74 में हमारे देश में 34 परसेंट इनफ्लेशन था। जब आपातकाल लागू हुआ उसमें पहले ही कीमतें कम हानी शुरू हो गई थीं। आपातकाल के बाद निश्चिन्त रूप में कुछ चीजों की कीमतें कम हुईं और छः महीने तक नीचे गईं। लेकिन उसके बाद कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू हो गई थीं। आपातकाल के कारण न वे घटीं और न बढ़ीं। मार्च 76 से मार्च 77 तक आपातकाल के दौरान मीसा के रहते हुए कीमतों में 13 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्य कीमतों के साथ इतना जाड़ते हैं उनके मन में तानाशाही सरकार के समर्थन की भावना है यह चीज उनको स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये। कीमतों से इसको उनको नहीं जाड़ना चाहिये।

जिस किसी देश में तानाशाही स्थापित होती है वहां शुरू शुरू में कीमतें कम हो जाती हैं। पाकिस्तान में अरब आए उस समय कीमतें कम हुईं। बर्मा में ने विन आए, कीमतें घटीं। इंडोनेशिया में सुहार्तो आए, कीमतें कुछ कम हुईं। लेकिन यह चीज थोड़े दिन तक ही रह पाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था को नहीं बदला जाएगा, पूंजीवादी समाज जब तक रहेगा तब तक

कीमतों की लूट निरंतर जारी रहेगी, किसी भी तर्क से इसको समझाया या सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है। तर्क से साबित नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक बात और है जब देश में कीमतों में गिरावट आयी थी तब आपका ध्यान होगा कि खेती की उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतें घटीं थीं, न कि कारखाने की उत्पादित वस्तुओं की। उस समय खेती से उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतें 27 से 50 परसेंट तक घटी थीं। बाजरा, ज्वार की कीमतें घटी थीं, लेकिन कारखाने में उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतों में केवल 0.8 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी थी। इसलिए आज जो कांग्रेसी सदस्य तानाशाही का समर्थन करते हैं उनको याद रखना चाहिये कि तानाशाही व्यवस्था न समाज को रोटी दे सकती है, न कीमतों को घटा सकती है। वह तो क्षणिक दौर होता है जो दुनिया में सभी जगह देखने को मिलता है।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में अव्यवस्था है, चोर बाजारी बढ़ रही है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। इस वक्त देश की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। लेकिन इससे भीसा का क्या सम्बन्ध है? सरकार की जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है, जो कानून हैं उन पर ठीक से और ईमानदारी से अमल हो तो व्यवस्था को सुधारा जा सकता है। अगर कोई हथियार किसी के हाथ में दंगे तो उसके उपयोग और दुरुपयोग करने का अधिकार उसे हमेशा रहता है। इसलिये ऐसा कभी नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि देश में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था समाप्त हो जाये।

आज हमारे देश में चोर बाजारियों और जमाखोरों का हौसला बढ़ रहा है, देश में विषमतायें बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार ने इनको समाप्त नहीं किया तो तानाशाही दुबारा आ सकती है। तानाशाही मीसा की वजह से नहीं आयी बल्कि हमारे देश में प्रोथ रेट कम है, विषमतायें बढ़ रही हैं, अगर इन दोनों को ठीक नहीं किया तो आप चाहे मीसा

रखें या समाप्त कर दें, तानाशाही को नहीं रोक सकते। 1967 में कांग्रेस, जब संयुक्त कांग्रेस थी, वह पराजित हो गई थी। लेकिन चूँकि उस समय देश में गरीबी थी, अकाल था, भुखमरी थी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबी हटाने का नारा दे कर सत्ता में आने को उनको अवसर दे दिया था। आज अगर हमने व्यवस्था को नहीं सुधारा, अगर खेत मजदूरों की हालत को नहीं सुधारा, हमने मजदूरों के हितों को ठीक नहीं किया, हमने चौर राजाशियों को नहीं रोका तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, आज जनता ने उनको चाहे किन्ना ही कंडेम कर दिया हो, किमी और हमारे नारे से वापस आ सकती हैं। असल में तानाशाही को अगर रोकना है तो जो तानाशाही का केन्द्र है पूँजीवाद, उसको समाप्त करना पड़ेगा, विषमता को मिटाना होगा, देश में विकास दर को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। असली मवालों के बारे में जब तक नहीं साँवेंगे तब तक बीच के रास्ते से कोई समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है।

कल माननीय मोहम्मद साहब कह रहे थे कि चुनाव लड़ लो। वह चुनाव को मीसा पर लड़ना चाहते हैं। अगर उनमें यह साहस है कि केवल मीसा पर और इस मुद्दे पर चुनाव लड़ें तो मैं पार्टी की तरफ से आश्चर्य नहीं करता, लेकिन इस पर आज वह चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं इससे चुनावों का कोई फंसला होने वाला नहीं है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जो सहारा मिला है वह जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक असफलताओं का सहारा मिला है। वह कोई कांग्रेस के लोगों से प्रेम हो गया है ऐसी बात नहीं है। न वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भूले न कांग्रेस के राज्य को भूले, लेकिन जिस प्रक्रिया के स्वरूप उन्हें हटाया था उसी हमारी निष्क्रियता के स्वरूप श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी शक्ति ग्रहण कर रही हैं। मैं जनता पार्टी से और खास तौर से उन लोगों से जो समता और लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं निवेदन करता हूँ

कि अभी समय है हमें संभल जाना चाहिये। हमें पूँजीवाद पर, काले धन पर और ग्रामीणों की स्थिति सुधारने पर एकदम दमला करना चाहिये अन्यथा हालत हमारे काबू से बाहर निकल जायगी। इन चीजों पर हमें सोचना चाहिये। संविधान में जब संशोधन हो तो निश्चित तौर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र को कभी खतरा न हो। लेकिन हमारे कहने से सारी बातें नहीं हो पायेंगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आम तौर पर यहां जिक्र किया जाता है कि हमारे देश में अव्यवस्था हो गई है इमरजेंसी के बाद। जिन लोगों ने क्रान्ति का पाठ पढ़ा है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति थी, लेकिन 30 साल का शासन बदलने में और जिन हालात में हमने सरकार को बदला था, वह निश्चित क्रान्ति थी। और जब क्रान्तियां होती हैं तो सारी दुनिया में कुछ समय के लिये अव्यवस्थाएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। जब रूस में क्रान्ति हुई तो कुछ दिनों तक व्यवस्था नहीं रही थी, चीन में भी क्रान्ति के बाद कुछ समय तक व्यवस्था नहीं रही थी, और क्यूबा में भी नहीं रही थी। इसलिये इससे हम घबरायें नहीं। जो पुराने लोग हैं, जो वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट वाले लोग हैं वह देश में अव्यवस्था पैदा करेंगे। जिन लोगों ने इमरजेंसी में फ़ायदा उठाया है वह पूँजीपति और वह तत्व देश में अव्यवस्था पैदा करेंगे यह बिल्कुल एक क्षणिक स्थिति है, इससे हमें घबराना नहीं चाहिये और लोकतंत्र के बारे में शक नहीं करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारी दृष्टि और दृष्टिकोण साफ होना चाहिये। हमारा कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये जिससे जिन कारणों से तानाशाही की जन्म मिलता है, उनको समाप्त कर दिया जाये।

हम मीसा को समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। हमारी तरफ से हमारे प्रवक्ता, हमारे दल के नेता और जनता पार्टी सरकार के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनके अक्सर बयान आते

[श्री राम किशन]

हैं कि हमारे देश को भय-मुक्त हो जाना चाहिये, डर निकल जाना चाहिये मन से। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में मनुष्य समाज और जाति का जब से जन्म आ है, इतिहास में जब तक उसका लेख होगा, वह दो चीजों से प्रभावी होती रही है, या तो राज्य से या धर्म से डरती रही है। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन, औद्योगिक सभ्यता के विकास के बाद धर्म का डर तो दुनिया से समाप्त होता जा रहा है। वह होगा भी, उसको रोकना नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन अगर राज्य का डर भी समाप्त हो गया, डर किम के लिये, कानून मानने वाले नागरिकों के लिये मन में डर होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज तो हालत यह हो गई है कि चोर-ब्राजारी करने वाले, तस्करी करने वाले निडर हो गये हैं, ग्रामीण जमीन के मालिक निडर हो गये हैं, वह भूमिहीनों को बेदखल कर रहे हैं। इनको निडर करने का मनलब हमारा उन लोगों का निडर करने का है जो कानून का पालन करते हैं। लेकिन जो कानून नाड़ते हैं, समाज-विरोधी लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ मजबूत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उसमें झिझक और डर नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे ऊपर कई प्रकार के प्रभाव आ सकते हैं, लेकिन हमें समाज विरोधी तत्व के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। तभी हम देश के लोकतंत्र की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। लोकतंत्र की रक्षा केवल लोकतंत्र रटने से या उसका जाप करने से नहीं होगी, हमें उन कारणों को समाप्त करना होगा जिनसे लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो जाता है।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जनता सरकार और जनता पार्टी को दोबारा मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। खासतौर से मैं कांग्रेसी मित्रों से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह थोड़ा सा धीरज रखें, घबरायें नहीं। उनको राज्य में आने की बड़ी आतुरता है, लेकिन 30 साल

के इतिहास में नजर घुमा कर देखें कि वह दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़कर कहाँ गये हैं। आज सारा यू०एन०ओ० का चार्ट उठा लीजिये, विषमता, गन्दगी और गरीबी में आज हिन्दुस्तान सबसे नीचे है फिर भी आप इस हाउस में इस तरफ किसलिए आना चाहते हैं ?

मुझे ताज्जुब है कि जनता पार्टी ने इन दिनों में आर्थिक कार्यक्रम तेजी से लागू नहीं किये, पूंजीवाद के खिलाफ सतत कार्यवाही नहीं की इसलिये जो दूसरी पार्टियाँ हैं उनको बोलने की हिम्मत हो गई है। उन्होंने जो पिछले सालों में काम किये हैं उनके लिए जनता ने उनका जो सरकार से हटाया है, यह काफी नहीं है, उन्होंने जो कार्यवाही की है, उनके लिये उन्हें निरन्तर दंड मिलेगा। यह दंड उन्हें तब मिलेगा जब जनता पार्टी की नीतियाँ समाजवादी और समतामूलक होंगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) : सभापति महोदय मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस सदन में सब ग्रुपों को न्याय दिया जाता है, हर ग्रुप को बोलने के लिये बुलाया जाता है, लेकिन हमारा एक आल इंडिया का ग्रुप है रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, हमको किमी डिबेट में नहीं बुलाया जाता है। हम दो सदस्य हैं, किसी को भी नहीं बुलाया जाता है, हमारा कोई नाम नहीं लिया जाता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I assure you that your name will be called.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Janata Government for bringing forward this Bill. Although they came somewhat late—I wish they had done it not just gratefully as my

friend, Mr. Saugata Roy wanted to say, but more honestly and sincerely soon after in March 1977—I warmly welcome this because it is an honest, full, serious and sincere implementation of one important part of the election manifesto of the Janata Party where they had said 'MISA will be repealed'. I welcome it for all those reasons.

Sir, it is not unknown to this House and to this country how MISA was piloted and got passed repeatedly by Government after Government, beginning from 1950, first in the name of Preventive Detention Act, and then in the name of MISA. It has indeed a sordid history to recount. There was the PDA beginning from the days of the late revered Sardar Patel, in 1950, within a month of the new Constitution. But Sardar Patel was at least apologetic. Within 16 years Mrs. Gandhi came to power and she was not only not apologetic, she and her supporters were absolutely jubilant over the fact that MISA was an essential Act for the governing of this country.

16 hrs.

In 1975, in this very House, my hon. friends sitting on my right—I respect them as friends—they were jeering at us. When we were repeatedly asking questions, when we were opposing the Bill, they were saying that the MISA amendment was only for smugglers. When we said that we were opposed to that, even for smugglers because the smugglers also must know why they were detained, we were told, "Are you for the fundamental right of smugglers?" I still remember those echoes. We told them, we were not for smugglers, but we were not sure that in the name of smugglers, they will not arrest one day all their political opponents. It came to be true within a matter of one year.

I am glad, many Congress members are today honestly repenting for what

they had done. We do not go on jeering at them. Let them repent if they really feel so.

The MISA was piloted from the beginning in the name of PDA, from 1950 to 1969. Every year, this was being passed. In 1969, it lapsed, because the then Congress Government had no majority. In 1971, when the Congress party and Mrs. Gandhi got a thumping majority, they brought in the MISA. It became an Act on 2nd July, 1971. In September, 1974, an amendment was brought in apparently for smugglers, and then started the blackest history possible of the MISA, in the democratic history of the world. From 1975 onwards, in one year, there were four Amendments—Mr. Vasant Sathe will recall with regret,—I hope—between June 29 and July 15, two Ordinances came; on October 16 and November 17, two more Ordinances came. It was my privilege to oppose that in July, 1975. We were in a captive Parliament then. We spoke freely, but the countrymen outside did not know what we were talking. We opposed it all the same.

Again, on 22nd January, 1976, when the erstwhile Congress President, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, was the Home Minister, this Bill came up for discussion. I do not like to repeat what I said. One should not hear one's own voice continuously. But I cannot resist the temptation of quoting at least one part of what I said in 1976. This is what I said on January 22, 1976:

"My worst fears have thus come true. Sir, let me say at the outset: this draconian, dangerous and dirty piece of legislation has given a death blow to all norms of decency and to all civil and political liberties and freedoms of individual citizens of this country."

That story began with shamelessness and nakedness. We were already on the road to tyranny. I am glad that

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

this lawless law is gone. I am happy that Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Prime Minister who is in-charge of the Home portfolio, at least have come to believe and tell us, the Parliament, the country and the world that we can depend on an effective Government without the MISA. I tell you, Sir, it is a test of this Government, and not only of this Government but also of this Parliament, of all of us, not only all of us but of all the people in the country. When we say, that MISA must go, when we say that political dissent must not perish, we also must remember that political dissent must be channelised through democratic and peaceful forms. It must never become violent, chaotic, disorderly and disruptive. If we do that, we will be inviting the Government—it may be any Government—to bring back new forms of MISA or new forms of draconian law.

The fact is that MISA has become a dirty word, not only a dirty word but it has become a word with the connotation of torture, brutality, coercion, illegality, immorality, detention without trial for months and years and so on and so forth. I am sorry to say that even after 15 months of the Janata Government, although I am glad the Janata Government has not used the MISA from 1977 onwards for detaining any political opponent, the fact remains that still a large number of political dissenters are lying in jail. I am not saying that all of them should be released immediately. By passing this Bill, however, we are morally obliged now to review the cases of all those detenué in jail who have been kept without any trial. Unless the State is convinced, on substantial grounds, acceptable to judiciary, not to the Government of the day, that those people are for violence, for creating chaotic conditions, for disturbing the law and order and they are a threat to the security of

the State, all of them will have to be released one by one. I say this became 'Freedom' is an Article of Faith.

Now, Sir, I would say one or two more things before I sit down, and that is, by this MISA Repeal Bill, the emergency aberration is removed. It is a good riddance and a welcome relief. But, as I said, if freedom is an article of faith for us, then let us honour it and implement it with all the force at our command. Let us now take a firm resolve that we shall behave responsibly, constructively, openly, fearlessly and always democratically to express our dissent in a manner which will not bring in any kind of disturbance and difficulty for any future Government including the present Government. If we do that, then I want to suggest one thing. Mr. Chairman, and that is this. I want to warn all of us concerned, meaning the Government, the Opposition, the Parliament and the country at large and the Press that we should not do anything in terms of exciting and encouraging violent, fascist, authoritarian tendencies in this country, because if you and I talk that way in this Parliament, and the Press in their writings and the public at the platforms and the citizens in their meetings go on talking irresponsibly and violently, then it is again a subtle and invisible invitation to MISA. We do not want that. That is why I say that freedom has become an article of faith with us, because civil liberty, civil rights and right to privacy, my own right to individuality are important.

Only the other day or perhaps this morning, I read a news item that a certain Congress Member, may be Congress or Congress(I) Member, I do not know to which congress he belongs; but even if he belongs to Congress (I) I do not mind; when he and his party were in power, they misbehaved with us and we have a right to say that they misbehaved with us, and yet he complained that even private telephones were tapped.

I would say that no telephone should be tapped and the privacy should not be assaulted because that is one of the most important fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. I agree with him that the right to privacy is important and sacred. But, then, if we want to have that, the responsibility is all the more great, and that increased responsibility is something which I want to take liberty to emphasise in this debate. The repeal of MISA is not merely in words, not just the reassertion of the article of faith in freedom and democracy, but it also further implies that it is an article of faith in terms of our democratic responsibility.

Finally, I would say that many ordinary laws are existing. I do not know whether all of them are effective enough or not. Mr. Mandal will be able to tell us whether the present ordinary laws are effective enough to deal with anti-social elements, economic offenders, smugglers, tax evaders, dodgers, traitors and those who want to dislodge this Government or any Government for that matter, whether it is in the States or at the federal level. The point is that if ordinary laws are proved inadequate, please come to us with amendments, explain to us why those amendments are needed, explain to us why you want more powers than those ordinary laws and so on. But for heavens sake, do not use MISA again under any pretext and in any form, because that is the surest way of leading the country to dictatorship and authoritarianism. Therefore, I want to conclude by saying that if laws are ineffective, amend them, tighten them, but do not dream of MISA which has become a dirty word, because detention without trial, the phenomenon of political prisoners, political dissenters, these are not very happy phrases in any democratic dictionary, in any democratic practice.

With these words, Sir, I, therefore, conclude by saying that when violence, crimes, unsocial acts, economic

offences, tax dodging and authoritarian tendencies are coming on the horizon, then when we are repealing this MISA Bill, rightly so, we should be all the more careful and vigilant that all these ugly signs on the horizon are not allowed to grow in any manner. When we do all this, only then we shall be able to deliver the goods effectively and meaningfully.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this very important subject, because I had spoken on this very subject of MISA in the last Parliament and had criticised it more than once, whenever the then Government brought MISA in one form or the other with a series of amendments one after another making it more and more stringent. Therefore, it was right for me to speak today and welcome this repeal of MISA by the Janata Government even though they are somewhat late in doing it. I only hope that the Janata Government will be on the right path in functioning more effectively, more responsibly and that this Parliament also will become more responsible in assisting the Government to perform its functions in conformity with the fundamental rights and freedom of the citizen. Then alone we shall go ahead on the right path of public vigilance, public opinion, public behaviour and normal democratic standards of freedom and civil liberty.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. I welcome it now formally. Really the spirit of repeal has been given effect to from the day the Janata Party came to power in India. So, my welcoming this now is only a formal one. Not only I but the entire House, nay, the entire nation congratulates the Janata Government for repealing this Act which was extremely bad, as the previous speakers have already stated. I very attentively listened to

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

the speeches of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Prof. Mavalankar, and I fully accept and share their suggestions and apprehensions, because while saying that the MISA is a nuisance, a danger, to the country, they have said that, if Government do not take care to maintain peace and law and order in the country, then that will be another danger. They have, therefore, given certain suggestions, they have expressed their mind, and I am sure that Government will do accordingly.

Coming to the purpose of a special law like MISA, I think, as our society is today, though it may not be named as MISA, still some sort of a special law is necessary for maintaining law and order in the country in the abnormal situations. Whether such a situation arose or not, the Congress Government, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, passed this law and the Congress people supported it only to fulfil their inordinate designs of being in the Government for years together, for ages together; therefore, they did not object to such a law. If we dive deep into the intentions and actions of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it will be seen that she had the intention of establishing family rule in India, that is, Shrimati Indira Gandhi would remain in power till her last day and thereafter her son, Sanjay Gandhi, and thereafter her grandson, Rahul. The person—Shri Sanjay—who was never a politician, was all at once brought to the political atmosphere. Rahul, the grandson, who was nine years then—now he will be ten years—was made the leader of the children in India. This means that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had an inordinate desire to establish family rule, due to which she was genuinely sincere about passing and executing such a law. Our Congress friends were then entirely with her, because they thought that, with her influence, they could become MPs,

Ministers and other such dignitaries. With this intention they supported her, but some Congressmen finally became dissatisfied with her and with such a law, and today they are willing to nullify the passing of such a law because they have found out that she was going to establish family rule. So, they became dissatisfied—I am not going to name the persons who became dissatisfied—and the closest friends of Shrimati Indira Gandhi became her enemies when Sanjay Gandhi was brought to the political fore-front and was sent to go round different States and the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments were required to welcome him by spending lakhs of rupees for his welcome. I am not going to give the names of such Chief Ministers: (there are three or four in number) who saw that it was for this purpose that the MISA was enacted. They have said that it is something like a Hitlerite or Mussolinite system. I would say that it is something like—of course my friends who are Communists will not be pleased with me when I say this—a Stalinite system also. The same method which was practised or was being practised either in China or in USSR was practised here in India also. Leaders, workers and other people were kept in solitary confinement without their being given any facilities and amenities. I may tell you that Harekrishna Mehtab was arrested on June 28, 1975, as also Mr. Chaudhury and other important persons. But, five months after that, when I came to Delhi to attend the AICC Working Committee meeting of the Congress, I found they never knew that Harekrishna Mehtab and Choudhury were arrested. This was the situation that was created by the administration then. So I would say it is not Hitlerite or Mussolinite alone but is also Stalinite.

While congratulating the Government for bringing this Bill to repeal this dictatorial Act, I would say that

I share the views of Mr. Mavalankar and Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta who have already spoken. The society is such that there is bound to exist some un-social persons. How do we deal with such un-social persons? There must be some sort of a special law. Without a special law we cannot control the masses and the life and property and prestige of individuals and groups cannot be maintained and cannot be kept intact. So, some sort of a special law is necessary and I apprehend that this Government is afraid of bringing such a law.

Now, I will give a certain example. In Bihar the Panchayat election is over. Government says 60 or 70 people were killed, while non-official sources say that hundreds were killed. So, how can we deal with such persons without a special law? The press is completely free and the Judiciary is completely free. In case this fact or incident is true, if it is not put in black and white in the records, although a man has been killed and the killer is there, he goes scot-free. For this purpose, some special law is necessary and I am sure, the Government would not be lacking in spirit if a situation arises to bring forward such a Bill and to pass it into an Act in this House with the cooperation of all the parties and hon. Members. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gawai.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): rose

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There is also a party here...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your time. Those who are entitled to be called will be called. I have got the list with me.

Shri Gawai.

श्री जी० जी० गवाई (बुलडाना) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे मीसा सम्बन्धी बिल पर जो बोलने का मौका दिया है, इस

के लिए पहले मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ ।

आज जो चर्चा हो रही है वह एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हो रही है, जिस का सम्बन्ध इस देश के जन-जीवन, इस देश की स्वतन्त्र संसदीय प्रणाली और इस देश के हर व्यक्ति से है और हर मानव के मानवाधिकारों को बचाने के लिए और मीसा को रद्द करने के लिए हमारे गृह मंत्री जी जो बिल इस सदन में लाए हैं, उस का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ । सब साथी अपने अनुभव की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हर आदमी ने जेल की हवा खाई है, मूंग की दाल और लाल गेहूँ की रोटी भी खाई है । इसलिए सब को अनुभव है कि मीसा क्या चीज होती है और मीसा से क्या कुछ नहीं होता है । मैं तो यह देख रहा हूँ कि हर आदमी मीसा के विरोध में बात कर रहा है और कह रहा है कि मीसा नहीं होना चाहिए । इस देश में अगर सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र लाना है, आज भी प्रजातन्त्र है, लेकिन उस में कुछ खामियां हैं, तो 25 जून की अंधेरी रात जो इस देश में आई थी, जिस ने इस देश के संविधान को एक कलंक लगाया और इस देश के जीवन को कलंकित किया, ऐसा दिन फिर इस देश में नहीं आना चाहिए । इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी जो यह कानून लाए हैं, मैं उन का और भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम इस आजाद देश में रहते हैं तो हमें इस देश में लोकशाही और इस संसदीय व्यवस्था को और मजबूत करना चाहिए और उस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए । आज हमें उस को ऊंचा करना है लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कुछ डरपोक हो गये और हम किसी बात से डर गये । जेल का हवा हम ने खाई तो कहने लगे कि मीसा बुरा है इसलिए इस को बन्द करना है । ऐसी बात नहीं है । मीसा जैसे काले कानून को निश्चित रूप से खत्म करना

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

चाहिए लेकिन सरकार को जो प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था है, उस को भी और ज्यादा सुधारना चाहिए। अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि सब लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि मौसा बन्द करना चाहिए। उस को खत्म करना चाहिए और इस देश के हर नागरिक को उस के नागरिक अधिकार मिलने चाहिए, उस को जीने का अधिकार चाहिए, यह सही बात है लेकिन मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जमाने में जिस टाइम पर मौसा था, उन के शासनकाल में जब मौसा लागू था, तो बहुत से भाई जेलों में गये, यह तो सही है, लेकिन इस देश में जो गद्दार थे, जो स्मगलर्स थे और बम्बई जैसी जगहों पर, हमारे साठे साहब जानते हैं, 'मटका' सट्टा चलता था—हमारे दूसरे भाई शायद यह न समझते हों कि 'मटका' क्या होता है और गृह मंत्रालय भी इस को न समझता हो कि 'मटका' क्या होता है क्योंकि गृह मंत्रालय के हाथ में, पुलिस के हाथ में सांटा होता है—उस टाइम पर मैं सच्ची बात बोलता हूँ, मैं इन्दिरा गांधी का कोई समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ और न किसी के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ, मैं आपको सच बता रहा हूँ कि उन वक्त सारे देश में स्मगलिंग करने वालों का मुंह बन्द हो गया था, हाथ बन्द हो गए थे, सट्टा तब बन्द हो गया था। आज हम देख रहे हैं जब से जनता सरकार अस्तित्व में आई है और उसने कहना शुरू किया है कि हम सच्चा प्रजातंत्र देश में लाएंगे, हर आदमी को मानव अधिकार देंगे, हंसों और हंसने दो की नीति पर चलेंगे, यह चीज देश में फिर से चालू हो गई है। आप देखें कि इसका क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है? साठे साहब तीन तीन दिन तक किसी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं, एक एक घंटा बोलते रहते हैं। उसी तरह से आज देश में हो रहा है। सट्टा बाजारी बढ़ रही है, स्मगलिंग बढ़ रही

है। दिल्ली को ही ग्राप लें। यहां पर राबॉरिंग बढ़ रही है। महिलाओं के गले में से लाकेट छीने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको कल परसों की बात बताता हूँ। आपने आज अखबारों में भी इसको पढ़ा होगा। जयपुर से एक बस आ रही थी। उसको लूट लिया गया। महिलाओं के जेवर छीन लिए गए। घड़ियां उतरवा ली गईं। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि यहां इस तरह की घटना हो रही है। जनता सरकार सच्चा प्रजातंत्र देश में ला रही है, संसदीय लोकशाही के रास्ते पर चल रही है। उस अवस्था में उसने कुछ भी करने की लोगों को छूट दे रखी है। जो हरिजनों को जमाने दी गई थी वह भी उन से छीना जा रहा है। न इंदिरा गांधी ने अपनी जेब से यह दो थी और न संजय गांधी की जेब से दी गई थी, सास की दोलत थी और जवाई को दामाद को दान कर दी गई थी लेकिन आज उसको छीना जा रहा है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जनता सरकार के राज्य में वह भी गरीबों से छीनी जा रही है। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। आगरा जैसी जगह में एक हरिजन कम्युनिटी के लोगों पर बहुत पाशविक अत्याचार हुए हैं। उसके लिए कोई ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी तक नहीं बिठाई गई है। मौसा रद्द करके आप स्मगलर्स को, सट्टाबाजों को, काले बाजारियों को आजाद कर रहे हैं क्या? अगर उनकी गतिविधियों को रोकने की आप में क्षमता है तो मौसा जरूर रद्द आपको कर देना चाहिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

एक छोटी सी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर देता हूँ। मुझे पता चला है कि असम में तथा और जगह भी पहाड़ी में बड़े बड़े सांप होते हैं। जिस को अजगर बोलते हैं और जो दस दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह किलो के होते हैं। एक जाति ऐसी है जो इन सांपों को पकड़ती है, उनको मारती है, उन की चर्बी निकाल लेती है और उस को घी के डिब्बे में बन्द कर देती है।

डिब्बे पर घी का लैबल लगा कर मार्केट में उपको बेचनी है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है, गृह मंत्रालय को मालूम है? इसको खाने से आदमी को हार्ट अटैक हो जाता है, हृदय रोग हो जाते हैं, दूसरे रोग हो जाते हैं। यह सही बात है जो लोगों ने मुझे बताई है। मीसा को रद्द करने के साथ साथ मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने प्रशासन में कोई अच्छी कड़क व्यवस्था स्थापित करें। जहाँ भी अपराध होते हैं वहाँ अपराधियों का सख्त सजा होनी चाहिये भले ही वह मैं होऊँ, या इंदिरा गांधी हो, साठे साहब हों, स्टिफ़न साहब हों, कोई भी हों। सब को शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कानून में कोई परिवर्तन आप करो। मीसा को समाप्त करो। लेकिन मीसा को समाप्त करने के बाद अगर कानून ढीला होगा तो देश में अन्याय और अत्याचार बहुत बढ़ जाएगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा न हो इसके लिए आप कोई दूसरे कदम उठाएं।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (हंशिपारपुर): मीसा को कहानी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया से शुरू होती है। उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया। वह हाई कोर्ट में पेश हुए और वहाँ पर सरकार ने कहा कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के बनारस जाने से देश की ला एंड आर्डर को खतरा है। तो वहाँ बहुत बहस हुई और हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया देश को जो खतरा है उस के लिये डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल है, लेकिन मुल्क के अन्दर अगर ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है तो डी० आई० आर० उस पर लागू नहीं हो

सकता है। अतः उनको रिहा कर दिया गया। उस के बाद कांग्रेस सरकार ने फिर मीसा लगाया इन्टरनल सेक्योरिटी के लिये। तो यह मीसा लागू किया गया और उस वक्त कांग्रेस सरकार ने कहा कि यह सियासी लोगों पर लागू नहीं होगा, बल्कि ऐंटी सोशल ऐलीमेंट पर लागू होगा। मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ जनता सरकार को कि हमने जो वायदा किया था मीसा खत्म करने का उसको सरकार पूरा कर रही है। लेकिन मीसा गरीबों पर आज भी लगा हुआ है। दफा 107 और 151 में पुलिस गरीबों को पकड़ कर मनमाने ढंग से परेशान करती है। इमरजेंसी में सब से पहले लोग दफा 107 और 151 में पकड़े गये और उम के बाद जब दुबारा रिहा होने वाले थे तब उन पर मीसा लागू किया गया। तो मीसा कानून किसी भी शकल में नहीं रहना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि ऐंटी सोशल और स्मगलर्स के लिये मीसा रहना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह काला कानून किसी भी शकल में नहीं होना चाहिए। आप के पास जो आर्डिनरी कानून हैं उन्हीं का ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल करें, और पुलिस वाले उन से मिल न जायें, तो नार्मल कानूनों से ही आप ऐंटी सोशल ऐलीमेंट और हर किस्म के समाज विरोधी तत्वों की ठीक कर सकते हैं। जो सरकार निकम्मी हो, ठीक ढंग से ला एंड आर्डर को मेन्टेन न कर सके, और कभी अपनी हो वही सरकार इस किस्म के दूसरे कानूनों का इस्तेमाल कर सकती है। एक शायर ने क्या कहा है :

सैयाद की क्या खूब हुनरबन्दी है,
हर बात पर ऐलाने खुदाबन्दी है,

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

पहले थी बन्द कफ़स में बुलबुल,
अब सेहने चमन में भी जुवांबंदी हैं ।

साठे साहब और उनके दूसरे साथी बैठे हुए हैं और आज तरह तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी के राज्य में यह बात नहीं कर सकते थे ।

भोम सेन सचचर जो गवर्नर रहे, पंजाब के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर रहे, उन्होंने सिर्फ़ चिट्ठी लिखी और उस पर दस्तख़त करने वाले 13 आदमी थे जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था, तो सचचर साहब ने सिर्फ़ एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि जिस ढंग से मीसा का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है । तो उनको भी पकड़ लिया गया । आप देखें कि देश में किस तरह से मीसा का इस्तेमाल हुआ । श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे हमारी संसद सदस्या है इन का जिस जगह पर रखा गया इन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में दख़ास्त दी कि मुझे जहां रखा गया है वह ठीक जगह नहीं है किसी और जगह जेल में रखा जाये जहां कोई कम्पनी मिल सके । तो सरकार कितनी पागल हो गई थी कि हाई कोर्ट के उस फैसले के खिलाफ़ भी अपील कर दी । आप देखें कि मीसा का किस ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया गया कि लोगों को किसी शकल में भी हाई कोर्ट थोड़ी बहुत रिलीफ़ दे देता था उसको भी मना कर दिया । अगर अखबार वालों ने हाई कोर्ट में दख़ास्तें दी हाई कोर्ट ने उन के हक में फैसला दे दिया, तो उस की अपील कर के भी उनका आदमी अदालत में जाकर पेश नहीं हो सका ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जे.एम.जानी का क्या कबूर था ? जब मीसा के बारे में

बहस हो रही थी तो इन्होंने भी कुछ बातें कहीं, लेकिन जो उस वक़्त के खुदा थे, जो कानून का इन्साफ़ देने वाले थे, उन को भी इनकी बातें पसन्द नहीं आईं । इसलिये इनको हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाना पड़ा । इन जैसे, कानूनों द्वारा लोगों को रिलीफ़ दिलाने वाले लोगों को भी देश के बाहर जाना पड़ा । जो देश के ऐसे टुकड़े थे, इन्होंने उन सब को गिरफ़्तार कर यहां का राज्य चलाया ।

मैं आज फिर सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने मीसा खत्म कर दिया । इस हाउस में कुछ लोग दूसरी बातें भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि एंटी-सोशल एलिमेंट और दूसरे लोगों को काबू करने के लिये भी कोई और इमी ढंग का कानून आये तो वह भी गलत बात है ।

सभापति महोदय : दोहरायें नहीं, यह बात आप कह चुके हैं ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मैं सिर्फ़ यह कह रहा हूँ कि मीसा किसी भी ढंग से बिल्कुल नहीं आना चाहिये । हर आदमी को हुक़र होना चाहिये कि वह अदालत में जाकर अपनी बात कर सके और वहां से अपना इन्साफ़ हासिल कर सके । कोई कानून, जिससे अदालत में पेश होने का हक़ बन्द हो, वह किसी भी शकल में नहीं आना चाहिये ।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : चौधरी साहब, बोलने वालों की संख्या काफी है मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक घंटा समय और बढ़ा दिया जायें ।

सभापति महोदय : एक घंटा समय पहले ही बढ़ चुका है, उसे तो पूरा हो जाने दीजिये ।

श्री वसन्त साठे (अकोला) : सभापति जी, इतनी चर्चा इस मीसा के बारे में यहां पर हो रही है, मैं इस पर सोच रहा था कि यह कानून जब आया 1971 में, उस वक़्त इमर्जेंसी तो नहीं थी, मकसद और विरोधी दल के भी लोगों ने उसकी ताईद की थी, बहुत-सों ने ...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : किसी ने भी नहीं की ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप रिकार्ड उठाकर देखिये ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Vajpayee opposed it. It is on record.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: I have seen the record. Nobody from the Opposition supported it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: MISA was not a creation of Emergency. Many a member here have been advocating that when there is a danger of lawlessness by certain anti-social elements of the society there is a need of some special law to take care of such elements.

Now, I would like to recall the words of Sardar Vallabhai Patel as has been quoted by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Sardar Patel had said that it is only when persons flout the ordinary law of the land; when normal democratic procedure is over-thrown by persons who want to resort to extra-constitutional and ultra-constitutional methods to overthrow the Government established by law and the Constitution only in such contingencies the extra-ordinary measures can be used.

Now, let us recall the situation. Sir, in 1977, people had been waxing about what happened during Emergency. The conception of Emergency itself is an extraordinary period. It is not a normal period in terms. But let us see and recall what was the situation in the country. At that time what

happened in Bihar? What was happening in Gujarat? Every meeting of the Congress during the elections of Gujarat was stoned systematically by certain elements.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is totally wrong.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And the best proof....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not in all the meetings.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But in many meetings.... Are you satisfied? So much so, the person who is today the Defence Minister—Babu Jagjivan Ram—was severely hurt on the head with a big stone in Baroda.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That was your party conspiracy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There, the elected M.L.As' homes were raided and surrounded. They were dragged out, their faces were backened, their heads were shaved and they were threatened that their children would be burnt alive unless they were to sign the resignation letter placed before them. That was the situation. The same thing happened in Bihar. (Interruptions). Trains were burnt in the name of Nav Nirman Andolan. Buses were burnt.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, he is giving wrong information to the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, anarchy was let loose by not the so-called Marxists, but I call them Maoists. They are talking of democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER: Today there is no Emergency. That is why you are talking like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly read my speech made in the House in regard to the Constitution Amendment Bill and it was made during Emergency and then come and talk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't answer their questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, if there is any danger in democracy, it will be when a dictator comes to power. Dictatorship in a set up can only come when a political party gets control over the military. Show me a single country in the world where a political party could bring dictatorship without having control over the military itself. Hitler's Nazi party saw to it that the military was controlled by the party. Musolini did the same thing. In Communist countries, the same thing happened. In no country where a political party like either yours or ours can infiltrate military. Who can infiltrate military in this country? Only those who have para-military training can infiltrate military and take over the Government. If the Communist party or a Maoist Government comes in this country, will there be any political party at all? What are they talking about democracy? The real danger is there, because under the Maoist concept Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said in this House: we do not believe in Parliament; we have come to Parliament to destroy it from within. This was the statement of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in this very House; that is their faith... (Interruptions) Their faith is not in parliamentary system; they want to use it only to capture power and once they are in power that is the end... (Interruptions) You will have to appreciate one thing when you talk of dictatorship. Mrs. Indira Gandhi knew that unless the option of change from one party to another political party by ballot is left open there will be anger; the only other alternative was the military. Therefore it is to her credit that she took the country to polls and accepted the result gracefully. That is why we are having democracy. Who is the saviour of democracy? If anyone is the saviour of democracy it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi... (Interruptions) They are talking of violence. Do you know a single instance of congressman having

gheraoed some legislator of the Janta party, pulling out, shaving his head or anything of that kind? Even today having come to power, they have not given up the habit. Shrimati Gandhi's processions have been systematically stoned in Bhubaneswar, in Madura, in Mysore by the gangsters and hooligans employed by these people, by Shri Biju Patnaik.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You must take it back. But for Biju Patnaik he would not be talking of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We had to take police action which had really severely dealt with nearly 100 very fine youngmen whom Indira Gandhi's regime handcuffed and dragged in the streets of Orissa; so they protested. To save Indira Gandhi the Government of Orissa took all steps. Do not misuse our generosity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you trying to defend those who stoned her? I am really surprised that he should say this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do you defend the murder and killings of Mrs. Indira Gandhi?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Which murder?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Hundreds of people were murdered and killed; in Delhi alone people were killed in tens... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request hon. Members not to address each other but address the Chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Hundreds of people were killed and she destroyed many families.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Law and order was restored and rule of law was restored. 22 Congressmen were murdered in West Bengal by Maoists in this period.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): It is a false, blatant lie. You cannot dream how the Government of Bengal is being run.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is a saying in Sanskrit....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not angry at all. (Interruptions) Then there is no argument. The thieves and murderers have no argument. They will divide this country. I am warning this country. These fellows, one day, with the help of China, their fatherland and motherland, will divide India. Be careful....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Your party has got not a single seat in this election. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will conclude. MISA was used when internal Security was in danger. The aim is maintenance of internal security. Now you know that the Congress is in the Opposition. The Congress believes in non-violence and peaceful methods. We are in Opposition. We are never going to try to overthrow the Government by violence. Therefore, there will never be danger to the internal security from us, from the Opposition. Hence it is right that you have decided to abolish MISA. I congratulate you for that because there is no case for the continuance of MISA. But be careful of only one element, these fellows will endanger the whole country and the entire freedom. Be careful about that. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Only for the information of Mr. Sathe, I would like to say, whether there

was internal Emergency or not, whether all the arrests were made legally or not, that is a matter which is sub judice and it will be decided by the Special Court soon to be set up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Special Court indeed, this is the Martial Law style. What was done for Bhutto you are going to do for Indira Gandhi. Special Court—wonderful; full justice will be done.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is that Mr. Biju Patnaik, who is a Member of the Union Cabinet, being a Member of the Union Cabinet, whenever he makes a statement which relates to a policy of the Government, he should give it in the proper form of a statement. I am not going into the merit of the case. He just now made a statement that they are going to set up a special court to try Mrs. Gandhi. (Interruption). He said it. That may be the decision of the Cabinet. It has some Constitutional implications. I am not going into the merit of the case. But the Minister must make this statement under Rule 372. Instead of taking permission from you to make such a statement, the Minister jumped into this thing. It is irrelevant and so you rule out this statement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not want to argue. I am saying it as Government that we have decided to set up a special Court and we are going to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India in due course and....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a wrong statement. How do you say that it is decided. It is usurping the right of the Prime Minister. At best you can say that you have decided to consult the Supreme Court. You cannot say that you have decided to

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

set up a Special Court. Then you are pre-empting the views of the Supreme Court.

As Government, you have decided to set up a special court. That is what you said. That means, the Supreme Court is meaningless now. What is the use of referring it to the Supreme Court?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We are bringing a Bill. I am saying it as Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: MISA goes and martial law comes Wonderful idea!

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said and I repeat for the members of this House that the Government has decided to set up a special court. A Bill is being brought in this House—may be Mr. Ram Jethmalani's Bill—(*Interruptions*)—under which the Government have decided to refer it to the Supreme Court. This is the decision taken by the Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In all seriousness, I am raising a point of order. Here is what we have just now witnessed. At the end of Shri Sathe's speech, a minister of the Cabinet gets up. He does not intervene; he is not making a speech by way of intervention in the debate on the MISA Repeal Bill. He is making an interruption not in the middle of the speech, but at the end of the speech, which means it is not an interruption but an addition. In that addition, he takes the floor of the House and repeats not once but three times that this is the Government's decision. I want guidance from you whether such an important decision of the Government of India—I am not saying whether a special court is good or bad, whether it is right or wrong—can be announced like this and whether the minister is within his rights and whether the Minister of Parlia-

mentary Affairs has taken your permission to direct the Minister for Steel and Mines to make this statement. I am seeking your guidance. Sitting here as I do, I have never seen a minister of the Union Government getting up like this by way of interruption or intervention—I can understand a speech by way of intervention and making a policy statement, but here is not an intervention, not an interruption, but an addition at the end of a speech. He may say what he wants to say and if the Government want, they can decide and announce it. But I want to know, if the press reports this matter on the basis of his statement today that this is the Government of India's decision, and tomorrow the Prime Minister says, "this is not the decision", how are we to know? Therefore, has your permission been taken by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs? I do not see him here, but his deputy is present sitting here. Has he been given permission to make this statement? If not, under what authority does he get up and say it? I can understand his defence of what happened in Bhuvaneshwar during Mr. Gandhi's visit, but coming out with a statement on government policy, which is very much a matter of public concern, without proper permission is highly irregular. I want your guidance. (*Interruptions*).

17 hrs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I want a ruling on my point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is this. Rule 372 says:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

Now, Sir, I would like to know from you, and you can enquire from

the office, whether such an important statement of public importance or a policy of the Government can be made in this manner, about a special court to try the ex-Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : मंत्रिमण्डल का जो निर्णय है, उसको बताया है। सरकारी घोषणा है, इस में स्पेशल स्टेट-मेंट की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : आप जो कहना चाहेंगे, जरूर कहिये लेकिन बीच में मत टोकिये। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, my submission is that on any debate any time a Minister can intervene. Now my friend says it was not a speech and he cannot make a policy statement. This is absolutely wrong. The speech may be for a minute or it may be for one hour. There is no definition of a speech and a Minister who intervenes can make any important statement. There is no bar. Mr. Chavan may bear me out that any Minister who intervenes during the debate can make any statement whether important or unimportant.

▼(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us have some order. I am prepared to hear everybody, but instead of talking amongst yourselves, please address me one by one, not all together.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: When he stood up, he took permission from you and you gave the permission and then he said all these things, and he only said. (Interruptions). So my submission is, the Minister has a right to intervene and he has rightly intervened and the information that he has given to the House is very valuable and the House wanted it and so there is no violation of rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, I would like to tell you that the time allotted is just going to be over

by 5.05 p.m. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by one more hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, it is extended by one hour.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there is a specific reason for my point of order. This is not an intervention merely. It is the follow-up action on the Shah Commission's Report. The Shah Commission is the creation of this House. When the Shah Commission was created, the then Home Minister made a statement. Later, in placing it on the Table of the House also there was some problem. It is the follow-up action on the Report of the Shah Commission which is the creation of the Parliament itself. Then, this is a major policy statement. It must come from either the Prime Minister or the Home Minister. It is an interruption and abruptly making a statement. Every norm or rule of the House prohibits it. You may give a ruling on this point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Before you give your wise ruling, I want to add only one more important point, namely, that this is an issue which has been submitted to the Supreme Court for their well-thought-out opinion. (Interruptions) Yes; they are going to do it—which is, for all practical purposes, to be decided by the Supreme Court. Since it is an unprecedented step, or unusual or important step, obviously we come to the conclusion that this is a policy matter. In such a policy matter, the Prime Minister or the Home Minister who are concerned with this matter, are to make a statement under rule 372 or to take permission to make a statement. In what context, under what circumstances and under what authorization has the Minister of Steel and Mines come forward with an important policy statement? (Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is not a great policy matter, as the hon. friends want to make out. This is a very technical matter. I merely conveyed what Government have decided, viz. that we wish to try the cases, as follow-up actions of the Shah Commission's Report, by a special court. And the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be consulted. This is a decision of the Government. I merely conveyed a very minor, small decision which is not at all a policy matter, or of a very great importance.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Now we come to another important issue.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If we have to try criminals in a special court, it is not a great policy matter.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Now we have come to a (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have anything new to say, you can say.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The matter on which Government of India is referring to the Supreme Court for an opinion—how can you say that it is not an important policy matter? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It is very clear from whatever interruption, intervention or speech of Mr. Biju Patnaik that what he said is that "subject to the clearance of the Supreme Court...." (Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I make it clear.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The speech of Mr. Sathe was sufficiently provocative.... (Interruptions) He wanted to make the position clear.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When I say that the Government have taken a decision, I am sure the hon. Members understand—they have been Ministers

themselves—that the Cabinet has taken a decision. In fact, it was given as a hand-out by the Cabinet, nearly 10 days ago. If it has not come to his notice, I merely wanted to remind Mr. Sathe that such a decision has taken place; and in continuation of that decision, and in pursuance of that decision, the matter will be referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for his opinion. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I am on a new point. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order has to be disposed of.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: This may not be a policy matter. It may not be an important matter. I agree with it. The setting up of a special court may be justified by the Government; or may be by us or may be everybody. I am not disputing that fact.... (Interruptions) I am not getting perturbed.... (Interruptions). The hon. Minister has said that Government has decided to set up a special court. Later on, he continued to say that it will be referred to the Supreme Court. Then what is the fun in referring this matter to the Supreme Court, when the Government has already taken a decision to set up a special court? It is a contempt of the Supreme Court.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member Mr. Chauhan should know. He was formerly a Home Minister, a very senior Minister. First the Government takes a decision, before it takes up further action—it is normal. You first decide and then you take some other action.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): The hon. Minister, Shri Patnaik, was compelled to make this statement because the use of MISA in the context of Orissa was brought in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I just want to give my ruling on the point raised. It is true that no permission has been sought under rule 372. It is a fact. I have ascertained it from office also that it has not been taken as yet. But, so far as the right of the Minister is concerned, he can intervene in the debate at any stage. It is not necessary that it should be when one hon. Member is speaking. After the end of a speech, the debate does not end; it is still continuing. So, he can make a statement. I think there is no force in the point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, having seen the list of speakers before you today, I had decided that I shall surrender my right to address this House in favour of other members of this House. But, I have been inspired to speak first by a kindred soul and professional brother, the distinguished Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who uttered some words of wise advice, and, at the same time, I have been provoked by the malicious abuse of my Government and party on an occasion on which we deserve the congratulations of everybody present in this House.

Sir, I shall first deal with Shri Chatterjee. I whole-heartedly agree that the repeal of MISA is not the last or the penultimate act for the restoration of freedom and democracy in this country. Our task has just begun. We are not wedded merely to the formal repeal of the MISA. Our Government and Party, through its manifesto, is wedded to the wider objective of re-establishing the rule of law, which had been destroyed by Shrimati Gandhi, about whom Shri Sathe has just told us that she was the saviour of Indian democracy. I have never heard such perfidy, I have never heard such calumny, I have never heard such a falsehood uttered, not only on the floor of the House but anywhere else in the country. But, coming as it does from Shri Sathe, I do not take it as a wicked falsehood, but I take it as a vulgar joke.

1540 LS—12.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO, in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman, as a lawyer and as one who is publicly committed to the rule of law, I would say that the rule of law shall be established in this country when we have finally succeeded in making a provision in our Constitution that there shall be no detention without trial except during the time of a real emergency, not the phoney emergency which Shrimati Gandhi had declared, facing the country.

Speaking for myself, I have moved in this House a Constitution Amendment Bill, which seeks to outlaw the whole institution of preventive detention when there is no real emergency before the country. I am free to confess that, perhaps, my Government and my Party does not, at the moment, feel inclined to go the whole hog with that measure and with the policy which the Bill represents. I must, therefore, in fairness to the House and in fairness to the Government, explain the reluctance of my Government and my Party to go to the extent to which I want my Government and my party to go.

Shri Sathe was not right when he told you that preventive detention comes when there are some people who oppose, those who are in political power and wish to dislodge them from power. When there is a determined batch of criminals in the country, which batch of criminals makes the working of the normal judicial processes a mockery, when judicial processes cannot function, then unjudicial, non-judicial and even anti-judicial methods, of which preventive detention is one, comes into operation. That is the truth.

It is a lie that preventive detention was used by Mrs. Gandhi from 1971 onwards. Mrs. Gandhi started making objectionable use of the MISA to nullify the judicial process when on the 12th June her election was set aside, thereafter her political opponents

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

began to be jailed in copious numbers and the evil fall of MISA became manifest to this country. But it has been over a decade, for a period of ten years, that your party had been wedded to one evil policy alone, and that policy has been to set at naught the judicial process somehow by corrupt and illegal political actions.

I have not forgotten that when the Judges of the Supreme Court were sitting and hearing in their court room the appeal in the Nationalisation case, Mrs. Gandhi's cohorts, and some of them have the distinction of belonging to your party even today, went round the corridors of the Supreme Court seeking signatures on an application to impeach the Judges who were performing their judicial duties sitting in their court room.

It is a part of that nefarious policy that on the 12th June when the distinguished Judge of the Allahabad Court, to whose memory some day we shall have to build monuments throughout this country, delivered his judgment, you started burning the effigies of the Judge. And it is a continuation of that same nefarious policy that when a distinguished Judge of this country, a man who has held the distinguished office of the Chief Justice of India, gives a report, a report which ought to reach every citizen of this country who can read and write, again your hired hoodlums go round the country and burn that noble, monumental document.

I thought you would at least learn some lesson, you would carefully ponder over the contents of that report, and at least improve your behaviour for the future, so that those in the Janata Party who want to make preventive detention a thing of the past and end it or all time to come would be encouraged to act, bring pressure on their Government and compel the Government to outlaw preventive detention for all time to come.

But, so long as there is an organised political party in this country which does not believe in constitutional proprieties, which does not believe in political decencies, and which still continues to draw inspiration from the greatest criminal which this country has produced, there shall be no rule of law, and you will compel the Government of the day to continue preventive detention at least as a possible measure to be used when you get out of control.

You do not expect us to outlaw it from the Constitution when the Leader of the Opposition, who spoke the other day, told us: he is proud of the emergency, he was proud of the emergency, he shall remain proud of the emergency. Speaking for myself, I consider it to be the most disgraceful statement that I have ever heard from any Member of the Opposition, and it came from your distinguished Leader of the Opposition.

What does it mean when you say that you are proud of the emergency? The hallmark of the emergency was the deprivation of freedom, the use of preventive detention, the clamping into jail of hundreds and thousand of innocent people who had done nothing at all to merit that wrath of yours. You are still proud of that emergency. You have proclaimed on the floor of the House that you will, if God, a cruel God, puts you in power again, still use that evil instrument you have given public notice. My Government....

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is the precedent, practice and convention that only the Prime Minister will speak about "my Government". Mr. Jethmalani is using the words "my Government".

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is everybody's Government. It was only Mrs. Gandhi's Government which was not the Government of its Members. We are all comrades and I

am proud to say that the Janata Government is my Government. (*Interruptions*). The Janata Party will fulfil the advice and expectations of Mr. Chatterjee, the moment we learn from those gentlemen who occupy benches opposite that they have for all time fore-sworn that ill-fated philosophy which Mrs. Gandhi made the country familiar with. Tell us solemnly on the floor of this House that you do not believe in preventive detention, that you shall never use that instrument of your policy against political opponents and we in the Janata Party will compel our Government to amend the Constitution for all time so that we do not see preventive detention ever used again in this country. We want to go further that. We are even persuading our Government not only to outlaw preventive detention in peace time but even during the emergency time when preventive detention is ever used, if at all it is used in that unfortunate contingency, it shall still be used subject to the safeguards of Article 22. Article 22 shall not be suspended either during peace or during war and that is the commitment. But the condition of that commitment is the restoration of political decency by all who claim to aspire to political power in this country. Let the distinguished Leader of the Opposition repent, let him assure this House that there is some remorse, that there is some feeling of shame, that there is some feeling of repentance about the emergency and its excesses, and see the extent to which we go in the restoration of freedom. I am surprised that with you people still stalking the political stage of this country, with Mr. Sathe behind his assertion putting all the lung power of which he is capable, I wish he could use some intellectual power, some spiritual power behind that....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You did not suffer under the emergency at all.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I did.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You enjoyed in America under the patronage of all the smugglers. Why are you making a grievance of it?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The smugglers gave you money. That is how you lived for so long.

There is a condition for the continued outlawing of preventive detention and that is that nothing should be done hereafter to weaken the judicial process. You weakened judicial process by three methods. Each one of these methods you will have to abandon and fore-swear for all time. First of all, you will not involve those whose duty it is to enforce the law, in your crimes. Today, you berate us, you attack us day in and day out, you tell us that law and order has failed under the Janata rule. Have you ever had the honesty to ask yourself one question—why is it that the law and order has failed? If at all it has failed, it has failed for the simple reason that the Janata Government is compelled to enforce law and order with the assistance of those very agencies whom you had corrupted for the last ten years. We cannot overnight remove every policeman from office**

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is you who started the idea that judges should be committed to the ruling party. We never started it.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you land yourself in trouble—I do not know.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Even today, you burn the effigies of Judges. (*Interruption*). My legal profession has taught me one thing and it is to take adverse decisions with good grace. But Mrs. Gandhi had never accepted any adverse decision of the courts with good grace.**

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
I rise on a point of order.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: About the point of order that you have raised, I will consider and, if necessary, I will expunge the objectionable remarks or both of them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Rule 380 says, if the Speaker is of the opinion.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you, I will see and I will expunge it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
It should be expunged outright. What is your decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I tell you, I will see and expunge, that is enough. It will be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Kindly permit me to read out Rule 380. It is a very exceptional remark that he has made. It was never allowed in this House by any Speaker. You may belong to this party or that party. You are now in the Chair. You do not belong to any party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will do it.

Mr. Jethmalani, you have to conclude now. You have taken already about 20 minutes. There is a way of making the speech. Why do you provoke others unnecessarily? Without provoking them, you can make a speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Any- way, I want to tell them.... (Inter- ruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can you expunge my remarks.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will expunge his remarks also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not know what the Government's decision on this point is. But let me tell you my way of looking at it.

My way of looking at it is that the judicial process is destroyed when justice cannot be assured within a reasonable time. It has been a part of your policy to see that the prosecution which takes 20 minutes takes 6 months before the Magistrate's court. You have created the greatest evidence of the need for a special court to try the criminals of yesterday who even today are trying to capture political power in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much time do you take to argue a case in the Supreme Court? You also take the cases in the Supreme Court. (In- terruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have al- ready taken more than 20 minutes. I call Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: May I take 2 minutes more?

I want to tell them that today they are playing with fire in this country. You are going to the most combusti- ble, the most volatile and the most irascible elements in the society and those who are suffering, the poor harijans, the poor down-trodden and the Muslims. You are going to them and inciting them to crime.

(Interruptions)

That is the trouble with you that you people have never developed a habit of listening to anybody. It is never too late to learn; learn it. You are the fabricators of Khetri. Have you forgotten that? Who created a story of 100 Harijan women having been raped? You had fabricated it. You are going around the country and telling those poor people that it is the Janata Government which is trou- bling them. But you are responsible for it and you are inciting crimes; you are committing crimes. Please look within yourself and give us an as- surance that you will not have any criminal in your party and the rule of law shall be restored and the pre- ventive detention shall go for all time. Please have the decency to congratu- late us.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, I rise to welcome the Repeal Bill, Sir, while welcoming this measure for the repeal of the most hated Act, I would also fail in my duty if I do not mention the courage taken by a large number of Members on the Janata benches who really made the Government to revise their decision with regard to the complete repeal of this hated Act; in particular, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the valient fight that was offered by my distinguished colleague and hon. Member, Shri Jethmalani on this very Floor of the House on the very day of the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill incorporating certain hated sections of the MISA. I do not like to tread on the beaten track of the subject. I will only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill to this aspect that when we are repealing this hated MISA, I think, in different States of our country, there are laws providing for preventive detention. For his information, I will like to draw his attention to this fact that as per information by his Ministry as on 1-12-1977, more than 7 States even today have on their statute books laws providing for detention without trial. I would like to mention some of them. They are: The Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Act, 1970. The Rajasthan Preventive Detention Act, 1970. The Uttar Pradesh Rashtra Virodhi Tatwa Niwaran Adhiniyam, 1970, The Madhya Pradesh Lok Avyavastha Nivaran (Asthai Shaktiyan) Adyadesh, 1977 and of late The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Ordinance, 1977. What I want to mention is this.

(Interruptions)

No, no, you do not know. You educate yourself, Mr. Vasant Sathe. Do not get educated in the way you got educated earlier.

While I welcome the move of the Government to repeal the MISA, I also welcome the spirit shown by my hon. friend, Shri Jethmalani to out-

law detention without trial. I want that the Government should also give an assurance to the effect that they would strive to see that the Constitution of our country should be properly and suitably amended, so that there may not be any law in any part of the country providing for detention without trial.

In this connection I would also like to mention the statement which was quoted by the hon. Minister while piloting the Bill—the statement made by Shri B. D. Jatty on March 28, 1977, on this very question of MISA:

“A thorough review of the Act (MISA) will be undertaken with a view to repealing it and examining whether the existing laws need further strengthening to deal with the economic offences and security of the country without denying the right of approach to courts.”

This statement implies two points: one, repeal of the MISA; and the other, whether the existing laws can be further strengthened to take care of certain economic offences and offences committed by anti-social elements. I think, while Government has accepted the principle of repealing the MISA, Government have also come to this conclusion that the existing laws are sufficiently strong to deal with the economic offences and other offences under the existing ordinary laws. I want that kind of an assurance from the Government. I want to know whether this conclusion has been reached by the Government or not, because there is a dangerous trend in this House which means that there might be a necessity for special laws which might provide for detention without trial. As a matter of fact, my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, has gone to the extent of saying that the situation as it exists today warrants a special or some kind of an Act to deal with anti-social elements or, in his words, to maintain properly the law and order situation. I thoroughly disagree with him. According to us, the existing laws are strong

[Shri Chitta Basu]

enough to deal with the economic offences and the offences that are likely to be committed by anti-social elements. There is no dearth of laws in this country. The point is this. We should not give this Government an opportunity to take to that path which was taken by the regime of authoritarianism. I think, the view of the overwhelming majority in this House is against the emergence of authoritarian rule in this country. If we are really interested in wiping out the trends of authoritarianism in our country, it is necessary to bring about socio-economic changes so that the people can be and will be involved in the matter of administration.

In this connection I want to refer to the most mischievous information given by Mr. Sathe regarding West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government does believe that the State can be run properly and the law and order situation can be brought under control without resort to any kind of preventive detention. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, you will be happy to learn that 20,000 political prisoners have been released as a measure of political amnesty after the installation of the Left Front Government. I can claim, and am proud to say, that the law and order situation in the State of West Bengal is in no way worse than that prevailing in any other State in the country today. The philosophy of the West Bengal Government is that law and order is a question which cannot be dealt with by the trigger-happy Police; the law and order situation can be properly tackled if the vast masses of our people are involved in the administration of the State.

Therefore, I would also like to remind my esteemed friend Prof. Mavalankar who, in his anxiety to be a distinguished Parliamentarian, has also found the necessity for some kind of a special law to deal with the anti-social elements....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I never said that; nor did I mean it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am happy to hear it.

So, if we really want to create a congenial situation for the democratic functioning of the country, for the strength of Parliament and the fabric of Parliamentary democracy, it is not the existing socio-economic system which can really guarantee the strengthening of the fabric of Parliamentary democracy. Therefore, it is for the Janata Polity to take a lesson from history. If, in the name of fighting the forces of authoritarianism, they maintain and preserve the forces of authoritarians, they will have no other alternative but to take to the hated methods which the erstwhile authoritarian regime had taken resort to.

Therefore, I would again plead with my friend, Mr. Jethmalani not to say that it is not the time to act. It is time for this Hon. and august House to see that the Constitution is suitably amended to prevent detention without trial. This sanction in the Constitution and the repeal of the MISA cannot go together. If we are really serious about the repeal of the MISA we have to do away with the Constitutional sanction for preventive detention without trial. Therefore, I would once again appeal to my friend Shri Jethmalani not to say that the time is not ripe for the deletion of the Constitutional provision and for outlawing detention without trial. This is the test as to whether the Janata Government really sincere about fighting the different forces of authoritarianism and strengthening the fabric of Parliamentary democracy, as my good friend Prof Mavalankar wishes.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): समापति महोदय , मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । पार्लियामेंट का कोई भी प्रोसीजर एक तरीके से चलता है । डा० रामजी सिंह के नाम के बाद श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी का नाम था, उन के बाद मेरा नाम था, लेकिन हम लोगों को मौका

न दे कर दूसरे लोगों का मौका दिया जाता रहा। हम लोग अभी तक यह समझते थे कि पार्टी के आधर पर लिस्ट चलती है, लेकिन आज एक नया फार्मूला निकाला गया है कि स्टेट-वाइज बुलाया जायेगा। सभापति महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेट-वाइज लिया है, इसका मतलब है कल आप जाति-वाइज लेंगे। आपका लिस्ट के मुताबिक चलना चाहिये था, लेकिन जिन्होंने नाम नहीं दिये हैं, उन का बुलाया जा रहा है। हम लोग कल से यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, हम लोगों ने नाम दिये हैं, दूसरे मन्वर पर मेरा नाम था, लेकिन हम को नहीं बुलाया गया।

सभापति महोदय : आपने जो कहा है, वह बिलकुल ठीक है। मैं आपकी बात समझ रहा हूँ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : क्या जिन को आप जानते हैं, उन को बुलायेंगे? हमने पहले से नाम दिया हुआ है, फिर भी हम का मौका नहीं मिला है।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta-South): If necessary, the time should be extended: everyone would like to speak.

सभापति महोदय : मेरे आने से पहले क्या हुआ, या कैसे किया गया मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे आने पर जो लिस्ट मुझे दी गई, वह स्टेट-वाइज लिस्ट बना कर रखी हुई थी। यह ठीक है कि आप के बिहप ने जो लिस्ट दिया है, उस के मुताबिक बुलाना चाहिये, लेकिन कभी-कभी चेयरमैन को डिस्क्रिशन होता है, वह डिस्क्रिशन एक-दो के लिये ले सकते हैं, सब के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये। जो कुछ हुआ है, वह हुआ है—आप जानते हैं इस बिल के लिये दो घण्टे थे, दो घण्टे और बढ़ा दिये गये, वह समय भी 6 बज

कर 5 मिनट पर खत्म होने वाला है। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब का जबाब देना है। उसके बाद क्लोज वाई क्लोज करना पड़ता है। तां इसमें हमारी यह मजबूरी है कि समय बहुत कम है।

I am in your hands

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप हमें समय दीजिए। हम लोग चेयर को मर्यादा रखते हैं, इसलिए हमें समय नहीं मिलता।

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): My party has not been given even a single minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am asking you. I am in the hands of the hon. House. There are other names also. Besides your name, Shri Asaithambi's name is also there. But my difficulty is that the time is very short. This debate has to be ended at 1805 hrs. The Minister has yet to reply. Unless the time is again extended, it is not possible to accommodate all the Members.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप समय बढ़ाइए।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह तो नीसा को रिपील करने वाला बिल है।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह तो नीसा को रिपील करने वाला बिल है, इसमें आप और क्या बात करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ।

Shri Asaithambi, I am giving you a few minutes to speak, because you said you have been to jail and you suffered.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : समय नहीं बढ़ाया। हम लोगों का क्या होगा।

श्री उपसेन हम लोगों का भाषण कब होगा ? हम लोग अपना बयान लिख कर भेज दें।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम लोगों की क्या गलती है। चन्द्र की गलती है, इस में हम लोगों का क्या दोष।
... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : धूप बैठिये।

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the MISA Repeal Bill under discussion.

Sir, it will be no exaggeration to emphatically assert that this MISA Repeal Bill is being welcomed by the entire nation. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, as its very name suggests, was meant to protect and preserve the internal security of the nation. If this legislation had been used for the purpose for which it was enacted, the people of the country would have had no grouse. But, as is known to every one in this House, this Act was used for perpetuating one single individual in power for ever.

On June 12, 1975, the Allahabad High Court nullified the election of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister. If she had wanted to nurture and nourish democratic ethics and foster democratic ethos in the country, she should have honoured the verdict of the Allahabad High Court and quitted the Government. But she conspired with her cohorts and declared the Emergency on June 25, 1975 not for the purpose of maintaining the internal security in the country but for sustaining herself in power. She put in prison overnight all the respected national leaders of the country. By stifling the voice of dissent, which is soul-force of democracy, she killed

democracy in the country. She converted the entire country into a prison-house for those opposed to her continuance in office.

The hon. Member, Shri Sathe, who spoke just now in defence of this Emergency and its ally MISA, was a Member of this House then and he was quite conversant with the happenings around him. He was a silent spectator then and today he is vociferous. He spoke as if MISA was made use just for the purpose of maintaining internal security of the country and he waxed eloquent about the atmosphere of agitation then prevalent in the country. But he did not say who was the spring-board of such agitation. Perhaps in his concept of democracy agitation is barred.

I have the honour to belong to a political party which opposed the declaration of Emergency and the indiscriminate use of MISA. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu and its leader Shri Karunanidhi opposed in unequivocal terms Emergency and the misuse of MISA, and thus incurred the wrath and fury of the defiler of democracy. On January 31, 1976, Shrimati Indira Gandhi showed no compunction in dismissing the duly elected DMK Government in Tamil Nadu just for the sin of supporting democratic elements in the country. I was a victim of MISA and was in prison for more than a year. Many of my colleagues were put behind bars just because they were defenders of democracy.

Here I would like to express my regret that the Janata Government did not do justice to the country. I wish that as soon as Janata Party came to power in 1977 the Government had arrested under the very same MISA Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her conspirators for the very crime of misusing the provisions of MISA. If the Janata Government had done this at that time, we would have been spared

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the sorry spectacle of Members like Shri Sathe eulogising his leader as the saviour of democracy, who according to him used MISA to save the country from the impending chaos. I have no words to describe the horrors of atrocities committed during the Emergency by taking shelter under MISA.

As my hon. friend, Shri Jethmalani stressed, any preventive detention is anathema to democracy. The Government of India have shown wisdom in not pursuing with the idea of amending the Criminal Procedure Code for incorporating certain provisions of MISA. I would like to stress that nothing that smacks of anti-democratic trends should be encouraged by the Janata Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the pitiable plight of many hundreds of families of MISA and Emergency victims. Along with me, a Member of this House, Shri Chitta Babu, belonging to my party was detained. He died in prison. Shri Balakrishnan of Sattur died in Madurai prison. All over the country many hundreds of people who were detained died in prison leaving their families to fend for themselves. I appreciate that Rs. 500 or so is being given to those Emergency and MISA victims who are alive. But nothing substantial has been done to give succour to those who have lost their earning members during the Emergency. I want to plead with the Government of India that they should not rest content with the repeal of MISA. The Government should formulate a plan of financial assistance to the unfortunate dependants of MISA and Emergency victims.

With these few words, I join my colleagues in welcoming this MISA Repeal Bill, which should have been passed long before.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): I am thankful to you at least that you have granted my request. I belong to the Akali Dal, the party which fought continuously

for 19 months against this regime—the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Sir, for 19th months the Akali Dal never stopped in sending jathas against emergency. We did not stop even for a single day. All the leaders were released on 12th to 18th of January, but our Akali Dal suspended its agitation against emergency only on 25th of January, that is, 7 days later on. Sir, I want to say that MISA was imposed to keep the mighty rule of the so-called might Shrimati ji. But it is not the mighty rule that governs the people of the country; it is the people alone who decide the fate of this country. They are the real rulers. The chains of slavery were broken by the might of the people.

Then, one thing I want to say, Sir. One thing remains unsatisfied. When we used to get MISA warrants, it used to be written therein:

“You are being arrested under MISA.

Reason:—Not to be disclosed in the public interest.”

The real reason should have been not ‘public interest’ but ‘Sanjay’s interest’. The only thing that should have happened is that Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay Gandhi should have tasted this fruit of MISA. They should also have tasted this fruit, as has been the case with our hon. Agriculture Minister who remained for 19 months in detention. There were in jail my two leaders, Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra (President, SGPC) and Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi (President, Akali Dal). So, Sir, she should also have been in jail, if not for 19 months, at least for 19 weeks or 19 days at least.

She should have known by now. This Government deserves congratulations because the sharp-edged weapons which were being used during the former regime under MISA are now being taken back.

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

But, through you Sir, I want to ask the Government as to what is being done for those people who were injured by these sharp-edged weapons. What is being done for them who fought in the jails and whose properties were confiscated and who were deprived of their rights and who suffered from the diseases for all these days in the days to come?

I humbly request on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal that a special cell should be established in the Home Ministry to look after their problems of the MISA sufferers. This is the tradition under the Congress regime. This was written into the history. During the Congress regime, people who fought for freedom and who brought it to this country died in the streets under miserable conditions; they sacrificed their properties; they lived all their lives in jails and they died in the streets without medicine in the Congress regime.

I would sound a note of caution to the Janata Party that it should try to see that the people who suffered and who went to jails during those days should be looked after very well. So, something must be done by the Government for their children and others.

Thus, I support this Bill again.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर):
सभापति जी, एक वाक्य मुझे कहने दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय फिर तो मुझे माननीय पामवान और माननीय चक्रवर्ती आदि को भी माफ़ा देना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : मैं सरकार को बधाई तब दूंगा जब गरीबों का मीसा सरकार हटा ले। दफ़ा 109 और 110 के रहते हुए गरीबों पर मीसा हमेशा

बरकरार रहेगा, उसको आप को हटाना चाहिये। इस कानून को हटा कर आप धन वालों को सुविधा दे रहे हैं। जो जैसे के बल पर मुकदमा लड़ते थे। लेकिन गरीबों को इससे क्या राहत मिलेगी? उस के लिये आपको दफ़ा 109, 110 हटानी चाहिये।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would agree to hold an enquiry into nearly 5,000 deaths as also those that were maimed under the cover of MISA between 1971 and 1977.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : श्रीमान, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का छाड़कर सभी ने चाहे किसी ओर के हों इस रिपॉल बिल का स्वागत किया है और उन्होंने जनता सरकार को इसके लिये मुबारकबाद दिया। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रसन्नता प्रकट की है मैं उस के साथ हूँ। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ मैं एक कौणन भी देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह जैसी की आशंका व्यक्त की गई कि जो स्थिति देश में है, इसकी ओर कुछ सदस्यों ने इशारा किया कि हिंसा की घटनायें हो रही हैं, कानून को लोगों द्वारा हाथ में ले लेने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ ही रही है, अशांति फैल रही है आदि आदि। इस तरह की जो स्थिति बन रही है और देश में जो कुछ ताकतें हैं जो इसका फायदा उठा कर देश में फिर अगना सर उठा रही हैं और देश में जो जम्हूरियत के लिये या शांति व्यवस्था के लिये और कानून के राज्य के लिये खतरा पैदा कर सकती हैं उसकी ओर भी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान देना होगा। यदि हम चाहते हैं, और हम सब चाहते हैं जैसा कि भाषणों से स्पष्ट भी है,

हम लोग प्रसन्न हैं कि जो वायदा किया गया था और जो जनता पार्टी का इरादा है भय रहित समाज बनाने का, स्वतंत्र समाज बनाने का जिसमें सभी निर्भय हो कर अपनी बात कह सकें, स्वतंत्रता-पूर्वक अपनी बात कह सकें ऐसा समाज बनाने का जो हमारा निश्चय है उस के लिये आवश्यक था कि इस सीमा कानून को निरस्त किया जाए। और आज यह हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह कहा है कि सरकार का कुछ हिचकिचाहट थी, सरकार के मन में दो बातें थीं जिन में यह समय लगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सरकार के लिये कोई प्रतिष्ठता का प्रश्न नहीं है यह जनतंत्र के मन्त्रालय में है कि सरकार जनमत का आदर करती है सम्मान करती है और उसकी स्वीकारती है। जनता सरकार ने जनमत का आदर किया है और इनमें उन को कोई लज्जा या शर्म नहीं है। हम ने इस कानून को निरस्त करने का काम किया है जो कि सामने है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों की इन खुर्शों में अपने को शामिल करते हुए जो मैंने कुछ सावधानी की बात कही कि आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें इसे खत्म करने में सब का सहयोग सरकार को मिलना चाहिये, क्योंकि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि सरकार इस स्थिति से निवृत्तने के लिये क्या करने जा रही है? कई सदस्यों ने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये थे कि मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन किया जाये, राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं का सम्मेलन किया जाये। जो यह सुझाव आये हैं, यह सारे सरकार को मान्य हैं और इस बारे में इस सदन में भी आश्वासन दिये जा चुके हैं। जो भी दल हैं, उन के नेताओं और मुख्यमंत्रियों का सम्मेलन किया जायेगा और इस पर

विचार किया जायेगा। मुझे विश्वास और भरोसा है कि जिस उत्साह से और जिस खुशी से हम ने इसका स्वागत किया है, उसी तरह से विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति कायम रखने में, कानून की व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने में हमको सदन का ही नहीं, सदन के बाहर जो लोग हैं उन का भी सहयोग मिलेगा ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में देश के कुछ हिस्सों में जो बिगाड़ पैदा हुआ है, जिनकी ओर माननीय सदस्यों ने इशारा किया है और चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उसके कारण में जायें तो आप देखेंगे कि जो पुलिस है उसका मनोबल घटा है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री जेठमलानी ने जो कारण बताये, वह अपनी जगह पर हैं और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कारण बताये, वह अपनी जगह पर हैं लेकिन यह सच है कि पुलिस वालों का मनोबल घटा है। पुलिस कोई भी काम करे, अच्छा करे या बुरा करे, सब उसकी निन्दा करते हैं। पुलिस यदि कुछ न करे, तो भी निन्दा होती है, अगर पुलिस कुछ करे तो भी उसकी निन्दा होती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The extended time for this Bill is upto 1805 hrs. The time is already over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by a few minutes till the Bill is passed.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह इसलिये कि विधि व्यवस्था का हम अपने पक्ष में फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, उसका पार्टीजन इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, अपने दल और अपने समूह के लिये उसका फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

यदि हम इसको पार्टीजिन न बनायें, नेशनल इश्यू बनायें और जो अच्छे काम हो रहे हैं उनमें सहयोग दें, उसकी प्रशंसा करें, भरोसा करें और जो गलत हो उसकी निन्दा करें तो बात बन सकती है।

इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों में निवेदन करूंगा कि जो सम्मेलन बुलाया जा रहा है, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री की आरंभ में दल के नेताओं और मुख्यमंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया जा रहा है, उसमें सारी बातों पर विचार कर के सही निर्णय लें, उसका जनता में स्वागत होगा।

श्री भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा, श्री मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि मीसा का निरस्त किया जा रहा है, लेकिन अभी भी लोग जेलों में बन्द हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीसा में अभी मात्र 86 बंदी हैं। इन 86 को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी लोग रिहा कर दिये गये हैं।

श्री उपसेन : ये 86 कौन हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इन 86 में 67 विदेशी—पाकिस्तानी हैं, जो पंजाब की जेल में हैं और 19 महाराष्ट्र की जेल में, जो एन्टी-सोशल हैं, डाइवन्ज हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी कहा गया है कि वह उन्हें नामल ला के तहत लाये, या उन को छोड़े। यह कानून अब निरस्त हो रहा है। इस लिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। इस लिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इन 86 व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर मीसा निरस्त कोई जेल में है। सब को छोड़ दिया गया है।

यह कहा गया है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में मनी-मीसा लागू है। इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश, काश्मीर और उत्तर प्रदेश का

नाम लिया गया है। जैसा कि बार-बार स्पष्ट किया गया है, यह राज्यों का विषय है, यह उन का अधिकार है, यह उन का कार्य-क्षेत्र है। वे ऐसा कानून बना सकते हैं, और उन को हम से मार्ग-दर्शन की भी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, कोई हमारी कांफ्रेंस की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है, और हम से कोई मलाह-मशवरा करने, या राय देने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

लेकिन इस के बावजूद हम लोगों ने बराबर राज्यों को यह मलाह दी है कि ऐसे जो भी कानून बनते हैं, उन में सेफगार्डर्ज का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों का ज्ञात है, जब काश्मीर में ऐसा कानून बना, तो तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री जी ने उन को पत्र लिखा, और उन से यह एपारेंस मांगा कि उस में ऐसे सेफगार्डर्स का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, जिसमें मीसा की आडिटीज का खन्म किया जा सके।

श्री वसन्त साठे : जहां जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, वहां आप क्या करा रहे हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : राज्या के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें यहां उठीं, उन के बारे में मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि वह हमारा अधिकार नहीं है, फिर भी जो भी ऐसे कानून बने, उन में सेफगार्डर्ज के लिए प्रावधान होना चाहिए, यह हम लोग अवश्य इनासिस्ट कर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो।

जहां तक आगे के बारे में बात है, मैंने स्थिति का वर्णन किया है और कहा है कि हमें विश्वास है कि आर्डिनरी ला, नामल ला, देश के कानून से काम चल सकता है। लेकिन भविष्य के लिए हम कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम स्थिति पर नज़र रखेंगे, और जैसी स्थिति होगी, उस के अनुसार काम किया जायेगा।

श्री बलराम साठे : मंत्री महोदय मेरे सवाल का जवाब दें। केन्द्र में तो आप मीसा को रद्द करेंगे, और जिन राज्यों में जनता पार्टी ही सरकारें हैं, क्या वहां उसका चलने देंगे? क्या यह आप की नीति है?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्री सामनाथ चटर्जी ने बहुत फंडामेंटल बातें कहीं। हम चाहते हैं कि चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो— और जनता में सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं— इस तरह का कानून आगे भी न बने। इस के लिए भी जनता सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है। संविधान का जो 45वां संशोधन आने वाला है, उसमें जो कुछ उपबन्ध किये गये हैं, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह बिल स्वीकृति के लिए आप के सामने आया। उसमें ये उपबन्ध किये गये हैं। उस का जो बजट 3 है, पैरामांश में अमेडमेंट का उसमें ये उपबन्ध किये गए हैं :

The initial period of detention cannot exceed two months and before the expiry of the said two months the opinion of the advisory board will be required to be obtained.

(2) The Advisory Board shall consist of a Chairman who shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and the two other members shall be serving or retired Judges of any High Court.

(3) The provisions of 22(7) shall be deleted with the result that no law could be made for detaining any person for a period exceeding two months without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board.

(4) The amendment relating to article 359 only seeks to protect the rights under article 21 from the scope of any other suspending and enforcement of fundamental rights.

ये उपबन्ध उस में किए गए हैं। इस से इतना तां हो ही जायगा कि जो आर्टिकल 359 को

इनबॉक कर के पिछले दिनों में राइट टु लिबर्टी और राइट टु लाइफ को भी सस्पेंड कर दिया गया था वह नहीं किया जा सकता है और उस के साथ साथ इतना तक उसमें उपबन्ध है कि दो महीने से अधिक डिटेंशन में नहीं रखा जा सकता। . . . (व्यवधान) जो प्रश्न उठे थे उन के संबंध में हमें जो सूचना है उस के बारे में यह काम हो रहे हैं, उस के संबंध में मैंने थोड़ी सी जानकारी दे दी।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ और उन से विनती करता हूँ कि इस को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें।

श्री उपसदन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : ब्रादर में दे दीजिएगा।

श्री उपर सेन : इसी संबंध में उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार नेता विरोधी दलों और मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाए जिस में मीसा और देश के हमारे कानूनों पर विचार विमर्श हो, उस में मैं यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर भी विचार किया जाये कि कितन परिस्थितियों में कितन परिस्थितियों में जनता पर पुलिस गोली चलाए। चाहे वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो या श्री साठे जी पार्टी की सरकार हो सब के ऊपर इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए और इस के ऊपर विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि कितन स्थितियों में, आया हथियारी बगावत हो, फौज बगावत करे या और कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति हो जब हम गोली चलाए और निहत्थों पर बिलकुल गोली न चलायी जाय इस के ऊपर बिलकुल विचार होना चाहिए। वह जो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुला रहे हैं उस में यह भी एजेंडा पर रख दिया जाय।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : जो गरीबों का मीसा है धारा 109 और 110 उस

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

को हटाने के बारे में आप ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : उस का यहाँ क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up third reading of the Bill. The hon. Minister.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह विधेयक पारित किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is better late than never. The main poison tree has been uprooted. But there is some thing more which perhaps is not known to the House. According to the statement that I have, there are laws providing for preventive detention even today. Take for example Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Detention Act, 1970, date of notification 5th March 1970 can keep a person without trial on preventive detention for 12 months;

come to Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Preventive Detention Act, 1970,—can keep a person, without showing anything under preventive detention for three months; come to Uttar Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Rashtra Virodhi Tatwa Niwaran Adhiniyam, 1970, for reasons connected with the security of the State or disrespectful of objects of national veneration—one year; come to Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Avyavastha Nivaran (Asthai Shaktiyan) Adyadesh, 1977, that law can keep people behind bars without trial under preventive detention for three months; come to Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Ordinance, one year without trial.

Now I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that they would advise the State Governments, they would earnestly request the State Governments to repeal all these black Acts. It is not one alone here. There are many guys. My hon. friends here talked about Cr. P.C. 107 in the jails, wherever I have been, I have seen scores of hundreds of boys. I asked "what has brought you here?" and they said "one fine morning the police comes and takes.

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The second thing is, Article 22(1) and Article 22(7) empower Parliament to enact legislations providing for detention without trial for the country as a whole; Seventh Schedule to the Constitution list 111 Concurrent List (3) empowers both Parliament and State Legislatures to enact legislation providing for detention without trial; Proposed Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill, only amend the relevant provisions—power to enact legislations for detention continues to remain. These two Articles should be scrapped forthwith so that in future you do not have Mrs. Gandhi coming again to suck the blood of the country and ruin thousands and thousands of families.

This is most important.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only Naxalites will come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will answer that. My hon. friends have talked about the rehabilitation of all those who have suffered under MISA during Emergency. From 1971, specially after 1972 in greater number, MISA has been taking a heavy toll of family lives, human lives, minimum property belongings. I know when I was in Rajasthan Jail, there was an advocate, who was in detention, his widowed old mother, who had a small cottage was weeping. IP himself came and told me that he has never seen this kind of unkind things in thirty years of his service. Therefore, the Government must give an assurance that those who have suffered due to misapplication of this wretched law "MISA", the Law of Jungle as we described it in 1971, they should be rehabilitated and compensated so that in future the Government becomes careful about this sort of thing.

Another most disturbing thing is this. The Bhargava Commission, which was conducting its work in Andhra Pradesh and bringing out, unearthing all the fictitious and fake stories of confrontation with the Police, the massive murder of youth that they were conducting—I had been to that Commission, because I stayed in the Andhra Pradesh State Guest House and the hearing was being held in the next room, suddenly the present Government in order to conceal the misdeeds and black deeds of the past, directed the Commission to hold its hearings *in camera*. I would request the hon. Minister—since the Commission was constituted by the Home Ministry—to intervene and see that the Commission is allowed to proceed without hindrance in public as before because this sort of thing cannot be allowed to be suppressed in the interest of public. I have nothing much to say. I would expect that these few things that I have said will go well into their mind and they will act accordingly.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, I do not want to repeat the points made by my colleagues earlier. I think this is a very vital thing. Even though the Janata Government promised to repeal MISA on the inception of power itself, but unfortunately for their own reasons they could not do it. There is a lot of talk in the House on the special situation, special enactments, special court, etc. Some members on the other side expressed their view on the special situation. But in my opinion, it is quite out of place to think in terms of special situation etc., while you are thinking of protecting the rights and liberties of the people. My request to the government is, in the name of special situation, such things should not be done.

As Mr. Bosu pointed out, in the States, the Preventive Detention Act is still continuing. The Janata Party is in power at the Centre and it is running the Government in some States. Still, it is not able to revoke it in those States. Unless this preventive detention law is revoked in the States, I do not know how far you will be able to save the situation.

I would like to say something about the prisoners. My colleague, Prof. Mavalankar mentioned that hundreds of prisoners are rotting in jail just because of their political convictions. When you are doing away with this nasty legislation, why are you not thinking of the prisoners languishing in the jail in various States? Recently I heard that the West Bengal Government just sent an appeal to the Andhra Government to release some prisoners in the jails in Andhra, but it was turned down. It was shameful on the part of that Government to have done so.

So much was spoken about the protection of the rights and liberties of the people. With all the good intentions of the Janata Government in repealing this Act, I am sorry to say that the rights and liberties of the down-trodden are not being protected and they are being trampled upon in this country. I do not want to quote instances. But so far as the working

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

classes, peasants and Harijans are concerned, their rights for organisation, rights for bargaining etc., are being trampled upon. We know the unfortunate instance of Pantnagar. There the question of right of organisation was involved, whether a particular union should be recognised or not. Those rights are still trampled upon by those in authority. There was the question of the right of Bailadilla workers to have a peaceful demonstration before that public sector undertaking office against retrenchment, but they were shot down. You know the history of Kanpur Mills and Gwalior Mills. The Janata Government which is boasting of normalcy should see that these things are not repeated. While welcoming the repealing of this Act, I submit that it should be kept in mind that simply by repealing such legislations you cannot protect the rights and liberties of the people unless you tackle the social and political problems behind all these things. Unless you do that, by legislation alone you cannot protect the rights and liberties of the people.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय, श्री वसु माह्व ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है—मीमा वन्दियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों तरह के वन्दियों के लिये—जो मीमा में गिरफ्तार हुए तथा जो डी०आई०एम०आई०आर० में गिरफ्तार हुए—जिन की मृत्यु जेल में हुई या पैरोल पर छूटने के बाद हुई या जेल से छूटने के तीन महीने के भीतर हुई, इन के लिये योजना बनाई है और वह लागू भी हो गई है। उन के डिपेण्डेंट्स को 200 रुपये माहवार मिलेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब से ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : व से उन को मृत्यु हो गई है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 1971 में होगा या 1975 में होगा ? मीसा का जन्म तो 1971 में हुआ था।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : 1975 से होगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 1971 के बहुत से केस पश्चिमी बंगाल में है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उस के लिये योजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The MISA Bill was passed in 1971. I was there then. I am happy I am presiding over the liquidation of that Act. At that time, I tore this Bill.

उस वक़्त मैं इस बिल को अराजक कर रहा था, लेकिन जब मेरी बात नहीं सुनी गई, तो मैंने उस बिल को फाड़ दिया था।

I am very happy you are doing this thing now. It was passed in 1971.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House would like to have, unanimously I take it an assurance from the minister that those who have suffered because of MISA right from the day of the creation of MISA should get the benefit, from 1971 onwards.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Chairman, in my constituency there is one couple, I know, who had lost all their children. All their children had been killed under the cover of MISA.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it from 1971 or 1975?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1971.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : जो योजना स्वीकृत हुई है, वह में बतला रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने का बात नहीं है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मीसा तो पहले से लागू है। 1971 से यह चला आ रहा है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मीमा और डी०आई०एम०आई०आर० के तहत जो जेल में मर गये या पैरोल पर छूट कर मर गये या जेल से छूटने के तीन महीने के अन्दर मर गये, उन के डिपेण्डेंट्स के लिए योजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 1971 साल से

(अवधान) . . .

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has not clarified one very important aspect of the matter which was brought by my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu and by Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu also, and that is, at least in those States like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, where his own Party is in power—I can understand about other States where political parties are different, he may perhaps like to take time to persuade them—at least in respect of those three States which I have mentioned where Janata Party is in power what are they now going to do to tell them that having repealed MISA at the federal level, they should do it likewise? He should give an assurance on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says he will persuade them.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let him say that he will try.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इन बारे में मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि यह उन का कार्य क्षेत्र है, फिर भी एडवाइस दे रहे हैं जैसे काश्मीर का मामला है। हम उन को यह एडवाइस कर रहे हैं कि ऐसा कानून बनाएं कि उस में एडीक्ट सेफगार्ड्स हों। हम लोगों की गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं है, हम लोगों से राय-मशवरा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उन को पावर है लेकिन फिर भी जहां ऐसा कर रहे हैं वहां हम एडवाइस कर रहे हैं कि उस में एडीक्ट सेफगार्ड्स रखें।

श्री उपसर्जन : जो मर गये या जो पेरोल पर रहने के तीन महीने के अन्दर मर गये, उन के लिये तो आप कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो मीसाबन्दी 19 महीने जेल में रहे और

उन के घर बरबाद हो गये, नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो गये, उन के लिए आप ने क्या किया ? जब हम लोग जेल में थे तो हमारे जिले में पुलिस के कोतवाल ने खड़े हो कर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के दफ्तर को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करवा दिया और कोई रपट उस की नहीं लिखी गई। इसी तरह से मीसा बन्दियों के जो परिवार चौपट हो गये, उन की क्षतिपूर्ति आप करेंगे, यह मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: At least in those three States where your Party is in power, you have to see that those Acts are repealed. That is the test of your sincerity in bringing about this enactment.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):

श्री मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि 1975 से मीसा-बन्दियों की जो क्षति हुई है, उन को कुछ सहायता दे रहे हैं लेकिन बिहार आन्दोलन में 1974 में हम लोग भी और ये भी स्वयं मीसा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। बिहार आन्दोलन में हजारों लोग मीसा के अन्तर्गत काफ़ी दिनों तक बन्द रहे। आप कह रहे हैं कि 1975 से मिलेगा। 1974 में जहां हम लोग जेल में गये या जिन की बरबाद हो गई उन को आप इस से वंचित करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, 1974 तो दूर रहा, 1971 के बाद 1972, 1973 में इस कानून के चलते हुए लोग मारे गये और बहुत से राजनीतिक लोग बन्द किये गये, तो जब सरकार इस चीज को कर रही है, तो सब को समान न्याय दे। मीसा जब से लागू हुआ और उस के अन्तर्गत लोग मारे गये, उन को भी न्याय मिलना चाहिये। आप 1975 से करेंगे तो 1974 का क्या होगा ?

श्री चणिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने पहले इस को स्पष्ट कर दिया है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is only one point. The Bhargava Commission appointed by the Government of India is now holding its session *in camera*. Could the Government of India advise the State Government to create conditions for having its sessions in public instead of *in camera*? What action do you propose to take in this regard?

श्री चणिक लाल मण्डल : आप से मैं सहमत हूँ । पब्लिक होने चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 20, 1978/Asadha 29, 1900 (Saka).