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Wednesday, November 16, 1983/

Kartika 25, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Volume XLII, 13th Session, 1983/1905 (Saka)

No. 2, Wednesday, November 16, 1983/Kartika 25, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 16, 1983 /

Kartika 25, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deterioration in Quality of Mini Buses

+

*21. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Protest at supply of defective Buses" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 6-10-1983;

(b) if so, the reasons for the deterioration in the quality of mini buses; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) There is no evidence of deterioration in the quality of mini buses being manufactured in the country. However, isolated cases of disputes regarding manufacturing defects may have arisen from time to time.

(c) The Government has been encouraging upgradation and modernisation of technology for manufacture of good quality automotive vehicles through indigenous Research and Development as well as imported know-how. Accordingly Research and Design facilities are being augmented at the Automotive Research Association of India,

Pune. The importance of this aspect has also been emphasised in the deliberations of the Development Council for Automobile & Allied Industries.

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : अध्यक्ष जी, जवाब में कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट हैज सीन दि न्यूज आइटम । जो जवाब दिया है, उससे ऐसा पता चलता है कि सरकार ने उसको पढ़ा नहीं है । उसमें साफ-साफ इल्जाम लगाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर पढ़े पढ़ लिया ।

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : बगैर पढ़े कह दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, आज नई बात पता चली है । तिवारी जी यह कौन सा नया कार्मूला है, जो बगैर पढ़े पढ़ देते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : Sir, I protest he is abusing the Government. यह कह रहे हैं कि पढ़ी-लिखी सरकार है । बिल्कुल गलत बात कह रहे हैं । आनरेविल मैम्बर को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए । यह प्रिवेजेज आफ दि हाउस है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार पर आक्षेप है ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, Mr. Bahuguna has already started behaving like Chairman although he is not.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, इन सवालों में क्या रखा है । ज्वार, बाजार, कपास में किसानों को मार दिया । उनकी बात करिए ।

(व्यवधान)

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : न्यूज आइटम में कहा गया है—

“A Bombay based manufacturer of mini buses was on Wednesday severely criticised by bus operators for providing sub-standard vehicles. A cavalcade of green and white buses, commissioned for Asiad and since running on private routes queued up on Bahadur Shah Jafar Marg shouting slogans against the manufacturer.”

न्यूज में कहा गया है, उनकी यह शिकायत थी कि एशियाड में बसों के लिए जो रूट दिया है, वहाँ जैसे ही चलाना शुरू किया स्टीयरिंग ब्हील टूट गया। उसके बाद यह भी शिकायत है कि

“Earlier, private bus operators went in a procession to the office of the Secretary (Finance and Transport) Delhi Administration, Mr. R.M. Vats, and the office of the Director of Transport. They alleged that they had been given defective vehicles by the manufacturers in connivance with the State Transport Authority.

A memorandum submitted to the Secretary and the Director, Transport stated that even during Asiad unexpected breakages of crankshaft and steering columns were noticed.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आजमी जी, बात यह सवाल नहीं है। आप सवाल करिए।

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : मैंने पढ़ा नहीं है। इसके बाद आप जवाब में कहते हैं कि जब से बसें चली हैं, कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। स्पैसिफिकली कोई हो तो बता दीजिए, हो जाएगा। बल्कि उन्होंने जलूस निकाला, मैमोरेन्डम दिया। उसके लिए आप जवाब देते हैं कि कोई स्पैसिफिकली हो तो बता दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सबाल पूछिए, और तो आपने बता दिया।

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : जिन स्पैसिफिक शिकायतों को लेकर जलूस निकाला गया, उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिया है या सरकार क्या एक्शन लेने जा रही है?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हुजूरेवाला, मोहतरिम मेम्बर ने जो सवाल पूछा है उसका जवाब देने की मैंने पूरी कोशिश की है। आपने पहला सवाल यह पूछा कि इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में जो खबर छपी है उसकी तरफ गवर्नरमेंट का ध्यान गया है या नहीं? मैंने तसलीम किया है कि जो खबर छपी है वह एक बम्बई-बेस्ट मैनुफैक्चर के बारे में है। उसका नाम मैंने पता लगाया है—महिन्द्रा एंड महिन्द्रा है। एशियाड में 226 बसें दी गई थीं, जो मुख्तलिफ मैनुफैक्चरर्स की तरफ से सप्लाई की गई थीं, जैसे बजाज टेम्पो, मैटाडोर वाले, प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स वर्गेरह। उनकी बसों के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है, सिर्फ महिन्द्रा एंड महिन्द्रा की बसों के बारे में शिकायतें हैं। इसके बारे में हमने तफसील से पूछा कि क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। मुझे बतलाया गया है कि उन्होंने एक साल तक मुफ्त मरम्मत करने की बात कही थी, जिसके लिए गारन्टी थी। खासतौर पर जो गीअर-बाक्स और क्लच के बारे में शिकायत थी, वैसे तो एक लम्बी फहरिस्त है, मैं तफसील में जाने की जरूरत नहीं समझता, लेकिन यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि आपको संतोष हो जाय कि डी.जी.टी.डी., दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी और रिसर्च इस्टीचूट, पूना तीनों बैठ कर जो शिकायतें हैं उनकी गहराई में जायेंगे। आप यह भी देखेंगे कि ये शिकायतें गवर्नरमेंट आफ इण्डिया के पास नहीं भेजी गई थीं, दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी के पास भेजी गई थीं और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

अलग से काम करता है। हमें तो उस बक्त मालूम हुआ जब यह सवाल हमारे सामने आया। हमने कहा है कि ये अथारिटीज इन शिकायतों को देख लें कि क्या डिफेक्ट्स हैं और इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही हो सकती है जिससे उनका सन्तोष हो जाए।

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : उन बस बालों ने एक जूलूस निकाला था और अपने मैमोरेण्डम में यह कहा था—

“The local agents for the firm, however, said that the vehicles' chassis were built according to specifications given by the organisers of Asiad and they were duly passed by them.”

जो डिफेक्ट्स आपने तसलीम किये हैं और जो पुर्जे बदले गये हैं—इसका मतलब है कि वे खराब लगाये गये थे और यह सब एशियाड की अथारिटीज की मर्जी से हुआ। क्या उन अथारिटीज के खिलाफ भी कोई एकशन लेने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब तो आ चुका है।

डा. ए. यू. आजमी : मैंने अथारिटीज के खिलाफ कार्यवाही के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : महिन्द्रा एंड महिन्द्रा एक जानी-मानी कंपनी है। उनकी जीपें चलती हैं। वे कहते हैं कि उनकी बीस हजार बसें सही चल रही हैं। इनके चलाने में कुछ गलतियां हुई हैं। मैं इस बहस में जाना मुनासिब नहीं समझता, इसीलिए जो टैक्नीकल अथारिटीज हैं, जैसे डी.जी.टी.डी., उनको कहा है कि वे देखें—ये शिकायतें कहां तक सही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न सं० 22।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट सवाल है।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा भी नाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पहले ही इस सवाल पर दस मिनट लगा दिये हैं, अभी दूसरे इम्पार्टेन्ट सवाल भी है।

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken 10 minutes for this question. There are very important questions lying here.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : आप कहते हैं कि बसों की क्वालिटी में गिरावट नहीं आई है, जबकि तजुर्बा यह है कि बस ही नहीं, पुरे आटोमोबाइल्स जो कन्ट्री में मैनुफैक्चर होते हैं, चाहे कार हो, बस हो, स्कूटर हो, लगातार उनकी क्वालिटी में गिरावट आ रही है। क्रैक-शाफ्ट खराब हो जाते हैं, यहां तक कि चेसिज 6 महीने में जंग लग कर खराब हो जाती हैं। इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे—देश के अन्दर कितनी कम्पनियां हैं जो बसेज और मिनी बसेज मैनुफैक्चर कर रही हैं और पिछले चार सालों में उनकी क्वालिटी और कीमतों में क्या संबंध रहा है, उनकी कितनी कीमत बढ़ी है? यह आप साफ-साफ बतलायें—खासकर मैटाडोर की बारे में।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, जो कम्पनियां ये कमर्शियल ब्हीकल्स बना रही हैं, वे हैं :

महिन्द्रा एंड महिन्द्रा	10,000
बजाज टेम्पो	30,000
हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लि०	15,000
प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स	15,000
स्टैन्डर्ड मोटर्स, मद्रास	12,000

इतनी कैपेसिटी इनकी है। जैसा कि पहले मैंने कहा है, यह बात सही नहीं है कि आमतौर पर हमारी जो बसें हैं, उनकी क्वालिटी खराब है। ऐसा नहीं है। हो सकता है कि कहीं पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी जगह पर कोई कम्पलेट हो क्योंकि बसें अगर ढंग से न चलाई जाएं और ठीक से इस्तेमाल न की जाएं, तो खड़ बगैरह में गिरने से उनके क्रैक-शाप्ट और एक्सिल टूट जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि बसें खराब हैं लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं और पिछले दिनों हमारी यह पूरी कोशिश रही है कि टेक्नोलाजी अच्छी हो। इसीलिए नये-नये कोलाबोरेशन्स दिये गये हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे आटो-मोबाइल सेक्टर में नई टेक्नोलाजी आए और जितने भी कोलाबोरेशन्स दिये हैं, उनका व्यौरा समय-समय पर सदन में दिया गया है। हम नई टेक्नोलाजी के जरिये से आटोमोबाइल की टेक्नोलाजी को अपग्रेड करना चाहते हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अगर कोई ड्राइवर गलत ढंग से चलाए और खड़ में गाड़ी डाल दे, तो एक्सिल आदि टूट जाते हैं। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि एशियाड के चारों तरफ कितने खड़थे, यह मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें और दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां ये मैनुफैक्चर होती हैं, वहां क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल इंस्पेक्टरोरेट या इंसपेक्शन का कोई मेथड है या नहीं?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे आनरेविल मेम्बर ने जरा ध्यान से उनका प्रश्न अवश्य सुना होगा। उनका प्रश्न एशियाड के बारे में नहीं था बल्कि देश भर में आटोमोबाइल बसों के बारे में था। श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी का जो पूरक प्रश्न था, वह यह था कि देश भर में कौन इनको बनाता है? अगर एशियाड के बारे में ही वे प्रश्न पूछते,

तो वैसा ही जबाब दिया जाता क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे आनरेविल मेम्बर को खड़-ही-खड़ नहीं दिखाई देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट वेश्चन।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का जबाब नहीं आया कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल है या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question; it has already taken 14 minutes.

Pension to Freedom Fighters of Maharashtra

***22. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications recommended by State Government of Maharashtra for freedom fighters' pensions pending with the Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in deciding their cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of Maharashtra have sent their verification reports in respect of 4346 applications (as on 31.10.1983) received under the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Out of which, 2768 have already been finalised. Pension has been sanctioned in 1031 cases, while 1737 cases have been rejected. The balance of 1578 verification reports, are at various stages of processing in consultation with the State Government. In many cases, further clarifications have been sought from the State Government and or the applicants have been requested to furnish additional documentary evidence required under the Scheme.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen that for grant of pension it takes nearly two to five years for the freedom fighters to get it. It takes two to three years for the State Government to make its recommendations to the Central Government, and subsequently the Central Government takes two to three years for asking clarifications, doing verifications before sanction. I would like to know, how long it takes for an application to be disposed of, and how many widows are getting pension in Maharashtra. Further, is it not a fact that people of Marathwada are finding a great difficulty in getting their freedom fighters pensions ?

AN HON. MEMBER : This difficulty is there all over India.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : These pensions are sanctioned from the date of disposal of the case. Will the Government be prepared to give them the pension with retrospective effect, that is from the date of the application ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There were a large number of applications when our Prime Minister announced this scheme to provide pension to all those freedom fighters who had participated in the freedom struggle. The total number of applications received both under the Freedom Fighters' Pension and Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Schemes were 4,24,113; pensions sanctioned upto 1.8.1980 : 1,18,722; pensions sanctioned after 1.8.1980 till October, 1983 : 8,815; total sanctions 1,27,537; total cases rejected : 1,42,696 and cases pending 1,53,880.

What happened was that a liberalised scheme was announced in Parliament and the previous scheme was modified to give pension to those freedom fighters who had taken part in the underground movement. This gave scope for a larger number of people to become eligible for the freedom Fighters' Pension scheme & to send in their applications. Naturally that has caused some delay and I can assure the Hon. House that every effort is being made to see that the disposal of application is expedited

and pension sanctioned. The State Governments are also involved in this. We have been in constant correspondence with the State Governments to expedite the matter. It is heartening to note that many State Governments have set up separate cells to deal with the matter and we are constantly in touch with those people.

About the Maharashtra applications that are pending, I may inform the Hon. Member that the total number of applications received from Maharashtra both under the 1972 Scheme and the 1980 scheme is as follows :

Under the 1972 Scheme the total number of applications received was 18,247; under the 1980 Scheme, it was 14,170. Total is 32,417. The total number of cases where pension has been sanctioned under the 1972 Scheme is 10,035 and under the 1980 Scheme it is 1,031. Total number of cases where the pension has been sanctioned is 11,066.

Marathwada case is a peculiar case where a struggle had been there against the Nizam and for the merger of Hyderabad State in the Indian Union. So, according to the rules a person who has undergone imprisonment for five years has to give a certificate to make him eligible for the freedom fighters pension. This could not be possible because the struggle was only for fifteen months in that area. In order to obviate that difficulty, recently a committee has been.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The freedom struggle in the erstwhile Nizam State was carried on for fifteen months.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : That is liberation movement. Ask the Prime Minister, the freedom struggle started in Hyderabad long ago. Liberation struggle in the last phase was for fifteen months. You ask the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I stand corrected. The liberation struggle lasted for fifteen months.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Madam, you please answer this question and let the freedom fighters have the pension. There is no question of having an argument about it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am coming to it. Liberation struggle was for a brief period of fifteen months. Many people had started their underground activities outside the border of the Nizam State. So, in order to provide that relief for them also, the Committee for erstwhile Nizam State of Hyderabad will consider suitable applications in respect of freedom fighters who belonged to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad and who took part in the freedom movement for its integration into the Indian Union and who suffered absconderism, internment, externment for a long period.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let the Government reconsider the whole question.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Everything is wrong, whatever he has spoken.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I may only add that we have formed a separate committee for erstwhile State of Hyderabad to go into those cases. Similarly we have formed a separate committee for Jammu and Kashmir. And many more freedom struggles have been recognised.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Goa?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : So far as I know Goa is included. But I cannot say for sure. I agree with Hon. Members that whether there are separate committees or not, most of these people, even if they took part in a later struggle, which was part of the independence struggle, should be treated as freedom fighters.

Therefore, the whole question should be viewed from a much wider angle; I hope the work will be expedited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about those who opposed Emergency? Will they get anything?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I think the Hon. Minister of State for Home should not have been little the liberation struggle of the Hyderabad people. Now it is all right, because the Prime Minister has given a clarification. During September, in Madras, the All-India Freedom Fighter's Organisation had a meeting which was addressed by our President, in which they have asked for certain concessions, especially Railway check passes to freedom fighters for three months, and increase in pension from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/-. I would like to know the reaction of the Government with regard to these things, especially these two problems which have been posed by the freedom fighters at Madras.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is not possible to give Railway Check passes; but in certain cases, with certain conditions, the pension has been raised from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/-.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They did not ask for a general pass. They wanted to know whether they could have passes, so that in their life time they could see various places in India. I think there are very few people left of that age, and this matter could be considered.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I myself have written several complaints to the Minister in the matter of these pensions. Actually, no proper steps are taken. When they write to the freedom fighters, they say their applications do not satisfy the criteria fixed for giving pensions. But no clarification is given. Sometimes, one certificate may be missing. But that proper thing is not mentioned in their letters. I myself have pointed out this in several of my letters.

There is the famous Kayur case in which four people were hanged, and rest were in jail. But they, nearly 25 of them, have not yet been awarded pension. Such things are

there. So, it is a very glaring case. I want to know what steps Government is taking to speed up matters and for giving certain clarifications to the office which is functioning, because freedom fighters must know what is lacking in their applications.

I would also like to know what is the stand of the Government with regard to the pension for the Punnapra Vayalar case people—which was raised many times here—and also the Telengana case people. That was always raised here, and the Prime Minister also said that it would be considered; but it was never given. I would like to know when it will be done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How will the Communists be eligible for freedom fighters' pension ?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : They fought.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There is a Non-Official Advisory Committee constituted with Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, Shri N.G. Ranga and others, to advise the Central Government from time to time with regard to the freedom fighters' pension. Some of the freedom struggles which have taken place in this country, have been recognized for the purpose of providing pension to these freedom fighters. The recommendations in respect of admission to Samman Pension for persons who have undergone imprisonment in connection with the Suez Canal and Ambala Cantonment cases from 1.8 1980, as a special case, has been accepted.

The second is the recognition of Aranya Satyagraha, Karnataka, for the purpose of grant of Samman Pension.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Question is one and the answer is another.

MR. SPEAKER : You answer the question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am only enumerating those which are recognised from time to time; that freedom movement, it is under consideration of the Advisory Committee of the Government.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : For the last so many years it has been pending with the Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There has been an Advisory Committee appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. I also happen to be a Member. I would like to know how many of their recommendations are still pending, before the Cabinet, and whether the Cabinet has been given an opportunity of considering our recommendations at all during the last two years, that is, ever since the Committee has come into existence ? Is it not a fact that the administration is somehow or the other, non-cooperating with the Ministry, with the Cabinet Minister and in finalising these matters ? Are our recommendations kept before the Cabinet ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The recommendations which are under further examination of the Government are : (1) the recognition of the Chengannur Riot Case which took place in the erstwhile princely State of Travancore in 1939-40, and.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you replying to Shrimati Suseela Gopalan or Prof Ranga ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Prof Ranga. These are the recommendations which are now pending before the Cabinet. These are all recommendations made by the Advisory Committee and they are pending before the Government for acceptance. I am only reading those; if you do not want.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, order. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He said that the officials are not cooperating with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked a specific question. You answer him; give him one line answer.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What I am telling is that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are being considered in all seriousness.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How many recommendations have been accepted?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied with the officials, the bureaucracy? That is what he is asking

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I am asking about the non-functioning of the committee.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are concerned, some of them have been accepted by the Cabinet Aranya Satyagraha, for example, and the Holwell Monument Removal Movement, grant of pension to Ex-INA personnel deported to New Guinea and other Islands; recognition of flogging; and formation of the Committee to consider applications of Ex-INA personnel, etc. These have been accepted. Few recommendations are still pending consideration of the Cabinet. Cabinet has constituted a Cabinet Committee to go into it

PROF. N. G. Ranga : For two years they are pending.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Whether this information is correct, I want a categorical reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pradhani.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : क्या 23 नवम्बर और 29 नवम्बर प्रश्न एक ही हो सकता है?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are different questions, one is about foreign countries and the other is about the internal conditions.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister has no objection 23 and 29 can be taken together.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : They are different questions.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot club them.

Reported Training of Punjab Extremists by Foreign Countries

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***23. SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item dated 18 October, 1983 captioned 'Pak, CIA training Sikh terrorists' emanating from London and appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated 19 October, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently Islamabad is said to have encouraged some of its own people to cross into India in the garb of Sikhs and indulge in terrorism;

(c) whether there has also been large scale smuggling of sophisticated weapons during the recent months from across the border; and

(d) the steps which Government have taken to check the mounting terrorism, widespread communal conflagration and incontrovertible evidence of Pakistan's involvement in the Punjab developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) and (c) Government have come across some reports in this regard for which enquiries are being made. The authorities are keeping a close watch in this regard.

(d) In order to enable the law enforcing agencies in Punjab to check illegal activities and to maintain conditions of peace in the State, additional powers have been given to them under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983. Special Powers have also been given to armed forces under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 to assist the law enforcing agencies, as and when necessary, in curbing such activities. The authorities have taken certain steps including setting up of special squads and mobile patrols, organising of nakabandis and intensification of police patrolling for checking criminal activities. The intelligence agencies have been geared up and police arrangements have been strengthened. A close watch is being maintained to see that any foreign involvement does not add to the problem in Punjab.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The Minister in part (d) of his answer has said that in order to enable the law enforcing agencies in Punjab to check illegal activities and to maintain conditions of peace in the State, additional powers have been given to them under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983. May I know whether after the promulgation of this Ordinance there is any improvement in the law and order position in Punjab if so, after the normalcy prevails, whether the Government of India will terminate the President's rule and get back the popular Government there?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): After the promulgation of the President's rule individual incidents have, of course, been taking place, but capital crimes are not many. Moreover, killing of Nirankaries has been completely stopped. Secondly, lot of people have been apprehended. More than 4000 people have

been arrested and arms and cartridges have been recovered. Now there are checkpoints and police vehicles are on alert. Lot of police activities and mobile patrols are organised at the *nakas*. It is too early to judge the entire impact of the President's rule. But we are making all efforts to see that Punjab is brought to normalcy.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Shri Ganga Singh Dhillon, a resident of America and a known separatist is reported to have visited Pakistan some time back. May I know whether his visit had any relation with the disturbance in Punjab?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Mr. Ganga Singh Dhillon has been maintaining regular contact with Pakistan since 1976 under the pretext of working for improvement in the maintenance of Sikh holy shrines in Pakistan. He visits Pakistan periodically and has easy access to important Pakistani leaders. He is presently in Pakistan on a short visit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First of all, the answer is not specific to the question. He asked whether there are people in the garb of Sikhs and who have been sent to India. But nothing has been said about that. I draw the Minister's attention first to what appeared in today's papers that there is no evidence of any foreign hand in Punjab, says Governor. (*Interruptions*) This is one side of the picture. Then there was a question in Rajya Sabha yesterday which has been reproduced in today's papers that Government has no information on any concentration of Pakistani troops along the line of control. This is in complete contrast to what Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has said in her speech there. When he says that the Government has come across some reports in this regard for which enquiries are being made, are they not using all this to create unnecessary hysteria for political purposes? If they are not trying to do that, what does he mean by this, what are these reports, what enquiries are being made and from whom?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Such matters cannot be made public. Obviously we have our sources of information.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can tell such things in public meetings, but you are not prepared to take Parliament into confidence ...*(Interruptions)*.

She is making speeches...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What I have said in public meetings, I have also told the House much earlier and I am prepared to repeat that we do have certain circumstantial evidence.

We cannot prove these matters. I have said not once but a hundred times and not only with regard to Pakistan but other agencies also we do not have the sophisticated equipment to prove what intelligence agencies are doing here. Every now and then, if and when we discover something, we do take action but*(Interruptions)*

I am not concerned with what the Governor has said. He may not have the information. Most officials go by very technical definitions. As I said, such matters cannot always be proved in a court of law. This is what the Governor probably meant. Suppose we arrest somebody but we do not have a foolproof case, that man will be released. That does not mean that he was not up to mischief. This is where the difference comes in some of these statements. Pakistan seems to have some advocates here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, Yes, you were once an advocate yourself...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are advocates of the truth, not of Pakistan...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, no, not at all. You objected to our raising the question of Abdul Gaffar Khan. Is that true or untrue ?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, these remarks should not be allowed to go on record.....*(Interruptions)*. Who are they to say us advocates of Pakistan.....*(Interruptions)*. Sir, this is a serious matter,

If there are advocates of Pakistan in Parliament, they should be expelled...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Please keep calm.....*(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, आप इस तरीके की बातें नहीं कर सकती हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Please look at your colleague there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर पाकिस्तान गये थे और हमारा राजदूत उनके साथ था।

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वाजपेयी जी, आप कृपया शांत रहें। जिनसे मैं कह रही थी वह उसको समझ कर हँस रहे थे। सीरियसली कोई मैंने नहीं कहा वह। वह यह बात खुद कहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, तो आप कहतीं कि एक एडबोकेट हैं। आपने तो सो मैंनी एडबोकेट्स कहा है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Please keep him down.

वाजपेयी जी, जैसे ही आप उठे वैसे ही मैंने कहा :

I am willing to withdraw this remark, if Shri Vajpayee is upset. I had made it in a light-hearted manner and it was understood as such.....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I took it in a light-hearted manner.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आपका मेम्बर बोल रहा है ?

Mr. Muttemwar, your Member is speaking.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR...**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, he should be made to apologise. This is Parliament, not a fish market.....

(Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूद : कल भी श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने.....

MR. SPEAKER : Any unparliamentary word should not go on record.

I won't allow such remarks to go on record. I have not allowed.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I want an explanation. What is the Congress culture ? The Prime Minister should tell how to discipline her own Party. It is a part of their own culture.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done it. We had earlier done it in Harikesh's case, we have done it here also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We do not want our Members to interfere in the proceedings but if somebody from this side says something just offensive, then that person.....

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस साइड से कभी नहीं कोई कहता है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : कल माननीय हरिकेश बहादुर ने कहा था.....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह भद्र समाज यहां इस तरह की बातें करता है तो बाहर लोग क्या कहेंगे ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please take your seats.

पहले भी एक दिन एक बात हुई थी और मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि यह इम प्रापर है ।

I got very angry on that day.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उनको भी कहा था और इनको भी कह रहा हूं । अगर आप कुछ करते हैं, तो आपको कहता हूं और अगर वह करते हैं, तो उनको भी कहता हूं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों में कोई कर्क नहीं करता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सबको सुना कर कह रहा हूं । मैं उन्हीं को कह रहा हूं ।

That is what I said then, and that is what I am saying now.

इस तरह की बात कहना, चाहे वह श्री मुत्तमरार कहें या श्री हरिकेश बहादुर कहें, उत्तम नहीं लगता है । दोनों नाजायज हैं और दोनों बिल्कुल गलत हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी के द्वारा भी अनपालियामेटरी लैंग्वेज इस्टेमाल करना अच्छा नहीं लगता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो वे अच्छी और शार्लीन भाषा में भी बहुत कुछ कह सकते हैं। लेकिन अनपालियामेटरी शब्द कहना गलत बात है। I won't allow it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, he should be asked to withdraw his remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not on record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He should be asked to withdraw those words, because on a previous occasion..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It has not gone on record.

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रशीद मसूद : श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने अपना लक्ज विद्वा किया था। इनको भी विद्वा करने के लिए कहिए।

شُری رشید مسعود : (سہا پرورد) !
شُری ہری کیش بہادر نے پنالنٹ و دھنڈر اکی خدا
ان کو بھی ودھڈا، اکر لے کے لے کبھے۔
شُری رشید مسعود : اس سے براہیں کھا۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त तो बहुत बुरा शब्द कहा गया था।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रशीद मसूद : इससे बुरा नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इससे बुरा था—बहुत बुरा था।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बिला-बजह वक्त जाया कर रहे हैं।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रशीद मसूद : उस वक्त भी वह लक्ज रिकार्ड पर नहीं गया था, लेकिन श्री हरिकेश बहादुर से विद्वा कराया गया था। आपको याद होगा।

(**व्यवधान**)

आप दोहरा बर्ताव कर रहे हैं। आप सबके लिए बराबर हैं।

شُری رشید مسعود : اس وقت بھی یہ لفظ ریکارڈ پر
نہیں گی تھا لیکن شُری ہری کیش بہادر سے ودھ
ڈر اکرایا گیا تھا۔ آپ کو یاد ہو گا۔ (انٹرپشن)
آپ دوہرائتا و کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ سب کے لئے
برابر ہیں۔ [

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सबका विद्वा करवा दिया है।

श्री रसीद मसूद : नहीं करवाया है।

(**व्यवधान**)

شُری رشید مسعود : ہمیں کروایا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक गाली होती है और एक अभद्र शब्द होता है। एक अनपालियामेटरी वर्ड है और एक गाली है। दोनों में फर्क है। मैं अनपालियामेटरी शब्द को रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाने दूंगा।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मेरा नाम बिला-बजह लिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम तो लिया जा रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पुरानी बात का जिक्र किया है। आज तो माननीय सदस्य बोले भी नहीं हैं। मैं आप लोगों को तंबीह करता हूँ कि किसी के लिए कोई अभद्र शब्द कहना शोभा नहीं देता है। I deplore it very much.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is unfortunate that quite a sizable time of the House has been wasted, when we were discussing such an important question. The question is very important. It has two aspects.

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The first part is about disturbances and the imposition of President's Rule. I am sure the situation coming under control. The second part is more relevant. There is reference to the training camps and the invisible hands of CIA and other such agencies. I think a majority of members are well aware of the goings-on in that body and sophisticated methods adopted by these agencies to de-stal the Government.

Sir, there is no dearth of evidence of CIA hand in train of such commands who are going into Afghanistan. Near home...

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : My question is very pointed. Will the Minister of Home Affairs kindly enlighten the House about the exist of a large number of training camps in Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you the Minister ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : These training camps have been in existence. (Interruptions) I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these training camps like the one organised at Dera Banda Bahadur near Reasi in Jammu were organised. Was it held and was training imparted to a large number of volunteers ? And then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, another training camp was organised at Poonch where hundreds of volunteers were trained and this meeting was organised by one Mr. Amrik Singh, a nephew of Bhindranwale, and then another training camp at village Benakh in Reasi...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How many question ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am giving the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Don't interrupt.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Ultimately at the conclusion of these camps procession was organised by these trainees and they went to meet the Chief Minister. They were shouting pro-Khalistan slogans. I would like to know whether the Chief Minister Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, joined them and parted them and also joined the shouting of pro-Khalistan slogans.

(Interruptions)

I would like to know straight from the Home Minister what action has been taken to detect such persons and what the Government of India is doing against the Government of Kashmir which is imparting training...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, it is a fact that a number of training camps organised by the Sikhs have taken place in Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Extremists, not Sikhs.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Home Minister, extremists and secessionists, not Sikhs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : They were held in U.P. and Himachal Pradesh one in U.P. and two in Himachal Pradesh. We have written to the State Governments to see that any training of arms in these camps is not imparted. But our information is that in these camps secessionist activities take place and people are being given training and imparted feelings which are anti-national and pro-Khalistan.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am also a man, not a computer.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was specific about Jammu & Kashmir.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you protect my right. I want a categorical statement from the Home Minister regarding training camps in Jammu and Kashmir and participation of the Government there.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said about it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He should be categorical. The matter concerns the national security.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The Chief Minister did not go to attend the camp. The camp people, after they finished with the camp went in procession, the Chief Minister received them.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : And joined in shouting.

(*Interruptions*)

DR KARAN SINGH : This whole question of extremist activity on our very sensitive border is a matter of the gravest possible national concern. It is not a question of any party or any person. It is a matter in which I am sure everybody in this House is equally concerned. Jammu and Kashmir, from the 21st October, 1947 down to this day, has been subject to constant attack, military attack, subversion, espionage in every possible manner. There are reports that there have been these sort of activities in very sensitive Jammu region. The Chief Minister has denied them. I am not going into that controversy. But what I am saying, it is really not a question of the Chief Minister or any other Minister. It is a question of the security of Jammu and Kashmir State which particularly when thousands of square miles are still under Pakistan occupation, must receive the highest priority. I would, therefore, ask the Hon. Minister through you, quite apart from political considerations - which I am sure you will agree are not predominant, on national security considerations, whether necessary steps are being taken? If there are any hint or any proof of any subversive activity in Jammu & Kashmir, the firmest possible action must immediately be taken. We cannot allow the luxury of having charges and counter charges and waiting for things to come. We have been living on the month of the volcano for the last 36 years. I know every inch of that territory and there is reason to suspect that extremists are active on both sides of the border - on the Pakistan occupied side and on our side. I would ask the Prime Minister to assure the House, and through the House the nation, that necessary steps to safeguard national security will be taken in all circumstances particular in so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Do not get up from this side. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : And will not be used against the Kashmir Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Just a little while ago when we spoke of these dangers, you must have noticed that from the opposition side there was a noise about my trying to create a scare. Now, I do not know what the Hon. Member expects us to do. If we give what we consider to be the truth of which we have some knowledge, which may not be complete, then it seems that the entire opposition, merely because the J & K Government happens to be opposed to us takes it a miss. Those Members who were shouting when the name of Jammu and Kashmir was mentioned, sat down very quickly when the Minister also mentioned U.P. If this is the attitude, can you honestly say that there is a national feeling on this issue ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We have that feeling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This is a very serious charge.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : She has put a pertinent question to you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not interested in how many Members are going to shout from the other side. This nation is facing many dangers. This is what I have been trying to put before the Speaker. But I find that they are not interested in listening to this. They are always trying to create an atmosphere in which none of these

things can be discussed with them in a peaceful and in a calm way and also in depth. This is our problem to-day.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This is your political propaganda.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, it is certainly not political propaganda.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Let us have a discussion on this...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने यह चार्ज लगाया है।

अर्थात् महोदय : कोई जार्ज नहीं लगाया है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : We are not here to listen to such things.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know whether the Hon. members are desperate or what has happened to them. But this over-excitement is not going to help to solve any problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? You do not even allow her to speak.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All I am saying is that if it is the conviction of the Hon. Members of the Opposition that I am speaking only for political reasons then

the matter is not worth discussing with them. However, if they consider the matter serious enough to be looked into, that is another question. But the impression that I have gained—I do not doubt anybody's patriotism—is that whenever something is sought to be said, even before listening to the argument that we are trying to get across, immediately there is a lot of noise and doubts and suspicious are raised. This is hardly an atmosphere in which the country can face dangers. This is the only thing I am trying to clarify through you, Sir, specially to the Hon. Member who asked this question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I want to ask only one question to the Prime Minister. She has drawn the attention of the nation through this House that there is a serious situation on our border. Nobody disagrees with that. But she has said that this is not the proper atmosphere in which we can discuss because the Opposition is saying that she is doing that with a political motivation. This kind of charges and counter-charges....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is not a charge at all, I am not charging anybody.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This kind of an allegation has been made by her also. As the Prime Minister, I know, her informations are better and she has a certain national responsibility. In view of that, if she wants to create a proper atmosphere, will she please call a meeting of all the Opposition parties.

(Interruptions)

They are not to answer. In a parliamentary democracy, this kind of things do happen. If she feels that there is a danger to the national security, will she please call a meeting and take the Opposition into confidence so that all can rise as one man to see that our national security is not in danger and we all can stand unitedly?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Some senior members of the Opposition have told me that no useful purpose is served by meeting the Opposition together, as they are

all of divided opinions. I have this in writing also. After that I started meeting them individually. The Home Minister continues to meet them. Some parties go; some parties do not go. But the question is what seriousness is given to such meetings by the opposition. Confidence can be given only if confidence is kept.

I know I am saying harsh things. But, as I have mentioned outside and inside the country, I personally feel that there are grave dangers, you know what has happened yesterday in Cyprus, and some time ago in Grenada. In other countries and regions also. So, if Hon. Members do not see our problems in the totality of what is happening all over the world, they will not be able to understand our own danger either. Ours is not an isolated problem. It has to be seen in a much wider context.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When you were in the Opposition, what has happened?

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disturbances During Cricket Match in Srinagar

*24. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :**

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have expressed their concern over the disturbances which took place in Srinagar during the one-day Cricket Match, between India and West Indies and the spurt in the activities of pro-Pakistan elements in the Valley;

(b) whether there have been some protests by the press correspondents that passes were not issued in their favour; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Apart from expressing Government of India's concern in this regard, the urgent need of taking action to contain the secessionist and anti-national activities in the State was also impressed upon the State Government.

(b) Our information is that some Pressmen representing PTI, UNI and some other correspondents were denied entry passes for coverage of the cricket match and that the representatives of various national and local Press and news agencies strongly denounced the State Government for denying them normal professional facilities in the discharge of their responsibilities. According to a news-item which appeared in the Kashmir Times dated 23rd October, 1983, however, as a result of the talks between the Chief Minister and the journalists on 22nd October, 1983. It was decided *inter-alia* to treat the matter as closed.

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

*25. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को बिगड़ने से न रोकने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में उक्त गिरावट को शीघ्र रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.बैंकट-सुब्बध्या) : (क) से (ग) जनवरी से अक्तूबर, 1983 तक और गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान अपराध के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :

अपराध शीर्ष	1982 (जनवरी से अक्तूबर तक)	1983 (जनवरी से अक्तूबर तक)
डकैती	22	13
हत्या	196	210
हत्या के प्रयास	203	184
लूटपाट	132	183
दंगे	138	147
जंजीर खींचना	97	108
चोट	1528	1521
सेंधमारी	1080	1067
साइकिल चोरी	2489	1927
विविध चोरी	7238	7279
मोटर वाहन चोरी	1715	1727
विविध भा. दं. सं.	7916	8701
जोड़	22754	23067

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से दिल्ली में अपराधों की कोई असामान्य वृद्धि नहीं प्रकट होती है। कुछ शीर्षों जैसे डकैती, हत्या के प्रयास, चोट, सेंध-मारी और साइकिल चोरी के अन्तर्गत कभी भी हुई है। हाल ही में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा किए गये कुछ विशेष उपायों में वाकी टाकी और वायरलैस सेटों सहित, सशस्त्र गश्त, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम सहित कानून की विभिन्न धाराओं के अधीन ज्ञात अपराधियों और बदमाशों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई, अपराध करने में अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिये वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना, ज्ञात अपराधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना पुलिस टुकड़ियों को तैनात करना और अपराधियों के संबंध में समन्वित कार्रवाई और उचित आसूचना एकत्र करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पहौसी राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तर्राजीय बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल है।

Extremists Activities in Delhi and Punjab

*26. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :
SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the increasing terrorists activities such as planting of bombs in crowded places, railway tracks, etc. sabotaging trains, hold-ups of cars, buses, murders of important personnel etc. in Delhi and Punjab allegedly by the extremists;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last 4 months; and

(c) the measures taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) According to information available with the Government, there have been 5 cases of bomb explosions in Delhi during the past 4 months i.e. from July to October, 1983. In Punjab, from July upto 17th October, 1983, there have been 10 cases of planting of bombs/explosions besides one incident of de-railment of an express train resulting in the death of 20 persons and an armed hold-up of a bus and killing of 6 passengers.

Punjab has been brought under the President's Rule. The Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration have declared the State and the Union Territory as disturbed area. The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance has been promulgated. These measures have been taken to deal with the law and order situation in Punjab firmly. Combing operations have been undertaken to unearth unlicensed arms and to apprehend persons suspected of terrorist and other illegal activities.

In Delhi, police presence and vigilance have been intensified.

Bomb Blasts in Capital

*27. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of bomb blast cases occurred in Delhi during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto date;

(b) whether it is a fact that not a single case has been solved so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that bomb blast cases are again occurring in Delhi particularly in Cinema houses; and

(d) the measures taken for the safety of the innocent peoples of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There have been 17 such incidents in the Union Territory of Delhi during the years, 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto date.

(b) Four of these cases have been worked out. The investigations reveal the involvement of extremists from Punjab in some of these cases.

(c) Two bomb blasts had occurred in two cinema houses in East Delhi on 13th October, 1983.

(d) Police patrolling has been intensified and police pickets have been set up on strategic points and on the borders. Orders have been issued prohibiting the taking of bags, hand-bags etc. into the cinema halls and other places of entertainment in the interest of public safety. The Police has also intensified its efforts to apprehend the culprits and have held meetings with police officials of neighbouring States to collect intelligence.

Juvenile Undertrial Prisoners Suffering from Venereal Diseases in Tihar Jail

*28. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that majority of the juvenile undertrial prisoners in Tihar Central Jail are suffering from venereal diseases because of sexual abuse by the convicts and that contrary to rules they are made to work as scavengers and are attached as servants to 'B' class prisoners and undertrials;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; if so, the result thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government to improve the situation and also against the officials responsible for such state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Pursuant to publication of reports in two newspapers alleging sodomy with juvenile prisoners in Tihar Jail, two separate writ petitions were filed in the High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court of India. Six juvenile prisoners named in the newspapers and who were among the petitioners in the writ petition filed in the High Court were examined, in Camera, by the judges of the Delhi High Court and they denied the allegation of any criminal assault. The medical examination of these juvenile prisoners was conducted under the directions of the Delhi High Court at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. In the case of five of these prisoners, there was no evidence of venereal disease. In respect of one prisoner the doctors opined that further investigation was needed to ascertain whether he was suffering from Latent Syphilis or not. Further investigation could not however, be carried out as the prisoner concerned had been released on bail by the concerned Court.

The Supreme Court directed the District Sessions Judge, Delhi to hold an enquiry into the matter following the writ petition filed in the Supreme Court. As per the direction of the Supreme Court the District Sessions Judge got a number of juvenile prisoners medically examined at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Of the 17 prisoners examined, 5 had complained of sexual assault but it was not possible for the doctors to obtain any conclusive medical evidence of the sexual assault in view of the time lag. There was no clinical evidence of V. D. in any of the prisoners examined except one who, as per medical report, admitted having visited to a prostitute two months prior to his being admitted in Tihar Jail. However, the blood test of six of the juvenile prisoners indicated presence of Syphilis which, needed to be confirmed by further specialised tests. Anal swab cultures however were negative for gonorrhoea in respect of 5 prisoners who had alleged assault. The District and Sessions Judge has submitted his report to the Supreme Court and the matter is still sub-judice in that Court.

Since May, 1983, the practice of 'C' Class convicts doing personal/menial work for 'B' Class prisoners has been abolished. At the suggestion of the Supreme Court the Head-Warder Incharge of the juvenile ward was placed under suspension. Following further directions of the Supreme Court he has since been re-instated, but debarred from entering the jail premises. Following the reports of abuse of juvenile prisoners, Delhi Administration has been instructed to pay special attention to the administration of the Ward where juvenile prisoners are kept.

Special Powers to Deal with the situation in Punjab

*29. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to contain and eradicate terrorists activities in Punjab, Government have assumed special powers to deal with the situation so that the law enforcing authorities can bring to book the culprits/suspects immediately;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of seizures made in Punjab since the promulgation of President's Rule and whether on the basis of weapons seized the role of foreign countries can be known and if so, the names of the foreign countries whose markings could be found on the weapons so far seized from the terrorists;

(d) the total number of persons killed by the terrorists so far, and whether these terrorists have drawn up a list for elimination; and

(e) if so, what protection is being provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to enable the law enforcing agencies in Punjab and Chandigarh to check violent and illegal activities and to maintain condition of peace, additional powers have

been given to them by promulgating Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 and the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 on 7th October, 1983. With a view to enable such agencies to seek the assistance of the armed forces to deal with the situation, as and when considered necessary, special powers have been provided to the armed forces under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 promulgated on 15th October, 1983.

(c) During the raids conducted in Punjab from 18.10.1983 to 6.11.1983, 227 weapons have been recovered. The question of involvement of any foreign country is being enquired into.

(d) and (e) 124 persons have been killed in violent incidents in Punjab during the period 1.8.1981 to 6.11.83. There are reports to indicate that extremist elements in the State have drawn a list. The authorities have been taking security measures to provide protection.

मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन

*30. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा. :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने में क्या आपत्ति है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार ने दूसरे पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच करने के लिए सचिवों की एक समिति गठित की । समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है जो अब विचार के लिये मंत्री मण्डल समिति के समक्ष रखी जायेगी ।

(घ) सचिवों की समिति की सिफारिशों पर मंत्री मण्डल समिति के विचार करने के बाद इस संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

Tiger Population in the Country

*32. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the tiger population in the country as on 31 October, 1983; and

(b) the details of the various measures taken by Government for the proper conservation of tiger ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) As per the last All India Tiger Census held in 1979, the population was 3,015.

(b) The Government has given high priority to the preservation of tiger and its habitat. The main steps taken are :

(i) Hunting has been totally banned since 1970.

(ii) Complete protection has been provided by including the tiger in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(iii) Project Tiger was launched in 1973, with the creation of 9 special tiger reserves covering an area of 12,200 sq. km. The

project has since been enlarged and in all, 15 Tiger Reserves covering 25,700 sq. km. have so far been set up for intensive protection and habitat development.

(iv) The network of National Parks and Sanctuaries has been enlarged. There are now 48 national parks and 212 sanctuaries, where concerted efforts for wild life conservation also benefit the tiger.

(v) There is a complete ban on the export of tiger or trophies derived from it.

Functioning of INSAT-1B

*33. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
SHRI B. D. SINGH

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether INSAT-1B went astray and did not function as it was expected :

(b) if so, the findings of the ISRO Scientists;

(c) what has been the performance of the satellite; and

(d) what is the total expenditure incurred ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The INSAT-1B Satellite is at its designated position, $74 \pm 0.1^\circ$ East longitude, in the geo-stationary orbit with all its four service capabilities fully operational.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on INSAT-1B is about Rs. 18.67 crores. The expenditure on the Master Control Facility (MCF) is about Rs. 18.23 crores which will be available for all the INSAT satellites that will be launched.

**Murders, Dacoities etc. in Chandigarh
Delhi**

*34. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the year-wise figures of murders, dacoities, bank robberies and road hold-ups that took place in the Union Territories of

Delhi and Chandigarh for the calendar years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto date; and

(b) whether Government consider the present situation satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The requisite figures in respect of Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are indicated below :

Head of Crime	1980	1981	1982	1983
(Upto 31st Oct. 1983)				
DELHI				
Murder	186	199	238	210
Dacoity	31	24	22	13
Bank Robberies	—	6	4	2
Road Hold Ups (Robberies)	295	179	151	181
CHANDIGARH				
Murder	15	9	12	18
Dacoity	—	—	—	—
Road Hold-ups	179	187	187	1

Action as considered necessary is taken to deal with the developing Crime situation.

Assistant to Cement Industry

*35. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the measures taken by Government for providing assistance to Cement Industry; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalise it ?

to provide assistance to cement industry include the following :—

- (i) With a view to rationalising the price and distribution policy in regard to cement industry, a scheme of partial de-control of cement was introduced w.e.f. 28.2.1982. Under this scheme of partial de-control the existing cement factories are required to give upto 66.6% of their installed capacity as levy cement at controlled prices. In the case of factories which commenced commercial production on or after 1.1.1982 and those cement

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) The measures taken by the Government

factories which were designated as sick were to give 50% of their installed capacity as levy cement. The remaining quantity of production of cement was allowed to be sold free from price and distribution control.

- (ii) With a view to improving the capacity utilization of the existing units, every effort is being made to make available infrastructure inputs namely power and coal to the maximum extent possible.
- (iii) A liberal policy has been followed in regard to import of Diesel Generation Sets. A number of units have already availed of this facility. To partly compensate for the high cost of operation of these sets, an additional quantum of cement has been allowed for sale in the non-levy market.
- (iv) Import of pre-calculator technology has been permitted to enable cement industry to increase the output.
- (v) A scheme of Productivity Awards has been introduced in the cement industry to stimulate healthy competition among the cement factories.
- (vi) The cement factories which are under trial runs or are suffering loss of production due to mechanical breakdown, continued power cuts and strikes are given appropriate reliefs in their levy commitments.
- (vii) A scheme of soft loan assistance is in operation in selected industries including cement. The scheme is designed to provide financial assistance on concessional terms to enable them to overcome the backlog in replacement/renovation / modernisation of their plant and equipment to achieve more economic levels of production and improve their overall competitiveness.

(viii) To stimulate investment in this industry, Cement Industry has been exempted from the provisions of MRTP Act.

(ix) Cement produced by mini cement plants is exempted from price and distribution control. An excise rebate of Rs. 35/- per tonne of cement is also allowed in the case cement produced by mini cement plants.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration to nationalise the Cement Industry.

Report of Kudal Commission on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other Allied Institutions

***36. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the completion of Report by the Kudal Commission which is inquiring into the functioning of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and other allied institutions; and

(b) the time by which the Commission will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Considerable progress has been made in the investigation by the Commission. It would however, not be in the public interest to furnish the details of investigation made so far.

(b) The Commission intends to complete its inquiry and submit its report to the Government as expeditiously as possible.

Construction of Barbed Wire Fencing along Indo-Bangla Border

***37. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : SHRI CHITTA BASU :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border to prevent illegal infiltrations; and

(b) if so, when the work in this regard will be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A technical Committee is considering the type and manner of fencing that should be erected. The recommendations are awaited.

Launching of INSAT-1B

*38. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in successful launching of INSAT-1B the nation has evinced the skill and expertise of our scientists in the technology of satellite communications and meteorology; and

(b) whether Government intend to enter into further close co-operation with USA to launch another venture in this field?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The INSAT System has been conceived in India. However, the first generation INSAT satellites (INSAT-1) are being procured from abroad under commercial terms and conditions. The second and subsequent generation INSAT satellites will be designed and built in India. With the successful launching of INSAT-1B, the operating capability of our national domestic satellite system (INSAT) has been re-established. As a result of the successful launch of INSAT-1B, utilisation of the benefits of space telecommunications, radio and TV and meteorology is possible.

(b) A third INSAT-1 satellite, INSAT-1C, is on order from the Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation of USA, who built INSAT-1A and 1B. INSAT-1C is slated for launch in June 1986 aboard the US Space Transportation System (STS).

कल्पाकम संयंत्र के लिए ईन्धन की सप्लाई हेतु भारत-फ्रांस समझौता

*39. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या कल्पाकम संयंत्र के लिए परमाणु ईन्धन सप्लाई करने हेतु किए गए समझौते को फ्रांस उचित ढंग में कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस परमाणु विजली संयंत्र को ईन्धन की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) से (ग) भारत के फास्ट ब्रीडर टैन्ट रिएक्टर के लिए स्वयं स्वदेशी ईन्धन विकसित किया है। इसलिये फ्रांस से ईन्धन प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Policy on Nuclear Power Programme

*40. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Nuclear Power Programme based on Heavy Water Reactors may be scrapped in view of non-availability of Heavy Water at reasonable cost;

(b) whether the Prasad Expert Committee has suggested immediate reassessment of Power Programme and switching over to Light Water Reactors;

(c) whether Government are reconsidering the utility of Thal and Manuguru Heavy Water Plants; and

(d) the final policy of Government on Nuclear Power Programme based on Heavy Water and Light Water Projects and the action to be taken on these decisions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) : No, Sir

(d) Government considers that the present technology of Nuclear Power Reactors using natural uranium with heavy water as moderator and coolant is appropriate in our context.

Setting up of a Special Court for Criminal Cases under Arms Act in Delhi

231 **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the necessity to effectively deal with the law and order in the Capital for the setting up of a special court to try all criminal cases under Arms Act pending before various judicial officers so that the decision in these cases is expedited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The High Court of Delhi vide their order dated the 26th October, 1983 has earmarked four Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates for exclusively dealing with cases under the Arms Act, 1959.

Transport of Coal Slurry Through Pipelines

232. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to convert coal into slurry and transport it through pipelines;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal at present under consideration. However, Planning Commission appointed an Inter-Ministerial Working Group in October, 1980 to examine the possibility of introduction of coal slurry pipeline transportation system in the country as per policy guidelines outlined in the Sixth Plan. The Working Group was required *inter-alia* to select a suitable segment for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility study for pipeline transportation of coal in slurry form. On the basis of the recommendation of the Working Group, M/s. Engineers India Ltd. were assigned the task of preparing a techno-economic feasibility study of coal transport in slurry form from the coal fields to serve power houses in the northern and western regions of the country. The examination of the Report submitted by M/s. Engineers India Ltd. has not yet been completed.

Setting up of Newspaper Recycling Mills

233. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up newspaper recycling mills in collaboration with foreign countries;

(b) whether a study has been made for the recovery or use of waste paper in view of pressure on forests and necessity for waste paper conservation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Tirupati Newsprint Ltd. for manufacture of newsprint by recycling used newsprint, with imported technology.

(b) and (c) Recycling of paper has engaged the attention of some of our research laboratories, and investigations have been

carried out in delinking of used newsprint. Government are encouraging the use of unconventional raw materials and approvals have also been granted for manufacture of newsprint by recycling of mixed waste paper and used newsprint.

Allotment of Maruti Cars under Directors' discretionary Quota

234. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to news report 'People's Car only for VIPs' in Sunday Observer, on 25 September, 1983 and state :

(a) whether guidelines for allotment of Maruti cars under 5 percent Directors' discretionary quota have been worked out, if so, whether a copy of the guidelines and procedure would be laid on the Table of the House, if not, the date by which the guidelines will be ready and laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether the public has been notified in respect of these guidelines and procedure, if not, by when will the public be notified about the same; and

(c) the particulars of each Director of Maruti Udyog Ltd. alongwith those persons who have applied for allotment under Directors' discretionary quota till date alongwith details of persons who have been allotted the cars till date ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The criteria adopted for allotment from the manufacturers' quota are :

- (i) Promotion of the commercial interests of the Company;
- (ii) Promotion of the public interest;
- (iii) Avoidance of undue individual hardship; and
- (iv) Facilitation of company work by use of vehicles by company employees.

(b) It is not intended to notify these guidelines.

(c) Particulars of Directors of Maruti Udyog Ltd. are as under :

1. Sh. V. Krishnamurthy, Chairman & Managing Director.
2. Sh. Arun Nehru, Member of Parliament.
3. Sh. D.V. Kapur, Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry.
4. Mr. O. Suzuki, President, Suzuki Motor Company Ltd., Japan.
5. Mr. T. Ema. Director (Production), Maruti Udyog Limited.
6. Sh. R C. Bhargava, Director (Mktg. & Sales), Maruti Udyog Ltd.

No allotment from the manufacturers' quota have been made as yet.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants

235. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the integrated Public Sector steel plants where captive power plants have been set up;

(b) the month-wise generation of power achieved in 1982-83 and 1983-84 from each of those captive power plants set up in various steel plants; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVF) : (a) The public sector integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro and Burnpur (IISCO) have set up captive power plants.

(b) and (c) The month-wise power generation of the captive power plants during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given below. The quantum of generation is dependent upon adequate availability of blast furnace and coke oven gases, availability of steam for generation and on variance in the coal as content and its calorific value :—

Year/Month	Bhilai					
	Power Plant I	Power Plant II	Rourkela	Durgapur	Bokaro	IISCO
Installed Capacity	36		128	20	122	60
Achievable capacity@	30		70	15	60	* 25
1982-83						
April, 1982	25.2		58.6	8.9	51.7	16.7
May, 1982	24.3		59.1	9.0	68.8	13.6
June, 1982	26.4		62.9	7.6	66.9	17.2
July, 1982	26.2		58.1	8.8	68.1	14.4
August, 1982	25.6		47.0	9.4	52.0	17.7
September, 1982	24.9		41.9	8.2	55.9	21.2
October, 1982	27.2		48.3	7.7	66.2	16.9
November, 1982	24.7		38.1	9.0	72.7	15.9
December, 1982	23.8		46.3	9.1	67.7	20.6
January, 1983	25.0		45.5	7.3	74.8	15.3
February, 1983	23.8		35.2	10.8	69.8	19.5
March, 1983	21.0		50.8	10.1	77.4	15.7
1982-83—Average	24.8		49.1	8.8	66.0	17.0
Installed Capacity			30* (from May, 1983)			
1983-84						
April, 1983	25.3	5.7	54.4	9.2	79.8	15.3
May, 1983	25.3	12.9	61.4	9.0	57.7	16.2
June, 1983	25.1	11.8	56.9	8.4	51.8	15.8
July, 1983	23.7	15.6	44.0	7.5	58.0	13.1
August, 1983	22.9	16.2	32.9	7.5	61.8	14.6
September, 1983	24.4	3.4	31.7	8.2	56.5	12.0
October, 1983	23.1	9.4	30.4	7.9	64.1	12.9
(Provisional)						

@ As per Report of the Committee on Captive Power Plants set up to study the achievable capacities.

* The first unit of 30 MW of Power Plant-II under the 4 MT stage of Bhilai Steel Plant was synchronised in August 1982 and has been in commercial production since May, 1983. The second unit of 30 MW was synchronised in June, 1983 and is under trial runs.

Discovery of Uranium in the Country

236. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that the Department of Atomic Energy has recently discovered uranium in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether detailed ground investigations for uranium exploration to prove their economic viability have already been made;

(c) if so, to what extent it will be helpful to India; and

(d) by what time final investigations will be completed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Division has carried out detailed ground investigations in many of the preexisting areas and has established reserves of about 73,000 tonnes of uranium (in terms of U_3O_8) in indicated and inferred categories. Further exploration is continuing for identifying more reserves.

(c) The resources of uranium identified would support the nuclear power programme of the country.

(d) The time required for completing the survey of the whole authority would depend on various factors including availability of resources.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती

237. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों को सस्ता बनाने के लिए सरकार ने उत्पाद-शुल्क में कटौती की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेडियो, टेप रिकार्डर और टेलीविजन की खरीद पर कितनी बचत होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इससे कितने लघु उद्योगों को लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) (i) तीन तथा अधिक बैडों वाले रेडियो सेटों पर लगने वाले मूल उत्पादन शुल्क को घटाकर यथामूल्य 20% कर दिया गया है जबकि वित्त मंत्रालय की दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 1983 की अधिसूचना से पूर्व यह यथामूल्य 25% से 40% था। इस प्रकार से उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी होने के फलस्वरूप इनके मूल्यों में यथामूल्य 5 से 20% की कमी हुई है।

(ii) टेप रिकार्डरों (कैसेट रिकार्डरों तथा टेप डेक्स सहित), टेप प्लेयरों (कैसेट प्लेयरों सहित) तथा इनमें से किन्हीं के संयुक्त सेटों पर लगने वाले मूल उत्पादन-शुल्क को घटाकर यथामूल्य 20% कर दिया गया है जबकि पहले यह यथामूल्य 25% से 40% था। इस प्रकार से उत्पादन-शुल्क में कमी होने के फलस्वरूप इनके मूल्यों में 5 से 20% तक की कमी हुई है।

(iii) 1. श्याम तथा श्वेत (ब्लैक एण्ड ब्लैक) दूरदर्शन सेटों, जिनके पहले का आकार 30 सेंटीमीटर से अधिक न हो, पर लगने वाले मूल उत्पादन-शुल्क को 10% से घटाकर यथामूल्य 5% कर दिया गया है तथा जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन-शुल्क में कमी हो जाने के

कारण इनके मूल्यों में 5% कमी हुई है।

2. रंगीन दुर्दर्शन सेटों, जिनके पर्दे का आकार 51 सेटी-मीटर से अधिक न हो, पर लगने वाले मूल उत्पादन-शुल्क को 25% से घटाकर यथामूल्य 15% कर दिया गया है तथा जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन-शुल्क में कमी हो जाने के कारण इनके मूल्यों में यथामूल्य 10% की कमी हुई है।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग में कार्यरत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की लगभग सभी इकाइयों के इन नए उपायों से लाभ मिलने की आशा है। इनकी वास्तविक संरूपा बता पाना संभव नहीं है।

Publication of Population Figures for Census of India, 1981

238. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final figures of population of States/Union Territories, Language and religious groups for the Census of India, 1981, have since been published by the Registrar General of Census Operations;

(b) if so, a summary thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the figures would be published and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The final figures of population of the States and Union Territories, according to 1981 Census, have already been published in paper I of 1982 brought out by the

Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. A statement indicating these population figures is laid on the Table of the House : [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7030/83]. In the case of Assam, the figures indicated are projected population figures only since 1981 census could not be conducted in that State.

The figures for Danguage and Religious groups have not yet been published.

(c) The figures according to 1981 Census of Language and Religious groups are likely to be available by early, 1985.

The processing of Census data is done according to Scheduled programme. Some duly has been caused because of operational problems.

Computerised Allotments of Maruti Cars

239. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the personnel and company who did the consumer programming for the Maruti Udyog Ltd. computerised allotment lists held on 24 September, 1983 and the details of payments made to a private consultancy firm for computer programming;

(b) whether a copy of the programme received alongwith the original output listing in respect of allotment lists pertaining to dealer city code numbers 2 to 16 would be laid on the Table of the House and particulars of persons who signed the output lists;

(c) the seed numbers used for generating output in each of city-wise lists;

(d) who performed the job of punching cards, their transfer on tapes and in what form and manner was the data arranged when cards were transferred on tapes and when data was re-arranged; and

(e) the particulars of consumers who asked for scrutiny of computer programme and these who actually scrutinised it till date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The computer programme for random number generation for the preparation of the allotment lists was prepared in the Electronic Data Processing Department of Maruti Udyog Ltd. No consultancy firm was employed for this work and as such no payment was made on this account.

(b) The computer programme has been scrutinised by the desirous consumers. The allotment lists run into over 5000 pages and as such it is not proposed to place them on the Table of the House. These lists were signed by the following:

- (1) Shri Swaminathan S. Aiyer, Asstt. Editor, Indian Express.
- (2) Shri P. P. Khanna, Presently Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).
- (3) Shri Shiromani Sharma, Development Commissioner for Handicrafts.
- (4) Dr. M.K. Jain, Head of the Computer Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.
- (5) Shri A.N. Prabhu, Chief of the News Bureau, Economic Times.

(c) The seed numbers used for the cities with code nos. 01 to 16 were as follows:—

City Code No.	Seed No.
7.	518279
8.	159246
9.	728394
10.	352974
11.	728937
12.	583174
13.	489732
14.	283746
15.	257932
16.	464829

(d) The job of punching cards and transfer of data to tapes was entrusted to the Computer Maintenance Corporation, a public sector undertaking. The bookings were grouped productwise and dealer city-wise.

(e) Requests for scrutiny of the computer programme were made by "The Statesman" newspaper and Dr. Sri Ram Khanna. The Statesman has since scrutinised the computer programme.

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन बन्दी बनाए गए व्यक्ति

240. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1983 तक राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन हिरासत में रखा गया;

(ख) उन आरोपों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है जिनके अधीन उन्हें बन्दी बनाया गया है;

(ग) जेलों में उनके साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है; और

City Code No.	Seed No.
1.	785943
2.	398245
3.	712485
4.	659328
5.	297487
6.	483981

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है जो अत्यधिक लम्बी अवधि से हिरासत में हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सिचाई और बिजली पर योजनावार खर्च की गई धनराशि

24। श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई और उसमें से, अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) प्रथम से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सिचाई और बिजली पर, अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और उससे क्या उपलब्धियां हुईं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चब्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण — 1 और 2 में देखी जा सकती है।

विवरण ।

योजना व्यय की प्रगति

(करोड़ रुपए)

			जिसमें से
कुल योजना परिव्यय (सभी क्षेत्रक)	सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण पर		विद्युत पर
1	2	3	4
पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना (1951-56)			
परिव्यय अनुमोदित	2378.0	—	648.0
वास्तविक	1960.0	—	583.0
दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1956-61)			
परिव्यय अनुमोदित	4500.0	—	820.0
वास्तविक		430.0	452.0
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1961-66)			
परिव्यय अनुमोदित	7500.0	650.0	1012.0
वास्तविक	8576.5	664.7	1252.3

1

2

3

4

तीन वार्षिक योजनाएँ (1966-69)

परिव्यय अनुमोदित	6605.0	426.0	1064.0
वास्तविक	6625.4	471.0	1212.5

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74)

परिव्यय अनुमोदित	15902.2	1086.6	2447.6
वास्तविक	15778.8	1354.1	2931.7

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-79)

परिव्यय अनुमोदित	39322.0	3434.0	7016.0
वास्तविक	39426.2	3876.5	7399.5

वार्षिक योजना (1979-80)

परिव्यय अनुमोदित	12600.7	1260.0	2447.0
वास्तविक	12176.5	1287.9	2240.5

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85)

परिव्यय अनुमोदित	97500.0	9493.5	19265.4
1980-81 (वास्तविक)	14832.4	1377.0	2656.8
1981-82 (वास्तविक)	18210.9	1541.6	3182.3
1982-83 (परिशोधित अनुमान)	21356.7	1670.3	3821.4
1983-84 (परिव्यय)	25480.3*	1907.1	4532.2

स्रोत : 1. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

2. वार्षिक योजना दस्तावेज

3. सांख्यिकी पॉकेट बुक—केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन

टिप्पणी : छठी योजना व्यय (1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83) जिसमें प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा निर्माण कार्य के लिए किया गया व्यय शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

1980-81 (वास्तविक) = 191 करोड़ रु०

1981-82 (वास्तविक) = 162 करोड़ रु०

1982-83 (परिशोधित अनुमान) = 372 करोड़ रु०

*केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक के लिए 800.36 करोड़ रु० के अतिरिक्त परिव्यय की भी व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

विवरण 2

सिंचाई और बिजली क्षेत्रकों में उपलब्धि

	सिंचाई	बिजली	
1	2	3	4
पहली योजना	2.5	1.16	1100
दूसरी योजना	2.1	0.73	2250
तीसरी योजना	2.3	2.22	4520
वार्षिक योजनाएं (1966-69)	1.5	1.99	4180
चौथी योजना (1969-74)	2.6	4.50	4240
पांचवीं योजना (1974-79)	5.16	5.1	102149
1979-80	0.72	1.4	1823
छठी योजना			
1980-81	0.83	1.40	1823
1981-82	0.87	1.37	2175
1982-83	0.90 (प्रत्याशित)	1.44 (प्रत्याशित)	3060
1983-84	0.94	1.43	4157
छठी योजना (लक्ष्य)	5.74	8.0	19666

Shutting Down of Atomic Power Plants in the Country

(c) the main reasons for this closure; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to keep them running smoothly ?

242. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Atomic Power Plants in the country have been frequently shut down;

(b) if so, the details of these Atomic Power Plants which remained closed during the last year and for how long;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There are at present two operating power stations consisting of two units each at Tarapur in Maharashtra and

Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. Two units are being set up at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu of which the first unit has been commissioned and is being test run. During 1983, outages excluding annual maintenance/refuelling outages and reasons for the same in respect of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) are given below:

Station	No. of days lost	Reasons
TAPS Unit I	34) The outages
TAPS Unit II	61) were mainly due to equipment
RAPS Unit I	344*) malfunctioning
RAPS Unit II	212@) and grid problems

(d) The operation of these power stations is under continuous review and necessary measures are taken to bring about further improvements in their performance. As a result TAPS Unit I has had a record continuous run of 144 days and RAPS Unit II has been running steadily.

Pakistani Agents Helping Extremists in Punjab

243. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani agents are helping in making bombs and some people are being trained in sabotage there and there is a sustained campaigning and rumour mongering to create panic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan Radio and BBC are indulging in propaganda to worsen the law and order conditions in Punjab;

(c) whether it is also a fact that different groups of the extremists, with hardly any political background and statesmanship, perhaps do not know what they are doing

inside India as growing acts of sacrilege, bomb attacks on police stations and killing of police officials and innocent people are part of this well-conceived strategy; and

(d) whether some people have also been arrested and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government have come across some reports in this regard for which enquiries are being made.

(b) There is no confirmed evidence at present in this regard.

(c) No confirmed information is available at present in the matter.

(d) 1182 accused persons have been arrested in various cases registered in Punjab during the period from 1.8.1981 to 6.11.1983.

Production and Distribution of Maruti Vehicles

244. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 567 on 27 July, 1983 and No. 4702 on 24 August, 1983 re : applications for purchase of Maruti vehicles and state :

(a) the product category-wise figures of bookings of Maruti in each city of the three phases and the delivery schedule for each category in each city for each vehicle type for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) how many vehicles of each type will be actually produced in these three years, how many vehicles of each type will be available for distribution to consumers in the allotment lists and how many vehicles will be allotted to Directors' discretionary quota, deluxe model or other such categories in each of these three years ?

* shut down since March 4, 1982 due to end shield problem.

@ 157 days due to turbine blade failure.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
 (a) A statement indicating citywise and categorywise figures of booking of Maruti vehicles is attached. The delivery of cars though scheduled in the beginning of 1984 is now expected to commence by mid December, 83. The delivery schedule for all cities for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are still to be worked out.

(b) The production build-up of Maruti vehicles is planned at the following scale :

1983-84	-	840 nos.
1984-85	-	20,000 nos.
1985-86	-	40,000 nos.
1986-87	-	60,000 nos.

Since about 90% of bookings are for cars, production to approximately the same extent will be that of cars. Vans, pick-up trucks and four wheel drive vehicles will constitute about 10% of production. The manufacturers quota has been limited to 5%, while 10,000 deluxe cars are proposed to be manufactured upto March, 1986.

Statement

Order Booking System—Dealer Vs. Model Analysis

DLR	City	Car	Fr. Van	Hr. Van	PICKUP	TOTAL
Phase-I	01. Ahmedabad	3,449	136	138	37	3,760
	02. Bangalore	4,834	331	423	69	5,657
	03. Bhopal	2,310	166	110	21	2,607
	04. Bhubaneshwar	1,095	83	75	7	1,260
	05. Bombay	20,825	1720	1310	256	24,111
	06. Calcutta	7,817	538	375	76	8,806
	07. Chandigarh	7,807	200	213	41	8,261
	08. Delhi	45,098	1992	1571	442	49,103
	09. Gauhati	702	22	17	6	747
	10. Hyderabad	4,857	236	162	54	5,309
	11. Jaipur	2,758	90	88	18	2,954
	12. Srinagar	1,073	59	66	10	1,208
	13. Lucknow	2,854	236	142	24	3,256
	14. Madras	4,544	411	311	65	5,331
	15. Patna	2,483	109	54	16	2,662
	16. Trivandrum	2,653	198	75	41	2,967
Phase-II	17. Amritsar	274	5	9	2	290
	18. Ambala	223	16	6	0	245
	19. Pune	646	41	69	12	768
	20. Nagpur	298	10	16	0	324
	21. Aurangabad	94	5	11	1	111

DLR	City	Car	Fr. Van	Hr. Van	PICKUP	TOTAL
22.	Vadodara	246	18	11	2	277
23.	Tiruchi	96	15	9	1	121
24.	Asansol	102	3	3	0	108
25.	Mysore	95	6	5	5	111
26.	Vijayawada	181	2	4	2	189
27.	Cochin	578	35	22	15	650
28.	Kanpur	374	11	18	8	411
29.	Allahabad	199	7	8	0	214
30.	Gwalior	133	16	9	1	159
31.	Jamshedpur	84	2	3	1	90
32.	Dimapur	35	3	0	0	38
33.	Jammu	156	4	5	0	165
Phase-III	34. Goa	286	17	18	6	327
	35. Jullundur	415	16	11	1	443
	36. Ahmednagar	14	1	2	1	18
	37. Nasik	110	7	7	2	126
	38. Kolhapur	133	6	13	0	152
	39. Thane	175	9	10	4	198
	40. Surat	198	10	8	8	224
	41. Coimbatore	167	14	7	5	193
	42. Madurai	87	13	6	1	107
	43. Siliguri	25	1	1	0	27
	44. Durgapur	19	2	0	0	21
	45. Mangalore	102	7	5	8	122
	46. Visakhapatnam	79	3	1	2	85
	47. Calicut	174	3	7	9	193
	48. Meerut	241	10	9	3	263
	49. Udaipur	56	2	0	0	58
	50. Raipur	110	3	4	1	118
	51. Ranchi	57	1	1	0	59
Grand Total		121,421	6,851	5,448	1,284	135,004

Visit of Scientific Delegation to Egypt

245. SHRI S. B. SINDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scientific delegation had visited Egypt during the first week of October this year; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the review made of the Indo-Egyptian scientific and technical cooperation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation of two countries renewed the cooperation in S & T between the two countries. A 'Working Plan' for 1983-86 for further cooperation in the area of Metallurgy, Petroleum Refining, Pesticides, Food & Dairy Sciences, Environmental Research, S & T Policy etc. was agreed upon for implementation, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7031/83]

Manufacture of Trucks by Japanese Automobile Firm

246. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Japanese automobile firm had filed an application with Government asking for authorisation to produce trucks in India jointly with an Indian maker;

(b) if so, which is this firm and which is the Indian maker;

(c) the proposed production capacity of this project and whether it will be located in Punjab if so, where;

(d) whether some other Japanese auto makers have also filed similar applications with Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; who are the Indian collaborators involved in each case and where will all these factories be located; and

(f) whether Government would consider the case of Orissa, which is a backward State, for the location of one of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (d) : No, Sir.

(b), (c), (e) and (f) Do not arise.

Entitlement of Pension/Gratuity of Deceased Government Servant

247. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Government servant entitled under Government Conduct Rules can go for two marriages; and

(b) if he goes for second marriage without Government knowledge, then which wife, in case of death of Government servant, would be legal heir for the purpose of Government benefits like pension, gratuity, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The question of a Government servant's entitlement under the Conduct Rules for two marriages does not arise. Under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant having a spouse living shall enter into marriage with a person unless the Central Government permits him/her to do so after satisfying itself that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such Government servant and the other party to the marriage and that there are other ground for doing so. If the Government servant enters into a second marriage which is legally valid under the personal law applicable to the case but without prior permission of the Central Government, the marriage is not legally invalid, though it will amount to a breach

of the Conduct Rules and call for disciplinary action under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965.

(b) Entitlement of the second wife of the deceased Government servant to death-cum-retirement gratuity and pension will depend upon her being accepted as the legally wedded wife of the Government servant. The Pension Rules permit family pension being paid to more than one widow (i.e. legally married wife) in equal shares. The fact that the Government servant had not taken permission for a second marriage is not relevant for the payment of family pension as long as the marriage to the second wife is legally valid.

Agreement Between BEL and Corning of France for Manufacturing of Black and White TV Picture tubes

248. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited has entered into an agreement with Corning of France, a subsidiary of Corning Glass Works in U.S.A. for the manufacture of black and white TV picture tubes and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में भिक्षावृत्ति का रोका जाना

249. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भिक्षावृत्ति को एक अपराध घोषित किये जाने के बावजूद भी नहीं रोका जा सका;

(ख) क्या यहां पर भिक्षारी के क्षद्मवेश में अपराधिक तत्व भी घूमते रहते हैं;

(ग) क्या पड़ोसी राज्यों से बड़ी संख्या में अपराधी आ गये हैं और वे दिल्ली में बस गए हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अपराध रोककर उक्त स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं या उठाने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैकटसुब्द्धया) : (क) दिल्ली में भिक्षावृत्ति एक अपराध होने के कारण दिल्ली पुलिस भीख मांगते पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करती है। चालू वर्ष में 31 अक्टूबर 1983 तक 1907 भिक्षारियों को दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ा गया और गरीब-गृह (पूबर हाऊस) को भेजा गया।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ग) कुछ मामलों में पड़ोसी राज्यों के अपराधियों ने दिल्ली में किराये पर आवास लिया है और वहां से कार्यवाही की है किन्तु निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि चालू वर्ष के पहले 10 महीनों में 1982 की दूसी अवधि की तुलना में उनकी गतिविधियों के कारण अपराधों में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस ने विभिन्न कदम उठाये हैं जैसे वाकी टाकी और बायरलैंस सेटों सहित सशस्त्र गश्त, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम सहित कानून की विभिन्न धाराओं के अधीन ज्ञात अपराधियों और बदमाशों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई, अपराध

करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना, जात अपराधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना, पुलिस टूकड़ियों को तैनात करना और अपराधियों के संबंध में समन्वित कार्रवाई और उचित आसूचना एकत्र करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पड़ोसी राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तरराज्यीय बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल है।

Linguistic Population in Delhi

250. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of linguistic population that live in Delhi, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : A statement indicating the population of speakers of various languages/mother tongues in Delhi as per 1971 Census, is enclosed.

Statement

Languages/Mother Tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) returned from Delhi Union Territory as per 1971 Census.

Language/Mother tongue	Number of Speakers
1	2
All Languages	4,065,698
Assamese	641
Bengali	40,866
Gujarati	9,838
Hindi	3,088,698
Kannada	3,925
Kashmiri	3,542
Malayalam	19,781
Marathi	11,598

1	2
Oriya	1,60
Punjabi	544,749
Sanskrit	94
Sindhi	34,619
Tamil	37,343
Telugu	9,556
Urdu	231,127
Angami	1
Ao	13
Arabic/Arbi	43
Bishnupuriya	4
Chinese/Chini	127
Coorgi/Kodagu	37
Dogri	2,628
English	4,663
Garo	1
Gondi	4
Gorkhali/Nepali	8,126
Himer	2
Khandeshi	1
Kharia	9
Khasi	76
Konkani	2,650
Kuki	4
Kurukh/Oraon	184
Ladakhi	55
Lahnda	5,702
Lepcha	9
Lushai/Mizo	33
Manipuri/Meithei	75
Mundari	1
Parji	3
Persian	56
Santali	21
Sikkim Bhotia	18
Tangkhul	6
Tibetan	266
Tripuri	2
Tulu	55
Other Mother tongues	2,836

Foreign Money Received by Institutions

251. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money received in the country under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 by various institutions and agencies during the period 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) the names of the institutions which received more than Rs. one lakh of funds in these years; and

(c) the break-up of the amount received from abroad; country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The required information is under computerisation and the results will be available after the returns of foreign contributions received during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 have been computerised.

Setting up of Two Additional Uranium Mills

252. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two additional Uranium mills are being set up by the Department of Atomic Energy in Singhbhum district of Bihar;

(b) the extent of Uranium Ore available in Bihar; and

(c) whether Uranium Ore has been found anywhere else in the country and whether there is enough Uranium to meet our requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Uranium ore available in Bihar, both indicated and inferred categories, is of the order of about 68,000 tonnes of U_3O_8 .

(c) Indications of uranium ore have also been found in various parts of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The estimated reserves are expected to meet the requirement of uranium for the planned nuclear power programme.

Supply of Copy of Inquiry Report to Suspended Government Servants

253. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is incumbent on the part of disciplinary authority to supply a copy of the inquiry report to the Government servant irrespective of the penalty given or exonerated or not found guilty;

(b) whether the disciplinary authority is answerable to anyone when a public servant kept under suspension is exonerated subsequently;

(c) whether it is a mandatory to reply the petitions submitted by public servant to the President of India and in how much time; and

(d) whether the orders were issued by DGP & T vide their Memo No 6/64/64-Disc. dated 27 January, 1965 regarding appointment of ad-hoc disciplinary authority appearing on page 61 of Muthuswamy's C.C.S (CCA) Rules, 1965 applicable to all, if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Rule 17 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 provides that orders made by the Disciplinary authority shall be communicated to the Government servant who shall also be supplied with a copy of the report of the inquiry, if any, held by the disciplinary authority.

(b) There is no provision in the existing rules/orders making the disciplinary authority answerable to anyone when a public servant kept under suspension is exonerated subsequently.

(c) Action on petition addressed to the President is to be taken in accordance with the provision of this Ministry's Notification No. 40/5/50-Estt. (B) dated 8.9.54. If the petition is with held by the prescribed authority, he has to inform the petitioner of the with holding thereof and the reasons therefor. If it is not with held, orders passed thereon by the President have to be given effect to. No time-limit for these purposes has been prescribed in the aforesaid Notification.

(d) The DGP & T's Memo referred to in part (d) of the question only clarifies the correct position under the existing rules.

Setting up of Cement Factory

254. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licences for setting up cement factories have been granted by Government during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 till date;

(b) if so, the details of the licences issued, location of factory entrepreneur group involved and the factory-wise capacity;

(c) how many applications for licences for cement factories had been received by Government and not approved; and

(d) the details of the applications not approved including the date, the proposed location of factory, proposed capacity, the promoter group and the reason for rejecting the application or keeping them pending ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7032/83]

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

255. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for each State and Union Territory under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) the amount actually utilised under the said plan by each State/Union Territory during the said period;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the implementation of the Special Component Plan by the State/Union Territories, if so, a summary thereof; and

(d) the names of the Central Ministries/Departments which have not implemented the Special Component Plan so far, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (b) The requisite information is furnished in the statement placed below (Annexure I).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7033/83]

(c) The requisite information is furnished in Annexure II.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7033/83]

(d) The requisite information is furnished in Annexure III.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7033/83]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7032/83]

Difference between Vespa Scooters being manufactured by Lohia Machines and Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.

256. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) difference between the cost and mechanical structure of the two types of Vespa Scooters being manufactured by the Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur and Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd. (an A. P. State Undertaking) when the collaborating Italian firm is the same;

(b) whether different technology is being used by these two Indian manufacturers and the scooters are being manufactured as per different models; and

(c) the amount of royalty or fees for import of technology to be paid or already paid in terms of foreign exchange to the Italian collaborator by these two companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached. Rates of lumpsum payment and royalty in both the cases are within the guidelines prescribed for foreign collaborations.

Statement

Comparative study of Vespa XE and Vespa PI-170

Name of the Manufacturer	Lohia Machines Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.
Model	Vespa XE	Vespa PL-170
Bore and Stroke (mm)	51x48	49x51
Engine Capacity (cc)	98	96.12
Maximum Torque (Kgm/RPM)	0.8/4000	0.77/5000
Unladen Weight (Kg)	104	87
Length (mm)	1760	1665
Width (mm)	695	640
Height (mm)	1110	1000
Wheel base (mm)	1235	1200
Minimum road clearance (mm)	140	130 [®]
Price	The manufacturers have not announced firm prices of the Scooters as yet.	

पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ को उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

257. श्री चतुर्भुज़ : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ को उपद्रव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ को उपद्रव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किये जाने से पहले और बाद में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने घायल हुए;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को किस-किस कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(घ) पुलिस के साथ सीधी मुठभेड़ में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये; और

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) उग्रवादियों, आतंकवादियों तथा अन्य अवांछनीय तत्वों की हिंसात्मक तथा गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों के कारण पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ में सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था का बातावरण विलकुल बिगड़ चुका था। इन गतिविधियों के कारण पैदा हुई परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए तथा शांति और सामान्य स्थिति बनाए रखने के लिए, पंजाब तथा चंडीगढ़ को उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करना आवश्यक हो गया।

(ख) पंजाब में हिस्क बारदातों में 1-8-81 से 6-10-83 तक की अवधि में 91 व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा 367 घायल हुए और 7-10-83 से 6-11-83 तक की अवधि में 33 व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा 146 घायल हुए। उग्रवादियों को हिस्क गतिविधियों से चंडीगढ़ में 1-1-83 से 7-10-83 तक की अवधि में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और 7-10-83 के बाद तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा 22 घायल हुए।

(ग) से (ङ) इन बारदातों के सम्बन्ध में चंडीगढ़ में 4 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। एक व्यक्ति को भारतीय दंड संहिता की घारा 302 के तहत गिरफ्तार किया गया और 3 व्यक्तियों को विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम की घारा 4/5 के तहत गिरफ्तार किया गया है। चंडीगढ़ में पुलिस के साथ मुठभेड़ में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मारा गया है।

पंजाब में बारदातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Atomic Energy Regulatory Commission in India

258. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Western countries regulatory commissions have been set up with liberal powers of autonomy to oversee the function and undertake the exports of the atomic energy plants and also their products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such an independent organisation does not exist in India today and there is an urgent need for such an organisation in our country also;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Atomic Energy Act of 1962 provides for the creation of such a body in India; and

(d) if so, by what time Government would be able to form such a board ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government have taken steps to constitute an Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

Noise Disturbance of Factories in Delhi

259. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a large number of factories are running day and night in residential areas in Delhi causing horrible noise and disturbance to peace loving citizens in contravention of clause 32 (1) (a) (iii) of Delhi Police Act, 1978;

(b) the number of complaints brought to the notice of Government during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders ?

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

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार

260. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री मुनील मंत्रा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा

15 अगस्त, 1983 को की गई घोषणा के अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना के लिए 210 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया है;

(ख) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति किस तारीख से शुरू की गई थी; और

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य-वार और संघ क्षेत्र-वार कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार को रोजगार दिलाया गया और किस किस्म के रोजगार दिलाए गए ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी योजना के लिए चालू वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान भारत के अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा चुने हुए लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों को अट्ठ देने के बास्ते लगभग 160 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान किये जाने की आशा है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा योजना के अन्तर्गत पूंजी राजसहायता के वितरण के लिए लगभग

50 करोड़ रुपए राशि का प्रावधान किए जाने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग) अगस्त, 1983 में सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के तुरन्त बाद ही योजना का कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो गया। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लगभग सभी प्रारम्भिक कार्यालयों पूरी कर ली गई हैं। बताया गया है कि अधिकांश जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में कृतिक बलों का गठन कर लिया गया है और इनमें प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदनों की जांच करके उन पर बैंकों को सिफारिशें भेजी जा रही हैं। राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों से प्रगति रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड में श्रमिकों की छंटनी

261. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी उपक्रम, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धक, इस उपक्रम के पास निर्माण कार्यों की कमी होने के कारण अपने कुछ श्रमिकों की छंटनी करने जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस छंटनी को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को काफी संख्या में फालतू कामगारों की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यह समस्या मुख्यतः इन कामगारों को एक राज्य में स्थित कार्यस्थलों से दूसरे राज्यों में स्थित कार्यस्थलों पर भेजने में कठिनाई के कारण है। इस

समस्या के समाधान के लिए यह उपक्रम तथा सरकार सभी प्रकार की भिन्न-भिन्न सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है।

Assam Refugees in North Area Camps of West Bengal

262. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Blitz dated 15 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that more than 29,000 Assam refugees have been rotting in North Area Camps of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated that no one knows where these refugees will go back and will be settled; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During October, 1983 21,479 persons affected by the disturbances in Assam during February-March, 1983 were staying in the camps maintained by the West Bengal Government. In accordance with the programme for repatriation finalised by the Governments of Assam and West Bengal, these persons will be sent back to Assam in phases. The first batch of 260 persons has been sent back to Assam on 2nd November, 83 for resettlement in Kokrajhar District. Central Govt. have agreed to provide necessary relief and rehabilitation in the same scale that was provided to affected persons staying in Assam camps.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार योजना

263. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना कब से लागू की गई थी तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसके कार्यान्वयन व्यौरा है;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना पर कितनी राशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है तथा आगामी वर्ष के लिए क्या अनुमान है; और

(ग) ग्रामीण विस्तार के लिए कार्यान्वयन की गई योजना के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिकारी) :

(क) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार प्रदान करने संबंधी योजना अगस्त, 1983 में संसद के दोनों सभा पटलों पर रखे जाने के तुरन्त पश्चात शुरू कर दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारों ने लाभान्वित होने वालों का पता लगाने तथा उनके आवेदन पत्रों को बैंकों को भेजने के लिए प्रक्रियायित करने हेतु कृतिक बलों का गठन किया है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित होने वालों को मिला-जुला ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा लगभग 160 करोड़ रुपए तथा पूँजीगत राजसहायता के रूप में वितरित किये जाने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा करीब 50 करोड़ रु० की राशि प्रदान की जाने की संभावना है। अगले वर्ष के लिए अनुमानों का अभी तक आंकलन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवक आते हैं।

Shortfall in Production in Public Undertakings

264. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of public undertakings under his Ministry, the targets fixed for production, the achievement made;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in production; and

(c) the steps taken for removal of causes for shortfall in production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The reasons for shortfall in production, as compared to target,

differ from Unit to Unit. The main reasons are :—

- Shortage of power;
- Shortage of raw material;
- Low/uneven order book position;
- Paucity of Working Capital; and
- Old and obsolete plant and equipment.

Various steps are being taken continuously to improve the performance of these undertakings which include renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery gradually on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG sets to overcome power shortage, and urging State Electricity Boards to give more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, release of funds to the extent possible for working capital and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs. The performance of PSU's is reviewed periodically at Ministry's level.

Statement

Cumulative (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Production Target (April 83—Sept. 83)	Actual Production (April 83—Sept. 83)	Percentage Achievement of Target
1	2	3	4	5

Department of Industrial Development

1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1606.13	1503.58	93.62%
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	102.96	48.27	46.88%
3.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	5242.70	4285.48	81.74%
4.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	876.00	775.00	88.47%
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	5446.21	4491.59	82.47%
6.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. @	3672.81	2614.97	71.20%
7.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4291.28	3534.71	82.37%

@ Includes production of Kerala Newsprint & Paper Mills and Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. which have come into commercial production recently.

1	2	3	4	6
8.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1590.00	1604.14	100.89%
9.	National Instruments Ltd.	251.31	158.20	62.95%
10.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	1566.00	1496.42	95.56%
11.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	266.80	167.16	61.65%
12.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	344.88	253.68	73.56%
TOTAL		25257.08	20933.20	82.88%

*Oct. 1982 to
Sept. 1983 Oct. 1981 to
Sept. 1982

13.	(a) Hindustan Salts Ltd.*	115.33	100.18
	(b) Sambhar Salts Ltd.	140.10	153.16

Cumulative (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Production Target (April 83— Sept. 83)	Actual Production (April 83— Sept. 83)	Percentage Achievement of Target
1	2	3	4	5

Department of Heavy Industry

1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	54883	45650	83%
2.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.**	13501	12658	94%
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	13579	5590	41%
4.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	4226	4073	96%
5.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	2691	2536	94%
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	2351	2335	99%
7.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	3233	2533	78%
8.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	2506	1960	78%
9.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	1631	2010	123%

*The accounting year is from 1st October to 30th September.

**Excluding Hindustan Machine Tools Bearing.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	1089	944	87%
11.	Scooters India Ltd.	1960	849	43%
12.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	1393	1571	113%
13.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	491	385	78%
14.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	808	942	117%
15.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	350	225	64%
16.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	266	197	74%
17.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd. @	457	385	84%
TOTAL		105415	84843	80%

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के राज्यपाल और उप-राज्यपाल

265. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने राज्यपाल और उप-राज्यपाल हैं और तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है तथा वे किन-किन राज्यों में नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : राज्यपालों में हरियाणा के राज्यपाल श्री जी० डी० तपासे और हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल श्री होकेशे सेमा। क्रमशः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं। कोई भी उप-राज्यपाल अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति का नहीं है।

Production Capacity of Heavy Water Plants

266. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : The annual installed capacity of Heavy Water production in each of the five Heavy

Water Plants in the country and the actual annual production by each during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The installed annual capacity of the Heavy Water Plants are as follows :

1. HWP (Nangal)	14.10	tonnes
2. HWP (Baroda)	67.20	tonnes
3. HWP (Tuticorin)	71.20	tonnes
4. HWP (Talcher)	62.70	tonnes
5. HWP (Kota)	100.00	tonnes

Of these, only Heavy Water Plants at Nangal, Baroda and Tuticorin are in operation while the other two are undergoing commissioning trials. The heavy water production from each of the operating plants has not yet come upto the rated capacity.

Increase in Crimes in Delhi

267. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

**SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in the cases of crime, robberies, looting as well as other type of unsatisfactory activities in the capital during last six months (month-wise);

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that at present, a person after committing a crime in Delhi might escape to a neighbouring states by car or motor cycle during the time it took for the aggrieved party to report to the nearest police post or picket;

(c) if so, would it be proposed to discuss this issue with the neighbourhood States and find out some ways to reduce the crimes in the Capital; and

(d) the other effective measures taken by Government to check the crime in the capital ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) The

month-wise crime figures for the period May to October 1983 are indicated in the statement attached. It is not correct to say that there is any abnormal increase in the crime in Delhi.

(b) It happens quite often that the criminals after committing the crime escape to the neighbouring States.

(c) Meetings with the concerned authorities of the neighbouring States are held frequently. Recently a meeting of Director Generals of Police of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and the Commissioner of Police, Delhi was held to discuss the problem and to devise ways and means to apprehend such criminals.

(d) To check such crimes, the Delhi Police has taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals.

Statement

**Statement Showing the Crime Figures for the Period
Last Six Month i.e. May to October, 1983**

Crime Head	May	June	July	August	September	October
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacoity	6	—	2	—	1	2
Murder	28	26	26	23	18	10
Attempt to Murder	8	19	20	17	16	23
Robbery	13	22	16	18	17	16
Riots	11	12	8	7	27	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Snatching	14	11	12	14	12	5
Hurts	181	159	165	165	153	138
Burglary	114	92	92	94	112	86
Cycle Theft	207	202	167	185	173	147
Misc. Theft	722	766	753	713	691	683
M. V. Theft	147	178	200	161	217	174
Misc. IPC	964	884	878	851	887	850
Total	2425	2371	3339	2248	2324	2140

Freedom Fighters on Government Pension Roll

268. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the uptodate number of freedom fighters on Government pension roll in the country;

(b) how many of them are Ex-MPs/Ex-MLAs/Councillors;

(c) whether all these Ex-MPs/Ex-MLAs/Councillors are getting their pension as MPs, MLAs, Councillors as well as pension of freedom fighters;

(d) whether the pension rates of freedom fighters varies from time to time ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to bring uniformity in the total monthly of these freedom fighters which they are getting through all Government sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Out of a total of 4,24,109 applications received under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, pension has been

sanctioned in 1,27,537 cases, which is inclusive of the family pensions sanctioned to the eligible dependents of late freedom fighters. This figures also includes former or sitting legislators from all over the country. No separate records have been maintained in respect pensions sanctioned to the former or sitting legislators.

(c) After the removal of income ceiling with effect from the 1st August, 1980, under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme there is no income bar for applying for Samman Pension. In terms of sub-section 3 of Section 8 A of the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, the former Members of Parliament were not entitled to receive both the Pensions, Pension as Ex-MP and Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, simultaneously. The said Act has since been amended with effect from 17.8.82 and now the former Members of Parliament can receive Samman Pension w.e.f. 17.8.82 in addition to the Ex-MP Pension. The State Governments have also been advised to effect similar amendments in their respective Acts governing the Salaries, Allowances and Pensions of MLAs/MLCs in case there was any restriction on simultaneous drawal of Samman Pension and the Ex-MLA/Ex-MLC pension.

(d) Under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 the monthly pension for

the living freedom fighters was Rs. 200/- and Rs. 100/- for the eligible dependents of late freedom fighters with an addition of Rs. 50/- each for unmarried daughters subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- p.m. The amount of State Pension, if any, sanctioned to them was adjustable against the Central Pension prior to 1st Oct. 1976. This adjustment was done away with, effect from 1.10.1976 and the freedom fighters can now receive both the pensions, the Central Pension was further enhanced w.e.f. 1.8.1980 under the liberalised Pension Scheme from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- in the case of living freedom fighters and from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- for the eligible dependents of late freedom fighters with an addition of Rs. 50/- each for unmarried daughters, subject to maximum of Rs. 300/-. In special cases where suffering is for more than 5 years, enhancement of pension upto Rs. 500/- is considered under certain conditions.

(e) In addition to the Central Pension Scheme most of the State Govts. and a few of the Union Territory Administrations have their own pension Scheme for the freedom fighters and their families residing in their territories. These Schemes are formulated and administered by the respective State Government and the expenditure is met from the revenues of the State concerned. It may not therefore be possible to effect any uniformity in the matter.

Withdrawal of Restrictions on Foreign Tourists Visiting North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal

269. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to withdraw restrictions imposed upon the foreign tourists to travel in different important places in North Bengal and Darjeeling of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the existing instructions, which have been in force for a number of years, foreign tourists are permitted to visit Darjeeling town and surrounding areas of tourist importance on a liberal basis.

(c) The restrictions under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 will have to continue in the larger national interest. A request was made by the Darjeeling Hill Areas Development Council to withdraw restrictions applicable to Darjeeling district as a whole. The State Government have been addressed to examine this with reference to various related aspects and communicate their views for consideration.

Letters of Intent for setting up of Industries in Madhya Pradesh

270. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters of intent have been issued during the current financial year for setting up various industries in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details of each letter of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 18 Letters of Intent were granted during April-September, 1983 for setting up various industries in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Details of all letters of intent including the name and address of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Proposal to Introduce Electronic Telephones

271. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to produce electronic telephone instruments solely by four State Electronic Corporations with imported technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVILS UPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Electronic Telephones are to be manufactured by both central and state public sector companies. Presently 4 State Electronic Corporations have been licensed for the purpose in addition to the central public sector company, ITI. The four State Corporations are : Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd., (Baroda), Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, (Bangalore), Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., (Trivandrum) and Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu (Madras). A Working Group including representatives from ITI and the 4 State Electronic Corporations has been set up by the Government for coordinated purchase of foreign technology for manufacture of Electronic Telephones.

Paper Crisis in the Country

272. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is in for a serious paper crisis in the next two years with a substantial portion of the existing production capacity becoming inoperative for various reasons;

(b) if so, the details of the utilisation of installed capacity of major paper mills in the country; the reasons for poor performance; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Adequate capacity is being set up with intent to meet the requirement of the country for the next few years.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the details of capacity utilisation of the major paper mills is attached. The lower production of some of the paper mills was mainly due to closure on account of industrial disputes. Some paper mills are also facing financial problems due to continued losses. These matters have been taken up with the financial institutions and concerned State Governments to work out measures for improving the performance of these mills.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit with State	Percentage of Capacity Utilisation	
		1982	1983 (Jan.—June)
1	2	3	4
1.	Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. West Bengal (2 Units) and Orissa (1. Unit)	63.03	48.52
2.	India Paper & Pulp Co. Ltd., West Bengal	35.03	39.83
3.	Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd., West Bengal	70.24	63.92
4.	Star Paper Mills Ltd., U. P.	80.53	81.68

1	2	3	4
5.	Rohtas Industries Ltd., Bihar	51.84	9.51 (Jan., May & June)
6.	Orient Paper Mills, Orissa	68.76	8.22 (June)
7.	Straw Products Ltd., Orissa	85.33	87.11
8.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Haryana	95.01	96.10
9.	Straw Products Ltd., M.P.	89.65	37.53
10.	Orient Paper Mills Ltd., M.P.	77.51	76.55
11.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Maharashtra	92.83	108.86
12.	Laxmi Board & Paper Mills (P) Ltd., Maharashtra	91.16	97.89 (upto April)
13.	Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., A.P.	75.29	73.90
14.	Andhra Pradesh Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., A.P.	77.48	71.79 (Jan. to April)
15.	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Karnataka	54.91	41.59
16.	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Karnataka	96.45	94.25
17.	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Kerala	42.53	17.33
18.	Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd., Tamil Nadu	87.48	40.35
19.	Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Assam & Bihar	15.17	Closed
20.	Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd., A.P.	89.24	92.11
21.	Bhadrachalam Papers & Boards Ltd., A.P.	99.84	94.23
22.	Rohit Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Gujarat	66.97	70.16
23.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd., Nagaland	—	9.06 (Upto May)

Note :— Months indicated under capacity utilization figure in 1983 refer to the month in which the paper mills actually worked.

मारुति कारों का आवंटन

273. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति लिमिटेड में मारुति कार का निर्माण आरम्भ हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ख) आवंटितियों को मारुति कारों का आवंटन कब से आंशक्ति हो जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार किसी वर्ग आदि को आवंटन में कोई प्राथमिकता देने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) यद्यपि मारुति उद्योग लि.,

द्वारा कारों का निर्माण और डिलीवरी 1984 के प्रारम्भ में करने का कार्यक्रम था, लेकिन अब इसके दिसम्बर, 1983 के मध्य से शुरू होने की आशा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। कारों सहित मोटर गाड़ियों की बिक्री तथा वितरण पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

Licensed Factories in N.D M.C. Area

274. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many licensed factories are operating in NDMC area;

(b) does the Master Plan provide for factories in NDMC area; and

(c) if so, the measures and restrictions imposed against pollution noise and traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) According to Delhi Administration, 60 factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are functioning in the NDMC area. Besides these, 8 industrial units, registered under the category of small scale industries, are also functioning in the NDMC area.

(b) A small pocket, along the railway line, between Minto Bridge and School Lane Bridge, is earmarked for non-nuisance causing service industries, in the Master Plan for Delhi.

Besides this, in the area earmarked for general business and commercial purpose, light manufacturing and service industries without nuisance, or hazards and not employing more than 10 persons, with or without power, can be allowed by the competent authority.

(c) The Central Board for the Prevention of Water and Air Pollution enforces the laws and regulations regarding pollution

control in the Union Territory of Delhi. Separately, the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration has a scheme for granting 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- in each case, to entrepreneurs, who instal pollution control devices in their industries at their own cost.

Communal Riots

275. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : SHRI A K ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories where communal riots took place since 1st April, 1983;

(b) the number of communal incidents in each State/Union Territory with details of loss of life and property in these incidents;

(c) the extent of relief and compensation provided to the victims of riots;

(d) details of action, if any, taken against police and other officers responsible for dereliction of duty;

(e) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into these riots and the findings thereof;

(f) whether any foreign involvement is also suspected therein;

(g) number of arrests and prosecutions in each State; and

(h) the steps taken to check riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of the Tribal Sub-Plan of the States and the Central Ministries

276. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has completed the review of the Tribal sub-plan of the States and Central Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the concept and the approach to be adopted during seventh plan period for allocation and administration of sub-plan areas of the States;

(d) the terms of reference of the Working Group on Scheduled Tribe Development during Seventh Plan constituted by Planning Commission; and

(e) the particulars of the non-official members in that Working Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The review of Tribal Sub-Plan 1984-85 shall start from 14.11.1983.

(c) The concept and approach to be adopted for the development of scheduled tribes will be suggested by the Working Group set up for the seventh five year Plan.

(d) The terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows :

1. To review the approach and strategy so far adopted for the development of scheduled tribes and make suggestions therefor for the Seventh Plan period particularly and in a longer perspective generally;
2. To review measures for protection of scheduled tribes and elimination of their exploitation and suggest steps to be taken in future;

3. To review the content and priorities of developmental programmes under implementation in the Tribal Sub-Plan and tribal pockets assessing the benefits actually derived by individual families to cross the poverty-line and make appropriate suggestions;
4. To review the infrastructural needs of tribal areas, the extent that they have been met and measures necessary for their fulfilment;
5. To review the programmes for the primitive tribes, assess the impact of the programmes and suggest future strategy of development;
6. To review the funding of Tribal Sub-Plan from State, Centre and institutional finance and suggest improvements in the mechanism of flow of funds from these sources;
7. To review functioning of ITDPs, the administrative machinery at State, district, block and village levels, and suggest appropriate modes of personnel placement, training, tenure, postings, etc;
8. To scrutinise programme being implemented in supplementary sector of Backward Classes by the States/UTs and suggest modifications/deletions/additions;
9. To review monitoring and evaluation systems evolved by the State Governments and make suggestions for their further activation;
10. To review the role of voluntary organisations, their involvement in tribal development and suggest viable methodology for their participation;
11. Any other important aspect of tribal development which the working Group may feel called upon to include.

(e) Non-official members include:--

- (i) Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Senior Professor, Council for Social Development, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.

(ii) Prof. S. C. Dube,
N-7, Green Park Main,
New Delhi-110016.

(iii) Dr. T. B. Naik, Director,
Tribal Research Institute,
Ahmedabad.

(iv) Shri Natwar Thakkar, Secretary,
Nagaland Gandhi Ashram,
P.O. CHU-CHU-YIMLANG,
District Mokokchung,
Kohima (Nagaland).

(v) Prof. S.N. Misra,
Institute of Economic Growth,
University Enclave, Delhi-7.

Activities of Eunuch Sects for Converting the Kidnapped Children into Eunuchs

277. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of eunuch sects in the country which kidnap children for converting them into eunuchs;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring a legislation to stop these inhuman and illegal activities of the eunuch sects;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no specific report or information with the Government about the activities of Eunuch Sects in the country which kidnap children for converting them into eunuchs.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Governments and U.T. Administrations are responsible for enforcing the law relating to offences. The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

Steps taken by Rajasthan Government for Implementation of New 20-Point Programme

278. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details in regard to concrete steps taken and proposed to be taken by Rajasthan Government to implement the new 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) the details of best performance of this State on the basis of merit ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The steps taken by the Government of Rajasthan for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme include setting up of Review Committees at the Chief Minister's level and the Chief Secretary level, as also departmental Review Committees and District and Taluka level Committees. In the district and taluka level committees non-official people's representatives are also associated. Departmental heads and other senior State level officers make field visits to see the progress of implementation of projects/schemes under the 20-Point Programme and to take measures to remove constraints on effective and speedy implementation.

(b) A statement giving performance of the State for the six months April-September, 1983 is attached.

Statement

Monthly Progress Report—20-Point Programme—Selected Items—
State—Rajasthan—Sept. 1983

Point No.	Item	Unit	1983-84	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement	%
			Target	during the month	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. (a)	IREP	No. of families benefited	141600	13315	33715	23.8
	(b) NREP	Mandays	6776000	151000	2250000	33.2
4.	Surplus Land Allotted	acres	12000	Nil	7036	58.6
7.	Families Economically assisted					
	(a) S.C.	Numbers	112000	8490	29654	26.5
	(b) S.T.	Numbers	27860	6352	15733	56.5
8.	Drinking Water Problem solved	No. of Villages	3200	131	1741	54.4
9. (a)	House-sites Allotted	Numbers	50000	10545	18199	36.4
	(b) Construction assistance provided	Numbers	31970	263	399	1.3
10. (a)	Slum Population covered	Numbers	47000	4666	29734	63.3
	(b) EWS Houses provided	Numbers	10404	653	4025	38.7
11.	Rural Electrification					
	(a) Villages Electrified	Nos.	1036	36	48	4.6
	(b) Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	6730	540	1851	19.0
12. (a)	Trees Planted	Nos. ('000)	46000	2939	51872	112.8
	(b) Bio-gas Plants set-up	Numbers	2000	122	924	46.2
13.	Family Planning Sterilisation done	Numbers	294000	16773	56932	19.4
14. (a)	PHCs	Numbers	12	Nil	Nil	—
	(b) Sub-Centres	Numbers	500	Nil	Nil	—
15.	ICDS Blocks sanctioned	Numbers	8	Nil	8	100.0
17.	New Fair Price Shops opened	Numbers	970	60	260	26.8
18.	Village and Small Scale Units set-up	Numbers	8020	1776	5698	71.1

Explosions in Delhi

279. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the current year six explosions took place in Delhi;

(b) if so, the places were such explosions took place;

(c) in how many cases enquiry has been conducted and to what extent the mystery of explosions were solved;

(d) whether any foreign hand has been found; and

(e) the steps taken to check such explosions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the current year upto 31st October, 1983, 12 explosions have taken place at the following places in Delhi :

1. Explosion at the Air France Office situated at Scindia House on 3.2.1983.
2. Explosion in the Office of Iraqi Airways, Ansal Bhavan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg on the night of 3-4th Feb. 1983.
3. Explosion at Shanti Path opposite Main Gate of U.S.A. Embassy on 11.2.1983.
4. Explosion in Palika Bazar on 8.3.1983.
5. Explosion at I.S.B.T. on 8.3.1983.
6. Explosion at Gole Post Office on 12.3.1983.
7. Explosion at Flat No. 516, Mukerjee Nagar, New Delhi.

8. Explosion at First Floor, Super Bazar, Cannought Place, New Delhi on 19.7.1983.

9. Explosion under the bridge between Roop Nagar and Shakti Nagar at Gur Mandi on 23.7.1983.

10. Bomb explosion on 13.10.1983 in the balcony of Gianand Cinema, Shahdara Delhi.

11. Bomb explosion at Swaran Cinema on 13.10.1983.

12. Bomb explosion at New Delhi Railway Station on 14.10.1983.

(c) Investigation in all those cases has been carried out is in progress. The extremists from Punjab are responsible for some of these cases.

(d) Investigation conducted so far do not show any evidence of involvement of any foreign hand in these cases.

(e) Police patrolling has been intensified and police pickets set up at strategic points and on the borders Orders have been issued prohibiting the taking of hand bags etc. into the Cinema Halls and other places of Entertainment.

Development of Wild Life Sanctuaries

280. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wild life sanctuaries and area covered by them in the country; and

(b) the proposals for development and increase of national parks in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) As on 1.1.1983, there are 207 Sanctuaries covering an area of 69,698 sq kilometres and 44 National Parks covering 18,037 sq kilometres in the country.

(b) Under the National Wildlife Action Plan, it is now proposed to undertake a critical review of the existing network of sanctuaries and national parks as well as identify suitable areas for inclusion so as to represent all significant biogeographic subdivisions of the country.

Levy and Non-Levy Prices of Cement

281. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how the levy and non-levy prices, respectively of cement have been determined by Government;

(b) the detailed break-up of the cost of production of cement which may have been taken into account for determining the differential pricing of cement;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the levy and non-levy prices of cement and further; and

(d) if so, the extent of justification of such increase ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The pricing policy in respect of Cement industry is designed with a view to ensuring fair price to the consumers and reasonable return to the producers. The cost of production of naked cement varies from unit to unit and also depends upon other factors such as technology adopted, raw material used and the efficiency of the machinery. It varies from a minimum of Rs. 191.70 to a maximum of Rs. 344.15 per tonne in the case of Ordinary Portland Cement, from a minimum of Rs. 178.90 to a maximum of Rs. 470.41 in the case of Portland Pozzolana Cement and from a minimum of Rs. 200.87 to a maximum of Rs. 371.39 in the case of Portland Slag cement.

(c) and (d) A proposal has been submitted by the Cement Manufacturers Association for increase in the retention price of levy cement, which is being examined by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. Non-levy cement is outside the purview of price and distribution control.

Guidelines for Drawing up the Seventh Five Year Plan

282. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will pose to bring out a paper outlining the guidelines, objectives and targets for drawing up the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, whether it be laid on the Table of the House during this session of the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper for the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Approach Paper will take some time to be finalised and it may not therefore be possible to lay it on the Table of the House in this Session.

Achievements of District Industry Centres

283. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industry Centres set up in the country, so far;

(b) the purpose of setting up such District Industry Centres;

(c) whether the purpose of setting up District Industry Centres has been served;

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent of achievement made in setting up District Industry Centres and serving the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The total number of approved DICs now stands at 395 which cover 408 districts

out of a total of 413 districts of the country. Four Metropolitan Cities namely : Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are outside the purview of the DIC programme. The Lakshadweep Island Administration have yet to submit a proposal for setting up a DIC.

(b) The District Industries Centres (DIC) programme provides a focal point for the promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries and aims at providing in a coordinated manner all services and support to the decentralised industries sector, as far as practicable, at pre-investment, investment and post-investment stages. The main thrust of this programme is on the development of such industrial units in rural areas and small towns of the country as

would create larger employment opportunities in these areas.

(c) and (d) The useful role of DICs has been recognised by the entrepreneurs and other agencies concerned with the development of decentralised sector. An effective and multi-disciplinary District-level agency has come into being which can draw up district and block-level development plans and furnish the relevant information to the planners. DICs are playing a useful role with regard to the interlinkages with all related agencies.

(e) The progress achieved by District Industries Centres is satisfactory. The physical achievements under this Programme are given below :

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. No. of new units established (Average per DIC)	733	926	964
2. Additional Employment generated per DIC (No. of persons)	2491	2875	3119
3. Credit assistance made available from financial institutions per DIC (Rs. in crores)	0.89	1.27	1.48

Theft of Plutonium at Tarapur

284. SHRI N.K. SHEWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the Sunday Observer dated 16th October, 1983 that some plutonium had been stolen from the custody of the Department of Atomic Energy at Tarapur;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to recover the material; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent leakage of such nuclear material ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report appearing in the Sunday Observer of October 16, 1983 is misleading as no plutonium has been stolen from the custody of the Department of Atomic Energy at Tarapur. A complete account of the plutonium input, plutonium recovery and process losses in the Tarapur Reprocessing Plant is rigorously maintained. Adequate administrative and technical measures have already been taken to ensure that no pilferage of nuclear material occurs.

Total Unemployed at the End of Sixth Plan

285. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed including educated unemployed in the country; and

(b) what will be the number of such unemployed at the end of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Assuming that the rates of unemployment observed in the NSS 32nd Round (1977-78) would not have changed, the estimate of unemployment in March, 1980 according to usual status for the age group 5+—was 12.02 million. While there is no such estimate for the total number of unemployed at the end of the Sixth Plan, the net addition to the labour force during 1980-85 is placed at 34.24 million persons and the likely employment generation at 32.44 million standard person years. However, the actual number of beneficiaries is expected to be much more since not every member of the labour force may be a full-time worker during the entire years.

The Sixth Plan estimated the number of educated unemployed at the beginning of 1980 at 3.47 million. The Plan also estimated that if there is no further deterioration in the unemployment rate, this number is likely to go up to 4.66 million at the beginning of 1985.

Setting up of Wagons Industry in Nimpura, Kharagpur

286. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Development Corporation was granted a registration to start a wagon building factory in the year 1981 at Nimpura, Kharagpur in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government had then desired that the company would build four thousand wagons, a year and that production should start latest by 1982;

(c) whether in 1982 the Government had asked the company to obtain licence under Schedule V of Heavy Industry Department and the company had actually applied for the same;

(d) whether Government have rejected the petition of the company for the said licence and if so, reasons for the same; and

(e) whether the region where the company was given registration in 1981 is industrially backward if so, the effect of Government denial of licence to this backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) During the time when railway wagons were exempted from the purview of licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, the application for registration of Messrs Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., (HDCL) for manufacture of 4000 railway wagons per annum was taken on record in the Office of the Director General of Technical Development on 1-7-1981. Such registration with Technical Authorities is for statistical purposes. The Central Government *vide* Notification dated 25-1-1982 cancelled exemption, and *inter alia* put railway wagons under Schedule V (—Articles which need an Industrial Licence). For industrial undertakings which are registered with technical authorities and to which provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act become applicable, it is necessary for owners of industrial undertakings to apply for and obtain a 'Carry-on-Business' (COB) licence. Accordingly, HDCL made an application dated 28-6-1982 for a COB licence. From the contents of the application sent by HDCL, it appeared that they did not take 'effective steps' as defined under Rule 2 (ii) of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952. Accordingly, a notice dated 29-9-82 was issued to HDCL providing them with an opportunity to state their case before final orders could be passed. HDCL sent their representation dated 14-10-1982 against the proposed rejection. After considering all aspects of the case including the representation sent by HDCL, and other factors like past applications for setting up of wagons units, capacity already created for the manufacture of wagons, etc., HDCL's application for the COB licence was finally rejected on the ground that the applicant had not taken 'effective steps' as defined

under Rule 2 (ii) of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rule 1952. Against this order of Government, HDCL has filed a writ petition in the High Court at Calcutta. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

Since the existing capacity in the line of manufacture of wagons is not fully utilised, there is no scope to create further capacity in this line of manufacture, in any region.

Consideration of Kalahandi as "No Industry District"

287. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether "No Industry Districts" have been identified in Orissa by the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed for development of industries, incentives proposed and other measures taken for the development of the districts;

(d) whether Kalahandi District of Orissa having no industry has not been included in the identification of "No Industry District;"

(e) if so, whether Government would consider to include Kalahandi into "No Industry District" list; and

(f) if not detailed reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :**
(a) : Yes.

(b) The following three districts in Orissa have been identified as No Industry Districts:—

1. Bolangir
2. Balasore
3. Bondh Khondmals (Phulbani)

(c) The entrepreneurs setting up industries in "No Industry Districts" are eligible for over-riding priority in grant of licences, Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities, tax concessions, consultancy facilities for technical services, hire purchase of machinery for small scale industry, special facilities for import raw-materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance. MRTP/FERA companies have been allowed with effect from 1-4-83 to set up non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in the "No Industry Districts".

In addition to the above concessions Central Assistance will be given to the State Government for development of infrastructural facilities in No Industry Districts to the extent of 1/3 of the total cost with a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per district.

(d) to (f) As there is a medium scale industry existing in Kalahandi, it is not eligible for inclusion in the No Industry Districts list.

"No Industry Districts" in the Country

288. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the concessions announced for the "No Industry districts;

(b) how far these concessions have helped in setting up of industries so far; details thereof;

(c) how many "No Industry Districts" are there at present throughout the country;

(d) whether any district of Kerala has been included in the list of "No Industry Districts";

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government of Kerala have complained; and

(g) if so, the decision taken on that complaint ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) With effect from 1.4.83, the entrepreneurs setting up industries in "No Industry Districts" are eligible for over-riding priority in grant of Industrial Licences, Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities, tax concession, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance etc.

For the infrastructural development of 'No Industry Districts' Government will give State Governments a Central Assistance to the extent of 1/3 of the infrastructural development cost incurred by the State Government subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per 'No Industry District' MRTP/FERA companies have also been allowed to set up industries in Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts.

(b) During 1982 and 1983 (upto September) the number of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for setting up industries in No Industry Districts is given below :—

Year	LIs	ILs
1982	158	2
1983 (upto September)	79	9

Details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences regarding name of the undertakings, item of manufacture, capacity and Location etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) At present there are 90 'NO Industry Districts' in the country.

(d) to (g) The Districts of Wynad and Idukki have been included in the list of 'No Industry Districts'. *

Promotion of Rice-bran and Tree-origin Seeds Oils for Soaps

• 289. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for providing assistance to the small scale sector for promoting the use of rice-bran oil and oils of tree-origin seeds which are used for manufacturing soap as a result of the ban on imported tallow; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Rice-bran oil and other oils such as Mohua oil and Neem oil etc. are already being used for the manufacture of laundry soap/washing soap by the small scale soap units. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has also a programme of increasing the collection and processing of minor oil seeds of forest origin and utilization of the same in the manufacture of washing/laundry soap.

पंजाब में हिन्दूक गतिविधियों के कारण गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति

290. प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में हिंदूक घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सरकार ने अब तक कुल कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को न्यायालयों द्वारा सजा दे दी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रजन लास्कर) : (क) आन्दोलन के शुरू

होने के बाद 6-11-1983 तक पंजाब में दर्ज किए विभिन्न मामलों में 1182 अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

(ख) ग्यारह।

Setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

291. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vijayanagar Steel Plant which is hanging fire for the last 12 years has not been set up so far;

(b) if so, whether Government have felt that the Vijayanagar Steel Plant can be set up only after the Hospet Ore test;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has so far spent about Rs. 9 crores largely to acquire 800 acres of land; and

(d) if so, whether any test in regard to setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant has been finally taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The Government has announced that a steel plant will be set up in Vijayanagar. This decision remains unaltered. Having regard to the fact that a steel plant in Vijayanagar based on the blast furnace route will be an exceedingly high capital cost plant which will inevitably lead to heavy losses, rigorous studies and tests in the country and overseas have been undertaken and are in progress to determine the most suitable and economical processes that should be employed for the manufacture of steel in Vijayanagar. It is anticipated that a much more suitable and economically viable scheme for implementation will be found very soon. In the mean while preliminary work including acquisition of land, soil investigation etc. have been undertaken. The total expenditure

upto September, 1983 on this project is about Rs. 7 crores of which Rs. 2.18 crores has been spent for acquiring 9,223 acres of land.

Shortfall in Production of Cement during 1982-83

292. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of introduction of partial decontrol policy in cement the actual production of cement in 1982-83 was 23.5 million tonnes against the target of 26 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Production of cement during 1982-83 was 23.3 million tonnes as against the target of 26 million tonnes.

(b) The reasons for shortfall in production were mainly due to constraints such as power cuts imposed in major cement producing States and to some extent inadequate supply of coal and mechanical breakdowns.

Steps taken for Security of Juvenile Prisoners in Jails

293. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the safety and security of juvenile prisoners in the district jails of the country;

(b) whether Supreme Court has issued any instructions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken by Government on the decision of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Children

coming in conflict with law are required to be lodged in institutions set up under the Children Acts of the respective States and UTs. However, in States and UTs where the Children Acts are not in force, or adequate facilities are not available, such children are sent to jails where they are required to be kept separately from adult prisoners. Even though prison Administration is a State subject the need for creation of necessary infrastructure for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile prisoners have been stressed from time to time at various national forums and the recommendations made on the issue by various Committees and Working groups have been communicated by the Central Government to the States and UT Administration for appropriate action. All the States and Union Territories had been requested by the Central Govt. to ensure that the services under the Children Acts are extended uniformly and that, in cases where it becomes necessary to lodge children in jails, as an immediate measure, steps may be taken to effectively segregate children from other adult prisoners. The State Govts. and UTs were also requested that complaints of ill-treatment of children, particularly those of serious nature, should be promptly investigated and appropriate action taken against the guilty.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court have passed some interim orders on the 28th October and 11th November, 1983 in regard to the treatment of juvenile prisoners in the Central Jail, Tihar subsequent to the inquiry conducted by District judge, Delhi in the matter. The Supreme Court gave the following directions in their order dated 28-10-1983 :

(i) Four juvenile prisoners should be released on personal bond/on parole. Other 5 juvenile prisoners should be transferred immediately to another jail nearest to Delhi until further orders.

(ii) Convict Rajender Singh should be transferred out from Tihar Jail.

(iii) Warder Onkar Singh will be placed under suspension.

(iv) Superintendent, Tihar Jail, will ensure that no juvenile prisoner is directed

to go to the cell of any adult prisoner or prisoners to do any work for them including cooking or cleaning.

On 11-11-83 Supreme Court ordered release on bail of other 32 juvenile under-trials by the court concerned. It also modified its order dated 28-10-83 in respect of some of the juveniles who had been covered by that order.

2 The position regarding implementation of these orders is as under :

1. The orders relating to release of juvenile prisoners on personal bond/parole/bail are being implemented.
2. The convict viz. Rajender Singh alias Raju has been transferred to Meerut Jail as per the order of the Supreme Court.
3. Shri Onkar Singh, Head Warder was placed under suspension by Delhi Administration but later the Supreme Court permitted Delhi Administration to revoke the suspension order with the direction that Shri Onkar Singh should not enter the premises of jail. The suspension order has since been revoked and directives of Supreme Court are being complied with.
4. The orders of the Supreme Court regarding juvenile prisoners being completely segregated from other prisoners have been implemented.

Export of Scooters

294. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether manufacturers of two wheeler scooters have decided to export with the permission of the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the home demand and supply of the two wheeler scooters in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Government Policy encourages exports of engineering goods, including 2 wheeler scooters.

(c) and (d) According to available information, details of number of scooters manufactured year-wise vis-a-vis assessment of domestic demand are given below :—

	(Nos.)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Demand	214,456	246,000	283,000	325,000	400,000
Assessment					
Production	213,068	201,088	266,200	300,000 (estimated)	

हिमाचल प्रदेश में यूरोनियम के भण्डारों का पाया जाना

295. श्री कृष्णदत्त मुलतानपुरी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर यूरोनियम के भण्डार पाए गए हैं; और

(ख) सरकार इस पर कब तक कार्य शुरू कर देगी और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग को हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू, चम्बा, शिमला, किन्नौर, कांगड़ा और हमीरपुर जिलों के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में रेडियो सक्रियता संबंधी ऐसी असंगतियां मिली हैं जो तलछटी और कायातरित, दोनों ही प्रकार की, चटानों में यूरोनियम के खनिजन के कारण हैं।

(ख) इस प्रकार की पाई गई असंगतियों का अध्ययन विस्तार से किया जा रहा है और आजकल हमीरपुर जिले (अस्टौथा-ख्या-लोहा-रिया, गलौध-सिल्ल-अन्दलदा) में कुछ ऐसी

असंगतियों का, जहां खनिज मिलने की आशा है, अन्वेषण गहन समन्वेषी भू-वेधन और भूमि के नीचे समन्वेषी खनन की सहायता से किया जा रहा है।

Survey on the Flora and Fauna by the Zoological Survey

296. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zoological Survey of India has conducted a survey on the flora and fauna in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government against poaching ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) The survey of the flora and fauna of the country is being conducted on a scientific and continuing basis, respectively by the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India. Identification of the endangered and threatened species of the flora and fauna is one of the important activities of the two Surveys. The work of the two Surveys is reflected in the Annual Reports of the Department of Environment.

2. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, there are provisions for the protection

of flora and fauna of the country. It lays down strict penalties for infringement. Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), commence in endangered and threatened species of flora and fauna is regulated. The Wild Life and Forest Departments of the States and Union Territories are furnished with technical expertise and guidelines/guidance in the conservation and protection of flora and fauna and in combating poaching. In the existing 207 Sanctuaries and 45 National Parks of the country, no hunting of any form is permissible. In the following States and Union Territories, there is a total ban on shooting and trapping of wild animals :

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Karnataka
4. Orissa
5. Meghalaya
6. Haryana
7. Sikkim
8. Tamilnadu
9. West Bengal
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Uttar Pradesh

Union Territories

1. Goa
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

In the following five States, very restricted hunting limited to only a few common species is permitted during specified seasons only :

States

1. Assam
2. Gujarat
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Maharashtra
5. Rajasthan

Some of the States have introduced incentives and rewards to informers of poaching cases leading to conviction of the offenders. A scheme for appointment of Honorary Wildlife Wardens has also been circulated to all the States to maintain vigil against poaching.

New Location Policy for Setting up Laboratories

297. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Commission Chairman favours a new location policy with regard to future nuclear power projects;

(b) if so, give details of policy;

(c) whether it is also a fact that efforts are being made to build up a scientific temperament in the country with setting up of new laboratory for research in Plasma Physics, Laser Physics and Computer modelling among other things and the country would have 1,000 scientists by the end of the country; and

(d) if so, the location for setting up laboratories and estimated expenditure and further details of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The terms of reference of the Committee for selection of sites for future atomic power stations have since been modified and the Committee has been asked to select suitable sites for clusters of reactors in the country including the eastern region. The Committee will also assess the sites on the basis of power mix, i. e. power contributed by hydel, thermal and nuclear stations to a grid. The Committee will also keep in view the need for balancing Central investment on power in different regions of the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A site at Indore has been chosen for setting up of a new Centre for Advanced Technology for carrying out research and development work in plasma physics, laser, accelerator and other related areas. A sum of Rs. 2.89 crores has been sanctioned for development of initial infrastructure such as acquisition and development of land, water supply, sewerage, power supply etc., for the new Centre.

Sanctioned Strength of Staff of Union Ministers

298. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the prescribed sanctioned strength of different categories of staff for each member of the Union Council of Ministers;

(b) what is its actual number in position together with the service to which they belong (both entitled, additionally sanctioned and by internal arrangements);

(c) the annual expenditure by way of salary and other allowances etc. on these categories of staff, separately by each Minister;

(d) whether some staff although borne of the sanctioned strength of a particular Minister but is actually working with some other non-entitled personnel; if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the work in the offices is suffering for want of such staff as given to the Minister(s) by internal adjustments; and

(f) how the present strength of staff compares in number and expenditure with that of pre-1977 strength of staff with the Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers are entitled to personal staff as indicated in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) Minister have discretionary powers to appoint persons of their own choice in their personal staff. Department of personnel and A. R. is concerned only with laying down ward sticks for sanction of posts on the personal staff of Ministers and additions thereto and not with appointments to these posts, which are within the domain of individual Ministers subject to the normal procedure laid down for such appointments. Particulars of incumbents holding such posts in the personal staff of Ministers and annual expenditure involved there are not maintained by this Department.

(d) and (e) This Department has no information about posting of staff with Ministers and non-entitled personnel by internal adjustments.

(f) No information is available with this Department.

Statement

<i>Category of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>
I. Minister of Cabinet	
Private Secretary	1
Addl. Private Secretary	1
Asst. Private Secretary	1
First P. A.	1
Second P. A.	1
Hindi Stenographer	1
Clerk	1
Jamadar	1
Peons	3
II. Minister of State	
Private Secretary	1
Addl. Private Secretary	1
Asst. Private Secretary	1*
First P. A.	1

*This may be given only to Ministers who are in overall charge of a Ministry and if required by the Minister concerned.

Category of Staff	No.
Second P. A.	1
Hindi Stenographer	1
Clerk	1
Jamadar	1
Peons	2
III. Deputy Minister	
Private Secretary	1
Personal Assistant	1
Jamadar	1
Peon	1

Production of Steel and other Products in various Steel Plants

299. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production of steel and other products from Bhilai, Rourkela, Salem and Durgapur during the past five years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to install mini-steel plants in the country to increase production and give employment to backward regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The category-wise production of the Bhilai, Rourkela, Salem and Durgapur Steel Plants in the past five years is given below—

(‘000’ tonnes)

Products	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
BHILAI STEEL PLANT					
Saleable Semis	476	488	559	585	591
Rails	290	234	260	258	306
Structurals	622	598	628	571	547
Wire Rods	458	385	371	367	352
Total Saleable Steel	1846	1706	1817	1819	1838
Tar Products	96	95	83	86	71
Benzol Products	16	15	14	10	9
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT					
Saleable Semis	13	15	91	28	36
Plates	262	263	264	281	267
HR Coils	188	169	159	248	195
HR Sheets and Plates	59	81	68	92	91
Electrical Sheets	27	18	19	21	12
Galvanised Sheets	151	160	128	149	138
CR Coils	82	86	69	74	57
CR sheets	82	73	54	55	51

Products	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Tin Plates	58	54	32	39	34
Pipes	89	94	72	80	86
Others	30	31	31	25	27
Total Saleable Steel	1042	1045	985	1091	992
Tar Products	60	59	50	49	40
Benzol Products	8.12	5.98	3.35	4.00	0.96
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	337	268	202	269	98

SALEM STEEL PLANT—Commenced production towards the end of 1981-82

Saleable Steel (CR Sheets)	—	—	—	3.21	6.75
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DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

Saleable Semis	243	278	251	278	346
Structurals	324	159	215	325	344
Sleepers	62	65	26	34	42
Fish Plates	2.86	2.52	2.46	2.54	2.67
Skelp	126	83	86	125	65
Wheels and Axles	20	18	18	17	13
Total Saleable Steel	778	604	598	782	813
Tar Products	40	35	38	35	32
Benzol Products (‘000’ KL.)	4.11	2.40	4.16	3.97	4.28

(b) There are about 171 mini-steel plants in different parts of the country; these enable increased production of steel and also provide employment to various regions. Further mini-steel plants capacity is being facilitated to promote regional development and remove regional imbalances.

Import of Cement by S. T. C.

300. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or State Trading Corporation have started to import cement;

(b) if so, how much quantity has been imported so far; and

(c) the State-wise allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) In accordance with the Import Policy for the year 1983-84, State Trading Corporation of India proposes to import about 4 lakh tonnes of cement.

(b) and (c) Purchase contracts for 2 lakh tonnes have been finalised by State Trading Corporation of India and shipments are expected to take place shortly. State Trading Corporation has been advised to distribute the quantity of cement to be imported by them to the State Governments in proportion to the requirements already registered with them.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग निगम के विक्रय केन्द्रों में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची

301. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग निगम के विक्रय केन्द्रों की वरिष्ठता सूची के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6504 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के उन सभी विक्री केन्द्रों में से उन विक्री केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1981 में केन्द्रवार तैयार की गई सूची की तुलना में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूचियों के अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर ली गई है और उन विक्री केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूचियों को अभी तक तैयार नहीं किया गया है; और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और इसमें अत्यधिक देरी के लिए क्या कारण है; और

(ख) शेष विक्री केन्द्रों की वरिष्ठता सूचियों को कब तक तैयार कर लिए जाने की संभावना है;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, कलकत्ता के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची स्वीकृत कर दी गई है। ग्रामशिल्प नई दिल्ली और खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, एरणाकुलम के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूचियों पर अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। इन सूचियों

को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु इस बारे में किसी निश्चित तिथि को बताना संभव नहीं है।

Shooting of Police Officials

302 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ludhiana S.S.P. Shri D. R. Bhatti was recently shot at and seriously wounded in a bid to kill him and that A. S. I. Parma Nand was shot dead in Amritsar recently by the Punjab extremists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the assailants have been identified and arrested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An attempt was made on the life of Shri D. R. Bhatti, S.S.P Ludhiana, when he was going to his office by some unidentified persons on 21st September, 1983. Shri Bhatti was injured. His gunman also received injuries and died on the spot. One of the assailants was shot dead, while others managed to escape. The case registered in connection with this incident is being investigated. No accused has been arrested so far.

Shri Parma Nand, Sub-Inspector of Amritsar Police was shot at by two youth on 29th September, 1983, in front of his house in Amritsar city. He was injured and died on way to hospital. The assailants managed to escape. The case registered in connection with this incident is under investigation. No accused has been arrested as yet.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को श्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र धोषित करने की मांग

303. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों को ऊपर उठाने और उनको रोजगार देने के लिए सभी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने की मांग की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश में सभी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को कब तक औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया जाएगा और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गये ठोस उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्घोग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) मेरे (ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा

योजना आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री दी. शिवारामन की अध्यक्षता में गठित पिछड़ा क्षेत्र विकास सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने सम्बन्धी विभिन्न अनुरोधों पर विचार किया गया था।

इसी बीच में सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक एक अभ्युपाय के रूप में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मंत्रालय के 4.1.81-बी ए डी (खण्ड III) दिनांक 7.9.1983 के साथ पठित दिनांक 27.4.1983 के प्रेस टिप्पणी के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रोत्साहनों की पात्रता के लिए 87 आदिवासी जिलों (संलग्न) को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ मान लिया है। इन प्रेस टिप्पणी की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए माने गए आदिवासी जिलों की सूची

राज्य	जिला	श्रेणीकरण
1	2	3
1. आनंद प्रदेश	1. खम्माम	'ख' तथा 'ग'
	2. श्रीकाकुलम	'क'
	3. वारांगल	'ख' तथा 'ग'
2. आसाम	1. कछार	'क'
	2. दारंग	"
	3. डिब्रूगढ़	"
	4. गोलपाड़ा	"
	5. कामरूप	"
	6. लखीमपुर	"
	7. नौ गांव	"
	8. शिवसागर	"
3. विहार	1. पलामू	'ख'
	2. संथाल परगना	'ख'

1

2

3

4. गुजरात

1. भड़ोच
2. डान्स
3. पंचमहल
4. सावरकंठा

'ख'
'क'
'ख'
'ग'

5. हिमाचल प्रदेश

1. चम्बा
2. कांगड़ा
3. किन्नौर
4. लाहूल तथा स्पीति

'क'
'क'
'क'
,

6. कर्नाटक

1. कैन्नानूर
2. इडुक्की
3. मालपुरम
4. त्रिवेन्द्रम

'ख'
'क'
'ख'
'ग'

7. कर्नाटक

1. मैसूर
2. दक्षिणी कनारा

'ख'
'ग'

8. मध्य प्रदेश

1. बालाघाट
2. बस्तर
3. बैतूल
4. बिलासपुर
5. छिडवाड़ा
6. धार
7. होशंगाबाद
8. झवुआ
9. खारगोन
10. मण्डला
11. मुरैना
12. रायगढ़
13. रायपुर
14. राजनन्दगांव
15. रतलाम
16. सिवनी
17. सीधी
18. सरगूजा
1. चन्द्रपुर
2. बूलिया
3. जलगांव

'क'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'क'
'क'
'ग'
'क'
'ख' और 'ग'
'क'
'क'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'
'ग'

9. महाराष्ट्र

1

2

3

10. मणिपुर	4. नादेड 5. यवतमाल सभी 6 जिले	'ग' 'ग' 'क'
11. उडीसा	1. बालासौर 2. बोद्ध-खोण्डमल्स 3. कालाहाण्डी 4. कोरापुट 5. क्योंकर 6. मयूरमंज	'क' 'क' 'ख' 'ख' 'ख' 'ख'
12. राजस्थान	1. बांसवाड़ा 2. डूंगरपुर 3. सिरोही 4. उदयपुर	'ग' 'ग' 'ग' 'ख'
13. तमिलनाडु	1. घमंपुरी 2. उत्तरी आर्काट 3. दक्षिणी आर्काट 4. त्रिचरापल्ली	'ख' 'ख' और 'ग' 'ग' 'ग'
14. त्रिपुरा	सभी 3 जिले	'क'
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	1. गोण्डा	'ग'
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	1. बांकुरा 2. बीरभूम 3. बद्धमान 4. दार्जिलिंग 5. हुगली 6. जलपाइगुड़ी 7. मालदा 8. मिदनापुर 9. मुर्शिदाबाद 10. पुरुलिया 11. पश्चिमी दीनाजपुर	'क' 'ग' 'ग' 'क' 'ग' 'क' 'क' 'ख' 'ग' 'ख'
17. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार	समग्र क्षेत्र	'क'
18. गोवा दमन तथा द्वीप	समग्र क्षेत्र	'क'

Mineral Based Industries in Madhya Pradesh

304. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mineral based industries set up in different districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the name of the places in these districts where mineral based industries have been set up; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken for setting up more mineral based industries in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) According to the information available with the Central Government large and diverse mineral-based industries are located in Madhya Pradesh. These include Bhilai Steel Plant, Korba Aluminium Plant at Bilaspur, cement plants in Raipur, Satna, Bilaspur, Morena, Jabalpur, Mandsaur and Durg districts, super phosphate and abrasive units in Durg district, coal-washery unit in Shahdol and sulphuric acid units in Durg and Ujjain. Apart from these, while coal-based fertilizer unit is being set-up at Korba, the Bhilai Steel Plant's production capacity of steel ignots is being expanded. The country's first large-sized open cast mine with ultimate production of 2 million tonnes of copper ore equivalent to 23,000 tonnes of copper is likely to be completed ahead of schedule by July, 1984.

Robberies in the Capital

305. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a branch of the State Bank of India at Swasthya Vihar in East Delhi was looted by six robbers on 29 September, 1983, yet another daring robbery the day next to killing one and injuring other on Palam route on 28 September, 1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a robbery took place in Kamla Nagar in Delhi during broad day light besides many other incidents of the type during September, 1983;

(c) if so, the reasons for the law and order machinery to have broken down in Delhi thereby making the life and property susceptible to danger and the inability of Government to tackle the situation successfully; and

(d) the details of the robberies, looting, shooting spree etc. during the months of September and October, 1983 together with details of action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There may have been some sensational cases of robbery but there is no break down of law and order machinery in Delhi.

(d) In the month of September, 1983, 17 cases of robbery were reported to Delhi Police. Out of them 15 are pending investigation. 1 has been cancelled and challan has been filed in the court in the remaining one case. 6 persons have been arrested in these cases.

In the month of October, 1983, 16 such cases were reported and all of them are under investigation.

Supreme Court's Orders Re : Release of Tihar Juvenile Prisoners

306. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Supreme Court's orders releasing ten Tihar Juvenile prisoners;

(b) whether the Supreme Court's order was made for the immediate release for the protection of juvenile prisoners who have been subjected to sexual assault by the adult prisoners;

(c) whether Government would take precautionary measures so that this kind of sexual assaults do not take place in future in prisons; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) The Delhi Admn. have reported that pursuant to publication of reports in newspapers alleging sodomy with juvenile prisoners in Tihar Jail, a writ petition was filed in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court directed the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi to hold an enquiry into the matter. During the course of enquiry, the District and Sessions Judge interviewed some of the juvenile prisoners who inter alia deposed that they had been subjected to sexual assault by adult prisoners. The report of the District and Sessions Judge was submitted to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court passed orders for release on bail/parole of the 9 juvenile prisoners named in the report of the District and Sessions Judge. It was inter alia mentioned in the order of the Supreme Court that they were passing this order only with a view to protecting the juvenile prisoners/undertrials and were not passing any comments upon the correctness or otherwise of the statement made by them before the District and Sessions Judge. The said writ petition is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The Delhi Admn. have taken the following measures for the safeguard of the juvenile prisoners :—

(i) All the juveniles are lodged in a separate ward where adult prisoners do not have access.

(ii) Elderly and responsible warders whose character and integrity are beyond doubt are put on duty in the juvenile ward.

(iii) A Deputy Supdt. (Gr. I) has been made the Special Incharge of Ward No. 2 where juveniles were lodged.

(iv) The juvenile prisoners suffering from scabies or other such disease have been segregated and provided with new clothings/blankets.

Meeting of Antarctica Treaty Parties

307. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12th meeting of the Antarctica Treaty parties was held in Australia recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether India participated in the said meeting; and

(d) if so, the views put forth by India on the Antarctica Treaty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outcome of the meeting was very fruitful. A wide variety of the important items related to the Antarctica were on the Agenda for discussion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India was elected as 15th Consultative Member of the Antarctica Treaty and was invited to participate in the XII Antarctica Treaty Meeting in this capacity. There was wide appreciation among the Treaty countries about India's programme on Antarctica. India's participation in the meeting brought in a new element to the Antarctica Treaty as India while participating in the ongoing discussions ensured that the decisions taken were in harmony with India's overall policies and objectives.

Stagnations in Promotion of Economic Investigator in Social Development Division, Planning Commission

308. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute stagnation in promotion of Senior Economic

Investigator/Economic Investigators Grade-II in the Social Development Division as compared to those belonging to Economic/Statistics Divisions of Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission;

(b) how many Senior Economic Investigators promoted to higher posts discipline-wise during the last five years; and

(c) the measures which have been proposed to remove this disparity in promotional avenues in cases of those officers (SEIS) belonging to Social Development Divisions ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the period 1979-1983, 15 Economic Investigators (Gr.-I) belonging to the Economics discipline and one Economic Investigator belonging to the Sociology discipline, were promoted as Research Officers/Project Evaluation Officers, on an *ad hoc* basis, pending filling of the posts on a regular basis.

(c) the possibility of introduction of a Selection Grade (Rs. 775-1000) is being examined.

Department of Space

“Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle” and “Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle”

309. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vikrama Sarabhai Space Centre is gearing itself to launch an “Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle” and a “Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle”;

(b) when these are expected to be launched; and

(c) what are the prospects of launching these two “ASLV” and “PSLV” ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle is expected to be launched in 1985 and Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle in 1988.

(c) The two projects have been sanctioned and work is progressing satisfactorily.

Report of Committee to Select New Atomic Energy Sites

310. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee to select the new atomic Energy sites has submitted its report, if so, the details; and

(b) whether the State of Kerala has suggested or requested for atomic power station due to the recent power cuts and droughts to meet its growing demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Site Selection Committee set up by the Department of Atomic Energy had made a detailed techno-economic evaluation of the various sites in the southern region suggested by different State Government and had submitted a report in this regard. Decision on the setting up of the atomic power plant in the southern region of which Kerala forms part can be taken after the report of the Site Selection Committee is considered by the Government.

Visit of Home Minister to the Afflicted Areas of Hyderabad

311. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made an on the spot study of the riots that took place in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, what were the assessments made by him; and

(c) if so, did State authorities not take steps in time to check these riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Home Minister visited Hyderabad on 29.9.83.

(b) and (c) The Home Minister advised the State Authorities to bring the situation to normalcy at the earliest. The State Government have reported that they took steps in time to control those riots.

Development of Indian Islands

312. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact number of Indian Islands in the Bay of Bengal, in the Indian Ocean and in Arabian Sea and their respective areas and populations; and

(b) how many of them are uninhabited and what special steps have been taken for their development and protection/defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) On the basis of the available information, number of uninhabited Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean is as follows:-

1. Arabian Sea	:	358
2. Bay of Bengal	:	219
3. Indian Ocean	:	577

Measures to safe-guard the security of these Islands include vigilance by police besides Naval and Air patrolling joint measures for the defence of Islands have also been Planned by the three services. As regards the steps taken for development of uninhabited Islands, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Orissa

313. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the places identified in Orissa for the location of cement plants during Sixth Plan;

(b) the names of the places where cement plants have been set up during the current plan period in Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Cement Research Institute of India have identified the following locations in District Koraput of Orissa where limestone deposits are reported to be available for setting up cement plant;

Kattarmetta, Umpavalli, Puskalvagu, Kodelguda and Attalguda.

(b) and (c) There are at present two existing cement plants in Orissa. Expansion proposal of one of them viz. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited for increasing their existing capacity from 4.00 lakh tonnes to 5.65 lakh tonnes per annum, is expected to materialise during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period.

False Calls Regarding Planting of Bombs in Delhi

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some false calls to the control room that a bomb had been planted inside Cinema hall or other buildings have come and after thorough search by experts discovered that it was a hoax call and there was no explosive inside the cinema hall;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which have come to the notice of Government in the Capital during last two months; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b)

During the last two months, there have been 27 hoax calls received in the Police Control Room/Police Stations that bombs had been kept inside buildings/cinema houses. A threatening letter was also received by the Manager of Vishal Cinema that the hall would be blown off on 19th October, 1983 at 1.00 p. m. The local police took prompt action in all these cases but during search did not find any bomb or explosive planted at any of the places.

(c) In view of the two recent incidents of bomb explosions in cinema halls, no risk can be taken and action has to be taken even if the call turns out to be a hoax. Police men in plain clothes as well as in uniforms have been deployed at cinema halls and other public premises to check the activities of suspicious persons. The carrying of hand-bags in cinema halls has been prohibited.

Setting up of a Haulage Equipment Manufacturing Project

315. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa's first haulage equipment manufacturing project is being set up in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much time it will take to bring it into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Haulage (India) Ltd. have been granted registration in November, 1982 for manufacture of mining haulages for a capacity of 1440 nos. per annum in a unit to be set up in Tehsil Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Puri (Orissa). According to the registration Certificate, the firm is expected to commence commercial production within 2 years from the date of registration.

Execution of National Aluminium Company Limited Project in Orissa

316. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the execution of the National Aluminium Company Limited Project in Orissa; and

(b) apart from funds what other Central assistance technical or otherwise is being rendered to the State Government to ensure early implementation of the Project ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINSTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Private/Government land on which work fronts were required to be opened as per schedule, are in the possession of the Project Authorities. Infrastructural facilities (site grading, construction water and power, approach road, temporary housing, etc.) commensurate to the requirement of the schedule of implementation, have been provided at sites. Know-how and basic engineering packages have been received from the foreign consultants. Work for converting this data into detailed specifications is being carried out by the Indian Consultants. Most of the ordering for the long delivery/schedule equipment civil works has been completed. Civil/structural work on sites is underway.

(b) National Aluminium Company Ltd., (NALCO), a public sector undertaking under the Central Government, is implementing the Orissa Aluminium Project.

Assistance for Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Boys

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa have suggested to his Ministry to provide assistance for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys as is being provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe girls on the plea of the State's financial constraints;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure involved in the implementation of this project; and

(c) the action taken or being taken to meet this demand of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) (b) and (c) No, sir. Government of Orissa sanctioned funds for construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys under State Plan keeping in view the resources available at its disposal.

दिल्ली के सदर बाजार की गांधी मार्केट में आग

318. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 28 सितम्बर, 1983 को सदर बाजार दिल्ली में गांधी मार्केट (रुई मंडी) में आग लगने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) इस आग से जान माल की कितनी हानि हुई और सरकार द्वारा दुकानदारों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकटसुब्बद्य) : (क) दिल्ली अभिन शमन सेवा के अनुसार संदेह है कि गांधी मार्केट में इलेक्ट्रिक शाट सर्कंट के कारण आग लगी।

(ख) (1) जन हानि—शून्य

(2) सम्पत्ति की अनुमानित—हानि 2,26,000 रु०

(3) सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

जाली चैकों के संबंध में दिल्ली में पुलिस थानों में दर्ज प्रथम (एफ.आई.आर.) सूचना रिपोर्ट

319. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 15 अक्टूबर, 1983 तक दिल्ली के विभिन्न थानों में कितनी लिखित प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज की गई है।

जिनमें पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों द्वारा चैकों के जाली चैक देकर लोगों के साथ धोखाधड़ी की जाने की शिकायतें की गई हैं; और

(ख) जाली चैक देने वाली इन पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों के विश्वेष पुलिस द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें अभी भी कार्यवाही की जानी है तथा यह कब तक किया जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकटसुब्बद्य) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस को वर्ष 1981 में ऐसे 44 मामलों, वर्ष 1982 में 48 तथा वर्ष 1983 में (15.10.83 तक) 38 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गई थी।

(ख) 1981 के 44 मामलों में से 3 मामले रद्द कर दिए गए और 22 मामलों का पता नहीं लग सका। इनमें से दो मामलों में जांच चल रही है और बाकी 17 मामलों में अदालत में चालान दायर कर दिए गये हैं। 14 मामलों में विचारण होना है। एक मामले में दोषी व्यक्ति को सजा दी गई है और दो मामलों में बरी किया गया है।

1982 के 48 मामलों में से एक मामला रद्द कर दिया गया है और 16 मामलों का पता नहीं लग सका है। 8 मामलों में जांच होनी बाकी है और 23 मामलों में अदालत में चालान पेश किए गए हैं। इनमें से 21 मामलों का विचारण होना है। 2 मामलों में दोषी व्यक्तियों को दोष सिद्ध किया गया है।

1983 के 38 मामलों में से एक मामला रद्द कर दिया गया है और 4 मामलों का पता नहीं लग सका है। 29 मामलों में जांच होनी बाकी है और 4 मामलों का अदालत में चालान पेश कर दिया गया है। इनमें से 3 मामलों का विचारण होना है और एक मामले में दोषी व्यक्ति को दोष सिद्ध किया गया है।

Persons killed in Violence in the wake of Akali Morcha in Punjab

320. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the persons killed in violence in the wake of Akali Morcha in Punjab, including those of the Police Personnel;

(b) whether Government have launched any prosecution against the accused after apprehending any of them;

(c) if so, the details thereof, District-wise for the State;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along-with the details of the compensation paid to the next of kin of the victims; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide the security of life and property in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) 68 persons have been killed during the period from 4.8.82 to 10.11.83. Cases registered in connection with these deaths are in various stages of investigation/prosecution.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) In order to enable the law enforcing agencies in Punjab to check illegal activities and to maintain conditions of peace in the State, additional powers have been given to them under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983. Special powers have also been given to armed forces under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 to assist the law enforcing agencies, as and when necessary,

for curbing such activities. The authorities have taken certain steps including setting up of special squads and mobile patrols organising of nakabandis and intensification of police patrolling for checking criminal activities.

Setting up of Electronic Industries in North Eastern States

321. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licences have been given for the setting up of any "electronic" industries in the States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh and the Hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh as also the North Eastern States during the last 3 years upto 30 September, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewise; and

(c) if not whether any preference would be given to the areas enumerated above, along-with the number of applications pending with Government for setting up of such industries, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) Statewise details of industrial licences/letters of intent issued during November, 1980 to October, 1983 are enclosed as Statement-I. 8 applications for industrial licences and 4 applications for small scale approvals for manufacture of electronic products from the states of J & K and Himachal Pradesh, the Hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and the North Eastern States are pending. Statewise break-up is given in Statement-II.

Statement—I

List of Units Approved for Manufacture of Electronic Items in the Organised Sector for the Period November, 1980 to October, 1983 in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	LI/IL No. and Date	Item of manufacture and annual capacity	Location of the Unit
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir :				
1.	M/s. J & K SIDC Ltd., Srinagar	LI : 777 (80) dt. 19.12.80	Two-way Radio Communication & Allied Equipment—Turnover value of Rs. 3.00 crores p.a.	Srinagar, J & K
2.	M/s. J & K SIDC Ltd., Srinagar	LI : 20 (81) dt. 11.2.81	Seven Segment Multicoloured LEDs—	Srinagar, J & K
3.	M/s. Jyotik Electronics Capacitors Ltd., Srinagar	LI : 28 (82) dt. 17.4.82	Plastic Film Capacitors—50 M. Pieces	Electronic Complex Ruigreth, Srinagar
4.	M/s. J & K SIDC Ltd., Srinagar	LI : 551 (1983) dt. 18.8.83	Colour T.V. Receivers—50,000 nos.	Tehsil & Distt. Badgam, J & K
Himachal Pradesh :				
1.	M/s. Nova Capacitors Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	LI : 789 (82) dt. 29.10.82	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors—50 M. Nos.	Solan, H. P.
2.	M/s. Raja Malvinder Singh, Patiala	LI : 396 (83) dt. 14.6.83	Multilayered Monolithic Ceramic Capacitors—75 million nos.	Distt. Solan

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U. P. Hill Areas

1. Harish K. Seth
LI : 277 (83)
dt. 19.4.83
2. Debikaj Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
Sahibabad
LI : 325 (83)
dt. 12.5.83
3. Weston Electronics Components Pvt. Ltd.
LI : 558 (83)
dt. 19.8.83
4. Ganesh Singhania
LI : 574 (83)
dt. 24.8.83

(i) Audio Tape—2,000 MRM
(ii) Video Tape—250 MRM

Integrated Control Automation Monitoring System Accessories, Parts & Allied Products

CTV—50,000 nos.

CTV—50,000 nos.

Category 'A' Backward Area Kumaon Division

Nainital
Bhimtal Distt.

Kotdwara Distt.
Pauri Garhwal
Bara Pani Distt.
East Khusi
Meghalaya

Dehradun, U.P.
A backward hilly region in Meghalaya
Tantalum Capacitors—50,00,000 nos.

CTV—50,000 nos.

Black & White T.V. Receiver—10,000 sets

Television Receivers—10,000 nos.

Meghalaya :

1. Industrial Supply & Agency Co. Ltd.,
Dibrugarh (Assam)
2. Meghalaya Industrial Development
Corporation Limited, Shillong

LI : 633 (82)
dt. 21.8.82

LI : 593 (1983)
dt. 9.9.83

Miniatute Button Type Battery Cells
dt. 24.11.82

LI : 633 (82)
dt. 21.8.83

Assam

1. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited
2. Industrial Supply & Agency Co. Ltd.,
Dibrugarh

Statement-II

State-wise Break up of Applications Pending for the Manufacture of Electronic products in J & K, U.P. and H.P.

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications pending	
		Organised Sector	Small Scale Sector
1.	J & K	2	—
2.	Uttar Pradesh	3	—
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4

Anti-India and Pro-Pak Slogans During Cricket Match in Srinagar

322. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the flag of Indian side was not allowed to be hoisted by certain elements on the venue of cricket match in Srinagar that was played between India and the visiting West Indies Team;

(b) whether it is also a fact that anti-India and Pro-Pak slogans were raised during the course of said match while the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir remained a spectator;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the correspondents of the National Dailies were not allowed to enter the said stadium; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government for not allowing the flag to fly and also against the secessionist who had raised anti-India and Pro-Pak slogans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) According to a Press Note issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 14th October, 1983, the flag of the Cricket Control Board of

India could not be hoisted during the match as the same was not sent by the Board to Srinagar.

(b) Our information is that anti-India and Pro-Pak slogans were raised during the match by a section of the spectators. However, the Chief Minister informed that the slogans were mostly against the Indian Team and the captain and a member of the Team in particular. He also explained that he could not condemn the incident on the day of the match because of the worsening of the weather due to which the match had to be closed before time and also because the prize distribution ceremony was formal and most of the spectators had left their seats.

(c) Our information is that entry passes for the coverage of the match were denied to the representatives of the PTI, UNI and some other correspondents.

(d) The State Chief Minister informed that as soon as the slogans were raised and the banners waved, the Police went into action and a number of people were arrested on the spot. Many more had been identified and the process was continuing. Besides those arrested on the day of the match, 54 more persons had been arrested in this connection till 18th October, 1983.

Report of Working Group on Salt

323. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Working Group set up by the Central Government to look into the question of improvement in salt manufacturing technology production of quality salt and imparting training has since submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses Suffered by Hindustan Copper Limited in 1982-83

325. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Copper Limited had suffered huge losses in 1982-83;

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

(c) how it is proposed to check the losses and bring improvement in the working of this public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited had reduced the loss to Rs. 29.63 crores during 1982-83 as against a loss of Rs. 42.55 crores during 1981-82. The major reasons for the losses incurred by the Company during 1982-83 were:—

(i) Serious power shortages particularly at Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan resulting in low production.

(ii) Low grade of ore resulting in high cost of production.

(iii) Steep escalation in cost of various inputs.

(iv) Uneconomic selling price of copper.

(v) Unfavourable debt-equity ratio.

(c) Some of the measures taken/being taken to improve the working results of the company are augmenting captive power generation, improving recovery ratio efficiency, better inventory control, revamping the capital structure and accelerating mine development leading to better capacity utilisation.

Construction of Barbed Wire Fencing along Indo-Bangla Border

326. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of engineers appointed by Assam Government have completed the inspection of the border area of Assam for constructing barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) whether report has been received by Central Government;

(c) if so, what are the suggestions made;

(d) what will be the cost for it; and

(e) the action taken by Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The Government of India have decided to erect a fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border to prevent illegal infiltration and for this purpose have appointed a technical committee to recommend the type and manner of fencing that should be constructed. The recommendations are awaited.

Raids in Villages of Punjab

327. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during raids in the certain village of Punjab a big haul of arms was made;

(b) the details of arms recovered; and

(c) the number of persons arrested under the Arms Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 227 weapons have been recovered during raids conducted during the period 18-10-1983 to 6-11-83. These include 44 rifles/guns, 14 revolvers, 167 pistols, 2 carbines/stengun.

(c) 453 persons have been arrested under the Arms Act during the raids.

खूंखार जंगली जानवरों की गणना

328. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तेन्दुआ, बाघ, शेर आदि जैसे खूंखार जंगली जानवरों की कोई गणना की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार ऐसी गणना कब तक कराने का है?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) बाघों तथा शेरों की गणना की गई है तथा भारत में उनकी आवादी के अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

बाघ	—	3,015 (1979)
शेर	—	205 (1979)

(ग) और (घ) अभी तक देश-व्यापी आधार पर तेन्दुओं की गणना नहीं की गई है लेकिन इनकी गणना बाघों के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय समान्वित गणना के समय 1984 में किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Central Assistance to the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar

329. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been sanctioning Central assistance to undertake research work in the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the number of research projects sanctioned by the Centre in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in the above Institute of Physics; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Four Projects were sanctioned in 1982-83 and four in 1983-84.

(c) Details are as follows :

1982-83 : 3 Projects by the Department of Atomic Energy at a total cost of Rs. 65,000/- One Project by the Ministry of Defence at a total cost of Rs. 3.16 lakhs.

1983-84 : 4 Projects by the Department of Atomic Energy at a total cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

In addition the Department of Atomic Energy gave a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs in 1982-83 and Rs. 12.50 lakhs up to November 83 for 1983-84 to the Institute.

Denial of Voting Rights to Floating Population of Mazdoors in Middle Andamans

330. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of the Long Island in Middle Andamans are deprived of their voting rights for Panchayats because the place is mainly inhabited by a floating population of mazdoors; if so, their number;

(b) estimated number of floating population of mazdoors in Delhi and how many of them were deprived of voting rights for Municipal Corporation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a good number of floating population of mazdoors connecting with construction of Asiad Stadia in Delhi, voted in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi voted in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in January, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Long Island is situated far away from the main Middle Andaman Island and is mainly inhabited by a floating population of mazdoor and other categories of workers having no permanent interests in the place. It has not, therefore, been included in any Panchayat. The question of the people of this Island exercising their voting rights for Panchayats did not, therefore, arise.

The size of the floating population of mazdoors is not known.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Administration have informed that they do not maintain record of electors classwise (viz., Mazdoors etc.) and are not, therefore, in a position to furnish the information.

Misuse of Government Property in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

331 : SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of Andaman and Nicobar Administration enquiry regarding corruption, theft and misuse of Government property and permits of bricks and timber by some counsellors of Andaman and Nicobar Administration as had appeared in a writeup in the Adamant Times; and

(b) the details of action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) With reference to a series of reports published in the Andaman Times during the period 28.8.1982 to 16.4.1983 containing allegations of corruption etc. against some of the counsellors, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed as below :—

The allegations contained in the report published in the issue dated 16.4.83 were found to be baseless on inquiries and did not, therefore, call for any action.

The allegations contained in the report published on 28.8.82, could not be inquired into as it did not mention any specific instance of corruption on the part of the Counsellors mentioned.

The other two allegations contained in the report published on 13.11.82 and 27.11.82 are being looked into by the Administration.

Expenditure Incurred on Nuclear Power Project Designed for Indian Navy

332. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether even 12 years after it was sanctioned by the Centre, a project for designing a nuclear power plant for Indian Navy submarines lies in Shambles at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Bombay, as reported in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated September 3, 1983;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total expenditure incurred on this project so far; and
- (d) the steps being taken to expedite the designing of this project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) BARC studies various types of nuclear reactors including small-sized compact reactors which can be used as mobile power packs as well as for ship propulsion as part of its general research and development activities. It is, therefore, not possible to segregate expenditure incurred in this regard.

(d) The progress achieved so far in this regard is satisfactory.

India's Nuclear Programme

333. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's nuclear programme as projected at the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference greatly impressed the participants at the session;

(b) if so, the details of the Programme; and

(c) how far the programme depends upon the external assistance both by way of material and consultancy services for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The immediate plans envisage building a number of 235 MWe units in multi reactor clusters to be followed by 500 MWe

units. The target is to install 10,000 MWe of nuclear power by the year 2000 A.D. Fast breeder reactors will play an important role in meeting the growing demands of electricity beyond 2000 A.D.

(c) No external assistance is required for design and building the nuclear power stations. However, some materials need to be imported, which are not produced in the country. In terms of cost, this accounts for about 10 to 15% at present.

Exploitation of Nuclear Energy Resources

334. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Energy Conference held in New Delhi in September this year had stressed the need for optimum exploration and exploitation of nuclear energy resources;

(b) if so, what the percentage of world energy is presently contributed by nuclear power and the percentage of India's requirements presently met from nuclear power plants; and

(c) the steps, both long term and short term, contemplated by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nuclear power constitutes about 10% of the electricity produced in the world and in the case of India it is about 3%.

(c) It is envisaged that about 10% of our electrical power requirement by the turn of the century will be met from nuclear power plants. The programme will be based primarily on heavy water reactors of 235 MWe size followed by 500 MWe size built as multiple unit stations. The design of 235 MWe unit has been standardised.

500 MWe units will also be designed as standardised unit. Use of standard design will enable timely manufacture of key components. More heavy water plants are planned to overcome constraints of this vital material. Involvement of the industry will be sought by way of a commitment of such a programme of construction of reactors and Heavy Water Plants. Accelerated exploratory work on uranium resources is also being taken up.

Overcrowding in Tihar Jail, New Delhi

335. SHRI N. E. HORO :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some complaints have come to the notice of Government regarding overcrowding in the Tihar Jail, New Delhi.

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

(c) whether any team has been directed by Government to assess the situation in the Tihar Jail;

(d) if so, the details regarding its report alongwith its recommendations;

(e) whether it would be proper to keep the undertrials away from the convicts and similarly the juvenile offenders from the grown up criminals; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the conditions in Tihar Jail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (f) Government are aware of the overcrowding in Tihar Jail and have been taking necessary remedial measures to improve the situation from time to time. The Jail has a sanctioned capacity of 1273 prisoners in the main Jail and 500 prisoners in its annexe known as camp Jail. Against this the number of actual inmates varies from 2000 to 2500. The Committee on Jail Reforms

appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice A. N. Mulla had been specially requested to make recommendations with regard to Tihar Jail. The Committee, *inter alia* suggested that the number of jails in Delhi may be increased appropriately on the basis of the norms suggested in the Model Prison Manual viz. a separate jail for 500 inmates so as to provide for an effective segregation and classification of prisoners in terms of sex, age, criminal record, length of sentence, security needs etc. The Committee further recommended that pending construction of new jails the population in the jail may be split into 3 groups viz. (a) undertrials (b) short-term convicts and adolescent offenders and (c) women prisoners and these groups should be housed separately. For immediate purpose the present structure of Tihar Jail be trifurcated, each one of the portions to function independently with separate staff. The Committee further recommended that long term prisoners may be transferred to neighbouring States.

In pursuance of the above recommendations the following steps have been taken. :-

(i) It is proposed to have two more District Jails in Delhi and land for one jail has since been acquired and construction of boundary wall started.

(ii) A proposal to provide for additional capacity of 300 persons in camp jail has also been approved and construction work has been started.

(iii) The trifurcation of Tihar Jail has also been approved and construction work is likely to be completed soon.

Self Employment Scheme for Educated Youth

336. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced self employment scheme for educated youths; and

(b) the target of coverage set for the Sixth Plan in different States and Union Territories ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a)**
Yes, Sir.

(b) A target for providing Self employment to 2.50 lakh educated youth has been fixed for the year 1983-84.

of the achievements of physical targets in all items of the whole Programme.

(b) A set of statements giving the progress during 1982-83 under different points in all the States is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No.-LT-7034/83]

**Progress made in the Rural Areas Under
20-Point Programme**

337. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the implementation of the 20-Point Programme, announced by the Prime Minister particularly in the rural areas so far as the question of its progress is concerned; and

(b) if so, the details of the information about progress received from various States during 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No formal study has been made regarding the implementation of the entire 20-Point Programme. The concerned Ministries monitor the progress of individual schemes regularly and the Planning Commission monitors the progress

**Allocations to Orissa for the Development
of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

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

(a) the details regarding the amount allocated for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether the amount was fully utilised by the State Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount allocated for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1983-84 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a)** to (c) Details of the amount allocated to Orissa for implementing the various development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1982-83 and the amount utilised therefor are as under :

Sources of Funds	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
For Scheduled Castes		
1. Flow of funds of Special Component Plan from the State Plan.	2328.99	2381.79 (anticipated)
2. Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan.	480.21	480.17
3. Central assistance to the State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation.	13.61	13.60

For Scheduled Tribes

1. Flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan from the State Plan.	10,702.31	10,702.31
2. Special Central		
(i) Assistance (TSP)	1200.00	1199.48
(ii) Pockets of Tribal Construction (MADA)	99.42	99.40
(iii) Primitive Tribes	45.00	45.00

In addition to these the approved outlay for 1982-83 under Backward Classes Sector amounts to Rs. 260 lakhs.

(d) The amount allocated for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1983-84 is indicated below :

Sources of funds	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
------------------	------------------------------

For Scheduled Castes

1. Flow of funds to Special Component Plan from the State Plan.	2724.70
2. Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan.	509.00
3. Central assistance to the State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation.	33.82 (This includes an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for Staffing & promotional activities)

For Scheduled Tribes

1. Flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan from State Plan.	13017.80
2. Special Central Assistance	1327.51

In addition to these the approved allocation for 1983-84 under Backward Classes sector amounts to Rs. 325 lakhs.

ए. सी. सी. के सीमेंट कारखाने और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता

339. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय ए. सी. सी. भीमेंट कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं और प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) किन स्थानों पर ए. सी. सी. के नये सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने की मंजूरी

दी गई है और प्रत्येक कारखाना कब से कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा; और

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने ए. सी. सी. के सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दी गई है और उनमें कब से उत्पादन आरंभ हो जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

ए. सी. सी. के स्वामित्वाधीन सीमेंट कारखानों के स्थापना स्थल, प्रत्येक एकक की लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता, कारखानों के आरंभ होने की प्रत्याशित तिथियों तथा स्वीकृत नए स्थापना स्थलों के नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्तमान सीमेंट कारखाने

क्र. सं.	स्थापना स्थल	लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता (लाख मी. टन/प्रतिवर्ष)
1	2	3
1.	भूपेन्द्र, हरियाणा	4.06
2.	चाइवासा, बिहार	7.82
3.	खलारी, बिहार	1.09
4.	सिन्धरी, बिहार	3.05
5.	द्वारका, गुजरात	3.06
6.	पोरबन्दर, गुजरात	2.00
7.	पोरबन्दर, गुजरात	0.35 (सफेद सीमेंट)
8.	सेवलिया, गुजरात	2.27
9.	शाहाबाद, कर्नाटक	5.45
10.	वाडी, कर्नाटक	6.00
11.	जमूल, मध्य प्रदेश	15.80
12.	कैमूर, मध्य प्रदेश	7.82

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13.	कैमूर, मध्य प्रदेश	0.25 (सफेद सीमेंट)
14.	चांदा, महाराष्ट्र	5.60
15.	लखेरी, राजस्थान	3.22
16.	किस्तना, आंध्र प्रदेश	2.83
17.	मन्वेश्यल, आंध्र प्रदेश	3.35
18.	मदुक्कराई, तमिलनाडु	4.10

जिन्हें अभी तक चालू नहीं किया गया है, ऐसे स्वीकृत उद्योगों के स्थापना स्थल/विस्तार।

क्र. सं.	स्थापना स्थल	लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता (लाख मी. टन/ प्रतिवर्ष)	शुरू होने की अनुमानित तिथि
1.	गागल, हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.60	1983 के अंत तक (हिमाचल प्रदेश में केवल एक)
2.	वाडी, कर्नाटक (विस्तार)	10.00	1983 के अंत तक 5 लाख मी० टन तथा 1984-85 के दौरान 5 लाख मी० टन
3.	शाहाबाद, कर्नाटक (विस्तार)	10.76	सूचित नहीं किया गया।
4.	कैमूर, मध्य प्रदेश (सफेद सीमेंट विस्तार)	0.50	—वही—
5.	मन्वेश्यल, आंध्र प्रदेश (विस्तार)	0.85	—वही—
6.	सेवालिया, गुजरात (विस्तार)	0.80	—वही—

पंजाब में पाकिस्तानी मार्क वाले हथियारों
का पकड़ा जाना

340. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब की
हिस्क घटनाओं में पकड़े गए हथियारों पर
“मेड इन पाकिस्तान” मार्क पाया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस
संबंध में कोई जांच की है कि ये हथियार भारत
कैसे पहुंचे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या
है और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने
के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही
करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पाकिस्तान चिन्ह की एक स्टेनगन और एक रिवाल्वर अमृतसर में बरामद किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ये हथियार भारत कैसे पहुंचे इसका पता नहीं लग सका। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर कड़ी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है और सीमा पार से हथियारों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए बारम्बार पुलिस छापे मारे जा रहे हैं।

Bomb Explosions in Cinema Halls, New Delhi Railway Station

341. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
 SHRI N. E. HORO :
 SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :
 SHRI NIHAI SINGH :
 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
 SHRI MAGNBHAI BAROT :
 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
 SHRI M. V. CHANDRA :
 SHEKHARA MURTHY :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons were killed and many injured in bomb explosions in certain cinema houses and the New Delhi Railway Station recently;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted by Government in the matter;

(c) whether the culprits have been identified and arrested; and

(d) if no, the reasons for the delay in solving the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Six persons were killed and 43 injured in the Bomb explosions in Gianand Swaran Cinema houses in East Delhi and the New Delhi Railway Station.

(b) Three cases have been registered under sections 302/307 IPC and sections 3/4/15 Explosive Substance Act and the same are under investigation.

(c) and (d) Not yet sir.

A special team has been constituted for the investigation of these cases. The team is assisted by Officers of the Intelligence Bureau, CBI, the Punjab Police and the Chandigarh Police. Vigorous efforts are being made to work out these cases.

Daring Highway Robbery in Capital

342. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a daring highway robbery on the early morning of 28th September, 1983 one person was killed and others seriously injured near Anand Niketan, New Delhi while they were coming from Palam Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the nature of the existing security/patrolling arrangement to check the incidents of crimes and robbery on the road from Palam Airport and action taken by Government for the laxity in the patrolling arrangements on the day of the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Shri Pankaj Aggarwal along with some others of Ghaziabad had gone to the Palam Airport on the night of 27th September, 1983 to receive their relatives coming from U.S.A. On their return journey via Gurgaon Road—Rao Tula Ram Marg, all of a sudden a Fiat Car came from behind and tried to block their passage. They tried to speed away.

when the occupants of the Fiat Car fired, as a result of which, the front left tyre of Sh. Aggarwal's car got punctured. When the car stopped, the assailants fired injuring Pankaj Aggarwal and Manoj Aggarwal. One of the assailants took out 2 suit-cases from the boot of the car and fled away. The injured were taken to the Hospital where Shri Pankaj Aggarwal died. The Station House Officer, Vasant Vihar, the Sub-Inspector and the Picket Duty Staff at Rao Tula Ram Marg have been placed under suspension and departmental action is being taken against them. The Assistant Commissioner of Police (Incharge) has also been transferred. Mobile patrolling in the area has been intensified and static armed pickets have been posted on Gurgaon Road, Rao Tula Ram Marg, Palam Marg, Dhaula Kuan, Moti Bagh and Ring Road.

Accumulation of Finished Products of SAIL

343. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. has failed to reduce accumulation of finished products with integrated steel plants and that an amount of over Rs. 550 crores is blocked as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the anticipated loss likely to be suffered as a result thereof as compared to the loss suffered during the previous year 1982-83; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Stocks of steel with plants and homesales stockyards of SAIL reduced from 1.45 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 to 1.13 million tonnes on 1.11.1983. The value of stocks held was Rs. 550 crores (approximately) on 1.8.1983 when the stocks were 1.27 million tonnes. Since inventory of stocks is declining during 1983-84 the carrying costs of stocks should be less than in 1982-83.

(c) The following measures have been taken to reduce stocks :—

(i) Credit facilities have been extended in respect of slow-moving items.

(ii) Production has been made market oriented and the monthly production programme is drawn up based on firm demands from market. Continuous review of this programme is made.

(iii) With a view to introduce financial discipline, cash credit limit has been fixed for each Plant so as to involve Plants for the efforts to reduce inventories.

(iv) The number of outlet points has been increased by about 25 Nos. by introducing conversion scheme under which billets supplied by SAIL are converted into bars and rods.

(v) Package deal, including forward package deals, has been introduced.

(vi) The marketing set up has been ginered up with a view to increasing customer contact. Greater delegation of power has been given to the field officers to settle customer complaints.

(vii) The items which have deteriorated/lying in stocks unmoved for a long period are disposed of through tender by calling bids through public notices.

(viii) Certain minor price adjustments like in the case of blooms and slabs have been carried out so as to remove disadvantages in rolling as compared to other semis.

(ix) Inter-stockyard transfers have been allowed and powers for additional expenditure on account of such interstockyards transfers has been delegated to the field officers to hasten such movement. The customer does not pay for these transfers.

(x) Senior officers have been appointed from the Marketing Organisation at each of the Plants as well as at four regions. These officers would be exclusively involved in liaisoning customer demands with the plants' production and despatch.

(xi) A conscious decision to export has been taken to siphon off surpluses.

(xii) Imports have been considerably reduced. As against the import of 1.3 million tonnes during 1982-83 the likely ordering during the current year is 0.5 million tonnes. Imports are being restricted through indigenous development of some of the critical items like LPG, DD and EDD Cold Rolled Sheets etc.

(xiii) Certain items like CR Coils/HR Coils and stainless steel are being supplied at internationally competitive prices to valid import licence holders. This has been done with a view to cutting down avoidable imports.

Anti-India Activities During Cricket Match in Srinagar

344. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a spurt in the activities of the Pro-Pak elements in Kashmir recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact a few Pro-Pak organisations like Jamait Tuleba, People's League and the Liberation Front are openly propagating and taking anti-national postures and the administration is weak to control them;

(c) whether recently these elements had openly demonstrated their anti-India activities in the very presence of the Chief Minister during the Indo-West Indies one-day Cricket match and no arrests had so far been made; and

(d) whether the Central Government feel that the situation is fraught with danger and some Central action is called for the curb these elements so that the people in the

valley of Kashmir do not once again become a victim of Pak military/subversive activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India are aware that Pro-Pak and secessionist organisations like J & K. Jamaat-e-Islami, the Islami Jamaat-e-Tulba, the People's League and the Mahaz-e-Azadi are propagating and indulging in antinational activities. The State Government have taken some action against a few members of these organisations recently but it appears that this action has not had any deterrent effect.

(c) The State Police have, made some arrests in this connection, those arrested included some members and workers belonging to the Islami Jamaat-e-Tulba, the People's League, the Awami Action Committee, among others.

(d) Government of India are closely watching the situation and will not hesitate to take action under the law if the activities of Pro-Pak and secessionist elements pose a threat to or undermine the security, integrity and sovereignty of India.

Infiltration of Bangladesh is in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal

345. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI SUSHIL

BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 6,000 families have infiltrated from Bangla Desh to Kishan Ganj in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a steady infiltration of Bangla Desh nationals is continuing in West Bengal and Assam also;

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to apprehend and deport these foreign nationals to Bangla Desh so that Assam

type problem is not allowed to grow up in other States of India; and

(d) if so, Government action in this regard and steps taken to put an end to such large scale infiltration in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Firm figures of Bangladesh infiltrants in Kishanganj area of Bihar are not available.

(b) India's border with Bangladesh being very long and open, infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India cannot be ruled out despite intensive patrolling by the BSF and extreme vigilance of Border Out Posts.

(c) Bangladesh nationals who are apprehended are deported to Bangladesh.

(d) BSF has been strengthened, Border Out Posts have been increased and average distance between BOPs has been brought down.

Submission of Report to Government on Minorities

346. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities has since submitted its final report to Government;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations;

(c) whether Government have since considered those recommendations; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House the report of the Panel alongwith the action taken report or without the action taken report during the current session ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Dr. Gopal Singh Panel has submitted its report on Minorities containing its findings and recommendations relating to a wide range of subjects like education, employment, industry, financial, economic concession, economic disparity and implementation machinery. The Govt. propose placing the report on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament during the current Session.

Improper Utilisations of Funds by Bihar and U.P.

347. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that development progress is far behind in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in spite of much aid given by the Central Government;

(b) whether Government have since inquired into the proper utilisation of funds allotted by the Central Government to the State Governments for development programmes in various sectors; and

(c) if so, the details of the irregularities found and action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The progress of development in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is generally in accordance with the approved plans.

(b) According to the plan expenditure figures furnished by the States of U. P. and Bihar so far during the Sixth Plan, it is seen that expenditure has been according to the approved outlays except in 1982-83, (in the case of Bihar) when the expenditure had to be restricted to Rs. 610 crores against the original approved outlay of Rs. 670 crores due to constraint of resources.

(c) Does not arise.

मारुति कार के कलपुर्जों के लिए ठेके

348. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने अपनी मारुति कार को बहुत शीघ्र बाजार में लाने के लिए योजना तैयार कर ली है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मारुति उद्योग इस छोटी कार के सभी पुर्जे देश में नहीं बना रहा है और इसने अपनी यात्री कार के लिए विभिन्न 'असेम्बलियों' और सब-असेम्बलियों की सप्लाई हेतु विभिन्न सहायक इकाइयों के साथ ठेकों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है; और

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) यद्यपि मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड द्वारा कारों की डिलीवरी 1984 के प्रारम्भ में करने का कार्यक्रम था, लेकिन अब इसके दिसम्बर, 1983 के मध्य से शुरू होने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग) उद्योग की कार्य प्रणाली के अनुसार मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के सहायक उद्योगों (विक्रेताओं) से लगभग 65% सब-असेम्बलियों और हिस्से-पुर्जों की खरीद करने का विचार है। अब तक निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के लिए आशय-पत्र दे दिए गए हैं :—

- पहिए
- पहियों के ढक्कन
- बैटरियां, बैटरी ट्रै

4. बैटरी बैंड, स्टे और ब्रैंकेट

5. चिल्ह

6. ओजार

7. एक्सिलरेटर पैडल

8. जैक्स

9. घनि और धूल नियंत्रण शीट।

देश में बम विस्फोट

349. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बम विस्फोटों की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में 1980 से अब तक इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं तथा उनका राज्यवार व वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Central Assistance for Schemes under Implementation in Orissa

350. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the various centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in Orissa at present;

(b) the amount of assistance shared by centre and state of Orissa for those centrally sponsored schemes; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures taken for Self-Sufficiency in Heavy Water

351. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some measures to become self-sufficient in heavy water;

(b) if so, the steps taken during the Sixth Plan period so far in this regard; and

(c) by which year India will become self-sufficient in heavy water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are formulating their programme for the setting up of heavy water plants to match with the long term nuclear power programme.

(b) In addition to the 5 heavy water plants initiated set up in the earlier plan periods, work on two more heavy water plants—one at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and another at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh—has been initiated. Action is also being initiated to overcome the limitations in some of the operating plants.

(c) The installed capacities of the plants already in operation and those under commissioning match the requirements of heavy water for the current power programme and the phasing of construction of new plants will ensure self-sufficiency for the entire programme.

राजधानी में हिसां को घटनायें

352. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में हाल ही में कई हिंसक घटनाएं हुई हैं जिनमें उग्रवादियों का हाथ होने का संदेह है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन घटनाओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इनमें से अब तक कितनी घटनाओं से सम्बद्ध अपराधियों को पकड़ लिया गया है, और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा किए गए आकलन के अनुसार इन घटनाओं में जान-माल का कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकेटसुब्बथ्या) : (क) और (ख) अक्टूबर, 1983 में बम विस्फोट के तीन मामले और जोर्डन के राजदूत पर खूनी हमले का एक मामला हुआ है। बम विस्फोट पूर्वी दिल्ली के गायानन्द और स्वर्ण सिनेमाघरों में और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुए थे।

(ग) अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) दो सिनेमाघरों और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुए बम विस्फोटों में छः व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और 43 व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए थे। सम्पत्ति की अवृत्ति लगभग 600 रुपये आंकी गई है।

राजधानी में अपराधों में वृद्धि

353. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री छांगूर राम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विशेषकर दक्षिणी दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन महीनों के दौरान हुई ऐसी घटनाओं का महीना वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इनमें से कितनी घटनाओं से संबंधित अपराधियों को पकड़ लिया गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री पी. बैकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) अगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1983 तक और 1982 की समकालीन अवधि में दक्षिणी दिल्ली जिले से संबंधित माह-वार अपराध आंकड़ों को देते हुए अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण पृ० 201-2 पर है। इनसे यह पता चलेगा कि हत्या, लूटपाट, चोट पहुंचाना और मोटर वाहन चोरी जैसे शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अपराधों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। तथापि डकैती, हत्या का प्रयास, जंजीर छीनना, सेंधमारी और साइकिल चोरी जैसे शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अपराधों में कमी हुई है।

Indian Scientists Working in UK, USA,
USSR and Japan

354. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian Scientists are working in UK, USA, USSR and Japan;

(b) the steps taken for collection of their data; and

(c) the incentive Government propose to provide with a view to persuade them to return to Motherland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The largest number of scientists of Indian origin employed outside India are in USA and a smaller number are in UK. Several others are in Universities working for higher degree. Very small number are in Japan. Indian scientists in USSR are those under sponsored programme of cooperation.

(b) Our Missions in these countries have been asked to request the scientists of Indian origin to send information to the Missions. Our Missions in USA and UK have the bio data of many scientists of Indian origin in North America and UK.

(c) Total outlay for research has been increased in the 6th Plan and fellowships and associateships have been provided along with appropriate facilities. There is provision for temporary placement of scientists under the scheme of Scientists pool. Fiscal incentives have been provided to the industry to set up in-house R & D which provides opportunities to scientists in industry. The scheme of Transfer of know-how to Expatriate Nationals (TCR TEN) gives opportunity to scientists of Indian origin to visit India and work in Universities/Laboratories. In many cases Indian scientists are considered for appointment in Indian Institutions in absentia. Facilities of import of equipment to scientists including medical scientists who return to India have also been provided.

Substantial increase in investment in research, incentives for Industry to undertake and sponsor research and flexibility in placement of scientists as well as facilities for import of equipments, provide substantial opportunities for well qualified scientists to pursue their interests in this country.

आगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1983 और 1982 के दौरान विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत सूचित किए गये मामले और गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों का विवरण माह-बार

अपराध शीर्ष	आगस्त मामले किए गए व्यक्ति	सूचित गिरफ्तार मामले किए गए व्यक्ति	1983		1982	
			सितम्बर —	अक्टूबर —	सितम्बर —	अगस्त सूचित गिरफ्तार मामले किए गए व्यक्ति
हत्या	2	1	7	5	3	4
हत्या का प्रयास	4	6	2	3	4	10
लूटपाट	7	12	9	3	3	3
दंगे	4	11	7	162	2	2
जंजीर छीनना	4	5	1	—	—	26
चोट पहुंचाना	34	21	33	20	28	16
सेंधमारी	22	3	34	3	27	12
ताइकिल चोरी	53	—	44	—	55	—
अच्य चोरिया	148	14	175	13	168	7
मोटर वाहन चोरी	59	1	66	3	60	1
विविध द. प. सं.	203	104	209	113	209	80
कुल	539	183	587	325	560	133
						587
						379
						577
						301
						555
						294

अक्टूबर

सूचित

गिरफ्तार

मामले

किए गए

व्यक्ति

अक्टूबर

सूचित

गिरफ्तार

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व्यक्ति

अगस्त

सूचित

गिरफ्तार

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व्यक्ति

सितम्बर

सूचित

गिरफ्तार

मामले

किए गए

व्यक्ति

Law and Order Situation in Punjab and Chandigarh

355. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest Law and Order situation in Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the steps taken to improve the same; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government have been making efforts to see that the law and order situation in Punjab and Chandigarh remains under control. In order to enable the law enforcing agencies in Punjab and Chandigarh to check illegal activities, additional powers have been given to them under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 and the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983. Special Powers have been given to armed forces under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 to assist the law enforcing agencies, as and when necessary, in curbing such activities. The authorities have taken certain steps including setting up of special squads and mobile patrols, organising of nakabandi and intensification of police patrolling for checking criminal activities. In Punjab, as many as 4,055 undesirable elements have been arrested and 227 weapons and 932 cartridges and one hand-grenade have been recovered during the raids conducted on the hide-outs of such elements. The process is continuing.

Financing of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project in Haryana

356. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 636 on 14 April, 1983 regarding Clearance of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project and station

(a) whether the Haryana Government have furnished the financing pattern of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project; and

(b) if not, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Haryana State Government has informed the Planning Commission that this matter is being examined by it.

(b) Does not arise.

Provocative and Communal Speeches of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhinderwala

357. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the recent provocative and communal speeches and utterances of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhinderwala;

(b) if so, reaction of Government there to; and

(c) the reasons for not arresting him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven cases have been registered against Sant Jarnail Singh Bhinderwala for making objectionable speeches.

(c) Sant Bhinderwala is living in Golden Temple complex which the police has not entered in deference to religious sentiments.

Allocation of Funds to Eastern States for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

358. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds allocated for implementation of 20-Point Programme to

Eastern States of the country during the year 1983;

(b) the amount spent by each State Government under each head;

(c) whether Government are keeping a check on the expenditure made by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the procedure of supervision followed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement giving the outlays provided by Bihar, Orissa,

West Bengal and Sikkim, the four Eastern States of the country in their Annual Plans, 1983-84 for the 20-Point Programme is attached.

(b) Complete information about the amount spent would be available only at the end of the year.

(c) and (d) Monitoring is effected through the visits of advisers in the Planning Commission and the Senior Officers of the Ministries and also through the information furnished by the State Governments to the Ministry of Finance for release of Central Assistance.

Statement

Revised 20-Point Programme — Outlays — 1983-84 (Estimated)

(Rs. lakhs)

Point	Item	Bihar	Orissa	West Bengal	Sikkim
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Irrigation	20900	9850	5103	125
2.	Pulses and Oilseeds Production	75	100	50	Neg.
3.	Integrated Rural Development	2400	900	300	16
	National Rural Development	2600	900	1563	20
4.	Land Reforms	750	715	819	14
5.	Improvement of Minimum wages for agricultural labour	14.00	0.50	3.05	—
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	40	150	—	—
7.	Accelerated programme for development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	3457	2229	2603	52
8.	Supply of Water to Problem Villages	1375	725	790	145
9.	Rural House-sites-cum-House Construction	247	100	200	—
10.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	70	20	429	5
11.	Power	15550	9120	14101	230

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Afforestation and Farm Forestry	92	60	45	12
13.	Family Planning	—	—	—	—
14.	Universal Primary Health Care, Control of Leprosy, TB and Blindness	830	250	450	80
15.	Accelerated Programme of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition	175	200	436	30
16.	Elementary Education for age group 6-14	2370	700	2450	150
	Removal of Adult illiteracy	380	6	140	2
17.	Public Distribution System	—	—	—	—
18.	Village and Small Industries	870	700	755	66
TOTAL		52195.00	26725.50	30237.05	947.00

Number of IAS/IPS/IFS and other All India Services Personnel in States

359. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAS, IPS, IFS etc. and other All India Service personnel male and female serving in each State separately of each category as on 1 April, 1980, 1 April, 1981, 1 April, 1982, 1 April 1983 and as on 31 October, 1983; and

(b) the number of All India Personnel recruited during the period 1 April, 1979 to 31 March, 1983 separately for each financial year, giving the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward class and minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) There are at present three All India Services, namely, the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service, and the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for

whom there is reservation, information regarding the number of recruits belonging to backward class and minorities is not maintained.

Posting of Women IAS And IPS Officers in U.P.

360. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under the Caption "Sex War rages in IAS & IPS" appearing in English Weekly Current on page 6, dated 22 October, 1983; and

(b) if so, whether any discrimination has been done in the case of district posting of female personnel of the above services, in U.P.; and

(c) steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) The postings of IAS/IPS Officers in a State is the concern of the State Government concerned. However, facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Prices Excise Duty and Sales Tax on Automobiles

361. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of excise duty being charged by automobile manufacturers of different kinds of motor vehicles manufactured by them till September, 1983;

(b) the quantum of relief of excise duty granted by Government on the manufacture of different kinds of automobiles by the manufacturers, if so, full details thereof;

(c) the retail prices of the different kinds, brands and makes of automobiles ruling at

the old rate (indicating the dates) retail prices of different kinds, brands, makes of automobiles at the new rate (since when);

(d) the new retail prices of petrol/diesel run Ambassador cars and trucks, Fiat cars (all models), Standard and other cars, Tata Mercedez, Benj Trucks, Leyland Truck Chassis; and

(e) the sales tax being charged in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) Government have granted relief in excise duty on commercial vehicles of engine capacity above 2500 cc w.e.f. 1.10.83 and three axled commercial vehicles w.e.f. 25.10.83. There is no change in excise duty on other motor vehicles. A statement showing old and new excise rates and prices of vehicles affected by Government order is enclosed.

(e) Sales tax differs from State to State.

Statement

Details of Retail Prices and Excise Duty of Different Models of Commercial Vehicles

Manufacturer Model	Retail Prices before excise duty concession	Retail Prices after excise duty concession	Rates of excise duty till 30.9.83	Rates of excise duty on 1.10.1983
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Telco				
1210 SE/42 Truck Chassis	157648	146922)		
LP 1210 E/52 Bus Chassis	154323	143823)		
)	15.75%	7.875%
Ashok Leyland				
Viking Cheetah Bus Chassis	165323	154402)		
Comet Goods Chassis	164643	153768)		
Taurus Goods Chassis (multi-axle)	263643	251634)		

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Premier Automobiles				
PFSP 4-45/29 (GVW 5625 Kgs)	92038	85606)		
PFP 6-94/35 (GVW 11750 Kgs)	127760	118602)		
PFST 122/54 (GVW 15225 Kgs)	160365	148814)		
)		
Hindustan Motors				
J 6-167" NC	137956	128843)		
T-480/179" FC	144085	134555)		
T-230/167" FC	110648	103324)	15.75%	7.875%
SB-216" FFC	137113	128056)	advalorom	advalorom
T-230/167" NC	127587	119179)		
T-120" NC	114920	107373)		
T-120" FC	94906	88653)		
)		
Mahindra & Mahindra				
60 D	81744	76407)		
)		
Standard Motors Products				
Micro Bus (2520 cc)	92151	85984)		
Micro Lorry (2520 cc)	82124	76639)		

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल
द्वारा खरीद

362. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड
भोपाल द्वारा लाइट फैब्रीकेशन वर्क्स 41/ए.
बी. एच. ई. एल. एंड इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, हेवीब
गंज, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) से अब तक खरीदे
गये सामान की मात्रा और मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन भारत
हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में नहीं किया जा

सका और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
और

(ग) क्या ऐसी कुछ और फैक्टरियां हैं
जहाँ से भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स सामान
खरीदता है, यदि हाँ, तो उन फैक्टरियों का व्यौरा
क्या है जहाँ से वह तैयार वस्तुएं खरीदता है
और उन फैक्टरियों से अब तक खरीदी गई
वस्तुओं तथा उनके मूल्य का व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) लाइट फैब्रीकेशन वर्क्स, 41/ए, बी. एच.
ई. एल. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, हेवीबगंज, भोपाल

से खरीदे गये सामान की मात्रा और मूल्य इस प्रकार है:—

	80-81	81-82	82-83
वास्तविक टन भार	53 टी	58 टी	60 टी
मूल्य लाख रुपए में	6.4	7.1	6.0

(व) सहायक उद्योगों से जो सामान उप-ठके पर लिया जाता है उसका निर्माण कारखाने के अन्दर किया जा सकता है। किन्तु लागत-लाभ विश्लेषण को ध्यान में रखते हुए उप-ठके दिये जाते हैं। अत्याधुनिक तथा जटिल किस्म की वस्तुओं का निर्माण कारखाने के अन्दर किया जाता है।

(ग) ऐसे 9 कारखाने हैं जो बी.एन.ई.एल. को फैब्रीकेशन वस्तुएं बनाने में मद्दत कर रहे हैं। प्रत्येक को पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिये गये क्रयादेशों के मूल्य इस प्रकार है:—

लाख रुपए

1. यूनिवर्सल इंडस्ट्रीज	55.58
2. मुशीन फैब्रीकेशन	52.23
3. माडर्न ड्रीको	126.75
4. आर.जे.एन्टरप्राइजेज	39.33
5. न्यू एरा एन्टरप्राइजेज	13.64
6. सनहिल प्रोडक्ट्स	54.70
7. श्री कुशल फैब्रीक	37.80
8. अनिल इंजीनियरिंग	6.61
9. मेहता इंडस्ट्रीज	33.97

Setting up of Second Atomic Research Centre at Indore

363. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to establish the Second Atomic Research Centre at Indore;

(b) if so, the details about the cost, area, location, supply of power, water and the construction programme for this project and its employment potential;

(c) what special programmes for Research have been planned at Indore Centre for peaceful uses of Nuclear energy;

(d) whether plans have been drawn to train for the present/future requirement of technicians, skilled personnel, staff and labour;

(e) whether a Regional Scientific Instrumentation Centre will be opened by the Centre to provide maintenance and repairs required for the Atomic Centre; and

(f) if so, full details of its cost, location etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to set up a Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2.89 crores has been sanctioned for development of initial infrastructure such as acquisition and development of land, water supply, sewerage, power supply etc. 800 hectares of land is being acquired for setting up of this research centre. Site is located about 10 Kms. away from the Centre of Indore city. Power to the extent of 20 MVA will be made available from the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board in a phased manner. Water requirements of 3 million litres per day will be made available from the existing pipe line of Narmada Project. It is proposed to start construction work within the current financial year and complete it in a phased manner during the VII Plan period. The estimated staff strength at the Centre will be about 1500 by the end of VII plan period.

(c) A coordinated programme for research and development in the areas of accelerators, lasers, plasma and other related areas will be taken up at this Centre.

(d) Appropriate training programmes in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Training School at Bombay, various Institutes of Technology and in Universities will be undertaken to train the manpower required for this Centre.

(e) This Centre will be self-sufficient for maintenance/repairs on sophisticated instruments and no separate instrumentation centre has been envisaged.

(f) Does not arise.

Mechanical Seal Industry

364. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any party has applied for an Industrial Licence, Letter of intent or proposal to import foreign "up-dated technology" for the manufacture of mechanical seals industry;

(b) if so, the particulars of the applicants, foreign collaboration and the terms and conditions of that proposal;

(c) whether any application/proposal is under consideration of Government today to collaborate with M/s. John Crane to import foreign technology for updated sophisticated technology;

(d) if so, the special merits, the demand in the country and the capacity in the existing R & D Sections of the mechanical seals industry to meet the demand;

(e) whether the Government would follow the strict guidelines indicated by the Prime Minister not to allow import of foreign technology or multinational collaboration in existing capacity of industrial units in India; and

(f) if not, the merits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (f) M/s. BDK Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Kutchi House, Jayachamaraj Nagar, Hubli,

Karnataka, have applied for grant of foreign collaboration approval for the manufacture of Mechanical Seals and accessories, with M/s. John Cranes Houdaille Inc., USA. The application of the company is under examination. A Committee has been set up by the Government to examine the matter. All aspects of the proposal including evaluation of technology will be taken into account in arriving at a decision.

Nuclear Research in Medicine

365. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of Nuclear Research in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases like T.B., Malaria, Filariasis is being carried on at the Radiation Medicine Centre of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay;

(b) whether the BARC is co-ordinating in research with the international Atomic Energy Agency under the Regional Co-operation Agreement

(c) the details of the specific projects undertaken by the RMC, the progress achieved and the utilisation of the results in the medical field diagnosis; and

(d) the evaluation of new Nuclear Techniques in medical field and the programme to introduce the same in National Health Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Research work on the diagnostic aspects of tuberculosis and filariasis is being carried out at Radiation Medicine Centre of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Programme of work of RMC involves 3 kinds of activities :

(1) Medical uses of radioisotopes for diagnosis and therapy in patients

referred to the Centre. It caters to about 20,000 patients every year. It provides a comprehensive range of diagnostic investigations like :

- (i) imaging of various organs;
- (ii) thyroid function studies;
- (iii) studies of the function of kidney, liver and heart;
- (iv) radioisotopic investigations of anemia;
- (v) *in vitro* assays of hormones, nutrients and vitamins.

(2) It is one of the very few Centres which takes care of radioisotopic therapy of thyrotoxicosis and thyroid cancer for a large number of patients referred to the Centre from all over the country.

(3) The research programme of the Centre involves :

- (i) quality control of NM procedures and instruments.
- (ii) development of new radio-pharmaceuticals.
- (iii) development of new techniques for the diagnosis of infectious diseases.
- (iv) development of Nuclear medicine methods for early diagnosis of thyroid cancers by identifying tumour markers.

(d) Limited field trials have been conducted with encouraging results for differentiating TB meningitis from other types of meningitis. At present, the Centre accepts samples freely from medical community for diagnosis of this condition. After a thorough evaluation of results of a large number of samples obtained in this way, the new radioimmunoassay technique may be put up for trial on a national basis. The Isotope Group of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has plans to distribute necessary reagents for radioimmunoassay of TB to 10 medical institutions in this

country. At present also, the Centre offers training in the new techniques to those Centres who are interested in setting them up in their own laboratories. The work related to the early diagnosis of TB affecting organs other than lungs has been already published in reputable scientific journals.

Purchase of Maruti Car by Foreign Country

366. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress made in regard to the production of Maruti Car by the Maruti Udyog Limited;
- (b) by when the sale will start;
- (c) whether any foreign country has shown its interest in regard to purchase of Maruti car; and
- (d) if so, the names of the country and the details of the sale, if conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The production and sale of cars though scheduled in the beginning of 1984 is now expected by mid December, 1983.

(c) and (d) Some preliminary enquiries have been received, but no concrete export arrangements have so far materialised.

Achievement in Under-Ocean Commercial Mining for Important Metals

367. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists at the National Institute of Oceanography in Panaji had achieved a break-through in under-ocean Commercial mining for important metals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of training Centres for Electronics at Kushaiguda, Andhra Pradesh

368. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested Union Government to give clearance for setting up of petro type development and training Centres for electronics at Kushaiguda, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Revised Project Report of National Small Industries Corporation was received in July 1983. This Report has to be considered by the concerned Department of Government of India before a decision is taken in the matter.

Per Capita Financial Aid given to each State

369. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita financial aid given to each State so far under the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the per capita income of each State; and

(c) the steps being taken to give more financial aid in the remaining years of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached Statements I and II.

(c) It has been decided to make available an additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores to the States during the two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 over and above the original allocation for the Sixth Plan period. Of this additional amount of Rs. 1650 crores a part has been allocated in the current year and the balance would be allocated next year.

Statement-I

Per Capita Central assistance to the States during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan (1980-84)

States	Per Capita Central assistance* (Rs.)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	175.02
2. Assam	583.27
3. Bihar	190.56
4. Gujarat	174.13
5. Haryana	201.39
6. Himachal Pradesh	979.40
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1732.35
8. Karnataka	140.25
9. Kerala	174.85
10. Madhya Pradesh	192.15
11. Maharashtra	154.11

*On the basis of actual release of Central assistance during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan and allocation for 1983-84. Per capita Central assistance has been worked out by using 1971 Population Census data. The figures given above are exclusive of the assistance for hill and tribal areas.

1	2	I	2
12. Manipur	1894.82	18. Sikkim	5202.00
13. Meghalaya	1845.90	19. Tamil Nadu	134.59
14. Nagaland	4153.00	20. Tripura	1153.00
15. Orissa	267.19	21. Uttar Pradesh	183.31
16. Punjab	191.42	22. West Bengal	161.33
17. Rajasthan	210.79		

Statement-II

Achievement in Irrigation and Electricity Sectors

1	Irrigation		Electricity
	Achievement of potential Major and Medium Irrigation	(million hectares gross)	(MW)
1	2	3	4
First Plan	2.5	1.16	1100
Second Plan	2.1	0.73	2250
Third Plan	2.3	2.22	4520
Annual Plans (1966-69)	1.5	1.99	4180
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	2.6	4.50	4240
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.16	5.1	10214.9
1979-80	0.72	1.4	1823
Sixth Plan			
1980-81	0.83	1.40	1823
1981-82	0.87	1.37	2175
1982-83	0.90	1.44	3060
	(anticipated)	(anticipated)	
1983-84	0.94	1.43	4157
Sixth Plan (Targets)	5.74	8.0	19666

Production Capacity of Alloy and Special Steel Industries

370. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special steel and alloy industries in our country are in doldrums now despite huge import of these products from abroad due to import liberalisation policy in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the production capacity of alloy and special steel industries in our country during the last year;

(c) to what extent these capacities were utilized that year and how much was produced;

(d) how much could be marketed; and

(e) how much was imported from Japan and Europe in the same year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The alloy steel producers have been facing difficulties due to the depressed market conditions and inadequate availability of power. These difficulties were exacerbated by low cost imports approved earlier though these were restricted in November, 1982.

(b) The annual installed capacity of the units licensed to produce saleable alloy and special steels is about 4.5 lakh tonnes. In addition, mini-steel plants with a capacity of 3.10 million tonnes are permitted to freely diversify into all grades of carbon and alloy steels.

(c) During the year 1981-82, the producers specifically licensed for the production of alloy and special steels produced about 2.75 lakh tonnes of alloy steels and the total production including that from the mini-steel plants was 4.05 lakh tonnes.

(d) The major alloy steel producers despatched about 96 percent of their production during 1982-83.

(e) Data regarding imports for the year 1982-83 are not yet available.

Launching of INSAT-1B

371. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether INSAT-1B has been successfully launched with the help of U.S. Space shuttle 'Challenger' from the Cape Canaveral and set in the desired stationary position with respect to the earth for being used for communication, T.V. and other purposes; and

(b) if so, the detailed account of the launching and the extent of success achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) INSAT-1B was launched on board the eighth flight of the US Space Transportation System (STS) on 30th August 1983. After successful orbit-raising manoeuvres, it was brought into its full on-orbit configuration and control mode on 14th September and thereafter positioned at its designated location of $74 \pm 0.1^\circ$ East longitude in the geo-stationary orbit. All four service functions on board INSAT-1B are in operation and the operational use of the satellite began on 15th October, 1983.

Road—Worthiness of Maruti Vehicles

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

(a) whether the Maruti line of vehicles have lately been put to tests for their road-worthiness on all road conditions by the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune;

(b) if so, which of the Maruti Vehicles have so far been put to such tests and whether all of them have been found fit for Indian conditions;

(c) by what time supplies of these vehicles are likely to commence to the registered customers; and

(d) the likely cost of vehicles in respect of each brand as on road ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Automotive Research Association of India is still carrying out road tests on Maruti range of vehicles.

(c) The delivery of cars though scheduled in the beginning of 1984 is now expected by mid December, 1983. Production of vans is scheduled to commence from October, 1984 and pick up trucks in 1985.

(d) The estimated price of the car is not likely to exceed Rs. 47,500/- excluding local taxes and transport charges. The cost of the van is likely to be the same, while that of the pick up truck will be less by about Rs. 2000/-.

नए आटो साइकिल एक कों पर रोक

373. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आटो साइकिलों का उत्पादन करने के लिए भविष्य में नए उपक्रम या कारखाने लगाने पर कोई रोक लगा दी है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कितने आटो साइकिल कारखानों में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है तथा उनमें विदेशी पूंजी निवेश कितनी मात्रा में है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विनार इन कारखानों में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश पर रोक लगाने का है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) 1989-90 तक 2 मिलियन दुपहियों

को मांग के अनुमान की तुलना में प्रति वर्ष 3.3 मिलियन दुपहियों की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई है। चूंकि दुपहिये मोटर वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता की योजना पहले ही बना ली गई है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में नये उद्यमियों को लाइसेंस देने की फिलहाल कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। फिर भी विद्यमान एककों को विस्तार करने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है जिससे वे मात्रा के अनुसार बचत कर सकें।

(ख) निम्नलिखित एककों की विदेशी इक्विटी सहभागिता से दुपहियों के लिए उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करने की योजना है :—

1. इण्डियन मोटर साइकिल लिमिटेड, मद्रास, जापान की सुजुकी मोटर कम्पनी द्वारा 26% इक्विटी से।
2. कीनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड, पुणे, जापान की होंडा मोटर कम्पनी द्वारा 28.57% विदेशी इक्विटी से।
3. मैजेस्टिक आटो लिमिटेड, लुधियाना, जापान की होंडा मोटर कम्पनी द्वारा 26% इक्विटी से।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

कारों के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस

374. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1970 से अब तक कितने लोगों या व्यक्तियों को कारों के उत्पादन के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी किए हैं तथा कितने व्यक्तियों/कम्पनियों ने कारों का उत्पादन करने के बाद अहमदनगर में अपने वाहनों का आवश्यक परीक्षण पूरा किया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कितने लोगों/व्यक्तियों को बाद में कार उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे तथा इन लाइसेंसों को जारी करने का मानदण्ड क्या था या है; और

(ग) कितने लोगों को कारों के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्घोग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):

(क) 1970 से अब तक कारों के निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित पार्टियों को आशय-पत्र जारी किए गये थे :—

- (1) श्री मनुभाई एच. ठक्कर
- (2) श्री संजय गांधी
- (3) श्री मदन मोहन राव
- (4) मै. अलाइड इंजी. कारपोरेशन
- (5) श्रीमती मुलोचना सिंह
- (6) मै. मारुति उद्घोग लिमिटेड

प्रथम पार्टियों में से केवल प्रथम दो ने आशय-पत्रों में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा किया जिनमें उपयुक्त आद्यरूपों का विकास भी शामेल है।

(ख) आशय-पत्रों की शर्तों को पूरा करने हेतु कारगर उपाय करने पर मैसर्सं संजय गांधी और मनुभाई एच. ठक्कर को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गए थे। बाद में मारुति उद्घोग लिमिटेड को प्रमाणित प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर कारों और हल्के उपयोग की गाड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था।

(ग) मैसर्सं मदन मोहन राव, अलाइड इंजी० कारपोरेशन और श्रीमती मुलोचना सिंह को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किए गए थे, क्योंकि वे आशय-पत्रों की शर्तों को पूरा करने हेतु कारगर उपाय नहीं कर सके। श्री

संजय गांधी को जारी किया गया औद्योगिक लाइसेंस कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रभावहीन हो गया और श्री मनुभाई एच. ठक्कर को जारी किया गया औद्योगिक लाइसेंस उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन रद्द कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि बिना किसी उपयुक्त कारण के यह पार्टी विनिर्दिष्ट समय के अन्दर लाइसेंस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कारगर उपाय करने में असफल रही।

राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद पंजाब में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां

375. श्री रत्न सिंह राजदा :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए जाने के बाद से उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक महीने में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएं हुईं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए;

(घ) इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कुल कितने अनेयास्त्र आदि बरामद किए हैं; और

(ङ) बरामद किए गये हथियारों का घौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ङ) पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के पश्चात् एक महीने की अवधि के दौरान 41 घटनाएं हुईं।

उनमें से 24 घटनाएं पहले पखवाड़े में और 17 दूसरे पखवाड़े में हुईं।

पंजाब में 18.10.1983 से 6.11.1983 तक पुलिस द्वारा मारे गए छापों में 4055 अवांछनीय तत्वों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। 227 हथियार तथा 932 कारबूस तथा एक हथगोला बरामद किया गया है।

Printing of Defamatory Writings

376. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the printing of defamatory writings in respect of Holy Prophet and Islam as a religion in books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, during January to October, 1983;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government to stop recurrence of such writings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have suitably been advised to take necessary legal action against the concerned persons.

Statement

List of Complaints Received in the Ministry of Home Affairs Regarding Writings Against Islam During January to October, 1983

1. Circulation of Anti-Muslim Posters in Rampur.

2. Printing of Versus of Kur'an on a cloth sold in Ranchi.

3. Circulation of pamphlets in Kesganj (U. P.).

4. Objectionable writings in Urdu daily 'Partap' dated 3.1.1983.

5. Objectionable writings in 'Organisor' dated 26.6.1983.

6. Publication of a book titled 'Quran a Concise Study' containing objectionable passages.

7. Objectionable writings in 'Organisor' dated 2.1.83.

8. Circulation of objectionable leaflets by Ved Parchar Samiti at Panipat (Haryana).

9. Circulation of objectionable leaflets by Hindu Sewa Sangh.

10. Objectionable writings in 'Ved Parkashan' a Kanad monthly in its January and February, 1983 issue.

11. Objection to offending cartoon in weekly 'Baghban Amravati' of Maharashtra.

12. Objectionable remarks against Prophet Mohammad in a letter published in 'Organisor' dated 31.7.83.

13. Printing of cover jacket of the book titled 'The Roots of Religion' carrying a picture of Prophet Mohammad.

14. A booklet published by Vishwa Hindu Parishad 'Why do riots take place ? Who is responsible ?'

15. Complaint regarding a book titled 'A true story of Arabian Prophet' written by Dr. P. Mohammad Ali of Kerala.

16. An article on Quran published in monthly 'Jan Gyan' edited by Rakesh Rani.

17. Booklet titled 'Ikhlahk' written by Gulam Hussain of Rampur.

18. Offending contents of History Text Book for class 9th of Bihar (Vishwa Etihas Praveshka).

19. Offending passages contained in book 'Boya Per Babool Ka' authored by Mahabir Prasad Akela of Bihar.

20. Offending passages contained in book 'Madhya Kalin Arab' written by Prof. Dhanpati Pandey.

21. Complaint regarding a news published in Gujarati Daily 'Jan Satta' of Ahmedabad.

Jordan Envoy Shot in Delhi

377. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jordan envoy was shot at near his Delhi residence on 5 October, 1983;

(b) if so, whether inquiry has since been conducted;

(c) whether any arrest has since been made; and

(d) whether Government have made a critical review of the set up ensuring safety of diplomats and diplomatic establishments to plug the loopholes if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case u/s 307/506 IPC and Sections 27/54/59 Arms Act has been registered at the Police Station Chanakya Puri and the investigation is under progress.

(c) No arrest has so far been made.

(d) The situation has been reviewed. Day and night patrolling has been intensified and static force has been stationed at various vulnerable places in the Diplomatic Area. Policemen in plain clothes have also been deployed to maintain vigilance.

पंजाब में उग्रवादियों द्वारा हत्या, लूटपाट
आदि की घटनाएँ

378. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :
श्री दृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1983 से अब तक (महीने-वार) पंजाब में आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों द्वारा लूट-पाट, घातक आक्रमण तथा अन्य गंभीर अपराधों की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं;

(ख) ऐसी हिंसात्मक घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाये हैं;

(ग) आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) कितने अवैध हथियार और कितना गोला बारूद बरामद हुआ और कितने व्यक्तियों से यह बरामद हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जनवरी, 1983 से 10 नवम्बर, 1983 तक ऐसे 65 मामले हुए हैं। महीने वार व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

जनवरी	1
फरवरी	1
मार्च	4
अप्रैल	4
मई	6
जून	10
जुलाई	4

अगस्त	6
सितम्बर	8
अक्टूबर	12
नवम्बर (10 तक)	9

(ख) पंजाब में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेन्सियों को पंजाब दंगाग्रस्त क्षेत्र अध्यादेश, 1983 के अधीन अतिरिक्त शक्तियां दी गई हैं ताकि वे राज्य में अवैध गतिविधियों को रोक सकें और शांति की स्थिति बनाये रखें। ऐसी गतिविधियों की दबाने में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कानून प्रवर्तन एजेन्सियों की सहायता करने के लिए सशस्त्र बलों को सशस्त्र बल (पंजाब तथा चण्डीगढ़) विशेष शक्तियां अध्यादेश 1983 के अधीन विशेष शक्तियां भी दी गई हैं। प्राधिकारियों ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, जिनमें आपराधिक गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए विशेष दस्ते तथा चलती-फिरती गश्त गठित करना, नाकाबन्दी आयोजित करना और पुलिस गश्त तेज करना शामिल हैं।

(ग) 26 अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और 9 व्यक्तियों को अपराधी घोषित किया गया है। उनके विरुद्ध दर्ज किए गए मामलों की छान-बीन की जा रही है। विचारण किया जा रहा है।

(घ) 18.10.83 से 6.11.83 तक पंजाब में पुलिस द्वारा मारे गये छापों के दीरान 4055 अवांछनीय तत्व गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और 227 हथियार तथा 932 कारतूस और एक हथगोला बरामद किये गये हैं।

Constitution of Working Groups by the Planning Commission for Seventh Five Year Plan

379. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission for Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether separate Working Groups have been constituted for SCs. and STs Development or only one Working Group has been constituted;

(c) the names of the Working Groups, where the representative from Home Ministry and the non-official Tribal members are being taken as members for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) whether the non-official members are also represented in other Working Groups; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A list indicating the names of Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan is attached.

(b) Two separate working Groups have been constituted; one for development of Scheduled Castes, and the other for development of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The membership of each Working Group has been decided with regard to the technical aspects of the subject matter remitted to it for detailed study and examination and the expertise which the nominated members individually can bring to bear upon that subject.

(d) Wherever considered necessary, non-officials have been included in the Working Group relating to a particular sector of development.

Statement

Working Groups/Steering Groups for the Seventh Five Year Plan—1985-90
as on 15th October 1983

I. Development Perspective

1. Working Group on Analysis and Measurement of the Incremental Capital output Ratio in Public and Private Sectors in the Seventies.

II Resources for the Plan

2. Working Group for a Study of Financial Resources for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

III Balance of Payments

3. Working Group on Balance of Payments.

IV Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

4. Working Group on Monitoring and Information Systems in the General Ministries and Central Public Sector Projects.

5. Working Group on Monitoring and Information Systems at the State and District levels.

6. Working Group on Training for Development Administrators.

V Agriculture and Allied Sectors

7. Steering Group on Agriculture and Allied Sectors. (Setting up of different Working Groups/Sub-Groups under the Steering Group is in process).

VI Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control

8. Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation.

9. Working Group on Minor Irrigation.

10. Working Group on Command Area Development.

11. Working Group on Flood Control.

11 (a) Working Group to Study the process of Collection and reporting of data on potential created and area irrigated from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes and to suggest guidelines and methodology for collection and reporting of such data on a uniform basis.

VII Rural Development and Co-operation

12. Working Group on Special Programme of Rural Development.

VIII Village and Small Industries

13. Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries.

14. Working Group on Textiles.

15. Working Group on Handicrafts Industry.

16. Working Group on Small Scale Industries.

17. Working Group on Coir Industry.

IX Manpower and Employment

18. Steering Group on Employment Strategy.

19. Working Group on Identification of Technical Manpower Shortages.

20. Working Group on Manpower Requirements and Shortages in Hill/Tribal Areas.

X Energy

21. Working Group on Coal and Lignite.

22. Working Group on Petroleum.

23. Working Group on Power.

23 (a) Working Group on the Identification of the Communication Requirements in the Power Sector.

XI Industry and Minerals

24. Working Group on Non-Metallic (Industrial) Minerals.

25. Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metals— Aluminium, Copper Zinc, Magnesium and Nickel.

26. Working Group on Tyres and Tubes (Automobiles and Bicycles).

27. Working Group on Cement Industry.

28. Working Group on Paper, Paper Board and News Print Industry.

29. Working Group on Controls and Instrumentation Industry.

30. Working Group on Sugar Industry.

31. Working Group on Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Industry.

32. Working Group on Machine Building, Transport Equipment and Allied Industries.

33. Working Group on Leather and Leather Goods Industry.

34. Working Group on Jute Textiles Industry.

35. Working Group on Ferrous Group of Minerals.

36. Working Group on Petro-chemicals Industry.

37. Working Group on Chemicals.

38. Working Group on Fertilizers.

39. Working Group on Pesticides.

40. Working Group on Iron and Steel.

41. Working Group on Electronics Industry.

42. Working Group on Industrial and Mining Programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy.

43. Working Group on Oil, Soaps and Detergents.

44. Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

45. Working Group on Consumer Durables.

XII Transport

46. Working Group on Railways.

47. Working Group on Roads.

48. Working Group on Road Transport.

49. Working Group on Shipping.

50. Working Group on Ports.

51. Working Group on Inland Water Transport.

52. Working Group on Civil Air Transport.

53. Working Group on Tourism.

54. Working Group on Meteorology.

XIII Communications, Information and Broadcasting

55. Working Group on Communications.

56. Working Group on Information and Broadcasting.

XIV Science and Technology

57. Working Group for Department of Science and Technology.

58. Working Group for Department of Atomic Energy Research and Development.

59. Working Group on Department of Space (S & T)

60. Working Group for Department of Environment.

61. Working Group for Department of Ocean Development.

62. Working Group on C.S.I.R.

XV Education Art and Culture and Sports

63. Steering Group on Education

64. Working Group on Elementary Education

65. Working Group on Secondary Education.

66. Working Group on University Education,

67. Working Group on Adult Education.
68. Working Group on Technical Education.
69. Working Group on Languages.
70. Working Group on Educational Technology and Distance Learning.
71. Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation (Education).
72. Working Group for the Resources Requirement for Education Sector.
73. Working Group on Art and Culture.
74. Working Group on Sports.
75. Working Group on Youth Services.
76. Working Group on Libraries.

XVI Health and Family Planning

77. Steering Group on Health and Family Welfare.
78. Working Group on Population Stabilisation and MCH care Activities.
79. Working Group on Health Care Delivery Services in Rural and Urban Areas.
80. Working Group on Control of Communicable Diseases and Control of Blindness.
81. Working Group on Containment of Non-Communicable Diseases.
82. Working Group on Medical and Health Research and Development.
83. Working Group on Medical Education and Manpower Planning.
84. Working Group on Health, Education/Information, Education and Communication (IEC).
85. Working Group on Indigenous System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

- XVII. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply

86. Working Group on Housing.
87. Working Group on Urban Development.
88. Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation.

XVIII. Hill Area Development and NEC

89. Three Working Groups and a Co-ordination Committee for the use of Water Resources of the Himalayan Region.
90. Working Group to Study Changes in Personnel Policy for the North-Eastern Region for the Higher level Personnel including Scientists, Technologist, Administrators, Educationists etc
91. Working Group on the legal systems to study the impact of new laws on traditional societies of the North Eastern Region
92. Working Group to Study the Selection and implementation of development programmes with particular reference to community participation for the North Eastern Region.
93. Working Group to Study the Systems of Satisfactorily organising supplies, services and works in the North Eastern Region.
94. Working Group to prepare guidelines for District Planning.

XIX. Development of Backward Classes

95. Working Group for Scheduled Castes.
96. Working Group for Scheduled Tribes.

XX. Women and Development

97. Working Group on the Welfare and Development of Women

XXI. Social Welfare

98. Working Group on Welfare and Development of Children

99. Working Group on the Welfare of the Handicapped.

100. Working Group on the Residual Areas of Social Welfare.

Working Groups set-up under the Steering Group on Agriculture and Allied Sectors for the Formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan

1. Working Group on Horticulture.
2. Working Group on Demand and Supply Projections and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.
3. Working Group on Management of Natural Calamities.
4. Working Group on Agricultural Production including Irrigated and Rainfed/Dryland Farming, Agricultural Extension and Administration.
5. Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
6. Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Cooperation (including Crop. Insurance).
7. Working Group on Food Processing.
8. Working Group on Storage and Warehousing.
9. Working Group on land Reclamation and Development.
10. Working Group on Buffer Stocking.
11. Working Group on Agricultural Inputs (Seeds, Fertilisers, Plant Protection, Agricultural Implements and Machinery).
12. Working Group on Agricultural Price Policy, Trade and Marketing.
13. Working Group on Fisheries.
14. Working Group on Forestry and Soil Conservation.
15. Working Group on Agricultural Marketing and Rural Godowns.
16. Committee on Direction to oversee and coordinate the working of the various Working Groups set up under the Ministry of Agriculture.

रुग्ण एककों का राज्यवार सर्वेक्षण

३८०. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लागत लेखा संस्थान द्वारा किये गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 20 हजार से भी ज्यादा औद्योगिक एकक रुग्ण हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या राज्यों के सरकारी तंत्र के अलावा उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा भी रुग्ण एककों का राज्यवार कोई वापिक सर्वेक्षण स्वतंत्र रूप से कराया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन रुग्ण एककों में विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं की कितनी पूँजी लगी है; और

(घ) इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए इस वर्ष कितनी पूँजी निवेश का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा इस प्रकार की गई व्यवस्था से कितने रुग्ण एककों को रुग्णता से उबारा गया है;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):

(क) निर्माण तथा लागत लेखा संस्थान द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है इससे सरकार अवगत नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) रुग्ण औद्योगिक उपकरणों के पुनर्जीवित/पुनर्वास करने के लिए योजनाएँ,

बैकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा तैयार किए गए अध्ययनों के आधार पर और अक्टूबर, 1981 में घोषित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार बनाई जाती है। आवश्यक सहायता भी जब कभी मांगी जाती है और जहां संभव होती है सरकार देती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में गंधर्व जाति के लोगों की संख्या

381. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों में गंधर्व जाति के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इस जाति के वंश विकास, शैक्षिक तथा सामाजिक स्तर को देखते हुए इस जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों की श्रोणी में शामिल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 1981 की जनगणना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को छोड़कर जाति-वार गणना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) ऐसे अन्य प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन के संदर्भ में और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में किस समुदाय को शामिल करने के मामले में अपनाये गये तत्संबंधी मानदण्ड के अनुसार सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से परामर्श करके विधिवत जांच की जा रही है। सभी

राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के बाद ही इस मामले में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (2) तथा 342 (2) को ध्यान में रखते हुए संसद के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

अनंतिके गैस स्टोव

382. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गैस स्टोवों का निर्माण करने वाले छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या कुछ समय पहले सरकार की इस आशय की घोषणा से प्रोत्साहित होकर कि कई लाख नये गैस कनेक्शन दिये जाएंगे, इन निर्माताओं ने कई हजार नये गैस स्टोव बनाये और जो बाजार में अनंतिके पड़े हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन निर्माताओं को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) देश में गैस स्टोवों का निर्माण करने वाले लघु क्षेत्र में करीब 80 एकाक हैं और बड़े क्षेत्र में 4 एकाक हैं।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी किसी भी आम शिकायत की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Bomb Blasts in the Country

383. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 cases of bomb blasts and other incendiary attacks have been reported during the past two years in the various parts of the country.

(b) if so, whether not a single case has been solved despite special branch of the Intelligence Bureau and the Research and Analysis wing of the Central Government working on them ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for not solving them; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Proposal to set up Colour TV Projects

384. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up new colour TV Projects for the manufacture of TV receiver sets in the country to meet the steep rise in the prices of colour TV sets in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) sites selected for the same; and

(d) funds, if any, allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) : No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration at present by the Government to set up a new colour TV Project.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Poor Environmental Management in Uttarakhand

385. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand to set up a Commission for the development of Uttarakhand region which is facing tremendous environment and ecological problems;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this area is economically backward and it suffers from poor environmental management; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to save the hilly region ecologically and economically ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) The problems of the hilly region generally include denudation of forest, land slides, over grazing, drying up of natural springs and general scarcity of energy particularly in remote localities. The hilly areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh belong to a special category on account of their difficult terrain, agro-climatic conditions, historical lag in economic development and their environmental impact on the plains. The emphasis of various programmes is on an integrated strategy for the development of hill areas based on sound principles of ecology and economics. The plan schemes that are formulated in this context aim at better land use and control of soil erosion, watershed management; afforestation; silvopasture development; and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs and plantation crops and forestry in steep slopes. The creation of a biosphere reserve to preserve the environmental condition of the area has been proposed as well.

Role of Public Sector under Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

386. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan clearly

indicates that public sector has become a Junior partner in the planning process in India; and

(b) whether the Appraisal clearly indicates that in real terms public sector investment has increased only by 8 per cent per annum as against the plan assumption of 16.5 percent per annum ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B CHAVAN) : (a) In the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan it has been indicated that out of the total investment of Rs. 84,513 crores in the first 3 years (1980-83), the Public Sector accounted for Rs 36,927 crores (i.e 43.7%). This Public sector investment is mostly concentrated in the infrastructure sector and the basic needs sector of the economy. These sectors have forward and backward linkages and a heavy significance in terms of social welfare. From past experience it is found that these sectors act as the engine of growth for the rest of the economy.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Public Sector investment has increased over the first 3 years by 21% per annum in nominal terms and 8% per annum in real terms. The total public sector outlay envisaged for the five year period is Rs 97,500 crores, which expressed as average per annum, would work out to 16.5% per annum.

Threatening Letters by Extremists to Political Leaders

387. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some threatening letters have been written to the Political Leaders including the Prime Minister by the extremists in Gurmukhi that those who will come on the way with the Sikhs could not live in peace and had to suffer the consequences; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Some

threatening letters in Gurmukhi script were received by some political leaders during the last three years.

(b) Efforts are being made to locate the writers of the letters. The security arrangements for the political leaders concerned have been reviewed and strengthened wherever necessary.

Uranium Deposits Discovered in India

388. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many uranium deposits have been discovered in India and the details thereof;

(b) the action being taken to exploit them; and

(c) the reasons for not using the uranium to run the atomic power projects already set up in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Names of the states with districts in which the Uranium occurrences have been recently located by the Atomic Minerals Division are given below :

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore and Prakasam
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
Bihar	Singhbhum, Palamau
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Kulu, Kinnaur, Simla, Chamba
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur

State	District
Karnataka	North Kanara and South Kanara
Madhya Pradesh	Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Bilaspur
Meghalaya	West Khasi Mills and Garo Hills
Rajasthan	Udaipur and Alwar
Sikkim	West and East Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh	Tehri-Garwal, Saharanpur, Dehradun

(b) These areas in various states are in different stages of exploration. Most of them are being explored by trenching, pitting and isorading. Some sites are being investigated by exploratory drilling also.

(c) Natural Uranium used as fuel in all the operating atomic power stations except at Tarapur, which uses imported Enriched Uranium, comes from indigenous sources.

Supply of Fuel by France for Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam

389. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :
DR. A. U. AZMI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that France is having reservations about supplying the nuclear fuel needed to start India's first experimental fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam which was built with its assistance;

(b) if so, the main reasons that have led to this decision;

(c) whether the Prime Minister while meeting the French President in the month

of September, 1983 has helped in solving the problem;

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached after the Prime Minister's discussion;

(e) whether the work on the reactor was completed and the only hitch in starting its operations is the availability of fuel; and

(f) if so, whether the delay in starting the Kalpakkam reactor is bound to slow down the progress of the India's atomic energy programme ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) The Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam will be fuelled by sources of Indian origin.

(e) and (f) The FBTR is in an advanced stage of construction and to be commissioned by end of 1984.

Prasad Committee's Recommendation Regarding Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

390. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prasad Committee Report has strengthened the case that India should go in for uranium enrichment;

(b) whether the Prasad Committee was set up by Government to investigate the repeated breakdowns in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant;

(c) if so, whether while going into repeated breakdowns, the Prasad Committee has suggested that Government must consider the alternative of using enriched uranium light water reactors and set up enrichment plant;

(d) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Prasad Committee; and

(e) to what extent Government have accepted their recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Committee for Technical Assessment of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was set up by the Government in 1982. The Committee has found that the decision to go in for the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors was wise and far-sighted. It has not recommended alternative of using enriched uranium light water reactors.

(d) and (e) The Committee has made several suggestions regarding site selection criteria, management of grid conditions, etc. The Committee has also suggested some improvements and modifications in equipment and operational practices and institutional/organisational changes. The main conclusions of the Committee have been accepted by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

391. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has threatened to call for a State wide bandh if the Centre did not concede the demand for setting up the Vijayanagar Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the State Government have also indicated to the Union Government for early setting up a Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the State;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to finalise the programme early setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, by what time the Union Government are likely to consider it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Press reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Having regard to the fact that a steel plant in Vijayanagar based on the blast furnace route would be an exceedingly high capital cost plant which will inevitably lead to heavy losses, rigorous studies and tests in the country and overseas have been undertaken and are in progress to determine the most suitable and economical processes for the manufacture of steel that should be employed in Vijayanagar. It is anticipated that an economically viable scheme for implementation will be found very soon.

Action taken on the Recommendations of Prasad Committee Report

392. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prasad Committee's report has come out in the press and it has strongly indicated Deptt. of Atomic Energy for its lapses in heavy water production;

(b) whether it has suggested that Government should think of the alternative method of using enriched uranium; and

(c) will Government now release the full text of the report and also give its reaction to the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The report of the Committee for Technical Assessment of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station headed by Dr. N.B. Prasad has not been released to the Press. The Committee has expressed the view that while non availability of heavy water has been a constraint, its production in adequate quantities in India should be technologically feasible after the initial problems were overcome.

(b) The Committee has found that the decision to go in for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors has been wise and far-sighted. The Committee has not recommended use of enriched uranium.

(c) The Report is still under the consideration of the Government. The main conclusions of the committee have been accepted by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Impact of New Electronic Policy

393. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of the new electronic policy;

(b) whether prices of components and products have come down;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether as a result of this policy imported components have become cheaper;

(e) whether components manufacturers have complained about it; and

(f) if so, Government's action thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The real impact of the policy will be felt only after sometime. Government is watching the situation and providing industry all necessary help to implement the policy.

(b) and (c) Some manufacturers of components have already announced price reductions. For example, Bharat Electronics Ltd. has reduced the prices of its silicon transistors by around 20% and of its germanium transistors by around 10% with effect from October 10, 1983 and of its Black and White TV Picture Tubes by approx. 10% with effect from October 1, 1983. A leading private sector manufacturer of silicon transistors has announced price reductions of 10% to 33% on its different devices with effect from September 21, 1983. Prices of some equipment have also been reduced by some manufacturers as a result of excise duty reduction.

(d) The customs duty on imported components has been reduced from 158% to 75% thereby resulting in a reduction of about 83% in the landed prices of most imported components.

(e) Yes, Sir, Some component manufacturers have represented to the Government about it.

(f) Government is examining the complaints.

Availability of Indigenous Cheaper Colour TV Sets

394. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether colour TV sets would be locally manufactured and available at cheaper prices soon; if so, when;

(b) Government expectation about the price; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made at all manufacturing centres for quality control and certification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The sets are expected to come into the market early next year.

(b) Prices of many electronic goods are expected to come down as a result of the reductions in customs duties on imported electronic materials and components and capital goods for production, and reductions in excise duties on some consumer electronic products and other "Measures to further accelerate the rapid growth of electronics" announced by Government on August 18, 1983.

As for colour TV sets, taking into account the availability of major components like the TV Picture Tube with price discounts due to bulk purchase at a rough estimate, the price of a CTV set of 51 cm Screen size is expected to be around Rs. 5500/- in Delhi.

(c) These are being finalised.

Import of Electronic Equipment from Japan and Finland

395. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has allowed the Punjab State Electronics Units to import a second hand colour TV Picture Tube Plant from Finland;

(b) if so, the advantage thereof;

(c) whether the Department has also allowed import of technology and equipment of Japanese manufacturer for making liquid cristal display items; and

(d) if so, what is going to happen to indigenous technology available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No formal request from M/s. Punjab Display Devices Limited (PDDL) for capital goods clearance to import a second hand plant to manufacture CTV Picture Tubes has been received by the Department of Electronics.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has developed indigenous technology for liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs) in association with the Raman Research Institute and is in the process of putting it into commercial production. Technology developed by the Notional Physical Laboratory, Delhi under R & D project promoted and financed by the DOE has also been commercialised by the central public sector company, Central Electronics Limited. All support is being given to both these projects by government. However, the technology which PDDL has been approved to import from M/s. Hitachi of Japan : (a) has better yields than the indigenously developed technologies; and (b) covers a wide range of LCDs from those used in digital electronic watches, and clocks to those used in calculators, dot matrix displays and industrial displays, which the indigenous technology is not able to provide.

Action taken on Prasad Committee's Report

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

(a) whether it has been pointed by the Prasad Committee that the losses suffered in Heavy Water Plants in the country are serious in nature and have come in the way of Atomic Power Generation

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the Heavy Water Plants went on stream on schedule or has ever attained the rated capacity of production; and

(c) if so, the reasons and the specific action taken thereon to meet the needs of the country by 2000 A.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Committee for Technical Assessment of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has recognised that the production of heavy water at economically acceptable cost and in sufficient quantity is an essential requirement for the nuclear power programme and effort should be made to increase the production from the existing plants and to put up new large capacity plants in a short time.

(b) Though there had been delays in the completion of heavy water projects, the one at Nangal was completed on schedule. The production of heavy water has been below the rated capacity, though after certain modifications, the Nangal Plant could produce the rated capacity. Currently this plant is also producing below the rated capacity due to external constraints.

(c) The delays were caused due to poor response to civil contracts, delay in supply of indigenous and imported equipment and machinery, labour problems, power cuts, delays in the completion of piping and erection contracts, force majeure such as non-availability of ships for transporting heavy towers, loss of towers embargo on delivery of soft and hardware. The plants

at Kota and Talcher are under commissioning while the Nangal, Barod and Tuticorin Plants are in operation. The production in the operating plants are below their rated capacity due to reduced power availability (at Nangal), interruptions in gas and power supply, power cuts, low deuterium content in the gas, low gas availability and problems relating to adequacy of design and performance of some of the equipment and machinery in the Plant.

With regard to the Baroda and Tuticorin Plants, feasible remedial measures for improving the performance have been identified and these are being taken. In addition, work on two more Plants is on hand while four more plants are contemplated for augmenting the production capacity for meeting the requirement of heavy water for the nuclear power programme envisaged.

Commissioning of Second Steel Plant in Orissa

397. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the spade work made for the early commissioning of the second steel plant in Orissa;

(b) whether the financial arrangements have already been made with any foreign countries to finance the plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The spade work for the Second Steel Plant in Orissa has commenced. Cost effective technologies are being investigated, carefully and tests are in progress to determine the most cost effective technology that should be utilised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Select List for 1983 of Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service

398. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Select List for Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service is to be brought out annually on 1st July of every year;

(b) if so, whether the select list for the year 1983 has been brought out;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the definite date by which it will be brought out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Select List for the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service is prepared every year keeping in view the provisions under Rule 12 (4) of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962, and also Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. There is no prescribed date for the issue of the Selection Grade Select List.

(b) to (d) The work relating to preparation of Central Secretariat Service Selection Grade Select List, 1983, is in progress. The Select List will be issued as soon as the assessment of the performance of all the eligible officers is completed.

Rebate on Coir Products

399. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded to the Government of India a scheme for giving a rebate of 10 percent on the sales of coir products throughout the year; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the action taken by Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Kerala Government forwarded a scheme for giving rebate of 10% on the sale of coir products throughout the year, sold through authorised outlets and to the sharing of the expenditure by the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. The Coir Board also submitted a detailed scheme on the rebate sale of coir products. After preliminary examination certain information/clarification were sought from the Kerala Government and the Coir Board and these have since been received and the matter is being further examined.

Allotment of Cement to Kerala

400. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present quantity of quarterly allotment of cement to Kerala and the quantity allotted in each quarter of 1982-83;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested for the increase in allotment; if so, the details of the request and the action taken on it;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have ever complained that the quantity of cement allotted to it is not actually supplied by the Cement companies; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaint and the action taken by Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The quarterly allocation of levy cement to Kerala State with effect from Quarter II/83 is 67,800 metric tonnes besides 1210 metric tonnes allotted extra, specifically for

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme beginning from Quarter IV/82. Quarterwise allocation of levy cement to the State of Kerala during the year 1982-83 is as under;

Quarter	Allocation (in tonnes)
Quarter II/82 (April—June)	63,400
Quarter III/82 (July—Sept.)	63,400
Quarter IV/82 (October—Dec.)	64,610))
Quarter I/83 (January—March)	64,610))

(b) The State Government of Kerala, in June, 1983 requested for raising of their quarterly allocation of cement to 2.5 lakh tonnes per quarter. In anticipation of the likely increase in the availability of cement in the year 1983-84, the quarterly allocation of levy cement to the State was increased by 4,400 tonnes per quarter effective from Quarter II (April—June), 1983.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Kerala informed that during the year 1982 against allocation of 5,22,210 tonnes of cement the despatches made by cement factories were of the order of 3,73,300 tonnes. Severe power cuts were imposed on cement plants in Tamilnadu which is the major source of supply of cement to Kerala and this had adversely affected production of cement having serious impact on supply of levy cement to Kerala. However, when power cuts were acute, arrangements were made to have some quantity of cement moved from Andhra Pradesh factories both to Kerala and Tamilnadu. The position of supply of levy cement to Kerala is expected to improve shortly with the commissioning of the new cement plant being set up in Kerala.

*This includes 1210 MTs allocated for International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

Proposal from the Opposition Parties About the Solution of the Punjab Problems

401. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had received the proposal from the Opposition Parties about the solution of the Punjab problems some time after 30 June, 1983 conclave of Opposition Parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Government had not received any proposal from the Opposition Parties in this regard. In a letter (to the Prime Minister), Shri H. N. Bahuguna, M. P. had given certain extracts from the resolution adopted by 30th June, 1983, conclave of Opposition Parties.

(b) Government has already made suggestions for settling the pending issues.

Development of Indigenous Technology for Colour TV .

402. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts are being made to develop indigenous technology in colour television; and

(b) if so, the progress which has been achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Industrial and Licensing Policy for Colour TV (CTV) Receivers stipulates that industrial approvals for CTV manufacture would be without foreign collaboration. Several leading TV manufacturers in the public sectors like ECIL, UPTRON and KELTRON are known to have developed prototypes/production

models of CTV sets through indigenous design. The public sector company, Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) have jointly set up a demonstration plant for upscaling the technology of Colour TV (CTV) sets developed by the CEERI, Pilani. The objective of the plant is to further develop the CEERI design into a production worthy technology and to make 100 CTV sets. The work on the Demonstration Plant has started.

Increasing Trend of Poverty

403. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across a Press Report published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 14 October, 1983 under the caption 'Plan Report a Statistical Wonder;

(b) whether each year number of poor people are increasing; if not, details with statistical basis with indications that the number is progressively being reduced and total number of such people in the country by the close of financial year 1983;

(c) whether growth of our economy does not by and large touch the bottom of the society and if so, whether any change of plan strategy is under contemplation;

(d) reasons for the annual consumption Survey which was replaced by once in two years; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the suggestion in the said Study Group of a member of Planning Commission to introduce new range of thinking in planning by mobilising independent public investment ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The number of people below the poverty line and more so, the percentage of such people in the population is going down. In 1979-80 the number of people below the poverty line was originally

estimated at 316.84 million. Later on because of revision in the population figures, this figure had to be revised to 339 million. In 1980-81, the figure came down to 292.3 million and in 1981-82 to 282 million. (The estimates for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are rough and ready estimates which will undergo revision in the light of fresh information regarding fertility and mortality from the 1981 Census).

(c) No, Sir. The growth of the economy also helps in raising the average income of those at the bottom of society.

(d) The consumer expenditure data are now collected once in five years and not once in 2 years. These data were collected earlier in almost all the successive NSS rounds of socio-economic surveys upto the 28th round (1973-74). As per the decision of the NSSO Governing Council, these are now being collected once every five years. This decision was taken in the background of the opinion of experts that consumer expenditure does not change fast and there is no need to conduct consumer expenditure surveys every year.

(e) The Planning Commission will examine all possibilities of increasing resources for public investment.

पंजाब में उप्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हत्याएँ

404. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद वहां उप्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हत्याओं और डकैतियों की तारीखदार और स्थानवार संख्या कितनी है और कितनी सम्पत्ति नष्ट की गई और कितने हत्यारों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मुठभेड़ों में मारे गये; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद भी हिंसक घटनाओं की निरन्तर वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों का पता लगा पाई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) मामलों में अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों को पहचानने और गिरफ्तार करने के प्रयास जारी है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रपति शासन की उद्घोषणा के बाद पंजाब में हत्याओं और डकैतियों के संबंध में सूचना का विवरण

(क) हत्या

क्रम सं.	स्थान	तारीख	हत्याओं की संख्या	नष्ट की गई सम्पत्ति
1.	गाँव बोपाराई (जलंधर)	8.10.83	1	हत्यारे एक स्कूटर उठा ले गए थे।
2.	पट्टी के निकट (अमृतसर)	17.10.83	1	
3.	गाँव पाखोबाल (लुधियाना)	25.10.83	1	
4.	अमृतसर शहर	29.10.83	4	

(ल) बैंक डकैतियां

क्रम सं.	स्थान	तारीख	नष्ट की गई सम्पत्ति
1.	गांव काहला में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (अमृतसर)	12.10.83	इन डकैतियों में दो लाख रुपए से अधिक लुटे गए और एक
2.	पंजाब और सिन्ध बैंक गांव धानीला संरुर	24.10.83	12 बोर की बन्दूक और एक डी०बी०बी०एल०बन्दूक, 2
3.	गांव पास्तोबाला लूधियाना में पंजाब और सिन्ध बैंक	25.10.83	हाथ घड़ियां और एक सोने की अंगूठी भी लुटेरों द्वारा लूट ली गई। एक अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और चार अभियुक्त पुलिस मुठभेड़ में मारे गये।
4.	गांव मेहतन कपूरथला में ट्रेडर बैंक	1.11.83	
5.	गांव शम्भु कलां, पटियाला में स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	2.11.73	

Cost and Components of INSAT-1B

405. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : SHRI B.D. SINGH : SHRI A.K. BALAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost involved in the INSAT-1B Project;

(b) how much of the components used in it are indigenously produced and how much are procured from abroad; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (c) The total expenditure incurred on INSAT-1B is about Rs. 48.67 crores. The expenditure on the Master Control Facility (MCF) is about Rs. 18.23 crores which will be available for all the INSAT satellites that will be launched.

(b) First generation INSAT (INSAT-1A, 1B and 1C) satellites are foreign-procured systems, while the second generation (INSAT-II) and subsequent generation INSAT satellites are to be designed and built in India. The Master Control Facility (MCF) has a large indigenous content in terms of the satellite control earth stations, stand-by power system, civil and electrical works. The utilisation facilities on ground also have a high indigenous content.

Indo-French Cooperation in the Nuclear Field

406. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has since been reached between India and France regarding cooperation in the nuclear field; and

(b) if so, details of such cooperation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) India and France continue to cooperate in certain aspects of peaceful uses in nuclear energy. France has assumed responsibility of supply-

ing the fuel needs of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in place of the United States within the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement between India and the US and various safeguards agreements which flow therefrom.

Programme to Exploit Indian Ocean Bed for Vital Metals

407. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any programme to exploit the Indian Ocean bed for vital metals like copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese in order to provide an alternative to the already dwindling onshore reserves; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A programme on the survey of polymetallic nodules is in operation. Research and Development on laboratory scale extraction of the metals are being undertaken.

Bookings of Maruti Car

408. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of bookings received by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the sale of Maruti car ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited have received 1,21,421 bookings for Maruti Cars.

Shortfall in Production of Steel

409. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a shortfall in the production of steel in 1982-83 and in the first half of 1983-84;

(b) if so, to what extent as compared to the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) whether situation has improved in the steel sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The targets and production of ingot steel from integrated steel plants and production from mini steel plants during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April—September 1983) are given below :—

	('000 tonnes) (April-Sept. 83)				
	Integrated Steel Plants	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Target	9160	9950	9095	4426	
Production	7353	8597	8629	3674	
Mini Steel Plants					
Production	1954	2032	2040	969 (Provisional)	

There are no targets of production for mini steel plants of which there are a very large number.

(c) From the figures given above, it will be seen that the production from 1980-81 to 1982-83 has registered an increase.

Steps to Abolish Poverty Line

411. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who are still under poverty line in the country;

(b) the number of persons who have so far been brought above poverty line in the country; and

(c) the steps Government now propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A rough estimate of the total number of people below the poverty line in 1981-82 is 282 million.

(b) The number of people who are expected to have been raised above the poverty line since the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1979-80) comes to 57 million.

(c) A number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty have been included in the Sixth Plan, such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, The National Rural Employment Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment, Minimum Needs Programme, Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan, Tribal Areas Development Programme etc. Besides, the 20-Point Programme is also aimed towards the same end of alleviation of poverty

Impact of Mid Term Appraisal

412. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any modification has been made in the allocation/targets of the various sectors/states in the light of the Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if not, whether any such modifications would be made and the nature thereof; and

(c) the impact of the Mid-term appraisal on the formulation of the annual plan for the last year of the Sixth Plan

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Reference is invited to the detailed sectorwise reviews contained in the Mid-term appraisal document, which has already been placed on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1983; copies of this document are also available in the Parliament Library. The

question of further allocation is bound up with the Annual Plan 1984-85 discussions, which are to be held over the next two months or so.

(c) It is too early to indicate what the impact will be on the formulation of the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Passengers of Delhi—Bound Deluxe Bus, Killed near Amritsar

413. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 6 passengers of Delhi - Bound Delux bus were killed near Amritsar during the 1st week of October, 1983;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted;

(c) whether any arrest has since been made; and

(d) the action taken to avoid such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case registered in connection with this incident is under investigation.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Night and day guards are being provided with the buses and screening of passengers is done in the State. Effective highways patrolling and 'Nakas' are also being enforced to prevent such incidents in future

Increase in Robbery, Theft, Murders etc. in Capital

414. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of robberies, thefts, murders and other crimes

have considerably increased in the capital during the last 6 months;

(b) if so, number of such cases during the same period and how far it correspond with the last year's period; and

(c) steps taken by Government to minimise the crimes in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The crime figures for the last six months i.e. from 1.5.1983 to 31.10.1983 and the corresponding period of last year are indicated in the statement attached. It will be seen therefrom that while there is some increase under certain heads like murders, robbery, Miscellaneous theft etc. there has been decrease under certain other heads like dacoity, attempt to murder, riots, snatch and hurts etc.

(c) To check such crimes, the Delhi Police has taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals.

Statement

Crime Figures for the Period of May to October, 1983 and its Corresponding Period for the year 1982

	1982	1983
Dacoity	14	11
Murder	120	131
Attempt to Murder	137	113
Robbery	77	102
Riots	100	77

	1982	1983
Snatching	72	68
Hurts	1013	961
Burglary	590	584
Cycle Thefts	1532	1081
Misc. Thefts	4195	4328
M. V. Thefts	1025	1077
Misc. IPC	4963	5314
TOTAL	13838	13847

Setting up of Working Group by Planning Commission for the Development of SCs

415. DR. PRATAP WAGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has set up a working group to formulate the strategy and priorities for the development of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the steps suggested for the quick development of the Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps for quick development of the Scheduled Castes with reference to the Seventh Plan will be formulated on receipt of the report of the Working Group.

Smuggling and Trafficking in Women on Indo-Burma Border

416. DR. PRATAP WAGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling and trafficking in women on the Indo-Burma Border have increased recently; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Integrated Development of Tribal Population

417. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that areas having tribal population have been identified in different States for integrated development.

(b) if so, the number of such pockets, Statewise, and the tribal population covered; and

(c) the money allocated by the Centre for the development of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement I attached.

(c) The tribal sub-plan approach for tribal development was started during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The details of Special Central Assistance allocation to States/Union Territories are given in Statement II attached.

Statement I

Statewise number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Pockets of Tribal Concentration

S No.	State/U.Ts.	No. of I.T.D.P.	No. of Pockets	Scheduled Tribes Population in lakhs (1971-Census)	
				3	4
1	2				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	38		12.02
2.	Assam	19	—		9.63
3.	Bihar	14	41		42.10
4.	Gujarat	9	14		29.89
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2		1.01
6.	Karnataka	5	—		1.18
7.	Kerala	5	—		0.74
8.	Madhya Pradesh	42	56		73.68
9.	Maharashtra	15	18		20.18
10.	Manipur	5	—		3.13
11.	Orissa	21	30		37.80
12.	Rajasthan	5	36		20.29
13.	Sikkim	1	—		0.12

1	2	3	4	5
14. Tamil Nadu		9	—	1.59
15. Tripura		3	—	3.44
16. Uttar Pradesh		1	1	0.24
17. West Bengal		12	—	9.83
18. A & N Islands		1	—	0.18
19. Goa, Daman & Diu		1	—	0.07
Grand Total		181	236	267.12

In addition to the above, special programmes are also undertaken for 71 Primitive Tribes in the country.

Statement II

Allocation of Special Central Assistance to States/UTs

Year/Period		Allocation (Rs. in crores)
5th Five Year Plan	(1974-79)	190
	(1979-80)	70
6th Five Year Plan	(1980-85)	470
	(1980-81)	70
	(1981-82)	85
	(1982-83)	95
	(1983-84)	110

Decay to Himalayas due to Denudation and Commercial Exploitation of Forests

418. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether denudation and commercial exploitation of forests have caused decay to the Himalayas; and

(b) the steps proposed to preserve the immense beauty of the Himalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Denudation of forests is one of the important

causes of environmental degradation in the Himalayan region. Eco-Task Forces of ex-servicemen have been deployed in some ecologically degraded regions of Shivaliks in Uttar Pradesh for undertaking measures for ecological restoration. The Government is also actively considering creation of biosphere reserves to preserve the environmental conditions in the hilly regions including the Himalayas. An Institute of Himalayas Environment and Development is being set up to evolve integrated management strategies for conservation of natural resources for sustained development of the Himalayan regions. Ecodevelopment Camps have also been organised to restore some degraded sites.

Allocation of Funds to Madhya Pradesh for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

419. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds allocated for implementation of 20-Point Programme to Madhya Pradesh State during the year 1983, giving details of proposed heads of expenditure;

(b) the amount spent by that State Government under each Head;

(c) whether Government are keeping a supervisory check on the expenditure; and

(d) if so, the procedure of supervision followed ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement giving the outlays provided by Madhya Pradesh Government in its Annual Plan 1983-84 for the 20-Point Programme is attached.

(b) Complete information about the amount spent would be avail above only at the end of the year.

(c) and (d) Monitoring is effected through the visits of Advisers in the Planning Commission and the Senior Officers of the Ministries and also through the information furnished by the State Government to the Ministry of Finance for release of Central Assistance.

Statement

Revised 20-Point Programme — Outlays — 1983-84 (Estimated) Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. lakhs)

Point No.	Item	
1	2	3
1.	Irrigation	21117
2.	Pulses and Oilseeds Production	325
3.	Integrated Rural Development	1933
	National Rural Employment	1764
4.	Land Reforms	309
5.	Improvement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	3.50
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	15
7.	Accelerated Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	4736
8.	Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages	1920
9.	Rural House-site-cum-House Construction	450
10.	Environmental Improvement of Slums Power	150
11.	Power	34380
12.	Afferestation and Farm Forestry	120

1

2

3

13.	Family Planning	—
14.	Universal Primary Health Care, Control of Leprosy, TB, and Blindness	769
15.	Accelerated Programme of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition	530
16.	Elementary Education for age Group 6-14	1500
17.	Public Distribution system	—
18.	Village and Small Industries	690
Total :		70886.50

Shortage of Raw Materials for Soap Units

420. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a serious shortfall of raw materials adversely affecting small scale soap and detergent manufacturers who have been producing considerable amount of the annual detergent production of the country; and

(b) if so, the effective steps that Government have so far taken to make possible for the Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., to supply the much needed raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To augment the indigenous supply of Linear Alkyl Benzene Produced by IPCL, the Government has already decided to import 10,000 tons of LAB through STC for distribution to the detergent manufacturing units.

Requirement of Photo 'X'-Ray Films

421. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of photo 'X'-Ray films in the country annually;

(b) whether Hindustan Photo Films has been able to meet the requirement adequately;

(c) if not, the steps so far been taken by Government to augment the production of Hindustan Photo Films; and

(d) whether of late there has been a rush for photo-films licences for projects made by private companies including one promoted by a non-resident Indian ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The total demand for various photo sensitised materials is approximately 20 million sq. metres per annum. This includes cine films (Black & White and colour), X-Ray films, photo paper (Black & White and colour), Graphic Arts Film and Amateur Roll Film (Black & White and colour).

(b) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. are by and large meeting the entire demand of the country. However, cine negative (Black & White and colour) and some special types of films, like memographic, dental X-Ray and mass miniature films, etc. are allowed to be imported. Import of cine colour positive film is allowed under REP licensing against export of feature films.

(c) In respect of future demand, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has drawn up plans to increase the capacity in respect of X-Ray film, amateur roll film (Black & White) and also take up integrated manufacture of cine colour Positive, graphic arts, and industrial X-Ray films.

(d) During the year 1983 five applications for I.L. have been received so far for the manufacture of various photo sensitised films from the private sector.

Sick Units

422. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick industrial units identified from different parts of the country during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether measures have been taken for the revival of those sick units;

(c) if so, the number of the sick units identified by Government in the last two years which have been revived so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) According to the latest data made available by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick industrial undertakings assisted by banks increased from 26, 758 at the end of December, 1981 to 28,360 at the end of June, 1982.

(b) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness, the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Government and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4974 answered on 24th March, 1982.

(c) and (d) Sick industrial undertakings are revived by banks and financial insti-

tutions on the basis of diagnostic studies prepared by them and as per the policy guidelines announced in October, 1981. Government also provide necessary assistance, where possible, as and when requested by them.

Efforts to Produce Uranium from Thorium Indigenously

423. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made for the production of uranium indigenously;

(b) if so, by which year India would start using uranium derived indigenously from thorium in the nuclear reactor plants; and

(c) the efforts made in achieving self sufficiency in uranium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a public sector corporation under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, produces natural Uranium for requirements of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors in our power projects.

(b) Thorium rods have been irradiated in the Research Reactor Cirus at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay and Uranium-233 has been extracted from the irradiated Thorium rods. Uranium-233 from Thorium is planned to be used in the long term as a nuclear fuel.

(c) The proven reserves of Uranium are considered sufficient for the purposes of currently envisaged nuclear power programme. Facilities for the milling and mining of Uranium are also being augmented in a phased manner.

Police Firing in Sultanpuri, Delhi

424. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI NIHIL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons were killed as a result of police firing in Sultanpuri, Delhi on 21 September, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made by Government into the incident; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 4 persons were killed and 29 injured in the Police firing in Sultanpuri, Delhi, on 21st September, 1983.

(b) A boy named Chhotey Lal was suspected of theft of 30 watches from the shop of M/s. Mahendra Watch Service Company, Krishan Vihar. He was detained for interrogation at the Police Station Sultanpuri from 15th September to 19th September, 1983. Chhotey Lal died on the 21st September, 1983. It was alleged that he died due to injuries caused by beating by the proprietors of the Watch Company and an ASI of Delhi Police. The residents of Budh Vihar brought the dead body to the Police Station in a procession. They were assure of action against the accused persons including the ASI. But the mob became unruly and started pelting stones at the Police Station and burnt down the vehicles standing in the compound of the Police Station. Firing was resorted to bring the situation under control.

(c) The Administrator of Delhi has ordered a Magisterial Inquiry into the incident which is being conducted by Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.

(d) The report of the Inquiry is awaited.

निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग

42. श्री छीतू भाई गमित :

श्री लक्ष्मण मल्लिक :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कितने लोग निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या के अनुपात में उनकी संख्या कितने प्रतिशत है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन्हें निर्धनता रेखा के ऊपर लाने के लिये जो ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं, उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से आज तक इस उद्देश्य के लिये राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य में किये गए कुल व्यय का वह कितना प्रतिशत है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) गरीबी से संबंधित अनुमान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदंश सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा किये गए उपभोक्ता व्यय के आवधिक सर्वेक्षणों पर आधारित होते हैं। पिछला सर्वेक्षण 1977-78 में किया गया था जबकि 1983 के लिए किए जाने वाला सर्वेक्षण अभी चल रहा है। वर्ष 1977-78 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य में 1977-78 में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली जनसंख्या की संख्या और प्रतिशतता विवरण-। में बताई गई है।

(ख) गरीबी पर सीधा प्रहार करने वाले कुछेके विशेष कार्यक्रम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल दिए गए हैं। इस संबंध में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास

कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम स्वरोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण आदि है। इसके अतिरिक्त 20-सूची कार्यक्रम भी गरीबी को दूर करने के उसी उद्देश्य पर आधारित हैं।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले 3

वर्षों अर्थात् 1980-83 में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (स्वरोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण सहित) और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम पर व्यय की गई राशि का राज्यवार व्यौरा और साथ ही राज्यों में कुल व्यय की प्रतिशतता विवरण-2 में दी गई है।

विवरण-1

वर्ष 1977-78 में राज्यों के अनुसार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे की जनसंख्या की संख्या और प्रतिशतता

क्र० सं०	राज्य	व्यक्तियों की संख्या (लाख)	प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	206.79	42.18
2.	असम	95.41	51.10
3.	बिहार	571.38	57.49
4.	गुजरात	121.32	39.04
5.	हरियाणा	29.05	24.84
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.88	27.27
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	18.92	34.06
8.	कर्नाटक	162.72	48.34
9.	केरल	110.61	46.95
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	287.33	57.73
11.	महाराष्ट्र	275.41	47.71
12.	मणिपुर	3.98	29.71
13.	मेघालय	5.87	48.03
14.	नागालैंड	उ० न०	उ० न०

उ०न०— उपलब्ध नहीं।

1	2	3	4
15. उडीसा		169.30	66.40
16. पंजाब		23.08	15.13
17. राजस्थान		104.91	33.76
18. तमिलनाडु		237.06	52.12
19. त्रिपुरा		11.54	59.73
20. उत्तर प्रदेश		502.20	50.09
21. पश्चिम बंगाल		275.75	52.54
22. सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		17.59	21.69
अखिल भारतीय (भारत)		3046.10	48.13

टिप्पणी:- 1. उपर्युक्त अनुमान 1977-78 की कीमतों पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमास 65 रु के अनुरूप 2400 कैलोरी की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता की गरीबी रेखा और शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनुरूप 2100 कैलोरी की आवश्यकता के अनुसार 75 रु की गरीबी रेखा का उपयोग करते हुए निकाले गए हैं।

2. ये परिणाम घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 32वें दौर (जुलाई, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक) के अनन्तिम और त्वरित सारणीयन पर आधारित हैं।

3. केन्द्रीय सांस्थिकीय संगठन द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीय रेखा सांस्थिकीय में अनुमानित कुल अखिल भारतीय निजी उपभोक्ता व्यय और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन से निकाले गए व्यय के अन्तर को यथानुपात विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में समायोजित किया किया गया है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है क्योंकि इस अन्तर को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आवंटित करने की कोई सूचना नहीं थी।

4. गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे लोगों की संख्या दिं 1 मार्च, 1978 की जनसंख्या से संबंध रखते हैं।

5. अखिल भारत के लिए गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता विवरण में शामिल राज्यों की जनसंख्या के अनुरूप हैं।

विवरण-2

विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1980-83 में एकीकृत ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (स्वरोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों के प्रशिक्षण सहित) और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम पर व्यय की गई राशि और कुल राज्य योजना व्यय में उनकी प्रतिशतता

राज्य	व्यय (करोड़ रु०)					(4) से (5) के अनुपात की प्रतिशतता
	एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम	ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	सभी स्कीमें	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	73.59	97.76	171.35	1589.10	10.78	
2. असम	9.82	11.93	21.75	640.10	3.40	
3. बिहार	75.69	96.26	171.95	1635.95	10.51	
4. गुजरात	36.45	29.94	66.39	1999.41	3.32	
5. हरियाणा	17.60	9.73	27.33	854.49	3.19	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.64	8.04	18.68	334.29	5.59	
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	6.79	6.59	13.38	491.71	2.72	
8. कर्नाटक	38.23	43.34	81.57	1309.48	6.23	
9. केरल	22.61	36.05	58.66	875.95	6.70	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	72.09	85.40	157.49	1982.84	7.94	
11. महाराष्ट्र	47.29	63.21	110.50	3307.31	3.34	
12. मणिपुर	1.71	0.69	2.40	129.46	1.85	
13. मेघालय	1.44	0.24	1.68	137.76	1.22	
14. नागालैंड	2.79	1.52	4.31	116.37	3.70	
15. उड़ीसा	44.58	46.58	91.16	821.06	11.10	
16. पंजाब	25.85	12.77	38.62	1026.60	3.76	
17. राजस्थान	49.10	49.02	98.12	993.32	9.88	
18. सिक्किम	0.41	0.41	0.82	69.71	1.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. तमिलनाडु	79.18	78.62	157.80	1773.48	8.89
20. त्रिपुरा	3.66	3.44	7.10	137.92	5.15
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	143.75	149.36	293.11	3146.94	9.31
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	10.92	71.63	82.55	1437.75	5.74
जोड़ (राज्य)	774.04	902.50	1676.54	24808.90	6.76
जोड़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	8.84	1.39	10.73	1015.97	1.06
कुल जोड़ (अखिल भारतीय)	782.88	904.39	1687.27	25824.87	6.53

कृपया देखें : आई० आर० डी० पी० : एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम ।

ट्राइसेम : स्वरोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

एन० आर० ई० पी० : राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ।

Safety and Economy of Fast Breeder Reactors

427. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the criticism that "the Fast Breeder Reactors are quite unsafe and if made safe, uneconomical and the theory of energy crisis is an invention of the nuclear industry to further its own interests;"

(b) if so, whether Government have taken care of safety and economy before committing to the nuclear Fast Breeder Projects for the production of electrical energy; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to ensure safety and economy of Fast Breeder Reactors ?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Govt. have seen the comments regarding Safety and Economic viability of the Fast Breeder Reactors contained in some News-paper Articles published recently.

(b) and (c) The Fast Breeder Programme in the Country has been initiated with the building of a relatively small Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu with a capacity to produce 15 MWe of electric power. This reactor, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1984, is based on the French Fast Reactor "Rapsodie" which had safely and successfully operated for nearly 15 years during 1967-82. Elaborate steps have been taken in the designing of FBTR to ensure safe operation. Operation of this Reactor will provide necessary experience base for the designing of larger Fast Reactor. Foreign experience has also shown that the Fast Breeder Reactors can produce electric power at a cost lower than that obtainable from coal fired power stations.

Production of Liquid Crystal Devices by BEL

428. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore was able to produce Liquid Crystal Devices based on the success research conducted in Raman Research Institute;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bharat Electronics Ltd. have applied for the manufacture of 5 million Devices annually;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Department of Electronics said that the LCD's made by BEL should be sent to Japan for testing instead of recommending for the issue of licence; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has applied for an industrial licence for the manufacture of one million numbers of Liquid Crystal Displays per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Soviet Offer of Atomic Power Plant on Turn Key Basis

429. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has made an offer to set up two atomic power plants on turn key basis in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet offer is for assistance in the construction of reactors of 440 MW each. Technical aspects of the offer have been ascertained and are being evaluated. Other aspects of the offer are under consideration of the Government.

Restructuring of Current Import Policy for Wire Rods and Wires

430. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wire drawing units of the country have urged restructuring of the current import policy for wire rods and wires; and

(b) if so, the specific proposals thrown up by the industries and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The Steel Wire Manufacturers Association of India has proposed decanalisation of the import of certain varieties of steel wire rods, their raw material, and banning of the import of certain sizes of steel wires, their end product. Decanalisation of import of wire rods has been proposed by the Association on account of :-

delay in the procurement of material by the canalising agency—SAIL;

financial stringency on account of SAIL's insistence on opening of LC for the full quantity before import; and

placement of orders by SAIL on known and non-established suppliers on the basis of their lower quotations.

Certain sizes of wire rods proposed for decanalisations by this Association are manufactured in the country but the manufacture of others is under development. Only the gap between demand and domestic production need be imported. In regard to wires, the import of wires upto 26 SWG is

in the list of Limited Permissible items in the Import Policy—1983-84 and suggestions for banning the imports of thinner wires upto 32 SWG will be considered when adequate domestic production is established quantitatively and qualitatively. Insistence on the opening of Letters of Credit for the full amount has been necessitated to prevent users from backing out of the orders they have placed; this has happened frequently in the past and has led to avoidable imports and accumulation of stocks. Importers are properly consulted by SAIL, the canalising agency, to ensure that overseas suppliers are selected on the basis that the quality offered is as specified and acceptable.

Diversion of EC Grade Aluminium to open Market

431. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of large scale diversion of EC grade aluminium to the open market by conductor manufacturers, thereby causing shortage of conductors for State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Government have not received reports of large scale diversion of EC grade aluminium to the open market by conductor manufacturers. Monitoring of utilisation of EC grade aluminium, so allotted, is done by the Directorate General of Technical Development(DGTD)in respect of large and medium scale units and by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) in respect of small scale units. Allottees of EC grade aluminium are required to submit to the monitoring authorities statements showing utilisation of metal etc. Non-submission of metal utilisation statements and diversion of metal to unauthorised uses make the allottees liable to suspension or cancellation of the allotments. On the basis of the reports from the monitoring authorities, supplies of EC grade aluminium to certain allottees have been suspended.

Recommendations of Task Force Appointed for Urban Slum Improvement

432. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Task Force appointed by the Planning Commission on shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement has submitted its recommendations to Government; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations and whether Government have accepted them for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important recommendations of the Task Force are given in Statement. The findings and recommendations of the Task Force constitute background material to enable the Planning Commission to formulate programmes and policy measures for the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in the field of Housing and Urban Development :

Statement

1. The budgetary allocations in the Plan should be used by the State Governments exclusively for schemes of land development and provision of infrastructure to facilitate construction of houses by individuals and appropriate organisations, with emphasis on "Sites and Services" for the urban poor.
2. While drawing up shelter programmes for the poor, priority should be given to water supply, sanitation and garbage collection.
3. The limited public funds available for construction of houses should be utilised through the housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), cooperatives and banks.
4. Public agencies involved in land development should take up rapid release of land in the market and

adopt progressive pricing policies, including systems of cross subsidy.

5. While the present approach of environmental improvement of slums be continued, certain factors such as realistic financial norms, proper identification of responsibility of various agencies involved, cost recovery integration of physical improvement programme with schemes for pre-schools, nutrition, health and employment, taking up urban community development, maintenance of assets need to be looked into. The problem of squatters on private land should be tackled on a priority basis.
6. Implementation of schemes to supply more water to slum areas should be speeded up, and a massive programme of pour flush latrines, where water-borne sewerage is not feasible/affordable in the near future, should be taken up.
7. The State Governments should conduct comprehensive surveys in all cities with a population of over 1 lakh people (to begin with) as per the 1981 Census and prepare detailed slum improvement master plans for these cities.
8. Low income people should be encouraged to form cooperatives in order to meet their shelter requirements through positive efforts on the part of the concerned Government Departments by giving them the requisite assistance and guidance.
9. A full-scale review of slum legislation in India, addressing itself to strengthening the legislation to facilitate improvement programmes in squatter settlements, upgradation of slums in built up areas, speedier acquisition of private lands under slums and grant of tenure to residents of improved slums, should be undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Housing.
10. The State Governments should make more vigorous use of the existing legislation on slums, particularly in

the matter of acquisition of private land under slums on payment of a multiple of the actual rent.

11. The real impact on the lower income groups should be borne in mind while undertaking a review of rent control, urban land ceiling and land acquisition for urban development.
12. All public agencies, like Housing Boards, engaged in shelter as an essential pre-requisite to expanding the scope of housing programmes for the poor, should concentrate development of land and infrastructure and cut down their house construction programmes to the minimum.
13. The suggested reorientation of public agencies can be assisted by inducing the participation of non-governmental agencies in the provision of shelter programmes for the poor. In organising the poor for self-help, whether for construction of low cost houses or delivery of basic environmental or social services, the voluntary agencies, either non-profit professional organisations or small community groups, should be encouraged to play specific roles.
14. With a view to augmenting the efforts currently being made to provide housing finance for the poor through formal institutional channels, organisational arrangements should be worked out for encouraging the housing finance agencies like the Housing Development and Finance Corporation to enter the housing market for this category of population.

Persons Killed in Police Custody in Delhi

433. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons have been killed in the past six months in Delhi in police custody; and

(b) what are their details and reasons for killing together with action against the policemen responsible for their killings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the last 6 months, i.e. from 1st May, 1983 to 31st October, 1983, 4 persons have died while in police custody. These 4 persons are Ram Parshad resident of Shahdara who was arrested in a theft case, Jagdish resident of Sadar Bazar who was arrested under Section 107/151 Cr. P. C., Mohd. Arif resident of Daryaganj, who was arrested under Arms Act and Raju of Kalyanpuri who was found eye-teasing.

(b) Inquest proceedings under Section 176 Cr. P. C. are being conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in these cases to establish the cause of death. Further action will be taken on receipt of the findings of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. However, pending receipt of enquiry report, the police officials concerned in 2 of these 4 cases have been placed under suspension.

**Acceptance of Bails by Asstt.
Commissioners of Police**

434. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people arrested under Sec 107/151 Cr. P. C. are bailed out by the Assistant Commissioners of Police;

(b) if so, whether the bails are accepted in the office of the Assistant Commissioners of Police only during working hours on all days of the bails can also be accepted by the ACPs at their residence on Sundays and holidays and after/before working hours and what are the orders on the subject; and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether bail forms are not available in the ACPs offices and people are put to great inconvenience as they are ignorant of the formalities to be completed as none is there to guide them; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that people are provided with necessary forms and are guided properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The bails are accepted on all days including Sundays and holidays, at any time, even after office hours, and at any place, including the residence of the Assistant Commissioners of Police. While there are no specific executive orders, the functioning of the ACPs as Special Executive Magistrate in respect of grant of bail to persons arrested under Section 107/151 Cr. P.C. are governed by Section 88 read with Section 273 of the Cr. P.C.

(c) The prescribed forms are readily available in the courts as well as from Vendors/Lawyers and some typists functioning in the courts compound, on a nominal charge. The persons, who come for the bail are suitably guided about the formalities to be completed.

(d) The question of arranging the availability of prescribed forms with the Assistant Commissioners of Police is being considered.

Committee on Lohia Machine Ltd., Kanpur

435. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether while replying to the Call Attention Notice on the reported collection of large sums of money by Messrs Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur as advance booking for Vespa-XE Scooters on 4th May, 1983, he announced the appointment of a Committee having been set up to examine the rules governing the collection of deposits by private companies;

(b) if so, whether this Committee also visited Lohia factory at Kanpur; if so, its composition;

(c) whether this Committee has since submitted its Report, if so, its broad recommendations and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether he will lay a copy of this Report on the Table of House and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The main features and recommendations of the Committee's report are given in the Statement. The Government have accepted the recommendations with the provision that automotive manufacturers should give a minimum of 7% interest per annum to the depositors.

Statement

The Committee has come to the conclusion that deposits received by the automobile manufacturers as advance for booking of vehicles are neither violative of the Company Deposit Rules nor are they detrimental to the banking operations of the country. However, in the event of any contingency, it should be possible for the company to refund the deposits received by it from the customers. To ensure safety of funds taken as deposits from the public, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend the following formula for deployment of such funds:—

1. Not less than 50% of the deposits received should be deposited with nationalised banks, public sector financial institutions, and public sector undertakings.
2. The balance amount could be utilised by the company as its working capital or for deposit with private sector companies. However, deposit with the private sector companies will not be more than 25% of the total deposits received by the company.
3. The deployment of funds on the above basis will be relatable to the

deposits available with the company on 31.12.1983 and on each of the subsequent quarters, i.e., 31.3.84, 30.6.84 and so on.

4. The Committee did not consider it necessary to have a statutory basis for implementing these recommendations but suggested that guidelines be evolved on this basis by the Department of Heavy Industry and circulated to the automobile manufacturers for their compliance. The Committee felt that issue of guidelines in pursuance of the recommendations, as approved by the Government, would meet the purpose.

Finalisation of Draft Papers for Seventh Five Year Plan

436. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalized a Approach Paper for the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the main features;

(b) whether before finalising these details the comments from the State Governments and different Ministries of Government of India were obtained; and

(c) whether Government have fixed up any date to call the meeting of the National Development Council to discuss the details of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) On finalisation of the draft, it will be placed before the National Development Council of which the Chief Ministers of States and the Union Cabinet Ministers are members.

(c) No, Sir.

Visit of Home Minister in Punjab

437. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Chandigarh on 29th October, 1983. If so, what is the assessment of the Ministry about political law and order situation in Punjab;

(b) whether he has decided to invite Akali Dal leaders for further discussion on Punjab situation; and

(c) details of the steps taken to fulfil those demands which were accepted by Government of India in regard to Akali Dal agitation in Punjab and details of the progress in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Home Minister visited Chandigarh on 30th October, 1983. The State Govt. is making all efforts to conduct the law and order situation in Punjab.

(b) Several offers have been made to Akali Dal leaders for resumption of negotiations, but they have not come forth to resume talks.

(c) Following the acceptance of religious demands of Sikhs, steps have been taken to implement the decision regarding banning of tobacco, liquor and meat within the demarcated areas around Harminder Sahib and Durgiana Temple. Orders have been issued allowing Sikhs to carry kirpans' upto 9" in length with the length of the blade not exceeding 6", while travelling on internal flights. The decision regarding relay of 'Kirtan' from the Golden Temple could not be implemented so far because of lack of cooperation on the part of Shiromani Akali Dal. As regards the formulation of an All India Gurdwara Act, Government have agreed to consider the suggestion subject to consultation with the State Governments concerned other concerned parties and the SGPC. The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has also started functioning.

Going for Nuclear Energy in a Bigway

438. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been opined that India has no new source of energy other than nuclear power and it will have to go in for nuclear energy in a big way;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the facts of the matter; and

(c) the long term and short term measures proposed to be taken to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A long term plan proposed by the Department of Atomic Energy envisages a nuclear power generation capacity of 10,000 MWe by 2000 A.D. Fast Breeder Reactors will also be introduced beyond the year 2000 A.D.

Offer of Britain to Modernise Durgapur Steel Plant

439. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has offered to modernise Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details of the offer made and the reaction of Government thereto with decision taken in this regard, if any; and

(c) how far it will go in meeting the requirements of steel in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) to (c) The British Government has indicated interest

in cooperating in the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant. In August 1983, it suggested that out of the bilateral aid offered by the British Government to the Indian Government, and £ 20 million per year for a five years could be utilised for this project. The modernisation proposal is under the consideration of Government and the most suitable external financing will be determined shortly.

Stagnation of Economic Investigators in Programme Evaluation Organisation

440. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Senior Economic Investigators in the Social Development Division and Regional Evaluation Officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission have reached the maximum of their pay scales and have no further prospects of promotion though they have spent over eight years in the existing grade;

(b) if so, the reasons for such stagnation; and

(c) the measures taken so far or proposed to be taken for their future promotional avenues ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) One Economic Investigator (Grade-I), out of the sanctioned strength of five in the Social Development Division and Regional evaluation offices of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has reached the maximum stage of Rs. 900/- in the pay scale of Rs. 550-900/- on 1-4-1983.

(b) There is only one post of Research Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1300/- available for promotion by selection from amongst the Economic Investigators (Gr. I).

(c) The possibility of introduction of Selection Grade (Rs. 775-1000) is being examined.

Posts of Research Officers in Programme Evaluation Organisation Lying Vacant

441. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Research Officers of the Social Development Division of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission have been surrendered or not filled in as yet, although officers in the next below cadre are stagnating for want of promotional avenues; and

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) One post of Research Officer of the Social Development Division was surrendered with effect from 1.10.77. No post of Research Officer is lying unfilled at present.

(b) The post of Research Officers was surrendered in implementation of the recommendations made by the staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

Inclusion of Khatawe and Tatwa Communities in the Category of Scheduled Castes

443. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 1981 census attempted enumeration of Khatawe and Tatwa castes as untouchables in Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Saharsa and other districts of North Bihar.

(b) if so, details there about;

(c) whether persistent demands have been made for inclusion of Khatawe and Tatwa in the category of Scheduled Castes because of their being treated as untouchables and other social economic and educational backwardness;

(d) if so, the latest position there about; and

(e) whether chaupals are treated as Scheduled Castes throughout Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, castewise unumeration has not been done in the 1981 census.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) This proposal alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, suggestion and representations are being duly examined in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations (including the Govt. of India) and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Government are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. A final view in the matter would be taken only after the comments from all the State Governments/U. T. Administrations have been received. Further, any amendment in

the existing lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

(e) Yes, Sir. Chaupal are treated as Scheduled Castes throughout the State of Bihar.

Factory-wise break-up of Installed Capacity and Production of Cement

444. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity for production of cement in the country, factory-wise break up; and

(b) how much of the production of each factory was required to be sold as levy and non-levy cement respectively and how much has actually been sold as levy and non-levy cement since the differential pricing system came into force, factory-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) A statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the details of existing cement factories

S. No.	Name of Unit	Installed Capacity (lakh tonnes/annum)
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Vijaywada	2.4
2.	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Vishakhapatnam	2.5
3.	ACC Ltd., Kistna	2.83
4.	ACC Ltd., Mancherial	3.35
5.	Kesoram Cements, Peddapalli	9.00

1	2	3
6.	Panyam Cement & Minerals, Buggainpalli	5.31
7.	K. C. P. Ltd., Macherla	2.54
8.	Rassi Cements, Vedapalli	3.00
9.	Cement Corporation, Yerraguntla	4.00
10.	Cement Corporation, Adilabad	4.00
11.	Orient Paper Mills, Asifabad	4.50
12.	Deccan Cements, Nalgonda	0.66
13.	Kakatia Cements, Hazurnagar	0.66
14.	Someswara Cements & Chemicals	0.66

ASSAM

15.	Cement Corporation, Bokajan	2.00
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BIHAR

16.	ACC Ltd., Chaibasa	7.82
17.	ACC Ltd , Khalari	1.09
18.	ACC Ltd., Sindhri	3.05
19.	Rohtas-Ashoka, Dalmianagar	6.20
20.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement, Banjari	4.80
21.	Sone Valley Portland Cement, Japla	2.54
22.	Durga Cement, Arguda	0.36

GUJARAT

23.	ACC Ltd., Dwarka	3.06
24.	ACC Ltd., Porbandar	2.00
25.	ACC Ltd., Porbandar (white)	0.35
26.	ACC Ltd., Sevalia	2.27
27.	Shree Digvijay Cement, Sikka	5.40
28.	Shree Digvijay Cement, Ahmedabad	1.00
29.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemicals, Ranavav	8.63
30.	Narmada Cement Co., Jaffrabad/Magdella	6.66
31.	Kutch Cement, Bhuj	0.09

HARYANA

32.	ACC Ltd., Surajpur (Bhupendara)	4.06
33.	Cement Corp. of India, Charkhi Dadri	2.39

HIMACHAL PRADESH

34. Cement Corpn. of India, Rajban 2.00

J & K

35. J & K Minerals Ltd., Wuyan 0.20

36. J & K Minerals Ltd., Khrew 2.00

KARNATAKA

37. ACC Ltd., Shahabad 5.45

38. ACC Ltd., Wadi 6.00

39. Bagalkot Udyog, Bagalkot 3.30

40. Cement Corpn. of India, Kurkunta 2.00

41. Mysore Cements Ltd. 5.70

42. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel, Bhadravati 1.00

43. Veda Cement, Mallapur 0.18

44. Lokapur Cement, Lokapur 0.09

KERALA

45. Travancore Cements, Kottayam (white) 0.51

MADHYA PRADESH

46. ACC Ltd., Jamul 13.80

47. ACC Ltd., Kymore 7.82

48. ACC Ltd., Kymore (white) 0.25

49. Cement Corporation, Mandhar 3.80

50. Cement Corporation, Neemuch 4.00

51. Cement Corporation, Akaltara 4.00

52. Satna Cement, Satna 11.81

53. Century Cement, Tilada 8.00

54. Maihar Cement, Maihar 8.00

55. Raymond Woollen Mills 4.00

56. Mysore Cements, Damoh 5.25

57. Makers Development Services, Banmor Sub-judice

MEGHALAYA

58. Mawmluch Cherra Cement, Cherrapunji 2.84

MAHARASHTRA

59.	ACC Ltd., Chanda	5.60
60.	Shree Digvijay Cement, Sewree	2.00
61.	Narmada Cement Co., Ratnagiri	3.33

ORISSA

62.	Hira Cement Works, Bargarh	4.00
63.	Orissa Cements, Rajgangpur	4.01

RAJASTHAN

64.	ACC Ltd., Lakeri	3.22
65.	Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh	4.00
66.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur	10.00
67.	J. K. Cement Works, Nimbahera	11.40
68.	Udaipur Cements, Mavli	4.00
69.	Mangalam Cements, Morak	4.00
70.	Straw Products, Banas	5.00

TAMIL NADU

71.	ACC Ltd., Madukkarai	4.10
72.	Chettinad Cements, Paliyur	4.00
73.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Kallakudi	5.95
74.	India Cements, Sankaridurg	6.00
75.	India Cements, Talaiyuthu	9.13
76.	Madras Cements, Tulukkapatti	5.25
77.	Tamilnadu Cements, Corpn., Alangulam	4.00
78.	Tamilnadu Cements, Ariyalur	5.00

UTTAR PRADESH

79.	UP State Cement Corpn., Churk	4.75
80.	UP State Cement Corpn., Dalla	4.32
81.	UP State Cement Corpn., Chunar	8.40
82.	ARC Cements, Dehradun	0.60

WEST BENGAL

83.	Durgapur Cement Works, Durgapur	6.00
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Statement II

Statement showing Total Quota and Despatches of Levy and Non-Levy Cement for the period from 28-2-82 to 30-9-83

(In tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Factory	QUOTA		DESPATCHES	
		Levy	Non-Levy	Levy	Non-Levy
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.C.C.					
1.	Bhupendra	432818	335853	432776	337838
2.	Chaibasa	651759	219574	651617	222132
3.	Chanda	589785	265256	596718	255846
4.	Dwarka	228340	177364	282783	134586
5.	Jamul	1337311	573720	1339881	566650
6.	Kistna	302769	68892	258864	73426
7.	Khalari	86786	76234	89815	118019
8.	Kymore	765726	394471	796637	359456
9.	Lakheri	249816	239296	294574	197390
10.	Mancherial	344523	134736	347134	131810
11.	Madukkarai	303969	175608	283701	199084
12.	Porbandar	194463	69339	191300	75086
13.	Shahabad	512901	96998	475206	171520
14.	Sevalia	180736	157661	168978	66595
15.	Sindri	243627	75906	255890	130650
16.	Wadi	615778	153145	635179	133650
Cement Corporation of India					
17.	Adilabad	43104	25118	29692	19940
18.	Akaltara	783433	86737	368339	110932
19.	Bokajan	203007	42683	200781	43462
20.	Charkhi-Dadri	118481	102400	122775	103361
21.	Kurkunta	210477	125832	216667	116684
22.	Mandhar	395013	175942	430893	152121

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Neemuch	346442	116841	299037	165219
24.	Rajban	211607	80070	214746	83828
25.	Yerraguntla	306402	102135	284036	120597
Tamilnadu Cements Corp.					
26.	Alangulam)	233492	169138	234851	170162
27.	Aryalur)	353084	57027	352883	66220
28.	Hira Cements, Bargarh	422593	247503	423920	245686
29.	Visco, Bhadravati	80703	30042	87558	21810
U. P. State Cements Corp.					
30.	Chunar)	1103828	272303	897723	443296
31.	Churk)	125286	(—) 25042	94932	7261
32.	Dalla)				
33.	J & K Cements, Khrew	125286	(—) 25042	94932	7261
34.	Mawmlucherra, Cherrapunji	137550	(—) 100	134156	—
35.	Digvijay Cements, Ahmedabad	105663	103081	102704	98572
36.	Mysore Cements, Ammasandra	477330	157321	496910	145676
37.	Bagalkot Udyog, Bagalkot	167095	27995	123927	71052
38.	Kalyanpur Cements, Banjari	276060	231314	267514	241771
39.	Birla Jute, Chittorgarh	318714	201182	319682	196698
40.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Dalmiapuram	400180	246380	395615	238666
41.	Durgapur Cements, Durgapur	393858	140011	387412	150762
42.	Sone Valley, Japla	183253	142468	167639	162236
43.	Kesoram, Peddapalli	925417	361261	919967	401473
44.	Chettinad Cement, Karur	306661	174772	299157	177274
45.	KCP, Macherla	270716	198693	268376	203040
46.	Maihar Cements, Maihar	651214	273787	638484	265563

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Manglam Cements, Morak	298979	120857	285599	140936
48.	J.K. Cements, Nimbahera	760763	336839	720527	528422
49.	Panyam Cements, Buggainimpalli	561002	81514	503550	123526
50.	Rassi Cements, Vedapalli	242687	488436	224674	496134
51.	Orissa Cements, Rajgangpur	387162	258821	381793	307065
52.	Saurashtra Cements, Ranvav	542719	—	539889	—
53.	Rohtas—Ashoka, Dalmianagar	552107	(—)	89823	216821
54.	India Cements, Sankaridurg	457834	243549	456038	250424
55.	India Cements, Sankarnagar	490596	358633	490472	299603
56.	Jaipur Udyog, Sawaimadhopur	503346	382997	501077	385828
57.	Satna Cements, Satna	664307	292600	668965	390015
58.	Digvijay Cements, Sewree	201357	91313	189068	96370
59.	Digvijay Cements, Sikka	574819	471518	566608	474517
60.	Century Cements, Tilda	757144	469841	763877	416021
61.	Madras Cements, Tulukkappatti	404910	217040	395233	216633
62.	Udaipur Cements, Udaipur	311342	200870	309726	208995
63.	Andhra Cements, Vijaywada	216733	206597	224682	189387
64.	Andhra Cements Vishakhapatnam	6597	214045	63475	211326
65.	Raymond Woollen, Arasmeta	158769	247188	149067	264248
66.	Straw Products, Banas	144989	119382	90426	170949
67.	Orient Paper Mills, Asifabad	162993	154112	134179	161334

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Narmada Cements Co., Magdella	178764	20925	44331	84035
69.	Narmada Cements, Ratnagiri	76740	2118	37646	40228
70.	Mysore Cements, Damoh	123628	105106	106114	118032
71.	Banmor Cements, Banmor		Sub-judice		

Note : Non-levy quota shown under Col. (4) represents actual production minus the levy quota.

The figures of despatches under Cols. (5) and (6) represent actual despatches, Where the total of Cols. (5) and (6) exceeds the total of Cols. (3) and (4), the excess quantity despatches represents sale from previous stock.

Smuggling of Skulls and Skeletons of Indian Dead Bodies to West

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

(a) whether it is a fact that someone in India appears to be cashing in on unwanted Indian dead bodies and selling their skulls and skeletons to the West at fantastically high prices;

(b) if so, how have these been smuggled out of the country and whether authorities like customs had any knowledge of the regular shipment from Calcutta;

(c) whether the matter has been looked into; and

(d) if so, the results and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The news-item captioned 'Indian corpses fetch a high price in UK' appeared in the Indian Express in its issue dated the 26th September, 1983.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for enforcing laws relating to offences. The matter has been brought to their notice.

Setting up of Evaluation Cells in the Ministries

446. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether evaluation is being done as an integral part of project management by Government as suggested by management specialists (Yojna, P. 7, 16.30 September, 1983);

(b) whether any meaningful evaluation cells have been set up specially in some Ministries such as Agriculture in respect of Foreign-aided projects, P.L. 480 Projects, Operation flood I & II and CLUSA Oilseeds Projects etc. and if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government have monitored and evaluated the various projects at (b) above in relation to their clear aims and objectives and actual performance, time-frame etc., and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether any mid course corrections have been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission usually undertakes comprehensive concurrent and ex-post evaluation of beneficiary oriented and other Plan programmes in the fields of Agriculture, Health, Rural Development, Family Planning, Rural Electrification etc. as also programmes pertaining to institutions like Panchayats.

(b) to (e) The implementations of agricultural development Project is regularly monitored by project implementation authorities which are mostly in the concerned State Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India also periodically monitors the progress of implementation of these projects with a view to removing any constraints and bottlenecks so that the projects could be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

The implementation of Operation Flood I project was completed by March 31, 1981. The project has been evaluated and the finding has been that Operation Flood I projects has been generally a success. The objective of Operation Flood I project was to get a commanding share of the milk markets in the 4 metropolitan cities. Towards this end, as on March, 1984, the organised sector had captured around 53 percent of the market share of all the 4 major cities taken together. The price of wholesome milk sold by the organised sector in all the metropolitan cities has been more or less competitive with the milk sold by private traders.

Operation Flood II programme which is currently under implementation, is under regular review and a High Level Committee headed by Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation) has been constituted for monitoring the overall performance of this project.

An evaluation of the Cooperative League United States of America (CLUS) assisted National Dairy Development Board Oilseeds Project was recently undertaken by a Joint NDDB/CLUS/COI/USAID Project Evaluation Team. The team's report is being finalised. The NDDB is regularly submitting monthly progress reports on the project which are reviewed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Unutilised Capacity in Cement Industry

447. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the unutilised capacity in the Cement industry, in the public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The unutilised capacity in the Cement Industry during 1982-83 in the Public and Private Sectors was of the order of 34% and 21% respectively.

Unutilised Capacity in Steel Industry

448. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the unutilised capacity in the Steel Industry in the public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : During 1982-83, capacity utilisation in terms of saleable steel of public sector integrated steel plants was 79 percent. In the same year, the capacity utilisation for the private sector steel plants including mini-steel plants was 75-percent.

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau

449. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the setting up of industrial nuclei at Madhubani and Palamau districts of Bihar;

(b) the specific features of these two projects with regard to the categories and quantities of items to be produced and opportunities for subsidiaries and other side industries to be started for self-employment; and

(c) the exact time-schedule for the above ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHR INARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The report of the Task Force identifying the Nucleus Plants in Madhubani and Palamau has been remitted to the State Government to examine the techno-economic feasibility of the recom-

mended projects. The establishment of Nucleus Plants recommended by the Task Force is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. The criteria for certification of Nucleus Plants together with enhanced incentives/concessions for the Nucleus Plants have already been announced vide Press Note dated 27.4.83, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

450. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise figure of different languages enumerated as mother tongues and second languages during the census in 1981 in Bihar;

(b) what is the total number of persons in the country speaking the languages entered in the Eighth Schedule or the Constitution as well as Maithili, Bhojpuri, Nepali, Santhali, Rajasthani and other languages not entered in the Eighth Schedule; and

(c) which are the languages not entered in the Eighth Schedule and recognised for State Public Service Commissions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The required information is not yet available.

(c) The information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Ostrich-Like Attitude of Centre About Assam Problem

451. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Editorial on Assam (Indian Express 13 October, 1983) drawing attention to ostrich-like attitude of the Centre about Assam problem;

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken to restore normalcy in Assam;

(c) what is the latest progress in the detection of post-1971 foreigners;

(d) whether it is a fact that judicial officers from outside the State expressed their unwillingness to serve on the 23-member Tribunal to be set up to screen the cases put up to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the Editorial on Assam in 'Indian Express', dated 13 October, 1983. Government, however, do not agree with the opinion expressed in the Editorial about the attitude of the Centre.

(b) The State Government have rehabilitated 3,27,449 persons affected by the disturbances in Assam during February to April, 1983. In addition, the affected persons living in camps in West Bengal are also being sent to Assam in phases in accordance with a programme drawn up by the State Government of Assam and West Bengal. The Government of India have provided Rs. 98.92 lakhs for reconstruction of damaged schools, hostels and college buildings and another sum of Rs. 25.95 crores was also provided for reconstruction of 52,818 fully and partially damaged houses of the affected persons. Almost all the 1,595 bridges damaged have been repaired.

The State Government are taking all possible measures to meet the situation arising from the resumption of agitation. The Central Government have provided

necessary assistance to the State Government in this task. The situation is being carefully monitored. The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 has been promulgated on 15.10.1983 for the establishment of Tribunals for the detection of illegal migrants. Decisions to construct barbed wire fencing and lateral road all along Indo-Bangladesh border, starting with Assam, and to further intensify patrolling to effectively check further infiltration are under implementation.

(c) The State Government of Assam have established twenty Tribunals by a notification under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983.

(d) and (e) As a result of the special incentives offered to serving and retired judicial officers of other States, their response to serve as members of Tribunals in Assam has been adequate. The Central Government have forwarded the names of suitable judicial officers to the State Government of Assam for being considered for their appointment on the Tribunals constituted by them.

Committee to Check Hinderance to the Growth of Public Sector Units

452. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee is proposed to be set up to review the administrative checks and balances which hinder the growth of Public Sector Units under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We want to have a discussion on the Sri Lanka situation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I gave an adjournment motion on the Government's handling of Sri Lanka affair.

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken a decision to have a discussion on this. We have already decided to have a discussion later on.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Special emissary of the Hon. Prime Minister had visited Sri Lanka twice. The Hon. Prime Minister should make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you that this will be discussed later on.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जब से यह गवर्नर्मेन्ट आई है दूरियों के ऊपर अत्याचार रोज-वरोज बढ़ रहे हैं।

شیر، رشید مسعود: جب سے یہ گورنمنٹ آئی ہے۔ بکھر کے اور اتنا چار روز بڑے پڑھ رہے ہیں۔ ... (پندرہ رپشن)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आये नहीं थे...

श्री रशीद मसूद : हरियों को मारा जा रहा है। क्या हमारा एडजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं लिया जाएगा? ऐसा कौन सा अर्जेंट टापिक है जिस पर आप एडजार्नमेंट मोशन लेंगे? ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कल ले रहा था, लेकिन आपने लेने नहीं दिया। जो लेने वाली बात होगी उसको लेंगे, डिस्क्स करवायेंगे।

I will admit it. We have decided.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Atrocities on Harijans, women and Adivasis in Bihar and other places. It is a very important issue concerning the weaker sections of society. It should get preference and the adjournment motion should be accepted and discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a matter for adjournment.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पटना के जिला अधिकारी के खिलाफ प्रिवेज का मोशन दिया है । ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको देखेंगे । ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या अपडर कन्सीडेशन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आइये ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : पटना में हरिजन आदिवासियों का सम्मेलन हो रहा था, वहां हम लोगों को अपमानित किया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to me.

आप मेरे से मिल लेना ।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : The question of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and gang rape of 13 women at Khagaria should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it after some time.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Prices of daily necessities of common people are soaring high. Millions of people have been driven below the poverty line.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it later on.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : On every question whether relevant or not, Congress (I) Members bring in Jammu & Kashmir and its Chief Minister. I must be given a chance to explain the position before the Parliament about.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get panicky.

Don't worry. It is not a matter. Whatever is brought under the rules, whatever is there, it is a part and parcel. This is not allowed. Don't get panicky about discussion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Bharadwaz, the correspondent of 'The Hindustan Times' has floated a story

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Home Minister did not investigate into it. We challenge it.

MR. SPEAKER : You may take it up.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : The draft of the Dewry Prohibition Act (as amended) has not been circulated. Are you going to admit it ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : The power supply to the farmers of Rajasthan, Haryana and UP is not adequate. There should be a discussion on the subject. It is a very crucial question.

MR. SPEAKER : You please give it in writing. We will do it.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : बी.सी.सी.एल. में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने डिसिप्लिन के नाम पर 800 एम्प्लाइज को नौकरी से हटा दिया है । ...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Give something else. Not like this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : We have given notice of a Calling Attention on the serious situation arising out of the acti-

vities of extremists and secessionists in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो बहुत हो गया है।

PROF. K K. TEWARY : We have given notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देखेंगे। उसको कंसीडर करेंगे।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding mass rape in Khagaria by policemen. 2,000 women were raped by the police. It is not a simple matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You are receiving a number of notices of Adjournment Motion on the issue of continuing atrocities on the Harijans

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुप्त जी, आप तो उसमें थे। अब आप भी ऐसा करते हैं, तो आपकी मर्जी।

We will discuss it later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you allow a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER : We have decided in the Committee of which you are a part and parcel, that we are going to discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is all right if we are discussing it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम कंसीडर करते हैं। आज कोई नई बात नहीं है।

We will discuss. Let the time come. You will decide.

(व्यवधान)

सेशर वाली अगर कोई बात है, तो कल

भी कह सकते थे और जब आपकी मर्जी हो, इसको कर सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : In every Session we raise this issue of atrocities on Harijans. I am, of course, new to the Lok Sabha. Right from 1980, in every Session, we are raising this issue, but no effective measures are taken by the Government to stop it. You were good enough to allow us to discuss; I do not deny it. But the point is whether the Government is good enough to take any action.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Why not have a discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने मना किया है आपको, मैंने तो नहीं किया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लास्ट दो सेशन्स से इसके बारे में हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मना नहीं किया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पिछले तीन साल से कभी नहीं हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपकी कमज़ारी है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इसको रोका है। जब मर्जी हो डिस्कशन कराओ।

You are welcome. I do not object to it. No objection. I am ready to get anything discussed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakh-

pur) : There should be a discussion on the total failure of the Government in protecting the Harijans, Adivasis and women.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सारे देश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हालात बहुत बदतर हैं। वहां की सरकार हरिजनों की हिफाजत करने में असमर्थ है। सामूहिक हत्यायें हो रही हैं। गांव के गांव जलाये जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : हम लोगों ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में आतंकवादियों को द्रेनिंग दी जा रही है और उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस, अब बहुत हो गया।

(व्यवधान)

Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (ठिहरी गढ़वाल) : मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि उत्तराखण्ड में जो पानी की स्कीमें चल रही हैं, वे ठीक से नहीं चल रही है और 90 प्रतिशत स्कीमों पर पानी नहीं चल रहा है। नहरें चलती नहीं हैं। लोगों से पानी के लगाने का पैसा ले लिया जाता है लेकिन नहरों से सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री हेमबती नन्दन बहुगुणा : प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री में गवर्नरमेंट आफ इन्डिया का इसके लिए एक स्पेशल कम्पोनेट प्लान है और उसके लिए गवर्नरमेंट आफ इन्डिया ने जो पैसा दिया है, वह बेकार पड़ा है और इससे सारे उत्तराखण्ड को तकलीफ हो रही है। हमारे आनंदेबिल मित्र ने यही बात उठाई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसे मैं समझता हूँ लेकिन यह तो एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और उसे करना चाहिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : There is a news item appearing in today's *Statesman* regarding an ONGC contract where millions of rupees are involved... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न्यूजपेपर्स में जो बातें आती हैं, उनको ऐसे नहीं उठाया जाता।

You give me some notice. I will consider it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : There should be some discussion on that. It has appeared in a very responsible paper...

MR. SPEAKER : You know that, without giving any motion, you cannot discuss it....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I have given a motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it. No question of Adjournment Motion.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : मैंने जो मामला उठाया है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उत्तराखण्ड का जो इलाका है, वह एक बोर्डर का क्षेत्र है। इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए और सबको बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Come and see me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It should be discussed in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आइये और बात कीजिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No problem. I shall be seeing you. But the question is that it should be allowed to be discussed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : A discussion on Sri Lanka Tamils problem....

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you a promise that we will have a discussion.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It should be held before the CHOGM meeting. Then only it will be fruitful and useful for this country.....*

MR. SPEAKER : You are un-necessarily raising it. Nothing goes on record.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मन्त्रालय ने एक नवम्बर से कुछ नई रेल गाड़ियां शुरू करने की घोषणा की थी। इन्दौर से दिल्ली के बीच में अभी तक कोई गाड़ी शुरू नहीं हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : विहार में पिछले दिनों बाढ़ और सूखे से अधिकांश फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने लिखकर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दिया है तो मैं देख लूँगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से जिले बाढ़ की चपेट में आकर तबाह हो गये हैं। लखीमपुर, सीतापुर जिले तबाह हो गये हैं। यह बाढ़ घाघरा नदी के गिरजापुरी बैरान में पानी रोक कर एकाएक छोड़ने से उत्पन्न हुई है। कृत्रिम बाढ़ है। समाचारपत्रों में छपा है। रेल लाइन व पुल तक वह गये हैं। मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है। आप लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर, गाजीपुर में चालीसचालीस हरिजनों के मकान फूंक दिये गये और जब वे लोग अस्पताल गये तो उन्हें अस्पतालों में भी भर्ती नहीं होने दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, मैंने आपसे कहा था कि हम डिस्कशन करेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह तो अलग से मामला आता है। हरिजनों की जिंदगी बिलकुल खतरे में है, वहाँ आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं, पीटे जा रहे हैं। वहाँ चार आदमियों का एन्काउंटर हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं देखूँगा....

We are going to discuss that subject.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Nurses and other para-medical staff recruited for Saudi Arabia from Kerala have been held up in Delhi for a number of days and they are having difficulties in getting the visas.

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something in writing.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion.

It can be taken up under Calling Attention.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं नियम 388 में एक सवाल उठाता हूँ। (व्यवधान)। क्या करूँ, पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों लड़ने लगे और अपने सवाल पर सवाल करने लगे। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कपास और बाजरे के भाव मुकर्र हो गये हैं लेकिन एफ.सी.आई. द्वारा उनको खरीदा नहीं जाता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में सारे हिन्दुस्तान की कपास तबाह हो गई है। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूँगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ऐसे सवाल को रोक देते हैं। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। अगर किसी ने 'तू' कह दिया तो कह दिया जाता है कि उसको एक्सपंज करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मंशा बोलने की नहीं थी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं आपको बताऊं कि कपास तबाह हो गया है, इस सवाल पर पाबंदी लगायी जाती है। बाजरे में लोगों को नुकसान हो गया है, एफ. सी. आई. ने खरीदा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, आप मेरी

बात को सुनें। आपने मेरे ऊपर आक्षेप क्यों किया? यह बताइये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आपको यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि "आप रोक देते हैं।" आपने ऐसी बात कही है जो मेरे मन को लगी है। आप जानते हैं कि मैं स्पीकर होने के साथ-साथ पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भी हूँ, लोगों का नुमाइन्दा हूँ। मेरा अपना भी हक बनता है, मेरी भी जाकर जवाबदेही देने की होती है। मैं यहां बात करता हूँ या नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान देश की रीढ़ हैं। मैं क्या करता हूँ, वह मुझे यहां कहना भी नहीं चाहिए।

मैं यह आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सिर्फ यहीं पर नहीं करता हूँ। आपने पढ़ा होगा, आप यहां आकर बात करते हैं, अखबार नहीं पढ़ते हैं। आपने बलराम का बयान पढ़ा है? कान्फ्रैंस में मैंने किसानों के लिए एफ.सी.आई. से और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहा है और मेरे कहने के मुताबिक एफ. सी. आई. को कहा गया है कि वह खरीद क्यों नहीं करती? अब फिर उनसे पूछेंगे कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? एफ. सी. आई. के चेयरमैन ने कहा है कि राजस्थान और हरियाणा में किया गया है। अब अगर नहीं हुआ है तो यह गलत है। उसके लिए जो भी कार्यवाही होगी की जायगी। आप कहते हैं कि मैं किसान की बात नहीं करता हूँ, यह गलत है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नर्भे की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी मुझे पूरा स्थाल है। मेरा अपना जीवन उस पर निर्भर है। मुझे पूरा

दर्द है। इसके लिए भी मैंने गवर्नर से बात की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आप बाहर क्या करते हैं, इससे हमारा सम्बन्ध नहीं है ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां भी करता हूं। कल यह विषय लिया जा रहा है। आज ही मैंने इनको कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है। आज हमने देखा सिक्कों वाला मामला आ गया है। उससे हमारा विरोध नहीं है लेकिन ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आ गया है, कल के लिए एडमिट किया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कपास का?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कपास का फिर ले लेंगे, यह कल आ जाएगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि जब भी किसानों की बात आई है आपने उनके पक्ष में विचार प्रकट किए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग देश की जान हैं, यह मैं मानता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद आपके कहने के इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तीन-तीन साल से गन्ना किसानों का दाम अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने कितना किया है, कितनी बार डिस्कशन करवाया है? आगे भी करवाएंगे जब तक पूरा काम नहीं हो जाता।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आपके बताए अनुसार

काम नहीं हो रहा है इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटासिंह) : मेरी मंशा नहीं थी बोलने की क्योंकि आपने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में और असरदार शब्दों में कह दिया है। हर वक्त यही कहा जाए कि किसानों की हमदर्दी सिफ़ अपोजीशन को है और सरकार को कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम तो यह मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि सारी हमदर्दी आपकी है, लेकिन इनके लिए कुछ करिए तो सही।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आपके हस्तक्षेप से और आपकी प्रेरणा से मुर्ख मन्त्रियों को यहां दुलाया गया, जहां-जहां भी गन्ना और कपास हुआ है। फूड एण्ड सप्लाई मिनिस्टर, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से बात करके गन्ना किसानों को जो सहायता दिलवाई गई है वह मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक इतनी सहानुभूति से किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया है।

भविष्य में भी चाहे कपास के बारे में हो या किसी अन्य चीज के बारे में; सरकार की तरफ से किसानों की मदद के लिए कार्य किया जाता रहेगा।

(व्यवधान)

बल्कि हम पर तो यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि किसानों के पक्ष में ज्यादा काम किया जाता है। हम लोगों के विचार में किसान के लिए जितना ज्यादा किया जाए वह भी कम है। वह उत्पादक है। अपोजीशन के द्वारा कहा जाता है कि सरकार किसानों के विरोध में है, यह गलत है। इसका हम खण्डन करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल इस पर डिस्केशन आ रहा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इनसे कहिए कि पूरे फैक्ट्स रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके अलावा मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कपास बालों की जो तबाही हुई है उसकी तरफ एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ध्यान दें। उन्होंने कहा है कि कर रहे हैं, गवर्नर पंजाब ने भी बोला है...

In spite of that, We must look after them.

श्री भनीराम बागड़ी : कपास के अलावा बाजरा भी एफ०सी०आई० नहीं खरीद रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे सामने बुलाकर मैंडम ने उनको कहा है।

I can vouchsafe for that.

कल आ जाएगा। कार्लिंग अटेंशन के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

चौधरी मुल्तान सिंह (जलेसर) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि 124 रुपए का भाव सरकार ने रखा। हमारे पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल कार्लिंग अटेंशन आ रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Not allowed. Sit down.

श्री हेमचंती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आपके डर की वजह से यहाँ पर हाँ बोल देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मैंने कामर्स मिनिस्टर को बीफ टेलो के संबंध में प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You come to me.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) Sir, the Hon. Minister has every right to intervene but we should also be given an opportunity to speak when he says something which is incorrect.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. You come to me.

The matter is coming up tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

1. S.O. 631 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
2. S.O. 693 (E) published in Gazette

of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Janki Sugar Mills and Company, Doiwala beyond five years.

3. S.O. 696 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7011/83]

Twenty-First Report etc. of Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India from July 1980 to June 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

1. A copy of the Twenty-First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1980 to June, 1981.
2. An Explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7012/83]

Notifications under Pensions Act, Central Industrial Security Act and All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

1. A copy of the Payment of Arrears of Pension (Nomination) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 26 (3)—Pension Unit/82 in Gazette of

India dated the 26th August, 1983 under section 16 of the Pensions Act, 1871.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7013/83]

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 (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 732 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.
- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 803 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7014/83]

3. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 588 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1983.

- (ii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 612 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1983.

- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 657 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1983.

- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amend-

ment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No GSR 658 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1983.

- (v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 674 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 675 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 676 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 678 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 679 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983.
- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 711 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983.
- (xi) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 712 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amend-

ment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 730 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.

- (xiii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. 731 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.
- (xiv) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 733 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.
- (xv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 735 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.
- (xvi) GSR 750 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 containing Corrigendum, to Notification No. GSR 344 (E) dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (xvii) GSR 751 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 345 (E) dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (xviii) GSR 752 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 345 (E) dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (xix) GSR 753 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 345 (E) dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 757 (E) in Gazette of

India dated the 29th September, 1983.

(xxi) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 758 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983.

(xxii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 759 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983.

(xxiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 820 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1983.

(xxiv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 821 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1983.

(xxv) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 822 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7015/83]

Notification under Income-Tax Act,
Notification Correcting Notification No. 17—
Customs of 25.1.1979 and Report of CAG of
India for 1982—Union Govt. (Commercial)
Part VII

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
the on Table :

1. A copy of the Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. SO 789 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7016/83]

2. A copy each of Notification No. GSR 767 (E) and GSR 768 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 17—Customs dated the 25th January, 1979 so as to add those hospitals which are in the process of being set up and also to extend the benefit of exemption to import of auxiliary equipments required for the setting up/running of hospitals.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7017/83]

3. A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part VII—Resume of the Company Auditor's Reports and Comments of Accounts of Government Companies, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7018/83]

12.20 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 26th July, 1983 :—

1. The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

2. The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
3. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1983.
4. The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1983.
6. The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
7. The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill, 1983.
8. The Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983.
9. The Vegetable Oils Cess Bill, 1983.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha of the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 26th July, 1983 :—

1. The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983.
3. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
4. The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. The Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983.
7. The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill, 1983.
8. The Emigration Bill, 1983.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Shortage of Small Coins and Currency Notes of Small Denominations

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported shortage of small coins and currency notes of small denominations and steps taken by Government to meet the situation."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement about the alleged shortage of small coins and small denomination notes. At the outset, I wish to allay the apprehensions of the members of the public about shortage of small coins and notes of small denominations and say that efforts are being made to step up the output of small coins and also ensure availability of small denomination notes in sufficient measure to meet the needs of the public.

I wish to deal with the issue of shortage of small coins first. In order to meet the growing requirements of coins, Government had initiated during the last two years various measures to ensure availability of small coins in a greater measure to the public. The Hyderabad Mint, which was to have been closed, is being continued. In order to boost output in the three mints, an incentive scheme designed to motivate the workers to give higher output has been introduced. Besides, the number of working hours per shift have been increased from 48 to 54 per week in all the three mints this year. I am glad to say that as a result of the various measures taken by the Government to set up output

of coins, against an output of 525 million pieces in 1981-82, output rose to 660 million pieces in 1982-83. In the first 6 months of the current year, production was 483 million pieces against 326 million pieces in the corresponding period of last year. Overall production during the current year is expected to be at least 1050 million pieces against 660 million pieces in the year 1982-83.

Adequate attention is also being paid to ensure a proper product-mix. The re-introduction of 20 paise coin in 1982-83 is expected to meet the requirement of small coins to a large extent. Production of 260 million pieces of this coin is planned for this year against which production in the first 6 months is 116.5 million pieces.

As regards the availability of one and two rupee notes, this must be considered along with the increasing production and supply of one and two rupee coins. Ever since the introduction of the cupro-nickel one rupee coin in 1975, an increasing number of one rupee coins are being released for circulation with the result that against 78.5 million pieces introduced as on 1st April, 1975, the number of cupro-nickel one rupee coins in circulation has touched 1216 million pieces by the end of January 1983. In the year 1982-83, 31 million pieces of two rupee coins have also been produced and supplied to the Reserve Bank of India. In the current year, a production of 300 million pieces of one and two rupee coins is envisaged.

Ever since the introduction of cupro-nickel one rupee coin in 1975, the production of one rupee notes is being gradually brought down. However, the total number of rupee notes and coins taken together in circulation is being maintained at a satisfactory level. In April 1982, the Government decided to progressively phase out one and two rupee notes by increasing the availability of one and two rupee coins. There seems to be an apprehension that this will be done without due regard to the convenience of the public. The intention, however, is to do it in a gradual manner after ensuring the availability of the requisite number of one and two rupee coins to replace the notes. So far as the two rupee notes are concerned, the production is being kept up at a very

satisfactory pace. In fact, the number of two rupee notes in circulation has been increasing steadily. Between 1st April, 1980 and 1st February, 1983, the number of two rupee notes in circulation has gone up from 1073 millions to 2100 millions. Thus, in a short period of less than 3 years, the number of two rupee notes in circulation has virtually doubled. It may thus be appreciated that the availability of two rupee notes is maintained at a very satisfactory level and the phasing out of the notes will be done in a gradual manner without any inconvenience to the public. Efforts are also being made to ensure production of Rs. 5 notes at the level of 1100 million piece per year. Thus, all possible efforts are being made to meet the needs of small coins and small denomination notes.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

Sir, with your permission, I want to add a small para to the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you can do so.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to inform the Hon. Members that we have issued instructions that the number of one and two rupee notes to be produced should not be cut out at least till December, 1984.

श्री हरीश रावत : माननीय उप मंत्री महोदय हमारे मित्र हैं। इस दौरान उन्होंने सरकार के लेवेल पर और आर.वी.आई. के लेवेल पर करेंसी नोट्स और कायंज की उपलब्धि को सुधारने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। उनमें से कुछ कदमों की उन्होंने यहां पर घोषणा की है। निस्सन्देह इसके लिए वह और सरकार बघाई की पात्र है।

आप सहमत होंगे कि फिर भी आज स्थिति यह है कि बस में आप बैठिये और एक रुपये का नोट निकालिये और पचास पैसे का टिकट

लीजिये तो कंडक्टर पचास पैसे करने की स्थिति में नहीं होता है और कहता है कि या तो पचास पैसे दो बरना नीचे उतर जाओ। चूंकि उसके पास कायंस नहीं होते हैं इस बास्ते ऐसा कहने पर वह मजबूर होता है।

मजबूर होकर पैमेंजर को एक रुपया देना पड़ता है। इससे लोगों में अकारण असन्तोष की भावना पैदा होती है। दूकानदार के पास आप चले जाएं और पांच का नोट उसको दें और सबा चार रुपये का सामान लें तो 75 पैसे के लिए वह कहेगा कि पैसा टूटा हुआ नहीं है, टूटे हुए पैसे ले आइये और तब बाकी पैसे आपको बापिस मिलेंगे। कोई भी काम करना हो जहां छोटे सिक्कों की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वे उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं।

यह सरकार का दायित्व है कि रिज़र्व बैंक से छोटे सिक्के लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हों ताकि चाहे अपने लेविल पर शोर्टेंज हो या न हो, मिन्ट लेविल पर कायंस निकाले जा रहे हों, इसके बावजूद भी अगर शोर्टेंज है तो उसका साइकोलाजिकल लाभ लोग उठा सकते हैं। और ऐसा नहीं होने देना चाहिये, यह आपका दायित्व है।

इतने लाजं स्केल पर जो कभी हुई है और बड़े शहरों में खास कर कहीं उसका कोरण यह तो नहीं है कि लाजं स्केल पर मैलिंग हो रही हो? आपने खुद अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है, फिर भी इस प्रकार की सम्भावना को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं सरकार ने या उठाने जा रही है, यह आप बतायें।

इसके अलावा सिक्के इकट्ठे करने की भावना भी पैदा हो सकती है। यद्यपि उसके लिये ऐकट है लेकिन उसका प्रभावी उपयोग नहीं होता है क्योंकि होर्डिंग छोटे-छोटे लेविल पर होती है। इसको रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर

रहे हैं? अकसर देखा गया है कि रिज़र्व बैंक के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लेविल पर जो कर्मचारी हैं वह कुछ लोगों के साथ मिले रहते हैं जो चेंज देने का धंधा करते हैं और इस प्रकार आर्टिफिशियल स्केर्यास्टी पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति न हो इसको रोकने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इसका जिक्र आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में नहीं किया है। कृपया इसको भी स्पष्ट करें।

जो आपकी मिन्ट्स हैं बराबर पेपर्स में निकलता है कि कहीं मशीन की खराबी की वजह से, कहीं लेवर अनरेस्ट की वजह से पर्याप्त कायंस प्रोड्यूस नहीं होते हैं। तो मिन्ट लेविल पर पर्याप्त कायंस और नोट छपे इसके विषय में जो आपने बयान दिया है, मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी जरूरत है उतने ही नोट छापने से स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। इतने अधिक कायंस का प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को फाउल प्लेकरने की गुंजाइश ही न रहे। इस बारे में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

यह भी सुना गया है कि रिज़र्व बैंक समय पर करेंसी और कायंस लिफ्ट नहीं कर पाता है। और यदि कर भी लेता है तो जिन एजेन्सीज के जरिये वितरण होना है उन्हें समय पर रिज़र्व बैंक सप्लाई नहीं कर पाता है जिसकी वजह से भी कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है। इसके लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

एक कारण पेपर में यह भी निकला है कि 1 और 2 रु० के कायंस आपने छापने की कोशिश की है लेकिन हैदराबाद की मिट खराब होने के कारण बन्द करने जा रहे हैं। अलीपुर और बम्बई मिट्स में असंतोष है। पी०ए०सी० ने भी कहा था कि इसकी मशीनरी को रिप्लेस करना चाहिये। जो कि अभी तक रिप्लेस नहीं

हुई है। अधिक प्रैशर मिन्ट पर पड़ता है। 1 और 2 रु. के नोट छापने की वजह से कहीं इसी कारण तो कायंस की शोर्टेज नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है तो पर्याप्त संख्या में कागज के नोट छापे जायें।

रिजर्व बैंक लेविल पर तो मानीटरिंग होती है, मगर गवर्नर्मेट लेविल पर सिक्कों की कमी की वजह से या जाली नोटों की वजह से क्या स्थिति चल रही है इसकी प्रोपर मानी-टरिंग नहीं होती है। इस काम को पूरी तरह से रिजर्व बैंक पर छोड़ दिया गया है जिसके पास और बहुत से काम हैं। तो गवर्नर्मेट लेविल पर पूरी मानीटरिंग हो इसकी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे? क्योंकि करेन्सी ही सरकार की साख है, उसके विषय में कोई गड़बड़ न हो, साधारण आदमी को कोई परेशानी न हो यह देखना सरकार का दायित्व है। अतः इस प्रकार की असाधारण स्थिति को रोकने के लिये गवर्नर्मेट लेविल पर भी प्रोपर मानीटरिंग हो उसके लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? वैसे उधर के लोग खुद छोटे सिक्के हैं और वातें मैं उनके ऊपर छोड़ देता हूँ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I share the concern of the Hon. Members. It is true that there are complaints pouring in from various agencies throughout the country regarding the shortage of coins and notes. In fact, it is a temporary shortage because we have already taken measures and they have been mentioned in our main reply. The impact of it would be felt during the course of the year and much more in the coming year and it is likely that the shortage will vanish. That is the expectation of the Government and the position is likely to improve.

So far as melting of the coins is concerned, I may mention that it is not at all economical for the people who are melting it. I may be permitted to give the cost of metal in the coins. So far as Rs. 2/- coin is concerned, the metal cost is 30.61 paise. So

far as Re. 1/- coin is concerned, it is 23.13 paise. So far as the 50 paise coin is concerned, its metal cost is 18.90 paise. The metal cost of 25 paise coin is 9.59 paise. I don't think you require the metal cost of 20, 10 and 5 paise coins. So, melting of coins is not at all profitable.

So far as the hoarding is concerned, I don't think the people are hoarding it for the purpose of melting. But there are complaints that the people are hoarding it for the purpose of selling it at a premium. This has been particularly noticed in Bombay. The Maharashtra Government has taken action in ten cases.

Now, coming to its production, I place before the House statistics to show whether there is any improvement.

So far as the Calcutta Mint is concerned, in the month of June i.e. before the incentive scheme as on June 1981, the production was 16.82 million pieces. After the incentive scheme, as on September 1983-in between this period of June 1981 and September 1983, after the introduction of this incentive scheme—the production has been 29.65 million pieces. That is an increase of 12.83 million pieces. In other words, the increase is of 76.25%.

So far as Hyderabad Mint is concerned, prior to March 1981, i.e. prior to the incentive scheme, the production was 17.99 million pieces. Now, after the incentive scheme, the production in the month of September 1983 is 28.14 million pieces. That is an increase of 10.15 million pieces or 56.4% increase.

In the case of the Bombay Mint, prior to the incentive scheme, the production in the year 1981, was 18.85 million pieces in December, 1981. As on September 1983, after the introduction of the incentive scheme, it was 36.31 million pieces. There is an increase of 17.46 million pieces i.e. 92.6%.

So, if you take into consideration the production in all the Mints in September, 1982, before the incentive scheme was introduced in Calcutta and Hyderabad Mints, it was 55.84 million pieces. In September 1983, it was 94.10 million pieces i.e. 38.26

million pieces increase. The total increase on all India basis is 68.5%.

So, because of the steps taken by the Government, there is an increase. And as the Hon. Member has expressed the concern, the Government is also equally concerned about the coin shortage in the country and several steps have been taken to ease the shortage in the country. We have given instructions to the Chief Secretaries of all the States to take remedial measures, and also take action against these hoarders. We have also advised the Reserve Bank to tone up their administration with regard to the public distribution of coins. It is true that the Reserve Bank did not lift the stock on time. That was one of the reasons for reduction in production also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : This scarcity is due to the callous attitude of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India. What the Hon. Minister has said is not at all convincing.

This matter has been discussed in the House time and again. There was an assurance from the Government side that this scarcity would be removed and people would not suffer because of it; but we find that this is a perpetual problem, and people are harassed. In fact, shortage of coins is a very serious matter. It has become a matter of grave concern, but the Central Government is not looking into the matter and trying to solve it effectively.

I was going through some Debates. I found that this matter was raised once in 1971 also. Since then, it was continuously being raised. It is being discussed here, but the problem is never solved.

There are some people who are involved in hoarding also. The Hon. Minister has accepted it, and said that some action will be taken. I do not know what kind of action is being initiated.

The Minister has said in his reply : "Further, the total number of rupee notes and coins taken together in circulation, is being maintained at a satisfactory level."

It is a very misleading statement. If it is really being maintained at a satisfactory level why do we have this shortage ?

Sometime back, it was alleged by the Finance Minister of West Bengal that in Calcutta, production of coins was reduced in the Mint there, by 75% or 76% and also that they were not paying workers' dues.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Yes, I am the President of their association. They are depriving us of Rs. 25 crores. Repeated representations have been made; the Ministers have made a commitment. But they are not paying.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In June 1983, in the Calcutta branch of the Reserve Bank, there was shortage of 5, 10, 20 and 50 paise coins. There has been a lot of mismanagement in Calcutta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There was an explosion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : There is shortage of coins in Calcutta, Bombay and scarcity of one rupee notes in Delhi. Here, in the branch of the State Bank of India in Parliament, if you go and ask for a rupee note, sometimes they say it is not available. I have already narrated things that are happening in the capital, and in Bombay, Calcutta and all the major cities of the country. I do not know what is happening in small towns and in villages where poor people live.

Hoarding of the notes is a very serious problem, which even the Reserve Bank people sometimes accept. If you talk to them privately, they will say that hoarding is taking place.

But the solution is not being brought about by this Government and the Government is in fact not keen to solve this problem. In view of all these things which I have said and the Minister has replied to, I would like to ask a few questions.

My questions are:—

(a) Whether the Government will give instruction to the banks to open

separate counters to provide coins to the people, and

- (b) Whether Government is going to increase production of coins; what is the average production at the moment per day—because previously I have told you that there has been reduction in the production in the Calcutta Mint and similarly at other places also if there has been reduction, I would like to know what is the average production per day ?
- (c) What are the steps being taken to overcome this problem ?
- (d) Whether the Government is going to enact a law to check the hoarding of coins, one rupee notes, etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Very specific questions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am also very happy to know that he has put the charge on the Central Government that the Central Government is complacent and the Government is not working. Sir, unfortunately in the year 1977—I will give the date also, 1st April, 1977—the then Government has taken the decision to reduce the working hours from 60 to 54 hours and in the year 1978 once again the working hours of the shift were reduced from 54 to 48 hours. Why ? Because there were some accumulations of stock in the mints and the actual production in 1979-80 was 550.6 million pieces. The off-take of the Reserve Bank of India at that time was 739.4 million. The balance with the mint that means the stock lying with the mint was 665.2. So, can we infer that there was no demand in the year 1979-80. The Reserve Bank of India did not lift the stock and what was the position in the year 1980-81 ? The production was 552 million and the off take was 860.5; the balance in the mint was 359.2, so here was an impression that the available capacity was more than that was required. So this impression led to a conclusion that we should close the Hyderabad mint. A decision was taken to close the Hyderabad mint and we reversed that decision and it is being continued now. On the contrary, the Hyderabad Mint will be modernised. These are the

steps taken. Now, if you place the responsibility and if you are going to charge our Government for whose word ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : There was no scarcity at the time. But today there is scarcity.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So, the Reserve Bank did not act during that period.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can also take the credit. He was with you for some time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So, I do not want to tell all these things. Because you charged this Government, the present Government, it was incumbent on me to rebut the charge. So far as that aspect is concerned, I can say, our Government is working and that we are not at all complacent, we are not at all indifferent; on the contrary we have taken very effective steps and I have mentioned that there is improvement in production and also we have introduced efficiency. On the contrary, a proposal is there to introduce a second shift in Calcutta Mint. It is under active consideration, for your information. So, this is the position.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about explosion ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So, far as the explosion is concerned, an enquiry has been ordered. They are taking into account all the implications and ramifications. A thorough investigation will be done.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is there in order to cover up the whole thing.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I assure you that we will be very serious about it and there will not be any cover up.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Is the Government thinking of enacting any law to check hoarding ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

There is already a penal provision for melting purposes. Now we have to see the implications and remifications also. If we take action against the people who are keeping the stock of coins in their houses for any purpose, and make it an offence, what will be the reaction of the people? The people will come and say that there is harassment. That is why, we are examining that aspect also.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) :

I do not think there is any complacency on the part of the Government because it is very clear that the production is rising. There has been a continuous increase in the production in the mints over the last couple of years. However, I think, it is not a question of production alone. It is true that production is rising. But in the context of the shortage, production rising becomes irrelevant. The point is whether we are able to quantify the shortage and correctly quantify the demand. We are stepping up the supply from year to year. But this may be in relation to an erroneous demand calculation. I think that some attention should be given to quantify what is the actual demand of the coins and small notes. Then we should correlate that with the supply and production. After we have quantified the demand, it may be necessary to have another mint and may be to step up production further. We have to be conscious of this shortage because this shortage leads to many things. One of the things which it leads to is corruption. When you are in a bus, if you give a 50 paise coin, you are not returned the balance amount. Once this tendency starts and people are made to pay a higher price because of the shortage then it will lead to more and more problems. I must draw Government's attention to touts standing outside banks for changing large notes into small coins and small notes. If you want to change a hundred rupee note to one rupee or two-rupee notes or coins, they take a Commission of 10 percent. So there is cornering of small coins and notes. All the necessary change which is required is available with them. What is really happening due to the shortage is that touts are minting money at the cost of the people.

I was in my own district a couple of

days back. There a lot of people complained to me that there are no small coins and small notes. This news is as old as day before yesterday. It is not a question of merely supplying them in Delhi alone but we have also to ensure that the change reaches the interior districts where the real usage of small notes and coins is more. I think more emphasis should be given on the distribution aspect.

Another thing is that this shortage of small notes leads also to forgery. People wanting to change hundred rupee notes into small notes in order to save money will be fooled into forged notes.

I have some one-rupee and two-rupee notes with me. They are in such a morbid condition that I do not know whether they will come out as one piece if I keep them in my pocket for 2-3 days. The other point is that these notes have no consistency. You do not know which is forged and which is not forged because this looks like a different type of note and this looks like a different type of note. I will lay them on the Table of the House. They are signed by the same person. In one, the number is on this side and in the other it is on this side. So, it is very difficult to know which is the forged note and which is not the forged note. These are signed by the same person, so, I presume when the same Finance Secretary was there, he had signed them both. Even the size is slightly different, it seems these notes are shrinking—may be in value also—but we do not mind the note shrinking as long as the value does not shrink. So, he should also do something about having proper notes. I do not really know whether these notes will last till tomorrow morning in my pocket.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You never keep one-rupee notes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This one also I may be spending with my friends in the Central Hall. So, my specific question is whether the Government will make efforts to quantify the shortfall and reassess the demand and after reassessing the demand, whether they will reassess what should be the correct supply position because, as I said, increase in supply is not adequate, is not enough, because shortage is continuing?

It is not a question of production or increase in production alone, it is a question of meeting the shortfall.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the Hon. Member has come out with a suggestion and, in fact, we are seized of the matter. RBI has already quantified the demand and if the Hon. Member wants, I can give the figures also. RBI demand for 1983-84 is for 5,350 million pieces and the capacity of BNP, Devas and CNP, Nasik is 4,800 million pieces. So, the gap between the demand and the capacity is 550 million pieces and we are taking long-term measures to step up the output. The Hon. Member has stated that some malpractices are being done in the Reserve Bank of India and also in some other places. So, we have taken cognizance of this. We have written to the Chief Secretaries also of all the State Governments and it is for the law and order authorities to take action. We have also advised the Reserve Bank to take effective measures to curb these malpractices.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, should I lay these notes on the Table?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Gurhwal) : Sir, the Government will be richer by two rupees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitting Mr. Kamal Nath.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, the question regarding shortage of coins has been in existence for quite some time. The first time this question was raised on the Floor of this House by some friends was on the 4th of March, 1983. Earlier than that, in 1982, the newspapers had come out with regard to the shortage of coins - Economic Times, Indian Express and so many other papers. Now, the first question that arises is whether this Government is not bothered about what is being written by the Fourth Estate. In a democracy, Government should normally take notice of what has appeared in the Press and react or act, either contradict or say whether this is all right. My first charge, and, therefore, the first question, is whether in the Finance Ministry, there is a system of overseeing the public criticism through the Press or public

questions being raised through the Press for rectification at the appropriate level or not?

Secondly, the Hon. Minister in his statement has said the same old thing that they are producing more to meet the increasing demand. But he has failed to point out that they had kept the Hyderabad unit closed. Secondly, the mint at Hyderabad producing 25 paisa coins had to be shut down for as long as 4 or 5 months due to pollution. This is a very strange situation, a mint causing pollution, may be air pollution or water pollution; I do not know what pollution it is, but perhaps mostly air pollution. If it is so, should they have taken 4 or 5 months to resume production? Further, the production falls far short of the capacity. If this sort of irresponsible management is allowed to be there then, I am sorry, nothing is going to happen. Therefore, I want to know from the Minister whether the information about pollution was right, what corrective measures have been taken in the present case and what preventive measures are proposed to be taken in the other mints to avoid a similar situation.

Thirdly, as we know, the Asian Games had their own impact in the country. In the course of the games, we did not have drinking water in some areas. The Asian Games coins were introduced and that, according to the press, led to the shortage of normal coins and so the Reserve Bank, which opened a number of windows in Bombay, Calcutta and other places, shut down their windows. The Minister has not referred to this aspect as to why the windows were closed down. So, this is the third part of my question about shortage.

Fourthly, there is another serious question. According to the orders of the Reserve Bank, soiled notes are supposed to be destroyed. The Bank got panicky due to shortage and, perhaps at the instance of the Government, contrary to its own laws of functioning, the Bank decided to order its officers to re-circulate the soiled notes if, according to them, they were not enough soiled to be destroyed. I do not know what it means. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the process they

have allowed soiled currency to come back into circulation.

A spokesman of the Finance Ministry had accepted some time in July 1983 that there is shortage. Having known that shortage is there, what arrangements were made by the Government of India, with special reference to transport services, where 5 or 10 paise had to be returned, and the fair price shops, where the prices are so formulated that in some cases 2 paise had to be returned? Government operates most of the bus routes within the city and even long distance routes and the railways are wholly owned by them. In both cases money is cheated of the travelling public in the sense that they are not returned the balance which is due to them in the form of small coins. There is corruption in this way and this money is not going either to the coffers of the Government or the travelling public. The Finance Ministry having accepted this position, what steps did the Minister take way back in July 1983 to remedy the situation?

The next point is that the Finance Ministry also said, and I quote :

"At the same time, the Finance Ministry stated that the shortage which is undoubtedly there is more psychological than real."

The Minister says it is there, the Ministry says it is psychological. Is it not being totally indifferent and callous? Is this the way to deal with the situation? Will the Minister make an inquiry as to who is this officer? And I am giving him the name of the paper, *DATA INDIA* July 11-17, 1983, page 28, wherein all this information is given.

The next point is whether the Minister's notice has been drawn to a press item appearing in *AMAR UJALA* of Bareilly, a Hindi paper, in which it has been said that due to this shortage there is a large amount of manipulation and a large amount of hoarding and people are charging 100 percent more price in some cases or running away with the smaller coins etc. The larger thing is in respect of 5 paise, 10 paise and 20 paise. The Minister has been more

emphatic in his reply about one-rupee and two-rupee notes, about which of course, Shri Kamal Nath said that all those notes are of a doubtful nature.

Finally, a question was raised with the Minister by my colleague and leader of my Group in the Lok Sabha, Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar, in relation to a news item appearing in the *INDIAN EXPRESS* with regard to certain frauds in the Asian Games coins. Leave aside that, we are not concerned with that right now. But the Minister himself in his letter dated 31st March 1983 has said :

"The Reserve Bank of India has, therefore, advised its offices and currency chests to sort out from their daily receipts notes which are fit for further circulation and recycle them. All efforts are, however, being made to increase the capacity for making currency and bank note paper and printing the notes."

Here, when we raised the question about the frauds in relation to Asian Games, thanks to the Minister, he gave additional information, and said that it is under the Government of India Order. What protective measures have been taken to see that out of the chests money is not manipulated and such other things are not done?

Finally, has the Minister taken note of a Joint Statement issued by the Calcutta Mint Employees Coordination Committee and the Reserve Bank Employees Association, who have put the blame squarely on the Central Government? I am reading from *DATA INDIA* to which I have already referred, as follows :

"It said the situation has been brought about as part of a 'deliberate policy' on the part of the Centre and the RBI, the idea being to curtail the output of coins and withdraw the smaller coins from circulation. In 1981-82 the quarterly allotment of coins for the Calcutta office alone was Rs. 10 million in value."

My colleague talked of percentages, I am not talking of percentage, I am saying a specific thing.

"...in 1981-82 the quarterly allotment of coins for the Calcutta office alone was Rs. 10 million in value, but in 1982-83 the allotment came down to Rs. 2.4 million only."

Is it because the West Bengal Government is a Marxist Government and therefore, all the trouble is there and therefore, some police and lathi charge will come in the wake of this type of a situation ? Why has this been done ? And in that case, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether allotment to every State or every branch of the Reserve Bank was brought down by the same level and if not, why was this level brought down to Rs. 2.4 million from Rs. 10 million in relation to Calcutta ?

These are the various questions which I would like to raise. Finally I would like to say the pious hopes are not going to matter nor is it going to matter what the previous Government had done. What did they do in 1981-82 my charge is to bring down various coins and various notes ? Their printers and the management has failed them. This is the way they have got the Government that works. They cannot manage their coins, they cannot manage post cards, they cannot manage envelops, they cannot manage telephone, they cannot manage Punjab, they cannot manage Assam, they cannot manage their Home Affairs. They had to dismiss Darbar Ministry because he did not function. Will they dismiss the Finance Minister because he is not functioning ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to the Minister to answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Hon. Member, the then Finance Minister of the Government of India has given some suggestions and he has also charged the Government of India. He has stated that we should take cognisance of the criticism. After taking charge in January, 1982 the first thing which I have done is—I went

through the criticism of the press. I went through the editorials and so far as the functioning of the banks is concerned I went through the debates also. I went through the criticism of the opposition parties. I went through the criticism of our own party Members—members of the treasury benches. Then, in order to verify, in order to give credence to this, I paid surprise visits.

This was just to verify whether the criticism were correct or not. Not only I paid surprise visits, I paid visits incognite also throughout the country. So far as Banks are concerned, so far as General Insurance concerned. I visited more than 200 branches throughout the country. We have to accept the criticism but we have to verify. That is how our Government is functioning. Their Government was not functioning in this way when they were in power. That is a charge that I am making. I am now making the charge against the then Finance Minister and want to know how many banks he had visited, how many branches of the General Insurance he visited; to how many banks or General Insurance branches he paid surprise visits ? That is a charge I am making against that Government. This Government is very serious. We are not at all complacent. On the contrary we are very effective. We can say that. Now coming to...

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Is he putting questions ? Let him write the question and then answer them. My young friend Shri Poojary must know that answering the question is never putting a question. If this elementary thing is not known to him, I am helpless.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Does he know the elementary things ? The Hon. Member who is an experienced legislator, who is an experienced Minister, was there for the last so many years.

In the beginning he said about these things. It is my duty as a Minister to reply. He said that our Government was not re-acting the criticism. We give or

attach value to the criticism or not, but it is my duty to reply to him. Within a few minutes he forgot what he had stated earlier? This is the capacity of the then Finance Minister. He now wants our Finance minister to be dismissed. Their Government was dismissed by the people for this fault and for this deficiency.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : You were also...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Do not make a charge. I was not making it. Do not politicalise it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Poojary, you take up question by question. You have replied to his last question. Now go to the first question.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Om Shanti, Shanti Om.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you go to the first question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is shortage. We admit it. We have stated also that we are not complacent.

What measures we have taken are clearly mentioned in the main reply. I do not know whether the Hon. Member has gone through the main reply. We are not satisfied with the measures. We have to take long term measures to match the capacity with demand.

So far as the position in regard to Hyderabad Mint is concerned, we have already taken necessary steps.

So far as soiled notes and other things are concerned, I do not think all that is coming within the purview of this Calling Attention. Anyway, if my friends insist on that, I can give the number of soiled notes lying in the chest.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I have not asked that. I would request my young friend to take it easy. I have said nothing like that. There is nothing to be excited about it.

I said that the Finance Minister had ordered the banks to re-cycle from the chest soiled notes and I asked what has been the size of this, whether he is aware of that and whether due precaution is taken so that somebody does not make money out of it. He has not talked about the closure of Hyderabad Mint for four months due to pollution. I asked what steps are going to be taken to see that there is no pollution so that other Mints are not closed. He is a good man, but he is excited.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May be, due to age also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : There I agree.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as pollution is concerned, already remedial measures have been taken. So far as functioning of the Hyderabad Mint is concerned, necessary steps have been taken. So far as re-cycle and re-issue of notes is concerned, it is a continuous process. The Hon. Member, being former Finance Minister, is aware of that.

So far as other steps that have been taken are concerned, I have clearly mentioned in reply to the questions raised by the Hon. Member. We are not going to be complacent. The necessary measures are being taken and we are watching the situation. I appeal to the Hon. Members that too much harping and also constant harping on this issue will on the contrary create a psychology of scarcity because there are anti-social elements in the country and they will take advantage of it. We have taken measures to curb the activities of anti-social elements. As you know, it is after all the State Governments function that they have to take steps so far as hoarders are concerned. We also know that some people are selling at premium and, for that purpose, it is also our duty to improve the production and supply. Then only we can curb this activity.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I had asked a specific question. If the Hon. Minister will remember, I had said that in Calcutta they brought down the supply of coinage from a particular size to another size. I asked : Why did they do it in Calcutta ? Did they do the same in other branches also and, if so, at what rate ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are shortages in certain areas, in certain pockets. We have to see the requirement and, after seeing the requirement, we have to supply. The Reserve Bank of India is seized of the matter. Thereafter, after seeing the position there, they are supplying in adequate quantity. I assure the House that there will not be any politics so far as this aspect is concerned. We are interested in the welfare of the people.

mittee to get in touch with the External Affairs Minister.

But he has expressed his inability on the 21st December because that will be the day when all the Foreign Ministers will be here. I have discussed with some of the Leaders of the Opposition. It could be taken up later on after the Conference.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Twenty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Continuous power shortage in Karnataka and need for directing neighbouring States to provide sufficient power.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : Sir, the continuous power shortage in the State of Karnataka for the last so many years has put the State in a very bad shape. Repeated requests in this House to the Union Government for immediate and necessary help to the State of Karnataka for providing adequate power supply have not been considered so far. The neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have also not been providing the minimum required power to the State. The situation is becoming worse day by day and people and also the industrialists who have been greatly affected by the power shortage are worried over the closure of the industries. This has not only affected the industrialists or people of Karnataka but naturally affected India as the production is going down from day to day.

Sir, it is therefore, an urgent matter for consideration of the Union Government to direct the neighbouring States to provide sufficient power to the State to meet at least the minimum requirements and also the

The Motion was Adopted.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, there is just a slight amendment with the consent of the leaders of the Opposition in regard to the last item in the Report, that is, international situation to be discussed on 21st. I was asked by the Business Advisory Com-

Union Government should do something to solve this problem for ever.

(ii) Non-payment of arrears to cane-growers in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh on account of sugarcane sold by them last year.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांस गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश अर्थात् गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती, आजमगढ़ तथा अन्य जनपदों के परेशान गन्ना किसानों के सम्बन्ध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमान्, जबकि नये वर्ष में गन्ने की पेराई शुरू होने जा रही है, फिर भी अभी तक गन्ने के किसानों को विगत वर्ष का मूल्य भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। आज सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश सूखे और बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हो गया है। ऐसी हालत में उन सभी गन्ना किसानों की हालत अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई है, जिन्हें गन्ने का बकाया मूल्य नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए नये वर्ष के गन्ने की पेराई पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

अतः आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए निवेदन है कि अविलम्ब प्रदेशीय सरकार से बकाया मूल्य का भुगतान कराया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, this is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know you always raise very important subjects.

(iii) Need to direct CSIR laboratories to evolve technological processes useful to the Small Scale Units.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : A vast network of scientific laboratories has been set up in our country. There is no monitoring organisation to assess in a systematic way how the technological processes evolved by these laboratories have given a boost to the country's industrial development. It is reported that 50 percent of the newly developed technological processes have not attracted any industries and many of the rest have been given up by the industries after initial experiments with them. Only small entrepreneurs are attracted to the new processes but they abandon them finding them commercially not feasible or economically viable. Nearly 1300 processes have been released to industry so far but less than half of them were commercially exploited. The National Research Development Corporation could not find buyers for a large number of new processes passed on to it by the laboratories.

One reason for this is that the newly developed processes are suitable only for heavy industries, which are controlled by big monopoly business houses and which evolve industrial processes in their own research laboratories or import improved technologies.

All our laboratories should, therefore, concentrate their attention on developing processes which young entrepreneurs, investing a small capital, can take up and produce products for the use of economically weaker sections of our society at a reasonable cost. The C.S.I.R. laboratories should not undertake to evolve costly and also cumbersome technological processes in the larger interests of our country.

(iv) Need to reduce the air fare on Air India planes on the Gulf-Trivandrum sector for the relief of Malayalees living in Gulf countries.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : I am drawing the attention of the Government to a problem being faced by the Malayalees working in the Gulf countries.

The Trivandrum Gulf sector is the monopoly of Air India. It is charging Rs. 2800/- as air fare between Dubai-Trivandrum whereas the air fare between Dubai and Delhi via Bombay is only Rs. 1800 although the distance between Dubai and Delhi is more than that between Dubai and Trivandrum. The other air lines are charging much less for the same distance.

The Malayalees working in the Gulf countries have made repeated representations urging upon the Government to reduce the high fare. So far no action has been taken by the Government. It must be remembered that these people who are working in these countries are bringing us valuable foreign exchange. 85% of the people working in Gulf countries are labourers and it is unfortunate that a State agency should exploit them to this extent. It is also reported that their baggage is also weighed and anything weighing more than 20 kgs. is charged by Air India. No other airline resorts to this practice.

It is reported that because of this attitude of the Air India the Association of the Gulf Malayalees has decided to boycott Air India.

Therefore, I would request the Government to immediately take steps to reduce the air fare in the Gulf-Trivandrum sector and afford the necessary relief to the Gulf Malayalees.

(v) Demand for Central Government's taking action in the matter of authorities not having allowed a Conference of Harijans and Tribals scheduled to be held in Patna on 9th October, 1983.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 अक्टूबर, 1983 को विहार राज्य हरिजन आदिवासी सम्मेलन पट्टना, गांधी मैदान में था। सम्मेलन के मुख्य अतिथि श्री शिव सोरेन, एम.पी.ये, अध्यक्ष श्री एन.र्डॉ होरो, सांसद थे तथा उद्घाटन मैने किया था। सम्मेलन में श्री कुलेन्द्रबेलू, एम.पी.ये अलावा देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्रमुख

नेताओं ने भाग लिया। सम्मेलन का मुख्य उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों के बीच सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक चेतना लाना तथा आत्म-सम्मान की भावना पैदा करना था। सम्मेलन में आठ द्वार बनाए गए थे। सम्मेलन-स्थल एवं श्री कृष्ण मेमोरियल हाल का रिजर्वेशन तीन माह पहले करा दिया गया था। लेकिन 8 अक्टूबर को जब मंच बन कर तैयार हो गया और गेट एवं टेन्ट बगैर हग गाड़ दिए गए तो जिलाधिकारी के आदेश से मैजिस्ट्रेट के नेतृत्व में पुलिस ने मंच को तोड़ डाला, टेन्ट को उखाड़ फेंका और गेट को उखाड़ कर ले गये। श्री कृष्ण मेमोरियल हाल तीन माह पहले रिजर्व किया गया था और उसका पैसा जमा कर दिया गया था, लेकिन आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अधिकारी सवेरे से ही उस पर ताला लगा कर गायब हो गये और रात तक गेट नहीं खुला।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूं कि चूंकि अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जन-जातियों की भलाई एवं सुरक्षा का मामला केन्द्र से भी सम्बन्धित है, इसलिये केन्द्र सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अविलम्ब कार्यवाई करे।

सेठी साहब, मैंने आपको भी लिखा है, मैं समझता हूं आप इस पर एन्कवायरी कराएंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को लिख दिया है।

(vi) Need for Government's intervention to stop action on Vice-Chancellor's order for deduction of 30 percent marks of all graduate and post-graduate examinees on account of copying in certain colleges affiliated to Gorakhpur University.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिल) : मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय

से सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालयों के उन समस्त छात्रों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जहां समस्त ग्रेजुएट तथा पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट क्लासेज के छात्रों के 30 प्रतिशत अंक कम करने की घोषणा विश्वविद्यालय अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई है। कहा जाता है कि यह घोषणा इस कारण की गई है कि कुछ कालेजों में छात्र नकल करते हुए और कुछ में सामूहिक रूप से नकल करते हुए पकड़े गये थे।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध 103 महाविद्यालय हैं जिनमें स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं में हजारों की संख्या में छात्र हैं। जिन छात्रों ने गलती की है उन्हें उनकी गलती की सजा मिले, इसमें छात्रों, छात्र संगठनों अथवा अन्य किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अधिसंस्थ नकल के विरुद्ध हैं। किन्तु उपकुलपति द्वारा इतना कठोर निर्णय लेना और गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध सभी कालेजों के सभी छात्रों के कुल प्राप्तांकों में से 30 प्रतिशत अंक कम कर देना न तो न्यायसंगत है और न तर्कसंगत। मेरी जानकारी में अनेकों ऐसे कालेज हैं जिनमें नाम मात्र को नकल नहीं हुई। वहां के व्यवस्थापक नकल होने देना पसन्द नहीं करते।

उपकुलपति की इस कार्यवाही के प्रति छात्रों एवं उनके संरक्षकों में व्यापक असंतोष है, वे आनंदोलित हो रहे हैं और निकट भविष्य में इस रोष की बुरी प्रतिक्रिया भी हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है सरकार अविलम्ब हस्तक्षेप करे और सामूहिक रूप से छात्रों के प्राप्तांकों में से नम्बर काटने की जो प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की गई है उसे रोका जाय और इस कुप्रथा को रोकने के लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये जायें, क्योंकि इन सब विश्वविद्यालयों को यू०जी०सी० ग्रान्ट

देती है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्त्तव्य बनता है कि वह यह देखे कि ये विश्वविद्यालय ठीक प्रकार से चल रहे हैं।

(vii) Need to Direct Public Financial Institutions not to support proposed merger of Indian Aluminium Company with Mahindra & Mahindra Co.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I raise under Rule 377 the following matter of urgent public importance.

The proposed merger of Indian Aluminium Co. (Indal) with Mahindra & Mahindra Co. (M & M) is pending before the Government of India for their approval. It is reported that the public financial institutions have no objection to the proposed merger.

But, in our opinion, this amalgamation will be against the national interest. It has been opposed by the workers and the staff of the Indal and their unions, and is resented by a large number of small and medium shareholders of Indal.

It will allow a giant multinational company (Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Canada) to widen its scope of operation and enter into more lucrative sectors of agricultural tractors and automobiles which supply jeeps to the Defence Department.

Alcan, Canada, presently 50% equity holders in Indal, is interested in the amalgamation since repatriation of dividends from India will increase after merger. FERA regulations will no longer apply to them as they will hold 28% equity in the merged company. But in reality they will hold sway over both the aluminium and the automobile division of the merged company as they will be the single biggest equity holder after public financial institutions. M & M's share will be only 0.75%. So, under the guise of 'Indianisation' it is a move by a large foreign monopoly house to get around FERA restrictions.

Therefore, we request the Government

of India not to give approval to the merger proposal and to direct the public financial institutions not to support this harmful proposal. We request the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Company Affairs to act on these lines.

(viii) Need for Central Government's intervention into failure of Madurai Pandia Rajpuram Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd. to pay arrears to farmers

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance,

There is a sugar mill called Madurai Pandia Rajpuram Sugar Mills Private Ltd. in my Dindigul parliamentary constituency in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu. In the year 1982-83, thousands of sugarcane growing farmers supplied their sugarcane to this mill worth about Rs. 6 to 7 crores. All the farmers are waiting for payment of their dues by the management for the past 1 to 2 years. The mill owners neither came forward to pay the old dues nor the new dues. The management have closed down the mill for the past six months without taking any steps to pay off the huge arrears to the poor and helpless farmers. All the farmers who have/had supplied sugarcane to this mill are undergoing untold hardships and difficulties. It is further complained by the farmers that the mill management have cheated the poor farmers.

Though complaints were made to the Tamil Nadu authorities no action was taken against the management.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Government of India either to direct the Tamil Nadu authorities to pay the said arrears to the farmers through the said mill or to take direct action on this matter to enable the farmers to get their huge and long standing dues and arrears for a sum of Rs. 6 to 7 crores, from the Madurai Pandia Rajpuram Sugar Mill Pvt. Ltd., Madurai Dist., Tamil Nadu and thus save the poor farmers of my constituency and my district.

(ix) Need for giving financial assistance to Haryana and the Punjab for meeting losses due to floods

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल बाढ़ के प्रकार ने तमाम हरियाणा व पंजाब को अपनी लपेट में ले लिया है। सोनीपत, जींद, हिसार व रोहतक में 4-4 फीट पानी चढ़ गया, फसलें तबाह हो गई। न सिर्फ पशुओं की जान गई बल्कि इन्सानी जान का भी नुकसान हुआ। और बच्ची हुई फसल, जहां कहीं भी बच पाई उसमें ऐसी बीमारी फैली कि नरमा और कपास तो न के बराबर पैदा हुआ। अभी तक खेतों में पानी भरा पड़ा है। उससे खरीफ की फसल तबाह हो गई तथा रबी की बुआई होना भी संभव नहीं। पानी की गन्दगी इतनी फैली कि पीने के शुद्ध पानी के लिए मनुष्य तरस रहे हैं, मिल नहीं रहा और ऐसा कोई घर नहीं जहां मलेरिया और नये किस्म के दुखार से लोग पीड़ित न हों। हरियाणा को केन्द्र सरकार ने सिर्फ 10 करोड़ की मदद देने का एलान किया है जिसमें 5 करोड़ दिए गए। उनमें से भी मशीनरी पर खर्च ज्यादा और लोगों को मदद कम। केन्द्र से फलड कमेटी जो हरियाणा का दौरा करने गई, उसके साथ मैं था। सिर्फ डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपए के खर्च से हरियाणा जो समूचे राष्ट्र का अनन्दाता है, में बाढ़ और सूखे का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। सरकार फसलों का मुआवजा दे, नुकसान की पूर्ति करे, बिजली अब पूरी दे, बीज और खाद का प्रबन्ध करे। केन्द्र दिल खोलकर मदद करे और डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया हरियाणा सरकार को, जो फलड कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है, तत्काल उपलब्ध कराये।

14.45 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO THE STATE OF
PUNJAB (Contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri P.C. Sethi on the 5th November, 1983, namely:—

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 6th October, 1983 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab.”

Now, the time allotted for the discussion is 4 hours and we have already exhausted two hours and twenty minutes. There are many Hon. Members including Mr. Vajpayee who want to participate in the debate. The debate will have to conclude today and the Hon. Minister will have to reply today. Now, Mr. Jakkayan to continue his speech.

***SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN** (Periakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the use of Article 356 of the Constitution for dismissing the State Government and for dissolution of the State Assembly through the Proclamation of President's rule. During the past three decades several times the President's rule has been proclaimed on the States. Here I would like to point out that whenever Article 356 is resorted for imposing President's rule on the non-Congress Party ruled States, the State Government is dismissed and the Assembly is also dissolved outright. But in the case of Congress Party ruled States, this is not done. The Government is dismissed and the Assembly is kept in animated suspension. I do not approve of this kind of distinction being made between the Opposition State Governments and the Congress Party ruled State Governments.

That is why I insist that the power of dissolution of the State Assembly and the dismissal of popularly elected State Governments, which may be ruled by any recog-

nised political party, should not be misused by the Centre.

In the State of Punjab, violence has become the order of the day. The racial riots have caused myriad miseries to the common people. The extremists and the separatists have created an atmosphere of insecurity and instability in the State. The life and property of the common people are want only destroyed and looted. As some fear has gripped the State. In a secular State, one religion has been given undue recognition and patronage. We condemn the continuation of this kind of strife and conflict in a border State. This situation must be sorted out soon. Normalcy must be restored at the earliest. All efforts must be made by the State Administration to restore law and order in the State and create a climate of mutual goodwill in the State. I request the Hon. Minister to ensure that a popular government is brought back in the State of Punjab as early as possible. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सवंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प—कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा 6 अक्टूबर 1983 को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गत पंजाब राज्य के संबंध में जारी की गई उद्धोषणा का अनुमोदन करती है—का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि 26 जुलाई, 1983 को इसी सदन में पंजाब समस्या पर विचार हो रहा था, तो उस समय सदन एक राय का था कि कुछन-कुछ ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाए, स्टन्स एक्शन लिया जाए, जिससे पंजाब की समस्या का निराकरण हो सके। दुख़ इस बात का है कि जब गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा इस संकल्प के इन्ट्रोडक्शन की परमीशन मांगी जा रही थी और उस समय जिन विचारों को विरोधी पक्ष ने व्यक्त किया, लगभग उन्हीं विचारों को अब दोहराया जा रहा है। मेरी सभी में यह नहीं आता है कि आखिरकार

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

अपना विरोधी पक्ष चाहता क्या है। एक तरफ तो वह यह चाहता कि है जब ऐसी कठिनाइयां हों तो डिसक्शन करने के बाद जो सदन में कन्सेस हो, उसी के अनुसार सरकार काम करे और जब सरकार काम करती है, तो उसका विरोध किया जाता है। यदि आप देखें तो विरोधी पक्ष ने इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया है, केवल संविधानिक कठिनाइयों को सामने रखा है कि वह संविधान के खिलाफ है और इस धारा के खिलाफ होगा। 1956 में इसी सदन में जब पंज जी गृह मंत्री थे, तो उनके द्वारा स्टेट्स के लिए यह कानून लाया गया था। इस कानून पर देश के सबसे बड़े न्यायालय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भी स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है। यह ऐसा कानून नहीं है कि यह कहा जाए कि यह संविधान के विपरीत है या अनडैमोक्रेटिक है, अलोकतान्त्रिक है, क्योंकि पंजाब एक बांडर का स्टेट है, इसलिए इस समस्या पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को घन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने एक सामयिक निर्णय लेकर राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा यह उद्घोषणा कराई है। माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी की बात सुनकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, उन्होंने कहा कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है और यह बड़े ही नाटकीय ढंग से इस उद्घोषणा को कराया गया है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता जब वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और गवर्नर लिखते हैं कि राज्य में जो टैरोरिस्ट हैं, जो उग्रवादी और अलगाववादी तत्व हैं वे अराजकता फैलाना चाहते हैं और केवल पंजाब ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश के लिये अखण्डता और सुरक्षा का प्रश्न सामने खड़ा हो गया है— अगर देश में अखण्डता और सुरक्षा का प्रश्न खड़ा हो जाय, जनता का जो आम जीवन है उस पर धक्का लगने वाला हो— उस स्थिति

को असाधारण स्थिति न माने तो कौनसी स्थिति असाधारण होगी ?

मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री की रिपोर्ट और उसके बाद गवर्नर की चिट्ठी पर जो एक्शन लिया है, वह सामयिक है और पिछले सेशन में बहस के समय जो सहमति हुई थी उसके अनुरूप है। इसलिये यह कहना कि इन्होंने लोकतन्त्र का गला घोटा है— मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी कोई बात है। कल हामरे प्रो० सत्य साधन चक्रवर्ती साहब ने कहा था — मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं और वे प्रोफेसर भी हैं कि सारा उत्तरदायित्व कांग्रेस का है। उन्होंने गुटबन्दी का उल्लेख भी किया था। अगर कोई सी०पी०एम० की बात होती तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जहां तक हमारी कांग्रेस का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां इन मुद्दों पर कहीं भी असहमति नहीं है। इसलिये इस तरह का दोष लगाना उनके लिए उचित नहीं था, वे केवल उसको राजनीतिक रूप देना चाहते थे। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि पिछले अधिवेशन में 26 जुलाई को उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि कठोर-से-कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिये और जब सरकार ने कठोर कदम उठाने का प्रयास किया तो कल बोलते समय उनकी भाषा बदल गई। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी की इस उद्घोषणा का देश की आप जनता ने स्वागत किया है, लेकिन यहां पर पिछले अधिवेशन में कन्सेसम होते हुए भी जब सरकार उसके आधार पर एक कानून यहां लाई तो आप उसका विरोध करते हैं। मुझे इस बात का भी अफसोस है कि विरोध पक्ष के लोग इस कानून का विरोध तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव भी उनकी तरफ से नहीं आ रहा है। वे यहीं चाहते हैं कि येन-केन-प्रकारेण यह समस्या उसी तरह से बनी रहे और सरकार राष्ट्र हित के जो अन्य काम करना चाहती है उनके बजाय इस तरह के कार्यों में उलझाये रखा जाय। बाजपेयी जी भी सिर हिला रहे

हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि उनकी भी यही मंशा है। वह ता० 13 को पंजाब गये थे, क्या करके आये, यह नहीं बतला रहे हैं।

आप यदि गम्भीरता से इस समस्या की ओर देखें तो आप इस बात को पायेंगे कि उनकी जितनी धार्मिक मांगें थीं उनको हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। जहां तक भौगोलिक हिस्सों का प्रश्न है, यह केवल पंजाब से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है, हरियाणा से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। चंडीगढ़ का निश्चय तो पहले ही हो चुका है, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं है, लेकिन फाजिल्का और अबोहर तहसीलों का सम्बन्ध हरियाणा से है। इन सब मामलों के लिये भी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ट्रिब्यूनल की बात मानने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमारी सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाना कि समझौते के सभी दरवाजे और खिड़कियां बन्द कर दी हैं, बिल्कुल निराकार है, सत्य से परे है। हमारे साथी पासवान जी, इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं — मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ — सब दरवाजे और खिड़कियां खुली हुई हैं। आप जो यह बात कहते हैं कि विरोध पक्ष को भी इन सब चीजों में शामिल किया जाय, उनको लिया जाता रहा है। क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने असम के बारे में रविन्द्र वर्मा जी का सहयोग नहीं लिया था, लेकिन उनसे भी समस्या नहीं सुलझी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि असम को राख कर दिया है। आज वहां कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में लोकतन्त्रात्मक सरकार बन गयी है तो उनको राख दिखाई देता है ...।

(व्यवधान)

देश की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए आगे की घोषणा हुई है — हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि हम उसका स्वागत करें और सर्व-सम्मति से उसको पास करें। अगर आवश्यकता हो तो आप भी इस काम में सहयोग दे सकते हैं, लेकिन सहयोग

देने का मतलब और ज्यादा उलझाना नहीं है। और धी डालना नहीं है। जितने भी राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे अभी तक हुए हैं, उनमें हमारी सरकार ने विरोध पक्ष को हिस्सेदार बनाया है मदद करने में, लेकिन मदद करने की बजाय उन्होंने आग में धी डालने का काम किया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोध पक्ष अपने रवैये को बदले और वाजपेयी जी से भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे भी अपने रवैये को बदलें। आपने देखा होगा कि चरबी की बात आयी और उसका प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए आज ये लोग अनशन करते हैं। वाजपेयी जी उस समय जनता सरकार की कैबीनेट में थे। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि उस समय के उद्योग मंत्री मोहन बारिया जी ने साफ कह दिया है कि हमारी सरकार ने उस समय इसके आयात को एलाऊ किया था, तो इसमें हृज क्या है। यह जो उन्होंने कहा है, यह कोई अपनी व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं कही है, बल्कि सरकार की बात कही है और वाजपेयी जी जब उस समय मिनिस्टरी में थे तो उनकी भी कलकिट्ट रेस्पोसीबिलिटी हो जाती है। अब उसका प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए ये लोग अनशन करते हैं और इसको एक राजनीतिक मुद्दा बनाना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहां सिखों की बात होती है तो ये हिन्दुओं के क्या-क्या आर्गेनाइजेशन आर्गेनाइज करने लगते हैं। अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हिन्दू परिषद की बात कही। आप लोग राजनीतिक सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए नापाक संगठन करते हैं। वाजपेयी जी याद है आपको कि चौधरी चरण सिंह ने जनता सरकार को केवल इसलिये तोड़ा था कि आपका सम्बन्ध आर.एस.एस. से भी है, आपकी दोहरी लायलटी है। लेकिन आज ये बातें आप भूल गये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता कभी आपको माफ नहीं करेगी क्योंकि वह

समझती है कि इसमें आपकी राजनीतिक चाल है। इसलिए मैं यह आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप एक नापाक संगठन कर रहे हैं और हर तरह का राजनीतिक लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए आप काम करते हैं। मैं एक बात और कहूँ कि इस समय और पंथ बन गया है और बहुगुणा जी उसके अध्यक्ष हो गये हैं और कोई दूसरे लीडर हो गये हैं ...।

(व्यवधान)

मैं पंजाब के बारे में ही बोल रहा हूँ। आप यहां पर पालीटीकल व्यूज रखते हैं और उन बातों पर ही बोलते हैं और आपको राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Panikaji, you don't give any political colour.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I am not going to give any political colour.

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर प्रश्नोत्तर काल में एक प्रश्न आया था और वह बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न है। देश में ऐसे जो लोग हैं, जो कि उग्रवादी तत्व हैं, उनको कैम्पों में ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। यह एक बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न हमारी सरकार के लिए है और विरोध पक्ष के लिए भी है। मैं काश्मीर सरकार की आलोचना नहीं करता। उसकी आलोचना का यह प्रश्न नहीं है ...।

(व्यवधान)

हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहा और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहा है। हम तो राष्ट्र की बात करते हैं। अगर कहीं भी ऐसी समस्या है, तो निश्चित तौर पर विरोध पक्ष को और सरकार को मिलकर इसको देखना चाहिए और देश में कहीं भी ऐसा कार्य नहीं होना

चाहिए जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता को आंच लगे। जो ये अराष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, उनका निश्चित तौर पर सभी को विरोध करना चाहिए।

अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गई थीं और उनके वहां पर जाने से एक अच्छा वातावरण बना। तीन-चार रोज पहले जो वातावरण वहां पर बना है, उसको विरोध पक्ष को बिगड़ना नहीं चाहिए और ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे लोगों का विश्वास खत्म हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां गई थीं और कहां का वातावरण बना है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हर जगह जहां गई हैं, आशा बंधी है।

(व्यवधान)

हंसने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। ये गैर-जिम्मेवारानी बातें करते हैं। जब इन्होंने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के जाने के बाद वहां के वातावरण में सुधार आया है तो इन्होंने यह सब कहना शुरू कर दिया। वहां पर जाकर कोई देख ले, निश्चित तौर पर स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। जो आम कल्प बसों और ट्रैनों में हुआ करते थे, उनमें निश्चित रूप से गिरावट आई है।

आज ये लोग पुलिस और मिलिट्री की भी आलोचना करते हैं। हमें अपनी पुलिस और मिलिट्री पर गवं है और खासकर मिलिट्री पुलिस पर। आपने देखा होगा कि किस तरह से पिछली चार-पांच वारदातों में उन्हें अपराधियों को पकड़ने में सफलता मिली है। ये उनकी सत्य कि पर संदेह करने लगे हैं। केवल आलोचना करने की दृष्टि से ही उनकी

आलोचना करते हैं और यह भूल जाते हैं कि हमारी मिलिट्री और पुलिस ने कितना काम किया है। इन्होंने कह दिया कि मिलिट्री के एक हवलदार को इन्होंने बड़ा अवित्यार दे दिया। क्या मिलिट्री के लोग देशब्रोही हैं अपने विचारों से। ये सब बातें कह कर हमारे विरोधी दल उनके मनोबल को गिराते हैं और मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। और सभी को ऐसा करना चाहिए। मान्यवर, अखिलकार सरकार का एक निश्चित उद्देश्य है जिसके लिये ये अधिकार दिये गये हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि यों ही ये अधिकार दे दिये गए हैं।

15.00 hrs.

मान्यवर, मैं इन शब्दों के साथ पुनः एक बार अपने गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि वे यह यहां लाये हैं। मैं उनसे यह भी आशा रखता हूँ कि वे जल्दी-से-जल्दी स्थिति को ठीक करने का प्रयास करेंगे। आपके प्रयास का विरोध अगर विरोध पक्ष करता है तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन सारा देश आपके साथ है। मुझे विरोध पक्ष से भी आशा है कि इसको बुद्धि आयेगी। इनको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि पब्लिक यह याद रखती है कि आप क्या करते रहे हैं। भले ही आप चाहे चौधरी चरण मिह के साथ संगठन कर लें लेकिन हम और आपसे बड़ा यह देश है। अगर देश की सुरक्षा और अखण्डता नहीं रहती है तो हम और आप भी नहीं रहेंगे। जाति और धर्म की बातों से यह राष्ट्र और इसकी अखण्डता पहले है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गये संकल्प और विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई सही कदम देर से

उठाया जाए तो किस प्रकार से प्रभावहीन हो जाता है, पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति राज की स्थापना इसका ताजा उदाहरण है। अगर साल-भर पहले पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति राज स्थापित कर दिया जाता या दरबारा सिंह के मन्त्रिमण्डल को हटा कर और कोई अधिक सक्षम मंत्रिमण्डल का बहाँ निर्माण हो जाता तो आज जिस संकट में पंजाब की जनता अपने को पाती है और जिस चिंता में आज सारा देश घिर गया है, उस संकट से, उस चिंता से निकला जा सकता था।

लाला जगतनारायण की हत्या 11 दिसम्बर, 1981 को हुई। उसके बाद लगातार हत्याओं का सिलसिला चलता रहा।

(श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही पीठासीन हुए)

उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां बढ़ती गईं, प्रशासन का मनोबल टूटता रहा, पंजाब में एक असुरक्षा की भावना फैलती रही और इसकी चरम परिणति हुई 6 अक्टूबर को जबकि कपूरथला के नूरपुर गांव के पास ढलवा में अमृतसर से दिल्ली आने वाली बस के निरपराध और निर्दोष लोगों को बाहर निकाल कर मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया; ढलवा हत्याकांड से पहले जगराओं के निकट सवेरे जो लोग घूमने के लिए जाते थे, उन सात लोगों को इसी तरह मारा गया।

ये हत्याकांड पंजाब में पहले होने वाले हत्याकांडों से भिन्न हैं। पहले उग्रविधियों का निशाना या तो निरंकारी थे या पुलिस अफसर थे और उनमें भी सिख बहु संख्या में थे। चुने हुए व्यक्तियों को ही शिकार बनाया जाता था। लेकिन पंजाब में कोई प्रभावी सरकार न होने के कारण मामले को लटकाये रखा गया। दिल्ली ने भी कोई तत्काल कार्यवाही नहीं की। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बात यहां तक पहुँच गई कि 6 अक्टूबर को जो कुछ हुआ, कपूरथला जिले में, वह 1947 के दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बंटवारे की याद दिलाता है। बस में बैठे हुए और लोग

छोड़ दिये गये । जो मारे गये वे यह कह कर मारे गये कि तुम हिन्दु हो, तुम्हें मारा जाएगा । ऐसा पागलपन पहले तो कभी सवार नहीं हुआ था । क्या सरकार इसी दिन की प्रतीक्षा कर रही थी ? दरबारा सिंह मन्त्रिमण्डल परिस्थिति को काबू में नहीं ला पा रहा था यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है । स्वयं मुख्य मन्त्री दरबारा सिंह यह शिकायत कर रहे थे कि उन्हें काम करने नहीं दिया जाता है, केन्द्र हर मामले में अडंगा लगाता है ।

अब केन्द्र की सीधी सरकार हो गई है । 7 अक्टूबर को गण्डपति का राज लागू हो गया । पंजाब को हमने उपद्रवग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया है । पुलिस को असाधारण अधिकार दे दिए हैं । सेना का उपयोग करने की भी तैयारी हो रही है । परिस्थिति क्यों इतनी बिगड़ने दी गई ? मेरे पास समय सीमित है । मैं पुरानी कार्यवाही देख रहा था । 11 सितम्बर 1981 को जब लाला जगतनारायण की हत्या का मामला सदन में उठाया गया तो गृह मन्त्री ने कहा कि मुट्ठी-भर लोग गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं और विरोधी दल वाले परिस्थिति को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने हमें ताना मारा था कि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं । दो साल में यह हालत कैसे पैदा हो गई ?

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

अब राष्ट्रपति राज लागू होने के बाद क्या हो रहा है ? मैं इस बारे में पुराने मुख्यमन्त्री जी की राय बताना चाहता हूँ । श्री दरबारा सिंह ने “दिनमान” के प्रतिनिधि से बातचीत की । उसमें जो सवाल-जवाब हुए उसके अंश इसमें दिए गए हैं ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह जी से पूछा गया कि क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद स्थिति में कोई सुधार हुआ है ? उनका जवाब था कि “मेरे स्थाल से तो नहीं, बल्कि स्थिति बिगड़ी ही है ।” इतनी घरपकड़ और गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं ? इसका दरबारा सिंह जी जवाब देते हैं कि यह कौनसी नई बात है । सभा फहरिस्त अपराधी हैं । ऐसे अपराधी जिनकी फहरिस्त बनी हुई है और जिन्हें पुलिस को पहले पकड़ना चाहिए था लेकिन अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा था । अब उनको पकड़ा जा रहा है । आगे कहते हैं कि “इनमें उग्रवादी शायद ही कोई हो ।” भले ही वे अब मुख्यमन्त्री नहीं हैं पर पुराने मुख्यमन्त्री हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल के जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं । अगर हम आलोचना करें तो हम पर दोष दिया जा सकता है लेकिन दरबारा सिंह जी जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वे तो सोच समझ कर ही कह रहे होंगे ।

मैं गृह मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने उग्रवादी पकड़े गए हैं । चार हजार से अधिक लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं । उनमें या तो तस्कर हैं या समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं, चोर-उच्चके, वदमाश हैं । उग्रपंथी कितने हैं ? गृह मन्त्री सदन को विश्वास में लेकर यह बात बताएँ कि उग्रपंथियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में, कुल शक्ति के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

ट्रेनिंग कैंपों की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है । सैकड़ों लोग ट्रेनिंग कैंपों में भाग ले रहे हैं । चाहे जम्मू काश्मीर हो, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, अगर सैकड़ों लोगों के ट्रेनिंग कैंप चल रहे हैं तो केन्द्र सरकार इस दोष से बच नहीं सकती ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक श्वेत-पत्र प्रकाशित करे । श्वेत-पत्र में मुख्य रूप से दो बातें होनी चाहिए । उग्रपंथी कौन हैं ? उग्रपंथियों का किस राजनीतिक दल से

सम्बन्ध है ? उग्रपंथियों का किन राजनीतिक नेताओं से सम्बन्ध है ? दल खालसा की स्थापना किसने की ? 1980 के चुनावों में संत भिड़ावाले और उनके सहयोगियों का सहयोग और समर्थन किसने लिया था ? दिल्ली में सरदार संतोख सिंह की हत्या की गई। मेरी जानकारी में अभी तक पुलिस को उसका कोई सुराग नहीं मिला है। पुलिस ने कोई अधिकृत जानकारी दी हो, इसका मुझे पता नहीं है। वह सरदार संतोख सिंह भिड़ावाले से मिला हुआ था। उन्होंने मेहता चौक में जाकर बड़ा भड़काने वाला भाषण दिया था। श्वेत-पत्र में यह भी होना चाहिए कि विदेशी शक्तियों की भूमिका क्या है। मुझे लेद है, प्रधान मन्त्री जी से आज प्रश्नोत्तर काल में कहा कि मामले अदालत में सावित नहीं हो सकते। कोई नहीं कहता कि आप अदालत में सावित करिए। आप इस अदालत को तो विश्वास में लीजिए। अगर पाकिस्तान में खालिस्तानियों के ट्रेनिंग कैप चल रहे हैं तो पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने की सारी बातचीत बंद कर देनी चाहिए।

दोस्ता का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, सम्बन्ध भी सामान्य नहीं हो सकते अगर हमारे नागरिकों को घर पर बुलाकर ट्रेनिंग दें। जब मैं पीकिंग गया था तो मैंने चीनी नेताओं से कहा था कि आप नागाओं को हथियार दे रहे हैं। हमारे और आपके सम्बन्ध कैसे सुधरेंगे ? चीनीयों का जवाब था कि यह बात पुरानी हो गई, अब आगे नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान से कूटनीतिक स्तर पर यह मामला उठाया गया। फिर, सरकार सदन को विश्वास में क्यों नहीं लेती ? आज भी जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस पर मुझे उप-प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला है। लेकिन प्रश्न था सी० आइ० ए० के बारे में।

‘Reported training of Punjab extremists by foreign countries.’

“Whether it is a fact that recently Islamabad is said to have encouraged some of its own people to cross into India in the garb of Sikhs and indulge in terrorism.”

मंत्री महोदय का जवाब क्या है ?

“Government has seen the news item.”

अब पंजाब में यह बात खुले आम कही जा रही है कि 6 अक्टूबर को जो बस से उतार कर लोग मारे गए, वे मारने वाले सिख नहीं हो सकते। सिखों में उग्रपंथी भी हैं, यह सच है। लेकिन कहा जा रहा है कि मारने वाले विदेशी थे। क्या सरकार उनको पकड़ पाई है ? क्या अभी तक कोई भी ऐसा जासूस पकड़ा गया, एक भी व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया जिस पर विश्वास के साथ यह कहा जा सके कि यह पाकिस्तान द्वारा भेजा गया है। आप तो यह भी जवाब नहीं देते। जवाब यह दिया है कि हमें कुछ रिपोर्ट मिल रही हैं और उनकी हम जांच कर रहे हैं। यह भी नहीं कहा कि हमारे पास निश्चित जानकारी है कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां सक्रिय हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में हम पूरी बात सदन को नहीं बता सकते क्योंकि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट का तकाजा यह है कि सारे तथ्य भी सदन के सामने न रखे जाएं। प्रधान मन्त्री ने कह दिया कि अदालत में सावित नहीं हो सकते। मगर हमें तो समझाया जा सकता है, हमें तो विश्वास में लिया जा सकता है।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने बक्तव्य दिया था कि खालिस्तान की जड़ अमेरिका में है। प्रधान मन्त्री उसके बाद अमेरिका गई थीं। क्या राष्ट्रपति रीगन के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया ? क्या उनसे पूछा गया कि खालिस्तान से अमेरिका सरकार का क्या संबन्ध है ? यदि नहीं पूछा गया तो क्या यह मब सार्वजनिक प्रचार के लिए कहा जा रहा है ?

आज गृह मन्त्री का जवाब आया है कि महीने भर से हथियारों की तलाश हो रही है और सिफ़र सबा दो सौ हथियार पकड़े गए। इनमें कितने हथियार पक्स्तानी हैं, कितने चीनी हैं? अगर हैं, तो बताइए। सदन को विश्वास में लीजिए। ...

(व्यवधान)

मेरा निवेदन है कि श्वेत-पत्र आप प्रकाशित करें। सारी जानकारी आपके पास है। पंजाब के राज्यपाल का आज जो व्यान अखबार में छपा है, उसे आप यह कहकर नहीं टाल सकते कि उन्हें पता नहीं है। केन्द्र को पता है। पंजाब के राज्यपाल कोई राजनीतिज्ञ नहीं हैं। शर्मा जी अब नहीं हैं। उनकी तो कलकत्ता बदली कर दी है। उन्हें नियुक्त करते समय नहीं सोचा कि वे पंजाब जैसे प्रदेश में जा रहे हैं। वहां से हटाना था। कहाँ भेजें, पंजाब भेज दो। तब भी पंजाब की परिस्थिति बिगड़ रही थी। वहां मन्त्रिमण्डल था यह ठीक है। लेकिन, तब भी ऐसे राज्यपाल की आवश्यकता थी जो मुख्यमंत्री को सलाह दे सकता और सेवाओं का मनोबल बनाए रख सकता। मगर, शर्मा जी को हटाना है, इसलिए कहाँ ले जाएं, पंजाब। श्री बी०डी० पांडेय आ गए हैं, अनुभवी आदमी हैं। मगर, उन्हें काम करने की खुली छूट होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई राजनीतिक नेता। राज्यपाल हो और फिर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो जाए, तब मैं सलाहकार नियुक्त करने की बात समझ सकता हूँ। पाण्डेय जी जैसे कुशल प्रशासक को सलाहकारों की क्या आवश्यकता है? क्या पंजाब का प्रशासन नहीं है? चार सलाहकार गए हैं। चारों इस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं जैसे वे मंत्री हों। हर एक अमृतसर जाता है। वहाँ जाने के बाद हर एक दरबार साहिब में जाकर मत्था टेकता है। दरबार साहिब में अकेला जाना काफी नहीं, दुर्गियाना मन्दिर जाना भी जरूरी है। व्यान

देते हैं कि पुलिस स्वर्ण मन्दिर में नहीं जाएगी। एक सलाहकार ने तो यह भी कह दिया है कि गुरु नानक निवास स्वर्ण मन्दिर का हिस्सा है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि गुरु नानक निवास अलग है। बीच में सड़क थी पहले। वहां पहले आम रास्ता बना हुआ था। बाद में उसे बेर लिया गया। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था देने वाले यह सलाहकार कौन हैं कि गुरु नानक निवास भी स्वर्ण मन्दिर का हिस्सा है। उनका नाम शायद जगतपति है। जगतपति को अगर आप पंजाबपति बनाएंगे तो आप इसी मुश्किल में फ़सेंगे। सलाहकार से कहिए कि सचिवालय में बैठ कर काम करे।

पंजाब के प्रशासन को पूरी तरह से उलटने पलटने की जरूरत है। सरदार निहालसिंह वाला यहां नहीं हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि जब वहां जनता और अकाली दल की सरकार चल रही थी तब पुलिस में ऐसे तत्व घुस गए जो बड़े खतरनाक हैं। हमारे राज में तो घुस गए लेकिन आपके साथ तीन साल के राज्य में कैसे घुसे रहे? आपने उन्हें निकाला क्यों नहीं? साथ तीन साल आप करते क्या रहे?

सभापति महोदय, आज पंजाब के नागरिकों के मन में आशंका है। वे अपना दुखड़ा लेकर पुलिस स्टेशन में नहीं जा सकते और पुलिस पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक विश्वास का संकट पैदा हो गया है। यह केवल प्रशासनिक मामला नहीं है। आज पंजाब में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हमारे सिख भाई ऐसे हैं जो यह समझते हैं कि उनके साथ ज्यादती हो रही है। विदेशों में बसे हुए सिख भी यही समझते हैं। उनका ऐसा समझना सही है या गलत इसमें मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। दूसरी ओर जो गैर सिख हैं वे यह समझते हैं कि हम तो दूसरे दर्जे के नागरिक रह गए हैं। दोनों बातें तो सही नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन एक ऐसी विचित्र मनोवैज्ञानिक

परिस्थिति वैदा हो गई है जिसका इलाज केवल राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं है, केवल पुलिस को ज्यादा अधिकार दे देना नहीं है।

एक बात हम अच्छी तरह से समझ लें। अगर पंजाब की समस्या को लटकाए न रखा जाता तो यहां तक नौबत न आती। अब केन्द्र बया करने जा रहा है? गृह मन्त्री जी ने एक दिन कह दिया कि हम अकालियों से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आन्दोलन को स्थगित कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन यह हमारी शर्त नहीं है। बातचीत के लिए वे आ जाएं। बिरोधी दल बाले तो शर्त लगा रहे हैं कि आन्दोलन स्थगित करो, इस आन्दोलन का लाभ उठाकर उग्रपंथियों को अपनी खतरनाक गतिविधियां फेलाने का मौका मिला है, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि आन्दोलन वापिस न भी लो तो भी बातचीत के लिए आ जाओ। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि सत्तारूढ़ दल का उग्रपंथियों के साथ नाता क्या है? बम्बई के कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में भिंडरांवाला के खिलाफ एक शब्द नहीं कहा गया। जम्मू काश्मीर के निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री का नाम लेकर उन्हें बरखास्त करने की बात कही गई, लेकिन हमारी कांग्रेस के एक भी प्रतिनिधि ने यह नहीं कहा कि भिंडरावाला को गिरफ्तार कर लो।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलबाड़ा) : कई लोगों ने कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिस तरह से पंजाब में सेवाओं का मनोबल टूटा है, सरकारी अफसरों का मनोबल टूटा है, उसको कायम करना बहुत जरूरी है। कुछ लोग यहां मांग कर रहे हैं कि समानान्तर सरकार कायम करो। समानान्तर सरकार तो वहां चल ही रही है। जो सरकारी अफसर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करता है उसका नाम ले दिया जाता है।

फिर उसकी जान के पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। सरकार अफसरों को बचा नहीं पाती। फिर अफसरों की औरतें स्वर्ण मंदिर में जाकर भिंडरांवाला के दरबार में याचिकाएं पेश करती हैं, हां हां खाती हैं और प्रार्थना करती हैं कि हमारे पति को छोड़ दें, हमारे भाई को छोड़ दें। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की एक कटिंग है।

आजकल हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से काफी लगाव हो गया है। इसलिए मैं भी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की कटिंग लाया हूँ :

“Officer begs Bhindranwale for his life a senior police officer, whose name is understood to have been included in the hit list, is reported to have visited, Guru Nanak Niwas to beg for his life. According to official and Golden Temple sources, the police officer is a senior Superintendent of Police who, with two Akali leaders, met the Sikh militant leader, Mr. Jerneil Bhindranwale in Guru Nanak Niwas.

The official sources say that the police officer was in plain clothes and with two Akali leaders, including one member of the suspended Vidhan Sabha and another Sarpanch.....

The Golden Temple sources say that the three of them went to Mr. Bhindranwale and begged for the exclusion of the name of the Senior Police Officer from his hit list. The sources say that Mr. Bhindranwale smiled and said nothing.”

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : That was refuted later.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Refuted by whom ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : By the Director-General of Police that no police officer went there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने नाम का पता लगा लिया है।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : When you are making an allegation.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not making an allegation. This has not been denied.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : It has been denied.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who denied it ? How am I to know it ? The denial should have been published in this paper.

अफसरों की पत्तियां गई हैं और दुहाई देती हुई वापस आई हैं।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आपने देखा है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने देखा है?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : नहीं गई हैं।

You are saying she went. I say she never went.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करे, इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मामला केवल प्रशासनिक नहीं है। इसमें राजनीति को लाने की कोशिश कौन कर रहा है? प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों पर आरोप लगाया है।

“New Delhi, August 10 : Mrs. Gandhi lashed out at the opposition for, what she thought, their inconsistent stand on the Punjab problem. She said the opposition

spoke one thing to the Government and something quite different to the Akalis.”

सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने एक और बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब का मामला इसलिए बढ़ा है कि हमने विरोधी दलों को बातचीत में शामिल किया है। हमने नहीं कहा था शामिल होने के लिए। जिस दिन यह तय होने जा रहा था कि विरोधी दलों को शामिल किया जाए या नहीं, उस दिन इस बारे में मेरे रिजर्वेशन थे। गृह मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने कहा कि विरोधी दलों को आसाम के बारे में जो अनुभव हुआ है, उसके प्रकाश में हम आपसे बातचीत नहीं करना चाहते, आप अकालियों से बातचीत कीजिए। अगर भविष्य में कोई त्रिपक्षीय बातचीत होगी, तो विरोधी दलों को उसमें शामिल होने से पहले सौ बार सोचना पड़ेगा।

अगर बातचीत विफल हो जाए, तो विरोधी दलों को दोषी ठहराया जाता है। इस सदन में गृह मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा था कि बातचीत में विरोधी दलों ने रचनात्मक भूमिका निभाई उन्होंने यह भी माना कि मतभेद कम हुए हैं। मगर मैंने उनका रत्नाम का बयान पढ़ा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी और लोक दल वाले हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं, बाकी का आपोजीशन हमारा साथ दे रहा है तो बाकी के आपोजीशन का साथ लेकर समस्या का हल निकाल लीजिए।

मैं संक्षेप में अपनी मांगें रखना चाहता हूँ। विधान सभा भंग करनी चाहिए, उसको कायम न रखा जाए। दूसरी बात पंजाब में एक उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न आयोग बनाया जाए, जो इस आरोप की जांच करे कि पंजाब में सिखों के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। इसमें दूसरे वर्ग की शिकायतें भी आ जाएं। नौकरियों, व्यापार,

उच्चोग और सेना में किस तरह से भेदभाव हो रहा है, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। अगर किसी के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है, तो उसका निराकरण होना जरूरी है।

तीसरी बात, पंजाब में जो निर्दोष लोग हैं, वे मारे जा रहे हैं। हत्यारों के पास हथियार हैं, लेकिन नागरिकों के पास खाली हाथ हैं। आप पंजाब में उदारता के साथ हथियारों के लाइसेंस देने के बारे में फैसला करें। अभी तक लोगों की शिकायत है कि जिन्हें लाइसेंस मिलने चाहिए, जिन्हें आत्म-रक्षा करनी है, उन्हें हथियार नहीं मिलते।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार अपना दिमाग बना ले कि क्या करना है। अगर अगले चुनाव तक मामला लटकाए रखना है तो ठीक है। मगर यह देश के साथ एक बड़ा खतरनाक खेल होगा। जितनी देर हो रही है उतनी ही स्थिति विगड़ती जा रही है। भले ही आप त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता न करें, अकालियों को बातचीत के लिए न बूलाएं, जो भी आपका फैसला है उसको एलान करें और उसको लागू करें। चण्डीगढ़ का और अबोहर फाजिल्का का मामला लटकने न दें। हरियाणा में चुनाव में क्या होगा इसकी चिन्ता न करें। पंजाब में क्या होगा, हरियाणा में क्या होगा इसकी चिन्ता न करें। अगर देश की एकता के लिए सचमुच में चिन्ता है और उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए सबका सहयोग लेने की भावना है तो जो सही हो वह करिए। मगर देर मत लगाइए। जहर घुलता जा रहा है। छ: महीने पहले जिन दिलों और दिमागों में जहर नहीं था वहां अब जहर घुस गया है और अगर यह प्रक्रिया रोकी नहीं गई तो नतीजे बहुत खतरनाक होंगे।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सेठी जी के प्रस्ताव के

समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बाजपेयी जी ने अपने लम्बे चौड़े भाषण में बड़ी जजबाती तकरीर करके जो बात काम की कही वह एकाध कही। उस भाषण में भी बहुत कांट्रोडिक्शन है। अमृतसर में जहाँ तीन-चार रोज पहले वह गए वहाँ एक प्रेस कान्फरेंस में उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब की स्थिति में कोई फारेन हैंड, कोई विदेशी हाथ नहीं है। आज अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह कह रहे हैं कि जब यह अमृतसर गए तो इनको ब्राताया गया कि जो छ: आदमी बस में मारे गए उसमें सिखों का हाथ नहीं, विदेशी हाथ था। अब इनकी अमृतसर की स्टेटमेंट ठीक है या यहाँ की स्टेटमेंट ठीक है, इसका अन्दाजा सदन लगाए। चाइना की बात उन्होंने कही। इसी सदन में यह बात होती रही कि यह गुरिला वार जो हो रही थी उसमें चाइना मदद कर रहा है, इसी सदन में ये लोग उसका खण्डन करते रहे। आज ये कहते हैं कि जब हम चाइना गए तो हमें उन्होंने बताया कि हम पहले करते थे अब नहीं करते। कल को यह मानेंगे आज नहीं मान रहे हैं, जब ये पाकिस्तान जाएंगे और उनसे बात करके आएंगे तो कहेंगे कि पाकिस्तान वाले पहले मदद करते थे अब नहीं करते।

इन्होंने कहा कि गृह मंत्री जी एक ब्हाइट पेपर शाया करें, जिसमें यह सारी जानकारी हो। आपको क्या जरूरत है ब्हाइट पेपर की? आपने तो अमृतसर में कह दिया कि कोई फारेन हैंड नहीं है। आपको तो वहाँ एक ही हाथ दिखाई दिया और वह कांग्रेस का हाथ था जिसने आपको पंजाब में डिफीट दिया, जम्मू में भी डिफीट दिया, जिसने दिल्ली में आप की पार्टी का नाश किया। सांप का काटा हुआ रस्सी को भी देखकर डरता है। इनको तो सोते हुए, जागते हुए वही हाथ नजर आता है, जिसने इनकी पार्टी का नाश किया। अब ये मजबूर हो गए हैं कि दूसरे दल में शामिल हो

कर अपनी आइडॉटी को कायम करें। पहले भी इन्होंने कई बड़ी पार्टीयों में शामिल होकर अपनी आइडॉटी को कायम रखने की कोशिश की। अब ये लोक दल का आश्रय ले रहे हैं।

पिछले सेशन में भी मैंने आपको बताया था कि पंजाब में अकाली पार्टी मेजारिटी लोगों की प्रतिनिधि नहीं है बल्कि सिखों की भी मेजारिटी की प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। पिछले एलेक्शन में जो 1980 में हुआ उसमें पंजाब में 117 सीटों में से अकाली दल को केवल 37 सीटें मिलीं और पालियामेट में 13 सीटों में से केवल एक मिली है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पंजाब में अकाली दल की क्या पोजीशन है। अब वह महसूस करते हैं कि 1966 में जब उन्होंने पंजाबी सूबे का आन्दोलन किया और जब हिन्दुस्तान में लिंगिस्टिक सूबे बने तो उनको पंजाबी सूबा मिला। उस पंजाब में से बहुत-सा हिस्सा काट दिया। कांगड़ा का हिस्सा काट दिया, हिमाचल के दूसरे हिस्से काट दिए ताकि उनकी वहां पर मेजारिटी हो और वहां पर सदा के लिए अपना राज कायम कर सके। बदकिस्मती है कि उनको पावर नहीं मिल सकी। पिछली बार जब पावर में आए भी तब बाजपेयी जी की मदद से आए। (व्यवधान) मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अकाली पार्टी की यह समस्या है कि एक ऐसा सूबा, जो पंजाबियों का सूबा है, वहां वे पावर में नहीं आ सकते हैं और इस बात से उनमें बहुत बड़ा फस्ट्रॉकेशन है। इसीके लिए उन्होंने मोर्चा लगाया। जब बोटों से नहीं आ सकते हैं तो धक्के से आना चाहते हैं। क्या यह सदन चाहेगा कि बोटों के अलावा, कांस्टीट्यूशनल मेथड्स के अलावा किसी और तरीके से कोई पावर में आ जाए? बाजपेयी जी अकालियों की बकालत करें, श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल से भी जाकर मिलें, एक दूसरे का समर्थन करते रहें—अगले एलेक्शन में भी वे उनका समर्थन करने

जा रहे हैं, इसीलिए उनके खिलाफ कम बोलते हैं—लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उनको मेजारिटी नहीं मिल सकती है और इसीलिए वे अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल मेथड्स एडाप्ट कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Please state whether their demands are justified or not.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : I am coming to that.

1970 में पंजाब का एवार्ड हुआ, उसमें तथ द्वारा कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को जायेगा और फाजिल्का व अबोहर हरियाणा के पास जाएंगे। 1970 से लेकर 1980 तक कोई भी अकाली इसके बारे में नहीं बोला कि यह एवार्ड ठीक नहीं है और न कोई मूवमेन्ट ही चला। 1977 से 1980 तक अकाली राज भी करते रहे, सेन्टर में जनता पार्टी के शासन में भी शामिल हुए लेकिन उस वक्त भी उन्होंने इन डिमाण्ड्स को हल करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की, उसके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला जबकि वे खुद पावर में थे और उसको हल कर सकते थे। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं किया। जब 1980 में कांग्रेस पार्टी एलेक्शन में जीत गई तब उनकी मांगें सामने आई। उस वक्त तो उनके हिसाब से सिखों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन भी हो गया और सिखों की डिमाण्ड नहीं मानी गई। इस तरह का बातें करते रहे।

चक्रवर्ती जी ने उनकी डिमाण्ड्स के बारे में बात करने के लिए कहा है। उन्होंने जो चार प्रमुख डिमाण्ड्स रखी थीं, उनको सरकार ने मान लिया। उस वक्त सबाल यह था कि बार बार बातचीत करके भी वे मुकर जाते हैं, अपनी बात पर कायम नहीं रहते हैं, इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि उनके माथ पैकेज ढील, एकमुश्त फैसला होना चाहिए—यह बात हमारी पार्टी में चली लेकिन हमने इन्दिरा जी को

मजबूर किया कि आप उनकी जो धर्मिक मांगें हैं उनको मान लें और बाकी मांगें जो हैं वह साखी हैं, इसलिए उन पर विचार हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री भिडरावाले के कहने से ऐसा किया ?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आपको भिडरावाले का ज्यादा पता होगा, आप परसों ही अमृतसर से आए हैं।

उस वक्त यही तय हुआ कि धर्म से संबंधित जो चार उनकी मांगें हैं वह मान ली जायें और वह मान ली गईं। इसके अलावा इन्टर-स्टेट मामले को सरकारिया कमीशन को दे दिया गया। इसके अलावा जो पानी का भगड़ा रह गया और फाजिल्का, अबोहर व चण्डीगढ़ का भगड़ा है, उसके लिए ट्रिब्यूनल बनाने की बात कही गई। उन्होंने कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिए। तो वह बातचीत हो सकती है। वह बात तकरीबन तयशुदा ही थी और एक-दूसरे की भावना को समझ चुके थे, उसका यह हल निकाला जा सकता था कि ट्रिब्यूनल बना दिया जाए जिसका हेड एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो जाए। वह बात मानी जा सकती थी। इसके अलावा चण्डीगढ़ का मसला बाकी रह गया जिसके बारे में हमने कहा कि 1970 में एवार्ड हुआ लेकिन 1980 तक इस बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया और अब अगर वे समझते हैं कि वह एवार्ड उनको मंजूर नहीं है तो चलो, नया एवार्ड बना लो, फाजिल्का, अबोहर और चण्डीगढ़ के लिए कोई नया ट्रिब्यूनल बना लो। अगर पहले बाला मंजूर नहीं है तो दूसरा बना लो और इस तरह से बातचीत खत्म हो सकती है।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या न पानी की है, न चण्डीगढ़ की है और न फाजिल्का अबोहर की है, मुख्य बात यह है कि

उनको किस तरह से पावर मिल सकती है। यह लड़ाई केवल पावर के लिए है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा इस बात को पहले उठाया जाता जब वे पावर में थे और उन बातों को हल किया जा सकता था, लेकिन अब सवाल तो केवल पावर का है। ...

(व्यबधान)

पानी की बात जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त कह रहे हैं, वह भी सुन लीजिये। जहाँ तक रावी-व्यास के पानी का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब केवल 4.2 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का इस्तेमाल करता है, यह पानी पंजाब को मिल रहा है। जब इस बारे में बातचीत हुई तो उसमें इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया कि इतना पानी तो पंजाब को मिलेगा ही। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पानी चाहिए तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने इस बात को तय करने के लिए 0.60 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी और दे दिया। इस प्रकार पंजाब को 4.62 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी दे दिया गया है। राजस्थान के हमारे सदस्य यहाँ बंधे हुए हैं, बात यह तय हुई कि अभी हमारे यहाँ नहरें बन रही हैं और उसमें कुछ समय लगेगा और जब तक नहरें नहीं बनती हैं, तब तक वह एक्स्ट्रा पानी पंजाब को दे दिया जाएगा। इस प्रकार पानी का भगड़ा कहां है। भगड़ा तो केवल पावर का है।

1970-80 में पंजाब की सरकार, अकालियों की, बादल लिखते हैं हरियाणा के मुख्य मन्त्री को कि जो नहर बननी है पंजाब के हिस्से में, जिसके जरिए हरियाणा को पानी जाना है, उसका पैसा हमको दो। वह पैसा दे दिया जाता है। जमीन का रिक्वीजीशन करके कम्पेसेशन पे करने के लिए हरियाणा से रुपया मंगवाया गया। तीन साल के बाद सरकार टूट

जाती है, यदि वे पांच साल रहते तो क्या वह नहर नहीं बन जाती, बिल्कुल बन जाती। चूंकि बादल सरकार टूट गई, इसलिए पानी का मसला शुरू हो गया। बादल द्वारा लिखा गया लैटर हरियाणा सरकार की फाइल में है। उसके बाद वही बादल विलेज में जाकर मोर्चा लगाते हैं कि हम नहर नहीं बनने देंगे। किसकी बात पर एतबार किया जाए और किसकी बात पर एतबार न किया जाए। पहले कुछ कहते हैं और बाद में कुछ कहते हैं।

मैं आपको अकालियों के रवैए के बारे में कुछ मिसालें देता हूं। फाजिल्का अबोहर और चंडीगढ़ का मसला इस साल बाद खत्म हुआ। पानी के बारे में तय हुआ, हरियाणा ने पैसा दे दिया, नोटिफिकेशन हो गया, रिक्वीजिशन हो गया और फिर उसके बाद झगड़ा। इसके बाद कृपाण के लिए 6 इंच का फैसला हुआ था। मैं अमृतसर में एक दिन माथा टेकने गया था। उन्होंने कहा कि 6 इंच का कृपाण है, इसका झगड़ा करते हो। मैंने कहा दे दो। मैंने मीधा मैडम से आकर कहा कि इसका क्या झगड़ा है? इसका कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। उसी बक्त आफिसर्स को बुलाया गया और बातें हुईं। क्या अब वे 6 इंच पर कायम हैं? वे कहते हैं कि कोई 6 इंच हम नहीं मानते हैं, हमें तो पूरी तलवार चाहिए। किसी की बात पर एतबार किया जाए और किस पर न किया जाए।

झगड़ा यहीं पर खत्म नहीं होता है। बादल कहते हैं कि हमारा यह मोर्चा नान-सिख के खिलाफ नहीं है और बलवन्त सिंह रामुबालिया कहते हैं कि इसका फायदा सारे पंजाब को होगा। लोगोंवाल कहते हैं कि

This morcha is for the aspirations of the Sikhs; it is purely a Sikh demand for which we are fighting.

आप ही बताइए कि किसकी बात को माना जाए, बादल की बात को मानें या रामुबालिया की बात को मानें या लोगोंवाल की बात को मानें। किसकी बात पर आप एतबार करेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : भिडरावाले की।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : भिडरावाले की बात भी बता दूँगा। चिन्ता मत करो। आपको भिडरावाले की बड़ी चिन्ता है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप ही तो कहते हैं कि उनके बारे में कोई बात मत करो।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आप देखिये, सारी दुनिया जानती है, लोगं कत्ल करके गोल्डन टेम्पिल में जाते हैं, नानक निवास में जाते हैं, लेकिन लोगोंवाल साहब कहते हैं कि यहां कोई नहीं है। हमने कमरों के नम्बर भी बतला दिये, लिस्टें बतला दीं, उनके नाम बतया दिये, फिर भी वह कहते हैं कि यहां कोई नहीं है। आप किसका ऐतबार करेंगे, किससे बात करवाना चाहते हैं, जो कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा नम्बर था?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : 43 नम्बर था। वह कहते हैं कि वहां संघ नहीं है, जो खालिस्तान मूवमेंट का जनरल मैकेटरी है। लेकिन आप दूसरे दिन का ट्रिव्यून देख लीजिये उसका इन्टरव्यू आता है, एक जर्नलिस्ट उसको गोल्डन टेम्पिल हो इन्टरव्यू करता है...

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : वह वहां कैसे आता है और कैसे चला जाता है? आप की इन्टैलिजेंस क्या करती है?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : इसका जवाब भी दूँगा । आप पहले पुलिस के डीमोर-लाइजेशन की बात सुन लीजिए ।

आप कहते हैं कि उनके साथ बातचीत करो । क्या उनके साथ पहले बातें नहीं की गई ? उनकी जो मांग मानी गई हैं, लेकिन वे एक दफा बातचीत से निकल गये, कहने लगे कि हम नहीं आयेंगे । उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि हमको सेन्ट्रल सरकार से चिट्ठी आयेगी, तब आयेंगे । हमने सेठी जी की मिन्नत की कि आप प्रेस्टिज में न पड़ें, चिट्ठी भेज दो । उन्होंने खत लिख दिया । फिर उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में नहीं आयेंगे, चण्डीगढ़ आयेंगे । हमारी कैविनेट सब-कमेटी चण्डीगढ़ बात करने के लिये गई । जिन लोगों के दिलों में इस समस्या के बारे में फिक्क है, सोच है, उनका यह कहना कि इसमें सरकार की गलती है, मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग बातचीत करना ही नहीं चाहते हैं । वे इस बात को लम्बा करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जो डण्डे वाले अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं, अगर सैटिलमेंट हो जाय तो उनका क्या बनेगा । वे उनको फैसला नहीं करने देते । आप लोंगोबाल साहब या बादल साहब बात करना चाहें तो वे इस कैपेसीटी में नहीं हैं कि बात कर सकें । किसी ने एक सरदार जी से पूछा कि इण्डिया का जो नेशनल फ्लैग है, इसमें आपका रंग तो है ही नहीं । उन्होंने कहा—केसरी हिन्दुओं का रंग है, ग्रीन मुसलमानों का है, सफेद माइनारिटीज का है, आपका इसमें क्या है ? उन्होंने जवाब दिया—उस भण्डे में जो डण्डा है वह हमारा है । वहां जो डण्डे वाले हैं, वे फैसला नहीं होने देते । अगर वे ईमान्दाराना फैसला करना भी चाहें, तो इनके हाथ में कुछ नहीं है । आप बारबार हमको मत कहिये कि हम

बातचीत नहीं करना चाहते हैं । हम बातचीत करें तो किसके साथ करें ? लोंगोबाल कहते हैं कि हम इण्डिया के कांस्टीचूशन में ज्यादा पावर चाहते हैं । तलवण्डी कहते हैं हम पैरलल गवर्नमेंट चाहते हैं । बतलाइये, तलवण्डी से बात करें या लोंगोबाल से बात करें, पहले इस बात का फैसला करो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भिंडराबाले से ।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : उसको तो अपनी जात की फिक्र है । वाजपेयी जी ने कुछ सजेश्वन्ज दी हैं । वाजपेयी जी इनका हल यह नहीं है जो आपने कहा है । यह ठीक है कि वहां पुलिस डिमोरलाइज़ थी । लोग अन्दर जाने से घबराते थे, वे कहते थे कि हम भी बाल-बच्चे वाले हैं । इसीलिये वहां गवर्नर-रूल लाये हैं और उसका नतीजा है कि अब पुलिस में डिमोर-लाइजेशन का है । लोग पकड़े जा रहे हैं । आप कहते हैं कि कितने पकड़ लिये, जो पकड़े गये हैं वे उग्रबादी नहीं हैं । वाजपेयी जी, वहां जो कुछ हो रहा है, आपको सही हालात का पता नहीं है । आप पिछले दो सालों में सिर्फ़ तीन बार वहां गये । पहली बार आप पठानकोट गये थे और यह कह आये थे कि अकालियों की मांग ठीक हैं । इस दफा आपने कहा कि इसमें फारन-हैण्ड है । आपने उनके साथ कोई हमर्दी जाहिर नहीं की । जो वहां मरते रहे, कल्ल होते रहे, बेगुनाह जाते रहे, उनके लिये आपकी आंखों से कोई आंसू नहीं निकले । जबकि देहली में कल्लेआम हुआ इन्दिरा जी फौरन वहां पहुंची । आपमें कोई हमर्दी नहीं है कि पंजाब के दुख-दर्द में शामिल हों ।

पंजाबी इसका जवाब देंगे आपको । पंजाबी बहादुर हैं, पंजाबी बदशित कर सकते हैं । पंजाबी रावस्ट रेस के मालिक हैं । वे बक्त पर जवाब देंगे । अभी तो वे मौजूदा हालात का सहनशीलता से मुकाबला कर रहे हैं । मैं

पंजाब के लोगों को मुवारकबाद देता हूँ कि इतना कुछ होने के बावजूद, इतना मारे जाने के बावजूद, इनके कम्युनल हालात पैदा किये जाने के बाद भी, उन्होंने अपना सहनशीलतरीका रखा है और बदर्शित किया है और वे कम्युनल इज्म में नहीं ढूबे। इतना प्रोबोकेशन होने के बाद भी पंजाबियों ने अपना हौसला और हिम्मत नहीं छोड़ी। आपने क्या किया उनकी मदद करने के लिए। यहां बैठकर समर्थन देते हैं, यहां बैठकर हम को राय देते हैं कि यह करो और वह करो और यहां बैठकर गवर्नर्मेंट को कोसते हैं कि आप बातचीत नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

आप कह दीजिए उनसे कि जितने उग्रवादी अन्दर बैठे हैं, उनको बाहर करो।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : आपकी सरकार है, आप उनको बाहर निकालिये।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : अपने मुंह से बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपको डर है कि कहीं भिड़रावाला की चिट्ठी न आ जाए। सवाल यह है कि हम बाकई इस समस्या को क्या हल करना चाहते हैं। इसको अगर हल करना है, तो इसका हल इस बिना पर होना चाहिए कि यह क्यों शुरू हुई।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : भिड़रावाला किसका आदमी था।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : इसका भी जवाब दूंगा, अगर मुझे समय दिया जाए।

श्री हरिकेश बहावुर : इस सवाल का जवाब वे नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : इसका हल निकालना है तो आपोजीशन दाले मारे मिलकर...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : What is this 'Opposition-wale'?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : तो आपोजीशन वाली हो।

(व्यवधान)

यह भगड़ा जो शुरू हुआ, वह इसी बात पर हुआ कि निरंकारियों और भिड़रावाला का झगड़ा था। अगर आप निरंकारियों को मना सकते हैं, हम भी आपके साथ शामिल होंगे कि उनके ग्रन्थों में जो गैर-वाजिब बातें हैं, जिनको वे बुरा मानते हैं, उनको उनमें से निकाल दें, तो उसके लिए कोई कमेटी बना दी जाए, जो इसका हल निकाले, तो इस समस्या का हल निकल सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इनको भिड़रावाले की बड़ी चिन्ता है। भिड़रावाले के बारे में बहुत चर्चा पहले भी हो चुकी है और बहुत बार मैं जवाब भी दे चुका हूँ। ये यहां पर ऐसे ही चिल्ला रहे हैं। न ये कभी अमृतसर गये और न इनको पंजाब की सियासत का पता है। ये तो यहां पर अखबार पढ़कर बातें बना देते हैं और इससे ज्यादा इनको कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जो सही जानकारी है, वह मैं देने वाला हूँ और आप इसको जरा सब से सुन लीजिए। मैं पहले भी इसके बारे में बता चुका हूँ और आज दोबारा रीपीट करता हूँ। भिड़रावाला सन् 1980 के इलैक्शन में अकालियों के खिलाफ था और अकालियों के खिलाफ उसने अपने केंडीटेस खड़े किये थे और आपस उनका मे

झगड़ा हुआ था और उसका दोष ये हम पर लगाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारी लड़ाई अकालियों के साथ है। हमारी पंजाब में लड़ाई अकालियों के साथ है और न जनसंघ के साथ है और न वाजपेयी जी के साथ है। 117 सीटों में से बहाँ इनको एक भी सीट नहीं मिली। इसलिए हम इनको इग्नोर करते हैं। इनके साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है।

(अध्यवधान)

एक जो आया है वह आपको जानकारी नहीं है कि वह इन्डिपेंडेंट बनकर इलैक्शन लड़ा था। क्यों गलत बात सदन में कहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि ही इज नाट ए फेटर इन पंजाब। हमें इनकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। पंजाब में जो एक फेटर है, वह अकालियों का है। उनके साथ हमारी लड़ाई है। अब इसका नेचुरली कायदा हमको पहुंचेगा। इसके सिवाय कोई कांग्रेस लीडर आज तक भिड़रावाले से नहीं मिला। हमारा उसके साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जो कार्यवाही वह पंजाब में कर रहा है। हम उसके सख्त खिलाफ हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I am asking only one question. He is a leader in Punjab.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jagpal Singh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What is the position of the Punjab Congress—I regarding the demands of the Akalis?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Home Minister will reply to that.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : My colleague will reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Why are you not giving a word of your own?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question-answer session. Mr. Jagpal Singh.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि यह मामला एक खतरा बन चुका है। इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं कि इस समस्या को खत्म करने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए ये जो कि नहीं उठाये गये।

सदन में 1980 से लेकर आज तक जब भी चर्चा हुई, सबाल उठे तो कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने और खासतौर से उस वक्त के होम मिनिस्टर जानी जैल मिह ने इसको कभी भी संजीदगी से या सीरियसली नहीं लिया और न ही इस सदन में जबाब दिये। वह कहा करते थे कि महज दस-बीस लोगों का यह काम है और पंजाब में इससे कोई खतरा नहीं है। उन्होंने हमेशा ही इस बात को इस सदन में कहा। जब कभी भी विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से भिड़रावाला के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने की बात होती तो उम समय के होम मिनिस्टर जानी जैल मिह भिड़रावाले के खिलाफ एक बात कहकर खत्म कर दिया करते थे कि सख्ताई से काम चलने वाला नहीं और न ही सख्ताई से भिड़रावाले और उनके साथियों से निवाटा जा सकता है।

अभी हमारे वाजपेयी जी इस बात का इशारा कर रहे थे कि भिड़रावाला को पंजाब की राजनीति में लाने में विरोधी पाटियों का हाथ नहीं है, आपकी सरकार का हाथ है और उस वक्त के गृह मंत्री का हाथ है। इस बात

को कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग भी जानते हैं, लेकिन वे यह नहीं कहते हैं। अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि बम्बई के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में कांग्रेस पार्टी के किसी भी व्यक्ति ने भिड़रावाले के खिलाफ एक भी शब्द नहीं कहा। ये भला उसका क्यों नाम लेते क्योंकि ये तो उससे खुद डरते हैं। इसलिए ये उसका नाम भी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं।

मैं पंजाब में सर्वत कदम उठाने का विरोध नहीं करता क्योंकि यह समस्या इस देश से जुड़ी हुई समस्या है और इस समस्या का समाधान जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस मंशा से आपने पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। क्योंकि वहां कोई कांस्टीच्युशनल क्राइसिस नहीं था। जो चिट्ठी आपको लिखी गई उसमें कांस्टीच्युशनल क्राइसिस की बात नहीं है। जब वहां कोई कांस्टीच्युशनल ब्रेक डाऊन नहीं था तो आपको वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का भी अधिकार नहीं था। आपने संविधान की धारा 356 के अधीन पंजाब की समस्या से निवटने के लिए नहीं बल्कि आपकी पार्टी और आपकी सरकार में जो वहां संकट पैदा हो गया था, पार्टी में आपसी मतभेद पैदा हो गए थे और आपकी पार्टी के अन्दर गड़बड़ी चल रही थी, उससे निवटने के लिए वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू किया। वहां आप फिर कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं।

सन् 1956 से लेकर 53 बार इस देश के अन्दर राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किये गए। जब भी किसी स्टेट में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ तो जहां भी गैर कांग्रेस की सरकारें थीं वहां असेम्बलियों को संस्पेण्ड नहीं किया गया, बल्कि भंग किया गया और वहां दुबारा चुनाव कराये गये। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार पंजाब की समस्या को सुल-

भाना नहीं चाहती। अगर वह वास्तव में समस्या को सुलभाना चाहती है तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वहां की विधान सभा को भंग किया जाए और वहां पर दुबारा चुनाव कराए जाएं। अकालियों के साथ बैठकर आप बात करें और इस समस्या को सुलभाएं। लेकिन वह काम आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आप पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड हैं।

इस सदन के बाहर और इस सदन के लोग यह जानते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी महज इस बात को कह रही है कि हम उग्रवादियों के साथ सर्वती से निवटेंगे और इसी के लिए हमने वहां राष्ट्रपति राज कायम किया है। अब ये राष्ट्रपति राज का बिल लाया जा रहा है, पंजाब डिस्टर्ब एरिया का बिल लाया जा रहा है। जब पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है तो आप डिस्टर्ब एरिये वाले बिल को बापस लें क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति राज में आपकी सत्ता कुछ लोगों के हाथ में चली गई है और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 22 में जो भौलिक अधिकार लोगों को मिले हुए हैं उनको आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। इससे वहां की पुलिस और व्योरोकेसी निर्दोष लोगों को गिरफ्तार करके जेलों में भेजेगी। आप इस बिल के द्वारा वहां के पुलिस बालों और प्रशासन को इतने अधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वे किसी भी व्यक्ति को बिना वारन्ट के जेल भेज सकते हैं।

पुलिस गोली चला सकती है। जैसा अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि अब तक जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं उनमें 5-7 उग्रवादी हो सकते हैं लेकिन बाकी सब-के-सब वे लोग हैं जिनको पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन नहीं किया गया। वे सब लोग गुण्डे, बदमाश या फिर निरपराधी हैं, लेकिन उग्रवादियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के तहत गोली चलाने का अधिकार दिया गया है, उसके तहत कभी भी उग्रवादियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए इनकी पुलिस तैयार नहीं है। उनकी हिम्मत टूट चुकी है। इस बिल के अनुसार पुलिस हमेशा निरपराध लोगों को मौत के घाट उतारेगी। इसलिए मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए मांग करता हूँ कि वहां की विधान सभा को भग किया जाना चाहिए। अगर सरकार बास्तव में पंजाब समस्या का समाधान चाहती है। अगर वहां पर कांस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेक डाउन नहीं हुआ था तो आपने वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों लागू किया। इससे ज्यादा भयानक स्थिति आसाम की है जहां पर सिर्फ 5 परसेंट लोगों के और वह भी विदेशियों के बोट लेकर और देशियों का खून लेकर आपने सत्ता प्राप्त की है। क्या वहां पर क्राइसेस नहीं है। क्या वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति खतरे में नहीं है। क्या वहां पर पूरी-की-पूरी व्यवस्था ठप्प नहीं हो गई है? आसाम के अन्दर कमजोर बोटों की सरकार को गिराकर दोबारा चुनाव करवाए। वहां की विधान सभा भग करें। वहां पर 12 हजार लोगों का खून वहाकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सरकार बनाई है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पंजाब और आसाम की विधान सभाओं को तत्काल भग कर दीजिए। ये दोनों प्रदेश राजनीति के लिए, एकता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। दोनों सीमा पर हैं और वहां से विदेशी ताकतों को हाथ उठाने का मौका मिल सकता है। तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि दोनों की विधान सभाएं भंग करें और जिस तरह से वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। प्रेसीडेंट रूल का मैं विरोध नहीं करता, यह तो पहले से ही वहां पर लागू हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन विधान सभा को आपने भंग नहीं किया है, इसको तुरंत भंग करें और अकालियों के साथ बैठकर समन्या का समाधान करें।

एक बात मैं और कहता हूँ, हरिकेश बहादुर अभी कह रहे थे और चौधरी चरण सिंह जीने भी इस बात को बार-बार कहा है और मैं भी मांग करता हूँ और सरकार को इस बात को मानना चाहिए। जब उग्रवादी तत्व हिन्दुओं, सिक्खों और पुलिस बालों को मार कर गुरुद्वारे में चले जाते हैं तो पुलिस उसमें क्यों नहीं जा सकती। मैं अकालियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका गुरुद्वारा पुलिस के जाने से अपवित्र नहीं होगा बल्कि उन कातिलों के जाने से अपवित्र होता है जो लोगों की हत्याएं करके वहां जाकर छिप जाते हैं। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सारी पांटियों के कहने के बावजूद गुरु नानक निवास को गुरुद्वारा अमृतसर का हिस्सा मानती हैं और पुलिस वहां पर नहीं जा सकती।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब अन्य जगहों पर कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं तो पुलिस मंदिरों में जा सकती है, मस्जिदों और गिरजाघरों में चली जाती है तो फिर गुरुद्वारों में क्यों नहीं जा सकती। चाहे मुरादाबाद का मामला हो या मेरठ या किसी और जगह का, हर जगह पुलिस मंदिरों, मस्जिदों में जा सकती है। अगर ऐसा है तो कभी भी कम्युनल रायट्स में आपकी पुलिस को मन्दिर या मस्जिद और गिरजाघर में घुसने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मंदिरों और मस्जिदों में तो आपकी पुलिस रायफलें लेकर सीधी गोलियां दायती हैं। आज तक इन्दिरा गांधी ने इसको कंडेम नहीं किया। पुलिस गुरुद्वारे में जा सकती है और अपराधियों को पकड़ सकती है। आपके सीनियर सुपरिंटेंडेंट आफ पुलिस की बीबी तथा लड़की जाकर भिड़रावाले के पैर पकड़ कर कहती हैं कि इनका नाम हिट लिस्ट से निकाल दिया जाए, हम पर दया कीजिए, मेरे पति को छोड़ दीजिए। सीनियर सुपरिंटेंडेंट आफ पुलिस मांफी मांग कर निकलते

हैं और कहते हैं कि अगर आप कहें तो मैं आज ही इस्तीफा दे दूँ। आपके छोटे अधिकारियों और सिपाही की हिम्मत कैसे होगी कि वहाँ पर जाकर उग्रवादियों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाए। लेकिन, जिस ढंग से राष्ट्रपति शासन को पंजाब के ऊपर थोपा गया और सिर्फ एक चीफ मिनिस्टर के पत्र को लेकर वहाँ की विधान सभा को सम्पेण्ड किया, यह अनकांस्टी-ट्यूशनल था। कांस्टीट्यूशनल भी नहीं है इसलिए मैं प्रेसीडेंट रूल का विरोध करता हूँ। अगर सही मायनों में राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ की विधान सभा को भंग करें।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support President's Proclamation in Punjab and Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance. I have heard Mr. Bhatia's speech. I am shocked and surprised to see that his assessment about Vajpayeeji is very much wrong. He is a matured politician but he does not know what Mr. Vajpayee speaks in Delhi he does not speak in Gauhati, Shillong or Silchar. His stand changes from district to district and province to province and if he wants better assessment of Shri Vajpayee then he should take it from Dr. Subramaniam. His knowledge about Vajpayeeji is much better.

Sir, in yesterday's discussion Hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised a pertinent question. He has posed a question as to why and under what circumstances on the basis of a letter from a Chief Minister—while the Congress party has absolute majority over there—the President's rule has been proclaimed and whether there is any precedent. I was going through the records and I found that in 1973 when Shri Kamlapati Tripathi was the Chief Minister of U.P. and there was a police revolt and the Congress had absolute majority there on the basis of his letter the President's rule was proclaimed and sub-

sequently after three months Mr. Bahuguna became the Chief Minister there. So, there is a precedent.

(*Interruptions*)

That is not the thing. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has proved that party and individual is not more important than the integrity of the country. When a situation arises in Punjab where extremists supported by foreign elements are creating destabilty of the whole country and the sensitive position of Punjab our consideration was not for Darbara Singh or Congress Party but our consideration was to bring normalcy there. That does not mean that Congress party in Punjab or Darbara Singh was not doing well. In the AICC session and in the Home Minister's speech it has been told clearly that Darbara Singh Ministry was doing extremely well and the opposition leader Shri Indrajit Gupta has also given a certificate for that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then why has he been executed?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : If one thinks Chief Ministership is more important than one will not do it. There is terrorism in West Bengal and you cannot do it. But we can do it and we have proved it. We did the same thing in 1974 in Gujarat when Shri Chimanbhai Patel was asked to resign because there was commotion on account of price rise. So, time and again Congress has proved it.

Sir, the proclamation of President's rule has been welcomed by and large. Intellectuals belonging to different parts of India including Sikhs have welcomed it. So, let us call a spade. Don't try to create a situation everywhere. I am surprised to hear some speeches that Assam Government should be dismissed and President's rule imposed in Assam. There is normalcy and peace there and you want to create another destabilty. So, the whole game of the Opposition whether it is CPI, CPI (M), BJP or Janata is to see that there is destabilty in the country so that they could dislodge Indiraji and her party.

If this is your first and foremost consideration, you cannot bring normalcy anywhere in India. It is next to impossibility.

(*Interruptions*)

In West Bengal, our Prime Minister had told that no Government would be dislodged. But even then you are saying that the West Bengal Government is being dislodged the Kashmir Government is being dislodged.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You say that no Government will be dislodged excluding the Congress-I Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Why are you afraid of that? Sir, there have been demands from the Opposition that there should be a tripartite discussion. I do not have any objection to this and a discussion is most welcome. But the discussion should be meaningful, fruitful and purposeful. In the first note, the discussion was fruitful, meaningful and purposeful. To that effect the Prime Minister herself had said. But at the same time no discussion will be fruitful if there is a joint discussion with all the Opposition parties. She has got a written letter from Mr. Charan Singh himself. This had come from the Opposition leader himself. I have seen that. Before the parliament session, this year all the Opposition parties had decided to take concerted efforts against the Government in certain issues. This is welcome and this should be there. But if this concerted effort is to destabilise the Government threatened by the extremist forces and their activities and things like that, that cannot be tolerated. I know that the political parties in the Opposition have got national leaders with good perspective on the national issues as well as international issues. They should take into account all issues facing the situation in Punjab and arrive at a common solution. There, the extremists are playing havoc and about 4000 anti-socials have been arrested. A question was put before the Government as to how many extremists were arrested so far. This is a good question. The Home Minister should give that infor-

mation. But whether they have been identified and where the extremists are being trained, I do not know. I do not know whether the report regarding Kashmir appeared in the *Hindustan Times* is correct. I do not know whether they are being trained in Kashmir or Pakistan. But the fact remains that even if they are trained within Punjab, it is the duty of the Government to find them out and punish them.

The second controversy is about the shelter being given to these extremists. I do not want to go into that. But is it not the duty of the Opposition parties and the ruling party to ask the Akali leaders how those people who are wanted by the Police are given shelter in the religious places? Now, there was a conclave in Kashmir. They wanted to know what transpired between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Reagan in America. But we want to know what transpired between the Akali leaders and other Opposition leaders when they met in Kashmir in regard to those people who are taking shelter in the Golden Temple. What is their advice? They had a conclave in Kashmir. What have the Opposition leaders said in Kashmir to the leaders of the Akalis? Why can't they spell out that? But they are very quick in pointing their finger against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. There is no dispute about the Sikhs being patriotic and they have sacrificed a lot, more than any other communities in India in our struggle for freedom, in the wars that we fought. But that does not mean that they can take advantage of taking shelter in the religious places. This is a peculiar thing which is happening. In no other part of the country, this tendency of taking shelter in the religious places is allowed. It must be stopped. Otherwise it will be a bad thing. I am surprised to see a comment from Shri Indrajit Gupta. I have got great respect for him. He was telling that the Sikh Police and the Sikh personnel in military should not be used against the Sikh people.

But he asked: "When you put Sikh police or Sikh army against the Sikh people, what will be the reaction?" An anti-social is an anti-social; and an extremist is an extremist. He is neither Sikh, nor anybody else. It is the Government's duty to put down such elements.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
A very good lecture.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You get excited when I point out your mistake. I do not get upset when you do that.

The Opposition leaders every now and then are referring to Assam. In Assam, normalcy has been brought about; it may not be full normalcy since the extremists there are again talking about agitation. AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad people have no control over extremists. But the difference between Akalis and AASU is that the latter has stopped agitation, whereas Akalis have not. Akalis should stop all agitations, and create an atmosphere wherein negotiations can be held in an atmosphere of peace; and here, the Opposition has got a vital role to play. I hope that for the greater good of the country, they will play that role.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी होती, ग्रगर श्री भाटिया यहां होते। लेकिन वह चले गए हैं। अगर वह बापस सदन में आ जाएंगे, तो अच्छा ही रहेगा।

पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने से कम-से-कम एक बात तो सावित हो गई है कि कांग्रेस (इ) की सरकारें राज्यों का शासन नहीं चला सकती और कुछ सरकारें तो अब खुद कहने लगी हैं कि हम शासन नहीं चला सकते, इसलिए यहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाए। पंजाब में यही हुआ है। पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के बाद आज क्या स्थिति है? आज केन्द्र सरकार पंजाब के शासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है, लेकिन आज भी पंजाब में हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, दिन-प्रति-दिन दैंक डैंकियां और अपराध हो रहे हैं और एक बहुत भीषण ट्रेन दुर्घटना हुई है, जिसमें बहुत लोग मर गए, हालांकि सरकार ने मरने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई। वास्तविकता यह है कि केन्द्र

सरकार भी शासन चलाने में पूरी तरह से अक्षम साबित हो चुकी है। इसलिए आज हमें यह मांग करनी चाहिए कि केन्द्र में भी एक नई सरकार बनाई जाए और उसका एक ही रास्ता है कि जल्दी चुनाव कराए जाएं, ताकि यहां पर नई सरकार बने।

पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री दरबारा सिंह का कहना है कि जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है, उनमें शायद ही कोई उप्रयंथी हो। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार किस प्रकार के लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर रही है, किन लोगों की बजह से यह खतरा है और क्या सरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार करना चाहती है या नहीं। आज पंजाब में जो स्थिति है, उसके लिए देश का सत्ताधारी दल पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार है।

लोक सभा और दूसरे सदन में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है, लेकिन कभी भी उसका स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं आया है—आ भी नहीं सकता—लेकिन देश की जनता अच्छी तरह से जानती है कि दल खालसा संगठन का निर्माण किन लोगों ने कराया, किस उद्देश्य से कराया, आज उस संगठन की क्या भूमिका है और प्रतिबन्धित होने के बावजूद वे लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। ये मारी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनका जवाब सरकार तो नहीं देती, लेकिन उनके परिणाम देश को भूगतने पड़ रहे हैं।

सत्ताधारी दल के तमाम जिम्मेदार लोग बराबर कहते रहते हैं कि पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसमें विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है। अगर विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है, तो स्पष्ट रूप से क्यों नहीं बताया जाता कि कौन सी विदेशी शक्तियां वहां काम कर रही हैं। एक तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार और शासक दल से सम्बन्धित लोग कहते हैं कि पंजाब की घटनाओं में विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है और दूसरी

तरफ पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने आज एक वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इसमें विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है या नहीं, यह साबित नहीं किया जा सकता। इस बारे में केन्द्र सरकार को चुप्पी नहीं साधनी चाहिए। बल्कि सक्रियता पूर्वक इसमें कदम उठाकर इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। इसे साबित करना चाहिए कि किन विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है। अगर पाकिस्तान में कोई ट्रेनिंग हो रही है जैसा कि कांग्रेस (इ) के महासचिव का कहना है तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से इसके बारे में कोई बात हुई? क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से यह कहा गया कि हमारे देश के अन्दर अस्थिरता पैदा करने के लिए वह कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं तो इसका परिणाम हमारे उनके सम्बन्धों पर पड़ेगा। लेकिन हम समझते हैं केन्द्र सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जब न्यूयार्क गई थीं तो बात हुई थी। अमेरिका के बारे में भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि पंजाब की स्थिति जो आज चल रही है या हमारे देश के अन्दर जो भी घटनाएं होती हैं उसमें अमेरिका का हाथ है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब वह प्रेसीडेंट रीगन से मिली थीं तो क्या उनके साथ इसकी चर्चा की थी? ऐसे देश के साथ हम कब तक और किस तरह का संबंध बनाए रख सकते हैं, जो हमारे देश के अन्दर अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

प्रधान मन्त्री आजकल देश में धूम-धूमकर यह कह रही है कि विरोधियों का रवैया ठीक नहीं है, वह हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं करते, पंजाब की स्थिति को वह बिगाड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन सचाई की बात यह है कि इस बात पर हमारे देश के लोग धीरे-धीरे यह जानने लगे हैं कि कौन से लोग स्थिति को बिगाड़ रहे हैं।

यहां पर पिछली बार जब बहस हुई थी तो उसमें माननीय गृहमंत्री जी ने यह स्वयं स्वीकार किया था कि जो त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हुई थी उसमें विरोधी दलों का रुख काफी रचनात्मक था और उन लोगों ने हमें काफी सहयोग दिया। प्रधान मन्त्री यह कहती है कि विरोधियों के साथ सहयोग लेकर हमने बहुत गलती की। अब उनको बहुत देर में यह बात समझ में आई। अब समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी की बात सही समझी जाय या गृह मन्त्री जी की बात सही समझी जाय? एक ही सरकार के दो मन्त्री दो अलग-अलग बातें करते हैं। इससे लगता है कि सरकार के अन्दर भी आपस में एक प्रकार की सहमति नहीं है और ऐसी सरकार जिसके गृह मन्त्री और प्रधान मन्त्री दो भाषा बोलते हैं उसको देश के ऊपर शासन करने का क्या अधिकार है? यह सोचने और समझने की बात है। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री इस प्रकार से विरोधियों के ऊपर हमेशा आरोप लगाती रहेंगी और साथ-साथ यह भी चाहती रहेंगी कि हम सहयोग करें तो हम किस प्रकार का सहयोग करें? कैसा सहयोग वह चाहती है?

जहां तक देश की अखण्डता और एकता की बात है और उसकी रक्षा करने का सवाल है सारा देश उसमें एक है। वहां पर किसी भी दल के ऊपर हम ऐसी आसानी से आरोप नहीं लगा सकते कि वह देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। ऐसा हो सकता है कि कोई लोग ऐसे कहीं एक दो हों। लेकिन राजनीतिक दलों का जहां तक सवाल है इसके बारे में उनकी नीयत पर संदेह करना और उनकी नीयत पर हमला करना बहुत ही अनुचित बात है। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री बराबर इस प्रकार की बात करती हैं जिससे लगता है कि उनको विरोधी दलों की नीयत पर संदेह है।

भाटिया जी हैं नहीं, मैं एक बात उनको बताना चाहता हूँ। यह 23 से 29 अक्टूबर का "रविवार" अखबार है। इसमें से एक पैराग्राफ मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। इसका कोई भी खण्डन शायद भाटियाजी ने अभी तक नहीं किया, नहीं तो वह भी इसमें प्रकाशित हुआ होता। इसमें कहा गया है :

पंजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेस (इ) के अध्यक्ष रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया जी ने भी हिंसा की घटनाओं के बारे में पूरी तरह से मौन धारण कर लिया है। वह भी नहीं बोलते हैं। उनका मौन जन-सामान्य को थोड़ा रहस्यपूर्ण भले ही लग रहा हो, परन्तु उनके राजनीतिक रिश्तों की पृष्ठभूमि जानने वाले लोगों के लिए यह मौन जरा ज्यादा ही बोल रहा है। यह सभी जानते हैं कि 1980 के चुनाव में जर्नलिस्ट हिंडरावाले और उनके साथी अमरीक सिंह ने अमृतसर विधान सभा क्षेत्र में रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया का खुला समर्थन किया था। उसके बाद……

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामध्यारे पनिका : इसके बारे में उन्होंने अभी सफाई दी और फिर भी आप यह बोल रहे हैं?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उसके बाद गुरुद्वारे के चुनाव में भी भाटिया ने भिंडरावाले ने कांग्रेस समर्थित प्रत्याशियों का ही साथ दिया था। 1980 के चुनाव में।……

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामध्यारे पनिका : स्वयं कांग्रेस टिकट पर ये जीते हैं और ये नैतिकता की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जब देश को आप तोड़ रहे थे तो हमें आपका साथ छोड़ना पड़ा।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपको कन्वलूड करना चाहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं स्वयं कन्वलूड कर रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) स्वयं रघुनन्दनलाल भाटिया भी पंजाब कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बनने के तत्काल बाद बड़े प्रफुल्लित मन से स्वर्ण मन्दिर में माथा टेकने गए थे यह बात भी किसी से छिपी नहीं है। श्री भाटिया कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं और नेताओं से कहते रहे हैं कि वे भिंडरावाले के खिलाफ कुछ न करें।

इस बात की सत्यता के बारे में केवल भाटिया जी ही कह सकते हैं या मन्त्री जी कह सकते हैं, पनिका जी नहीं कह सकते हैं। और इस चीज का खण्डन भी नहीं हुआ है फिर कैसे कहा जाए कि आज वहां पंजाब में जो स्थिति है उसका समाधान कांग्रेस (इ) के लोग करना चाहते हैं? इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार और शासक दल की नीति साफ नहीं है, वे पंजाब समस्या का समाधान नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री केपूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब की समस्या पर बहुत गम्भीरता से चर्चा हो रही है। मुझे यह जानने का अवसर मिला कि विभिन्न विचारधाराओं की पार्टियां इस सम्बन्ध में अपने क्या स्थालात रखती हैं। पंजाब की जो समस्या है उसको अधिक गहराई से न लेकर राजनीतिक रूप पर्याक-दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। आज जो पंजाब की स्थिति है, वहां पर जो आतंक का माहौल है और जो अव्यवस्था चल रही है

जिसके कारण वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा, इस बात को हर पार्टी ने कबूल किया है कि वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर होती जा रही थी और परस्पर हिंसा का रूप बढ़ता जा रहा था और उसको सम्भालने में तत्कालीन सरकार को कठिनाई महसूस हो रही थी। तमाम कोशिश करने के बाद भी इस सचिवाई को कोई भी पार्टी छिपा नहीं पाई है। ऐसी स्थिति में बहां पर जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है वह सही है—यह हरेक को कबूल करना चाहिए। यदि आज की आलोचना को एक तरफ रख दिया जाए तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विरोधी दलों की ओर से पहले इसी बात की मांग की जा रही थी? किर उसको आज यहां पर कबूल करने में क्या कठिनाई है।

इस आधार पर, वहां जो राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ-ही-साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वहां की जो स्थिति है, पंजाब के गांवों की जो स्थिति है उसके चलते वहां की जनता भी यही चाहती है कि सख्त कदम उठाए जायें क्योंकि यह सारा-का-सारा माहौल ऐसे लोगों के द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है जिनका आम जनता से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब का जनमानस पूरी तौर से राष्ट्रीय है, देशभक्ति से लबालब है लेकिन उसका बिगड़ने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, जानवृभ कर ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। पंजाब में कोई भी ऐसा गांव नहीं है जहां पर कि शहीदों का स्थान न हो। कामामाटा मारू में बैठकर यहां भारत की आजादी के लिए प्रथम मशाल लेकर आए, जलियांवाला बाग जिसने मारे देश को झकझोर कर रख दिया, वहां के शहीदों की प्रत्येक गांव में मजार बनाई गई हैं। स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिकों का एक रेला पंजाब में है। भारत

की आजादी के लिए वहां पर लोगों ने कुर्बानी दी ही और भारत के टुकड़े होने में उन्होंने जो बरवादी सही है उसको दोबारा होने नहीं दिया जायेगा—यह वहां की आम जनता का संकल्प है। यह आम जनता की आवाज है। इस सबके बावजूद वहां पर एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जो पाकिस्तान के बनने के समय की याद दिलाता है, जिसने इसी प्रकार का माहौल बनाने का ही प्रयत्न किया था। पार्टियों के मसले को एक तरफ रखते हुए यदि आप इसका तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करेंगे तो आपको बैसा ही माहौल मिलेगा। पंजाब की घरती बंटवारा नहीं चाहती थी, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े होने देना नहीं चाहती थी, भारत का प्रत्येक नागरिक ऐसा नहीं चाहता था। उस समय भी साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों ने एक चाल चली और हिन्दुस्तान के दो टुकड़े हुए। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ, भारत के विकास को देखते हुए, भारत की राष्ट्रीयता को देखते हुए, भारत की विश्वशान्ति की मसीहा के कामों को देखते हुए, वह विदेशी ताकतें जो इसे तोड़ना चाहती हैं, वह एक ऐसा माहौल बना रही है, जिससे साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों को बढ़ावा मिले। आज भी उनको बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। उसके नेता कौन थे, उस समय भी पंजाब के बड़े-बड़े सरमाएँदार थे और आज भी वही हैं। यदि आप वर्ग विश्लेषण करें तो पंजाब का मजदूर किसके साथ है, पंजाब का मजदूर राष्ट्रीयता के साथ है। पंजाब का किसान किसके साथ है, पंजाब का किसान आपकी राष्ट्रीयता के माथ है। पंजाब में सीरिंग की व्यवस्था होने के बाद भी उन लोगों ने चोरी करके उसको अपने हाथ में रखा। वही वर्ग था जिसने देश का बंटवारा करने के लिए, पाकिस्तान का निर्माण करने के लिए काम किया, वही वर्ग आज भी इस आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व कर रहा है। इस आन्दोलन के पीछे अनेक चीजें दिखाई देर ही हैं।

क्या कोई ऐसा मसला भी है, जिसका हल आपस में बैठकर न हो सकता हो। चण्डीगढ़ का मसला भी पैदा होता है, पानी का मसला भी होता है, दो भाषा-भाषी प्रान्त हैं, उस प्रान्त के अन्दर भी ऐसे शहर हैं, कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं, जिसका अभी भी विवाद है, जिनको हल किया जा सकता है। जब कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के दर्मियान फैसला किया जा सकता है, तो क्या चण्डीगढ़ का मामला भी हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। चण्डीगढ़ का मामूली सवाल नहीं है, वे पड्यन्त्रकारी देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि जब हम वहां जनमानस की भावनाओं को लेकर आगे चलेंगे तो इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता मिलेगी। इसके मुतालिक मैं दो-तीन बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

वहां पर सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि सारा दबाव पंजाब की जमीन पर पड़ रहा है। आज जो झगड़े हो रहे हैं, उसकी वजह से जिन लोगों ने निजी पूँजी वहां लगा रखी हैं, उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए बाहर जाकर दूसरे प्रान्तों में वे अपनी पूँजी लगा रहे हैं। जो भी सरहद के किनारे युद्ध हुआ, जो जमीन वहां पर ली गई, उस जमीन के मालिक भी दूसरे हिस्सों में जाकर जमीनों को ले रहे हैं। आज वहां की स्थिति यह हो गई है कि जिस मजदूर को 18 रु से 25 रु रोजी मिलती थी, उस मजदूर की हालत आज यह हो गई है कि उसकी मजदूरी 12 रु, 8 रु या 15 रु तक हो गई है। मजदूरों के लिए समस्या खड़ी हो रही है। यह सामन्तवाद भी बड़ा होशियार है, जो मजदूर उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार से गए हैं, उनको लड़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। अमृतसर में जो भी झगड़े हुए, उनमें बाहर के मजदूरों को ही लूटा गया है।

गांव-गांव में यह प्रचार होना शुरू हुआ है कि बाहर से मजदूर आये हैं इसलिये मजदूरी कम हुई है। जबकि वस्तु स्थिति यह है कि वहां की इण्डस्ट्रीज बाहर चली गई हैं। वहां मजदूरों का दबाव किसानों पर आ रहा है, जिससे खेत-मजदूर कमजोर होता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां के शासन का ध्यान इस और जाना चाहिये कि जो उद्योगपति अपने उद्योगों को वहां से हटायें उनको रोकने का प्रयास किया जाय। वहां पर नये-नये उद्योग घन्थे लगाये जाएं, छोटे उद्योग घन्थे लगाये जायें। वहां का किसान स्वाक्षरम्बी प्रकृति का है, इसलिये उनको छोटे-छोटे ऋण दिये जाये जिससे वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है कि वहां पर सीलिंग की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाय। आज वहां अनेकानेक नामों से हजारों एकड़ जमीन एक-एक घराने में हैं। उन घराने को कमजोर करना और नीचे के मजदूर वर्ग को ऊपर उठाना आवश्यक है, जिससे भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिल सके, काम मिल सके। वहां पर अंग्रेजी जमान में एक कानून था जिसके आधार पर एक वर्ग-विशेष जो किसान कहलाता था, उसके सिवाय कोई दूसरा जमीन नहीं ले सकता था। इसका परिणाम क्या निकला—हरिजनों के पास एक इन्च भी जमीन नहीं है और न एक इन्च भी जमीन वे लरीद सकते थे। स्वराज्य के बाद भी कोई विशेष परिवर्तन इस स्थिति में नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि सीलिंग से जमीन नहीं निकल सकी, शासन के पास इनको जमान देने के लिये जमीन नहीं बची। इसीलिये आज भी वहां हरिजन और पिछड़ा वर्ग बेजमीन हैं। उसको जमीन चाहिये क्योंकि रोजगार छिनता जा रहा है और यह जमीन अभी भी सीलिंग से निकल सकती है।

वहाँ का राष्ट्रीय वर्ग बहुत मजबूत है, उसको और ज्यादा मजबूत कीजिये ताकि वह साम्प्रदायिक लोगों का स्वयं मुकाबला कर सके। मैं विश्लेषण के रूप में एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—खासकर जो वहाँ सिख कौम है उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय हैं और राष्ट्र के लिये कुरबान होने के लिये तैयार हैं। सम्पूर्ण कौम एक साथ है, भले ही उनके अन्दर सिख हों या गैर-सिख हों। उनकी पूँजी किसके हाथ में है—वहाँ जो स्मरिलग का धन्धा करने वाले हैं, वहाँ पर स्मरिलग का बाजार बन गया है, उनके हाथ में है। उनसे इन लोगों को बचाइये। वहाँ जो नीचे का वर्ग है वह एकता के लिये आगे बढ़ने को तैयार है, वह परस्पर राजनीतिक राग-द्वेष में पड़ने को तैयार नहीं है। वहाँ पर जो साम्राज्यवादी पड़यन्त्र चल रहा है, वह उसके खिलाफ मोर्चा लगाने को तैयार है। इसके लिये हमारी सरकार भी कटिवद्ध है और राष्ट्र पति जी का शासन वहाँ इसी काम को पूरा करने के लिये किया गया है। इसलिये मैं न केवल सरकार बल्कि सदन के सभी पक्षों से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि साम्राज्यवादियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये शासन भी साथ दे और विरोधी पार्टियाँ भी साथ दें।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the political parties, particularly those belonging to the Opposition, are very much concerned about the happenings in Punjab. It is feared by them that the happenings in Punjab may spread to other parts of the country and thus become a threat to the very concept of national integration. It has also been accepted by Government as such. So, it is absolutely necessary that we should settle urgently the demand of the Akalis and the dispute between the two States. The only question before the Government is whether the issue should be settled or not. If the issues could not be settled amicably, these happenings may spread to the other parts and will disturb and even destroy the idea of national integration.

So, I want to put it in nutshell that this happening is going to affect the system of national integration. The Government is not very much interested that this issue should be settled immediately.

There are two issues involved in this matter. One is about the demands of Akalis and another is concerning the issues between two States.

As far as the demands of Akalis are concerned, according to the Government, all their religious demands have been accepted, but the political demands are still to be considered.

The other issues particularly relate to sharing of river waters and the question of Chandigarh. These are the disputes between the States. These States are being ruled by the Congress (I) party. Mr. Bhatia has just now stated that in respect of Punjab the Akali Dal has been able to get only one seat for lok Sabha and the Congress (I) Party have been able to get 12 seats. That means, the public supports the Congress (I) Party. As far as Haryana is concerned, the public also supported the Congress (I) Party. So, why can't the two Chief Ministers belonging to the same political party come together and settle this issue? What prevented them from doing so?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Both of them are very loyal.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The question is only this. They may think what are the decisions to be taken if they come together. The public may or may not like them.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : For his information I want to say that the decision has already been taken. The decision is being opposed by Akali Dal and others. It is for his information; he should be clear about it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Who prevented them from implementing it? No body has prevented them. So, you can implement it. Akalis' is a different question. So, what the Congress (I) Party, the Ruling

Party, is concerned about is only elections. As I have already stated, this kind of a tendency may spread over to other States also. So, it may affect our national integration. The Government does not care about effecting national integration, but at the same time the Government is very much worried about people's support, that too during the elections. Therefore, I only appeal to the Government that they should not take this as a political issue, as a party issue, but they should look into the matter in the overall interests of the nation.

As far as the constitutional breakdown and the proclamation of President's Rule in a particular State are concerned, it is a very funny role being played by the Central Government. My friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, said yesterday that on the recommendation of the Chief Minister the President's Rule was imposed on Punjab. I can understand that the Chief Minister can have some say in that. But, Sir, you know in Pondicherry on the recommendation of a Member of Parliament belonging to the Ruling Party the Pondicherry Assembly was dissolved. When the Governor informed the press that the particular DMK Party lost the majority, two Congress (I) Ministers who were in the Coalition Government refused to resign from the Ministry. They were ready to be with the DMK Ministry. That was the position we could see. Secondly, in the case of the Congress (I) Ministry the Assembly normally has been put in suspended animation.

They do not dissolve it. But in the case of Opposition Ministry you dissolve the Ministry once for all. So, this kind of attitude is unfair.

(Interruptions)

It is against the democratic principle. In this case I do not think proclamation will help the Government. Government may think and claim that it will help to bring normalcy in that area. I feel it will not help. Simply sending armed forces and giving powers to army and police to shoot and kill common man will not help. It will go against the Government.

I will quote one example. In 1965 in Tamilnadu there was anti-Hindi agitation. The then Congress Government wanted army to be deployed there. They indiscriminately killed many people. In my constituency many people were killed. What happened? In the next General Elections people went against the Congress Party. If you give power to the police and army, certainly they will kill the people. It will go against the Government. It will not go against the army or police because Government is instrumental to this sort of action. I will request Shri Sethi to consider and withdraw the powers given to the army and police.

I want to say a word about communal clashes. I must say that majority of our people, particularly in Hindu community, are communal. People have religious links. Communalism does not lie with the particular religion; it is in our blood. We cannot pinpoint it. I may say about minority religion in particular. They call them as communal.

Even after thirtyfive years of independence we have not been able to bring religion and particularly minorities in one fold. I must say that we utterly failed in this. We could not implement the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders.

I will say something about foreign hand. Even in the morning it was discussed that foreigners are helping these extremists. We have not been able to find out whether foreign hand is there or not. But it has been admitted that some foreigners are encouraging this movement. I have already spoken in this House and requested Sethiji to find out who are those foreigners, locate them so that people can know what is happening. Ordinary man in the street cannot understand what it is. We cannot pinpoint the foreigners and therefore cannot say with certainty whether foreign hand is there or not.

In the morning during Question Hour it was stated that the opposition does not condemn the atrocities which are taking place in Punjab. All the opposition parties met in Kashmir. We have condemned riots and shooting which are taking place Punjab.

I would like to quote a few sentences from the Resolution passed by the Opposition Parties at Srinagar. I quote.

"We representing our respective parties and coming from all parts of India, strongly condemn all acts of violence and appeal to all political activists to firmly assert against such acts and activities.

We appeal to people of the Punjab to take active steps for speedy restoration of traditional peace and amity amongst the Hindus and Sikhs who are so closely bound together by kinship, common language and heritage.

The meeting reiterates its demand that long standing problems of Punjab need immediate and urgent solution.

We once again call upon the Government of India to take effective and immediate steps to resolve the long standing problems of the State thus ensuring return of normalcy, peace and amity."

By quoting this, I also appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to look into the matter and invite Akalis for a discussion to bring about peace and amity in Punjab.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जपुर) : सभापति जी, पंजाब की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में मरकार ने जो भी कदम उठाए हैं और जो उठाने जा रही है, उन सबका हम हृदय से स्वागत करते हैं। सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं चाहे राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का कदम हो या वहां की शान्ति और व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए पुलिस को अधिक अधिकार देने का कानून लाने का प्रश्न हो, सबका हम हार्दिक स्वागत करते हैं, क्योंकि ये कदम पंजाब की जनता और देश की जनता की आकंक्षाओं के मुताबिक हैं। सीधे शब्दों में प्रजातन्त्र में,

जनतंत्र में जनता जिस वस्तु को चाहे, जिस कदम को चाहे, उसको उठाना आवश्यक है। अगर कानून इसमें बाधक है तो कानून बदलना चाहिए। देश की जनता के विकास में जो भी बाधक तत्व हैं, शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित करने में जो भी बाधक तत्व हैं, देश की अखण्डता और एकता को खंडित करने वाले जो भी तत्व हैं चाहे वे देश के अन्दर हों या देश के बाहर हों, उनसे निपटने के लिए कठोर से कठोर कानून बनाना चाहिए और आवश्यकता पड़े तो संविधान में भी संशोधन करना चाहिए। ये संविधान और कानून सब जनता के लिए हैं। जनतंत्र का मतलब ही जनता का हित, जनता की इच्छा और जनता की सरकार है। इसलिए जो कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं उनकी बहुत दिनों से अपेक्षा थी।

पंजाब की समस्या उलझती जा रही है और अकाली दल समस्या पर समस्या पैदा करता जा रहा है। वक्ताओं ने वस्तु स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है। अकाली दल समस्या का समावान नहीं चाहता, मांगों की पूर्ति नहीं चाहता। वह केवल सत्ता और कुर्सी चाहता है। इसलिए झगड़ा बढ़ाए रखना चाहता है और अशांति पैदा करना चाहता है। पंजाब के किसानों के काम में बाधा डालना चाहता है, मजदूरों के काम में बाधा डालना चाहता है। पंजाब प्रगतिशील प्रदेश है, उसकी प्रगति में बाधा डालना चाहता है।

मुझे पंजाब जाने का अवसर मिला है। हमने देखा है कि वहां की आम जनता, व्यापारी, किसान, मजदूर और अन्य व्यक्ति चाहे वे सिख हों या हिन्दू या अन्य कौमों के, वे नहीं चाहते कि इस तरह की अशांति हो और पंजाब में यह स्थिति बनी रहे। जनता चाहती थी कि कठोर कदम उठाए जाएं। इसलिए ये कदम स्वागत योग्य हैं।

श्रीमन् इस देश में और इस देश के बाहर कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो इस देश को खण्डित करना चाहती हैं। जो इस देश की प्रगति और विकास को चुनौती देना चाहती हैं। इन शक्तियों से निपटना आवश्यक है। कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां हमारी प्रगति से ईर्ष्या करती हैं, उनको डाह होती है, वे हमारी प्रगति को बरदाश्त नहीं करती। हमारे देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहतीं, इसलिए ऐसी शक्तियां किसी न किसी तरह से देश में झगड़े पैदा करके अशान्ति बनाना चाहती हैं।

देश के अन्दर कुछ राजनीतिक शक्तियां हैं, जो अपना राजनीतिक उल्लं शीधा करने के लिए सरकार को ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं चलने देना चाहती। वे विकास के काम में बाधा डालती हैं और अशान्ति पैदा करना चाहती हैं ताकि कह सकें कि सरकार ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है। लेकिन, जनता होशियार है, चतुर है, वह जानती है कि कौन क्या कर रहा है और किसमें कितनी क्षमता है? विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि श्रीमती गांधी पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान नहीं करना चाहतीं। यह सरासर बे-बुनियाद और निराधार आरोप है। श्रीमती गांधी विश्व की बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याओं और मानव-जाति की समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहती हैं तो वे पंजाब और असम की समस्याओं का समाधान क्यों नहीं करना चाहेंगी? श्रीमती गांधी ऐसी शक्ति हैं जो देश के साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का मुकाबला कर सकती हैं।

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमती गांधी देश को विकास के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती हैं। देश को दुनिया के भूगोल में एक प्रतिष्ठित स्थान पर ले जाना चाहती हैं। यह बात दूसरी है कि सरूपी नहीं करना चाहतीं। हम तो कहेंगे कि श्रीमती गांधी

सरूपी करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन कानून है, नियम हैं और लोकतांत्रिक बन्धन हैं। पंजाब के मामले में थोड़ा सरूप कदम उठाने में विलम्ब हुआ, यह लोकतन्त्र का तकाजा है, लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादाएं हैं जिनको देखते हुए कदम उठाना पड़ता है। अगर पहले ही राष्ट्रपति शासन और कठोर कानून लागू कर दिए गए होते तो विपक्ष के लोग कहते कि लोकतन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है, लोकतन्त्र का गला घोटा जा रहा है। इसलिए, हर काम को करने का समय होता है। इतने बड़े विशाल देश में चाहे पंजाब की समस्या हो या असम की समस्या हो चाहे देश के किसी भी कोने में कोई भी इस तरह की ताकतें सिर उठा रही हों जिनसे देश की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरा पहुंचता हो, तो उनसे निपटने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाने आवश्यक हैं। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि देश की अखण्डता, एकता और सुरक्षा के लिए अगर संविधान में भी परिवर्तन करना पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already taken more than the allotted time for discussion of this subject. Anyhow, I do not want to deprive any Hon. Member from participating in the discussion. I would only request every Hon. Member not to take more than three to five minutes for his speech

श्री नाथ राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पंजाब म जो स्थिति बनी है, उसके बारे में सदन में सभी लोगों के दिमाग में चिन्ता है। यह बास्तव में ऐसा मसला है जिस पर चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। अभी मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे और रोज कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी ही सब कुछ कर सकती हैं। मेरे ख्याल से इन्दिरा जी के हाथ किसने बांधे हैं, कर सकती हैं तो वे जल्दी करें। विछले तीन सालों में देश में जो हालात बिगड़े हैं, उनके बारे में यही कह

दिया जाता है कि विपक्ष ही खराब कर रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि वे सब कुछ कर सकती हैं। हमने कोई बन्धन लगाया हो तो हमको बताया जाए। आप राजनीतिक तौर से बात करके उठ जायेंगे तो इससे देश का भला नहीं होगा। देश के अन्दर जिस तरह के हालात बन चुके हैं, वह वास्तव में चिन्ता का विषय है। पंजाब जैसे प्रान्त में जहाँ का एग्रीकल्चर, उद्योग देश में माना हुआ है, वह सूबा आज उजड़ रहा है, जल रहा है, उसकी आग को शान्त करने के लिए एक बात तो यह स्वीकार करें कि तीन साल में जो आपका राज बना वह कुछ नहीं कर सका, नाकामयाब रहा। आप कहते हो कि अच्छा है, हमने इसको किया है और तारीफ भी करते हो और दूसरी तरफ आपको इस तरह के कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं जब आप केल हो जाते हैं, तो क्या यह हिपोक्रेसी नहीं है? यह चित्र की हिपोक्रेसी है। आपके कांग्रेसियों की हिपोक्रेसी है। नैतिकता और गौरव कुछ और कहता है। बुद्धिजीवियों का आपने सम्मेलन किया और उसमें स्पिरिचुअलिज्म की बात की और कहा कि 'मैटीरियलिज्म से काम नहीं चलेगा'—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the Hindi translation of hypocrisy?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : विचार कुछ, कहना कुछ और कर्म कुछ और, इसको हिपोक्रेसी कहते हैं। इंदिरा जी बड़ी जोरदार नेता हैं। पंद्रह बरस उनका सत्ता में आए हो गए हैं, देश को चलाते हुए हो गए हैं। पहले उनके पिता ने इस देश को चलाया था। लेकिन आज कहाँ आपने देश को पहुंचा दिया है...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आप भी तो रहे हैं। तब आपने क्या किया था।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं तब बोलता था लेकिन आप लोगों में बोलने तक की हिम्मत

नहीं है। अब तो आपने देश का बेड़ा ही गर्क कर दिया है। मैं सही और सच बात बोला करता था। लेकिन आप सही और सच बात बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह फर्क है।

पंजाब जल रहा है। जो कदम आपने उठाया है बहुत देर में उठाया है। अब आपके हाथ में पावर है। आप नौ के तेरह कर लो। खुद सेंटर वाले वहाँ जाकर कर लें। बंदूक, फौज और पुलिस के लिए और पार्वर्ज आप ले लो। कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं पंजाब के लोगों के चरित्र को जानता हूँ। वे सारे देश में गुथे हुए हैं। गोली से मुकाबला नहीं होगा। प्यार से होगा।

भाटिया साहब ने कह दिया कि किससे बात करें। लेकिन यह हालत किसने बनाई? एक-दूसरे के घिस्सा टेक देते हो। इंसान को देश में आपने बिगाड़ कर रख दिया है। उनके नैतिक चरित्र का पतन कर दिया है। जिस स्थिति में आपने देश को लाकर रख दिया है उसके लिए आपको दोष न दें तो किसको दें। आपकी पार्टी को और आपके नेता को ही इसका दोष जाता है। रुपया भी खूब खाते हैं, मजे भी करते हैं, मौज भी करते हैं, आराम भी करते हैं, सब कुछ करते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा करते हुए आपने देश का और राष्ट्र का पतन कर दिया है। असम जल रहा है, पंजाब जल रहा है। क्या-क्या नहीं जल रहा है। काश्मीर में आप अपने व्यवहार और अपनी वाणी से खराबियां पैदा कर रहे हैं। गम्भीरता से इन सब बातों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। देश टूटेगा तो किसका नुकसान होगा? सब जलेंगे और घोंसला जल जाएगा तो कहाँ रहेंगे? वापिस गुलाम बनेंगे। कमज़ोर हो जाएंगे तो क्या देश का बनेगा। छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट जाएंगे तो क्या होगा? कितनी कुर्बानियां देश के नेताओं ने देश की आजादी के लिए दी हैं, देश को एक

करने के लिए दी हैं। हमें आप उपदेश देते हैं, लेकिन खुद क्या करते हैं, नोटों की गड्ढियां हजम कर जाते हैं और आगे देते हैं। कहां नैतिकता रह गई है। सौल्यूशन बंदूक से आप नहीं निकाल पाएंगे। कुछ और आपको करना पड़ेगा। ठोस तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा। लगातार बातचीत आपको करनी पड़ेगी। अच्छे लोग सिखों में भी हैं, भले लोग उनमें भी हैं। भलों और बुरों को छाँट कर अलग करो। बुरों के साथ जो सलूक करना चाहिये करो लेकिन अच्छों की सहायता भी तो लो। भाटिया साहब ने कह दिया किससे बात करें। गोलियों से ठोकेंगे तो क्या वे सीधे हो जाएंगे। आपने ये जो आर्डिनेंस निकाले हैं इससे यह सावित हो गया है कि आपका राज फेल हो गया है। आपने ऐसे हालात सारे देश में पैदा कर दिये हैं कि अष्टाचार के बगैर कोई काम ही नहीं चलता है। जैसे राजा निकलता है वैसे आप हाथ हिलाते हैं, मालायें पहनाते हैं, उसकी मालाएं फेरते हैं। गरीब की बात कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। एक नेता आपके पास है वह कहां-कहां जाए। उसी को सभी पावर्ज दे दी हैं। उसके नाम पर लोग रुपया खाएं, मौज करें, यही हो रहा है। बरित्र नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। किसी दिन कोई वहां पर हाजिरी नहीं देता है तो उसकी गैर-हाजिरी लग जाती है। क्या यही चरित्र है। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है।

आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि एक नेता की जय बोलो—इन्दिरा गांधी की जय बोलो और फिर जैसे मर्जी हो, वह करो, करवान करो। इस तरह तो ये लोग देश को डुबो देंगे। इन लोगों को चाहिए कि ये मजबूत बनें, अपने में ईमानदारी लायें, पार्टी में सच बात बोलें, इन्दिरा जी को सही रास्ता बताएं और अगर वह गलती करें, तो उन्हें बताएं। ये लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं और डोसाइल

बने हुए हैं, मुह से एक शब्द भी नहीं कहते हैं। यह कहां की पार्टी और कहां की डेमोक्रेसी है?

17.00 hrs.

मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सामने अपने मन के भाव रखे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में हालात दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं, चाहे पंजाब हो, आसाम हो या काश्मीर हो। दूसरे राज्यों में भी बिगाड़ होने वाला है। राजस्थान तो एक गरीब प्रदेश है। लेकिन सब जगह हालत खराब है। इसको सुधारना चाहिए।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (मलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं।

अभी-अभी विरोधी दल से जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे श्री मिर्धा उनका नाम है—उनको सुनकर ऐसा आभास हुआ कि इस समूचे सदन में सारी बुद्धि, चरित्र, नैतिकता और ईमानदारी का ठेका शायद उन्होंने ले रखा है, जिसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में काश्मीर का उल्लेख किया, लेकिन उन्हें हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि काश्मीर की समस्या के बारे में एक शब्द कहें। यह उनकी नैतिकता है और वह हमें नैतिकता का उपदेश देते हैं।

पंजाब की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी। वहां के विरोधी दलों के लोग भी यह मांग कर रहे थे कि अगर वहां की सरकार को हटा दिया जाए तो शायद समस्या का समाधान हो जाए। पंजाब बरकरार रहे और फले-फूले, इसलिए वहां की सरकार ने खुशी-खुशी सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट की कि हम पंजाब की बहवृदी के लिए गदी छोड़ रहे हैं, केन्द्र सरकार यहां का शासन अपने हाथ में ले ले। इसलिए सर्वप्रथम मैं

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੇ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰੇਸ ਵਾਲੋਂ ਔਰ ਵਹਾਂ ਕੇ ਮੁਖਾਂ ਮਨੀ ਕੋ ਘਨਿਆਦ ਦੇਨਾ ਚਾਹਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੁੰਖੇ ਏਕ ਕਹਾਨੀ ਯਾਦ ਆਤੀ ਹੈ। ਏਕ ਬਾਲਕ ਕੇ ਦੋ ਦਾਵੇਦਾਰ ਥੇ। ਦੋਨੋਂ ਕਹਤੇ ਥੇ ਕਿ ਮੇਰਾ ਬੇਟਾ ਹੈ। ਯਹ ਮਸਲਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਵਿਕਰਮਾਦਿਤਿਆ ਕੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਮੈਂ ਗਿਆ। ਰਾਜਾ ਵਿਕਰਮਾਦਿਤਿਆ ਨੇ ਜਲਲਾਦ ਕੋ ਬੁਲਾਯਾ ਔਰ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਾਲਕ ਕੇ ਦੋ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰ ਦੋ। ਇਸ ਪਰ ਜਿਸਕਾ ਵਹ ਬੇਟਾ ਥਾ, ਉਸਨੇ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਸਕੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਨ ਕਿਏ ਜਾਏ, ਇਸੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਕੋ ਦੇ ਦਿਧਾ ਜਾਏ। ਯਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੀ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰੇਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਧਾ। ਉਸਨੇ ਅਪਨੀ ਗਈ ਛੋਡ ਕਰ ਸੱਟੂਲ ਗਰਵਨਮੈਂਟ ਸੇ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੋ ਹਰਾ-ਮਹਾ ਰਖਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਯਹਾਂ ਕਾ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਵਹ ਚਲਾਏ।

ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਦਨ ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਸੇ ਸਹਮਤ ਹੋਗਾ ਕਿ ਯਹ ਮਸਲਾ ਐਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸਕੋ ਰਾਜਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਲਰ ਦਿਧਾ ਜਾਏ। ਸਥ ਲੋਗਾਂ ਕੋ ਬੈਠਕਰ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਪਰ ਨਿ਷ਕਤ ਢੰਗ ਸੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਏ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਸਮੂਚੇ ਰਾ਷ਟਰ ਕਾ ਭਲਾ ਹੋ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੀ ਘਟਨਾਓਂ ਸੇ ਮਨ ਮੈਂ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੋਤੀ ਹੈ ਔਰ ਹਮ ਸਥਕੋ ਔਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰਨ ਯਹ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਬਦਾਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨੀ ਪਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਜਵ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੈਂ ਖੂਨ-ਖਰਾਬੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਥੀ ਔਰ ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਚਰਮ ਸੀਮਾ ਪਰ ਥੇ, ਤੋ ਵਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਐਸੀ ਭੀ ਸ਼ਕਿਤਿਆਂ ਪਨਪਨੇ ਲਗੀਂ, ਜੋ ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਰਹਕਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰਨੇ ਕੀ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਨੇ ਲਗੀਂ। ਤਥ ਮੈਂਟਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਅਪਨੇ ਹਾਥ ਮੈਂ ਲਿਆ ਔਰ ਰਾ਷ਟਰਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਿਧਾ। ਪੁਲਿਸ ਔਰ ਫੌਜ ਕੋ ਵਧਾਪਕ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦਿਏ ਗਏ।

ਕਿਨ੍ਤੁ ਜਿਤਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਏ ਉਤਨਾ ਅਭੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁਆ। ਸਥਦੇ ਬੜਾ ਆਂਚਚੰਧੀ ਯਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਆ ਅਮੇਰਿਕਾ ਔਰ ਪਾਕਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ ਕੋ ਯਹ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਹਮਾਰੇ ਨਿਜੀ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਕੇ ਅਨੰਦਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੁਖਲ ਦੇ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੋ ਵਹ ਖਾਮੀ ਰਹੇਂਗੇ? ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੇਂਗੇ। ਯਹ ਤੋ ਭਲੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਗਜ ਪਰ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਨ ਹੋ ਕਿਨ੍ਤੁ ਇਤਨਾ ਤੋ ਸਤਿ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੋ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮੈਂ

ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹਾਥ ਹੈ ਪਾਕਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ ਔਰ ਅਮੇਰਿਕਾ ਕਾ। ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਗਾ ਕਿ ਸਚਮੁਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹਿਏ। ਅਗਰ ਹਮਾਰੇ ਅਨੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਮੈਂ ਵਹ ਦੁਖਲ ਦੇਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਤੋ ਹਮੇਂ ਉਨਸੇ ਕਡੀ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹਿਏ ਔਰ ਜੋ ਭੀ ਉਚਿਤ ਕਦਮ ਹੈ ਵਹ ਉਨਕੇ ਸਾਥ ਉਠਾਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਏ। ਅਗਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਠਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਤੋ ਹਮਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਏਕ ਵਿਘਟਨ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਧਿਆ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਰਾ਷ਟਰਾਂ ਕੇ ਢਾਰਾ ਸ਼ੁਝੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਔਰ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਰਾ਷ਟਰਾਂ ਕੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਅਪਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਭੀ ਹੈ। ਅਭੀ-ਅਭੀ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੁਆ ਕਿ ਕਾਇਸੀਰ ਮੈਂ ਕੈਂਪ ਚਲਤੇ ਹੈਂ, ਉਤਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਚਲਤੇ ਹੈਂ। ਅਗਰ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਕੋ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਏਥੇ ਕੈਂਪ ਚਲਤੇ ਹੈਂ, ਐਸੀ ਧਿਕਾ-ਦੀਕਾ ਵਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕਾ ਵਿਘਟਨ ਹੋਗਾ ਤੋ ਉਨ ਪਰ ਸਵਤੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹਿਏ, ਅਗਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀ ਜਾਗਰੀ ਤੋ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕਾ ਭਵਿਧ ਆਗੇ ਖਾਰਾਬ ਹੋਗਾ।

ਏਕ ਔਰ ਚੀਜ ਮਨ ਮੈਂ ਆਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਮਾਰੇ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਦਲ ਨੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਮਾਂਗੇ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਔਰ ਵੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਮਾਨ ਲੀ ਗਿਆਂ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੈਂ ਕੋਈ ਔਰ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਮਾਂਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਕਿਨ੍ਤੁ ਏਕ ਮਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਕਾਥਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਅਗਰ ਏਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਕੀ ਮਾਂਗੇ ਸੀਮਾ ਸੇ ਅਧਿਕ ਮਾਨੀ ਜਾਂਗੇਗੀ ਤੋ ਕਲ ਕੋ ਟੂਸਰੇ ਲੋਗ ਭੀ ਅਪਨੀ ਮਾਂਗੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਤੇ ਹਨ। ਇਤਨਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਕਰੀਬ-ਕਰੀਬ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਦਲ ਕੇ ਲੋਗ ਭੀ ਜਾਨਤੇ ਹਨ ਔਰ ਸੱਤਾ ਪਕ਼ਸ਼ ਕੇ ਲੋਗ ਭੀ ਜਾਨਤੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸੀ ਸਦਨ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਪਰ ਬਡੀ ਚੰਚਾ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਤਨੇ ਕਲ ਕਰਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ, ਢੱਕੇਂਦੀ ਢਾਲਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ, ਗੁਨਾਹ ਕਰਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਗ ਹਨ, ਰਾ਷ਟਰ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਲੋਗ ਹਨ ਔਰ ਖਾਲਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ ਕੇ ਜੋ ਸੈਕੋਟਰੀ ਹਨ, ਵੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਗੁਨਾਹਗਾਰ ਸਵਣ ਮਨਿਦਰ ਮੈਂ ਪਨਾਹ ਪਾਂਤੇ ਹਨ। ਬਹੁਤ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੰਚਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੀ ਸਦਨ ਮੈਂ ਯਹ ਭੀ ਆਧਾ ਕਿ ਅਗਰ ਆਵਥਕਤਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਤੋ ਸਵਣ ਮਨਿਦਰ ਮੈਂ ਭੀ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਤੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਂਗ ਭੀ ਕੀ ਕਿ ਵਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਏਕ ਲਾਖ ਸਵਧੇਵਕ ਐਸੇ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਿਧੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਬਲਿਦਾਨ ਦੇਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਤੈਨੀਅਰ ਰਹੇਂਗੇ, ਕਿਸਕੇ ਲਿਏ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ। ਆਜ ਭੀ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ ਮੈਂ

हमने देखा कि रायफल, मशीनें लेकर स्वर्ण मंदिर के गुरुनानक निवास पर आज भी पहरे हैं और ये सारे लोग उसमें निवास करते हैं। अगर यही प्रवृत्ति रही और सारे किमनल तथा आततायी वहीं रहते हैं और शासन कहता है कि हम उसमें प्रवेश नहीं करेंगे तो क्या कल दूसरे लोग नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उनके जोड़ में हम मन्दिरों में स्वर्ण सेवक भरती करेंगे, मस्जिदों में करेंगे, गिरजाघरों में करेंगे। तो उनके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे। अगर स्वर्ण मन्दिर में प्रवेश करना बहुत हानिकारक समझती है तो कौन सा ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर रही है जिससे कि वहां पर गुनाहगार पनाह न ले सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आगे चलकर क्या होगा? मैं सच कह रहा हूँ—ऐसी वृणा की भावना देश में फैल रही है, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे जितने होते हैं, दो-चार आदमी दंगे कराते हैं और समूचे समाज को उसका फल भेलना पड़ता है। आज कहा जा रहा है कि सिक्खों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ—देश का कोई ऐसा विभाग नहीं है जहां सिख लोग सम्मान की जगहों पर न हों, चाहे फौज हो, चाहे शासन हो, सब जगह उन्हें सब सम्मान दिया जा रहा है।

आप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि सब ऐसे नहीं हैं, कुछ चन्द लोग हैं तो क्या उन चन्द लोगों को इजाजत दी जाएगी। अगर उनको इजाजत दी जाएगी तो देश का विनाश हो जायगा। सरकार को ऐसी मिसाल पेश करनी चाहिये कि पंजाब में जो हो रहा है वह दूसरे प्रदेशों में न होने पाये और इसके लिये मैं विरोधी दल के नेताओं से भी हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करूँगा कि समस्या के समाधान के लिये सरकार जो भी सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाये, उसमें वे कदम के साथ कदम मिलाकर साथ दें।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अबल तो मैं यह कहना

चाहूँगा कि जो पंजाब की समस्या है और वहां जो प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल कायम किया गया है वह बात तो समझ में आ सकती थी क्योंकि आपोजीशन की यह मांग थी कि वहां की स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट सही ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही थी और उसकी बजह से जान-माल का नुकसान हो रहा था और हालात काबू से बाहर जा रहे थे। उन हालात की तहत यह बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल के साथ-साथ जो पंजाब असेम्बली का स्पेन्डेड एनिमेशन हुआ है वह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। सरकार की तरफ से इस एवान में जो तीन बिल पेश किए गए हैं उनसे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि यह सरकार इस प्रावलम को हल करने के हक में है। अगर असेम्बली का स्पेन्डेड एनिमेशन ही रहता तो हम समझते कि आगे कोई ऐसा समय आएगा जब अकाली और बाकी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के साथ समझौता हो सकेगा, कोई पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन निकलेगा लेकिन अब सरकार जो तीन बिल ले आई है—पंजाब डिस्टर्बंड एरिया बिल, चण्डीगढ़ डिस्टर्बंड एरिया बिल और आर्म्ड फोर्सेज स्पेशल पावर्स बिल—जिसकी तहत एक कांस्टेबल को भी पावर्स दे दी गई है कि वह अपनी ताकत का इस्तेमाल करे, इन हालात में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब में तशदूद और बढ़ सकता है, वारदातें और बढ़ सकती हैं और खुन-खराबा भी हो सकता है। पंजाब बड़ी सेसिटिव स्टेट है।

(ध्यवधान)

पंजाब की प्रावलम के लिए पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन निकलना चाहिए। अगर आप ताकत के बल-बूते पर हल ढूँढ़ेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ यह पूरे मुल्क के हक में नहीं होगा। अकाली पार्टी के साथ आपके कुछ भी पोलिटिकल एस्टिलाफ हों लेकिन आपको यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि

यह बात कांग्रेस के हक में होगी कि आप उनके साथ डायलाग करें और इस मसले का हल तलाश करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं आपको खबरदार करना चाहूँगा और इस एवान को भी खबरदार करूँगा कि उस सूरत में भिडरावाले और उनकी पार्टी की जो एक्स-ट्रिमिस्ट एक्टिविटीज चल रही हैं उसका एण्ड नहीं होगा और वह पंजाब को ले डूबेगी। इस विना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो एटीट्यूट अपना रहे हैं वह पूरे मुल्क के हक में नहीं है।

पंजाब ने बड़ी कुर्बानियाँ की हैं। मैं समझता हूँ वहाँ के मेजारिटी सिख और हिन्दू दोनों ही मुसीबत में हैं। सिखों की एक साइको-लोजिकल प्रावृत्ति भी है कि वे वहाँ पर अपने को माइनारिटी समझते हैं। पंजाब ही एक ऐसी स्टेट है जहाँ पर सिखों की ज्यादा आवादी है लेकिन वे समझते हैं कि उनकी अपनी कल्चर, द्रृढ़ीशन और आइडॉटिटी खतरे में पड़ रही है। इस बात को आप सोचिए और ऐसा कोई काम मत कीजिए जिससे कि वहाँ के ज्यादातर लोग भिडरावाले की तरफ हो जायें और जो लोगोंवाल व बादल हैं वे कमज़ोर पड़ जायें और उस हालत में सिफ़्त ताकत इस्तेमाल करने के अलावा आपके पास और कोई चारा न रह जाए। उसके बाद कोई पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन नहीं निकल सकेगा।

मन् 1947 से यहाँ पर कांग्रेस का शासन रहा है लेकिन अब एक नया ट्रेन्ड स्टेट्स में उभरा है, लोकल एस्प्रेशन्स उभरी हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन इस बात की पूरी इजाजत देता है। बरना आप ऐसा कानून बना दीजाए कि इस मुल्क में रीजनल पार्टीज नहीं रहेंगी। नेशनल पार्टी के बजाए रीजनल पार्टीज बनी हैं, लोग अपने मुकामी जजबात का इजहार कर रहे हैं—उनमें एक अकाली पार्टी भी है और एक

पार्टी नेशनल कांग्रेस भी है। साउथ में भी ऐसी पार्टीज हैं और बंगाल के लोगों की एस्प्रेशन्स की रिप्रेजेन्टेशन सी. पी. एम. कर रही है। इस एवान में जब पंजाब की बात चल रही है तब डा० अब्दुल्ला के बारे में भी कहा गया है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे नेकनियती से चाहते थे कि पंजाब का हल निकल जाए, उस मामले में प्राइम मिनिस्टर से बात की थी। अपने तौर पर वातचीत शुरू नहीं की थी। उन्होंने इस विना पर कोशिश की थी कि पंजाब हमारा नेबर स्टेट है, इसलिए पंजाब का जियोपोलिटिकल और फिजिकल सारे का सारा दबाव जम्मू-काश्मीर पर पड़ेगा। इसीलिए वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर को यह फिक्क थी कि वहाँ के मसले को हल किया जाए। जिस पर यह शक किया गया कि यह देश के हित में नहीं है, वे एन्टीनेशनल हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : वह पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन क्या था?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि बार-बार कांग्रेस पार्टी के मैम्बरान ने इस बात को उठाया कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में उनके ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स खुल रहे हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu) : That is a fact. Nobody can deny that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, this is very important. I must be given an opportunity to refute that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Home Minister has admitted that there are also training centres in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Why don't you say anything about that. They are the Congress-I ruled States.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : That should also be taken note of. But why should he object to this ?

(Interruptions)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आनंदेविल चेयरमैन साहब इस प्रकार बन-साइडेड पिक्चर सामते आ रही है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि जब से डा० फारूख साहब की सरकार बनी है, तब से वहां पर बाकायदा ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर कायम हुए हैं। ऐसा लग रहा है कि भिडरावाले ने आपने कैम्पस खोले हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि आम ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। ये बिल्कुल गलत बातें हैं। बेबुनियाद प्रोप्रेंडोडा है, जम्मू-काश्मीर की स्टेट कॉमिलाफ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस डाक्यूमेंट पर आपने यह हल्ला-गुल्ला मचाया है, वह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की न्यूज पर आधारित है।

(व्यवधान)

जहां तक यह न्यूज आई है और आपने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो कुछ छपा है, उसी के बेस पर आपने यह बात कही है। कोई आपके प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नहीं कहा है, आपके होम मिनिस्टर ने कोई वाक्या नहीं लिया है, कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन नहीं की है, कोई सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट नहीं है, कोई खास रिपोर्ट सामने नहीं आई है। जो रिपोर्ट है, वह केवल हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की न्यूज पर बेस है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो न्यूज आई है, उसमें कहा गया है

कि सेन्टर के पास डैफिनिट इन्फार्मेशन है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में ये ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस खुले हैं। यह कल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में, जो कि 15 तारीख का है, छपा है। उसमें आया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पालियामेंट के बहुत सारे मैम्बर-रान यह जानते हैं; और उस बेस पर वे कह सकते हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो एकटीविटीज शुरू हुई है, वे मूलक के हित में नहीं हैं, उससे हिन्दुस्तान का कजूद खतरे में पड़ सकता है। इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, आपके बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि शेरे-काश्मीर शेरा मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला काविले तारीफ हैं, उनके बक्त में कभी यह नहीं हुआ और उन्होंने वहा कि उस दौर में वे बड़े नैशनलिस्ट और बड़े स्ट्रेचर के लीडरथे, वे ऐसा नहीं करते थे, लेकिन यह डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला के बक्त में हुआ। यह कहा गया है कि...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The State Government has been abused and he should be given an opportunity to refute that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : But I have also got information with me. I give that.

(Interruptions)

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लदाख) : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से पहले काश्मीर टाइम्स जम्मू, जो 9 अक्टूबर का है, इसमें आया हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो न्यूज छपी है, जिस पर सारा बेस कर रहे हैं, उसमें आया है कि ये कैम्पस 1981 से शुरू हुए थे। 1981 में डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार वहां पर नहीं थी। जो पहला

वाक्या बतलाया गया है—रियासी के पास डेरा बन्दा में वह 25 दिसम्बर, 1981 से 30 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक वहां हुआ। वह शेख अब्दुल्ला का वक्त था—क्या उस वक्त आपने उनसे इसके लिए पूछा था? वह डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला का वक्त नहीं था, फारुख अब्दुल्ला तो जून, 1983 में चीफ मिनिस्टर बने—इसलिए आज जो कहानी आप तराश रहे हैं, वह आपको उस वक्त तराशनी चाहिए थी।

दूसरा वाक्या जुलाई 3, 1982 से 11 तक पूछ में हुआ—यह खबर टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में छपी है—जहां 200 आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग मिली। इसको भिड़रावाले के एक नेतृ—अमरीक सिंह ने एडेस किया था। यह टाइम भी डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला का नहीं है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—इन्साफ कहता है, अगर एक चीफ मिनिस्टर को आप टारगेट बना रहे हैं, आपके बम्बई अधिकार में उनको निशाना बनाया गया, जो प्रेस कान्फरेंसेज हुई उनमें निशाना बनाया गया, उनकी सरकार को गिराने की बात कही जा रही है—तो क्या मेरा यह अधिकार नहीं बनता है—मैं इस आगस्ट हाउस से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जो वाक्यात हुए हैं के शेख अब्दुल्ला के वक्त में हुए, उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ एकशन क्यों नहीं लिया गया, आज क्यों यह नज़ला डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ तिकाला जा रहा है?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : In the presence of the Prime Minister, one Congress (I) member made an allegation against the J & K Government. The Hon. Member now speaking should a right to refute it.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : अमृतसर में जो भिड़रावाले का ठिकाना है या जहां पर एकस्ट्रीमिस्ट्स छिपे हुए हैं उनके खिलाफ आपने अब तक कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? जिसके

बारे में आप खुलेआम कह रहे हैं कि उनके पास बन्दूकें हैं, रिवाल्वर हैं, वे कत्ल करके छिप जाते हैं, अगर उनके खिलाफ आपने खुद कार्यवाही नहीं की तो हमको आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि इसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं? रियासी या पूछ में या पुनवाने में हमारे सिख भाइयों के जो गुरुद्वारे हैं, अगर वे वहां पर कोई सम्मेलन करें, मीटिंग करें, रिलीज़स टाइप की बात करें, आपने रिलीज़न की बात करें, कल्वर की बात करें, हो सकता है कहीं-कहीं कुछ डिफरेंसेज भी हों—आप खुद उनके खिलाफ कुछ करने नहीं जा रहे हैं और हमको दोष दे रहे हैं कि हम उनके गुरुद्वारों में दाखिल क्यों नहीं हुए।

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : This is an outright distortion. They have organized camps; they have not held any meetings in their religious places. I challenge them. They have done with the connivance of the State Government.

(*Interruptions*)

I am challengeable. Facts are so overwhelming. Only he his eyes closed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is done in States where your own party Government is there ...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट छपी है वह वेल-इन्फार्मेड सोरेस की रिपोर्ट है। जहां तक पंजाब का तालुक है मैं आपको वार्न करना चाहता हूँ—पंजाब के लोगों ने इस मुल्क के लिए जबरदस्त कुरबानियां की हैं, हमारे हिन्दू और सिख पाकिस्तान के बांदर पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मरे हैं, उन्होंने जम्मू-काश्मीर की सीमा पर अपना खून बहाया है, असम की सीमा पर अपना खून बहाया है, नेपाल में अपना खून बहाया है, खुदा के लिए पोलिटीकल पावर और

पोलिटीकल परपरेज के लिए, पोलिटीकल मेंशन के लिए पंजाब को कुर्बान मत कीजिये—यह मेरी मांग है। वहां पर आपकी गवर्नमेन्ट है, आपके पास ताकत है, एनफ-पावर्स है, आपको मार्शल-ला की जरूरत नहीं है, आर्टीकल 33 में काफी पावर्स आपके पास हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, yes. Please conclude now.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबूली : हमें इस बात का फ़क्त है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी जम्हरियत है और इस किस्म का एटमोसफेयर न पैदा किया जाए, जिससे कुछ गडबड़ हो। पंजाब एक बोर्डर स्टेट है और इसमें कुछ होता है, तो इसके फार-रीचिंग कान्सीकुयन्सेज होंगे और अगर इसी बहाने से आप काश्मीर की सरकार को भंग करें, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम फिर वापस आएंगे क्योंकि हमारे पास इतनी ताकत है।

(व्यवधान)

अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो अपना नुकसान तो करेंगे ही इसके साथ ही देश का भी नुकसान करेंगे। हम फिर वापस आयेंगे क्योंकि हमारे पास ताकत है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री पी० नामग्नाल : फेक बोट से पावर आए हैं। कल जब डिस्कशन आएंगा, तो हम बताएंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबूली : मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब एक माइनोरिटी स्टेट है। वहां पर सिखों की मेजोरिटी है और जम्मू एवं काश्मीर में मुसलमानों की मेजोरिटी

है आप इस तरीके से टूटूस्ट न कीजिए आने वाले इन्तखाबात के लिए...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : Why are you distorting ? You are distorting facts

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : Punjab is not a minority State. No State is a State in India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is a slip of the tongue.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : No; it is deliberate.

(Interruptions)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबूली : मैं फिर आपसे गुजारिश करूँगा...

(व्यवधान)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि वहां पर सिख पापुलेशन ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं आपके जरिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूँगा कि पंजाब का यही एक हल है कि ये जो बिल लाए हैं, पंजाब डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरियाज बिल या चण्डीगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरियाज बिल और इसी तरीके से जो आम्ड फोर्सेज स्पेशल पावर्स बिल हैं, ये ड्रेकोनियन लाज हैं और आपसे गुजारिश करूँगा कि आप इनको वापस लें और पंजाब की समस्या के बारे में बातचीत के दरवाजे खुले रखें, तभी यह मसला हल हो सकता है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

کالی پار لئی کے ساتھ آپ کے پچھے بھی پو لیتھیں اخوند
ہرگز سیکن آپ کو یہ بات بھیجنی چاہیے کہ یہ بات کا گھر گھری
کے حق میں ہو گی کہ آپ ان کے ساتھ ڈا سلائگ کریں
اور اس سلیٹ کا حل تلاش کریں۔

اگر آپ ایسا نہیں کرتے ہیں تو اس آپ کو
حضردار کرنا چاہیوں گا اور اس ایوان کو بھی ہرگز در
گروں گا کہ اس صورت میں بھنڈر راں والا اور
ان کی پار لئی کی جو ایک سلیٹ میں بھنڈر راں والا اور
اس کا اینہاں نہیں ہو گا اور وہ پنجاب کو لے ڈے گا
اس بناء پر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جو اسی شوہدا پرنا
دیتے ہیں وہ پورے ملک کے حق میں نہیں ہے۔
پنجاب نے بھری قربانیاں کی ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں
وہاں کی سمجھو رہی سکھے اور ہنڑو دو فوٹ ہی صیبیت
ہیں ہیں۔ سکھوں کی ایک سانکھڑی پر ایک
گھی ہے کہ وہ وہاں پر اپنے گواہنیز مری سمجھتے ہیں۔
پنجاب ہی ایک اسی اسیت ہے جہاں پر سکھوں کی
نیاداں ابادی ہے۔ لیکن وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کی
اپنی کلچر ٹرین ہر بیرون اور اکٹھی خاطر میں پڑ رہی ہے۔
اس بات کو آپ سوچیں اور ایسا کوئی کام مت کیجیے
جس سے کہ وہاں کے زیادہ تر لوگ بھنڈر راں
والا کی طرف ہو جائیں اور ہنڑوں نگوں والے بادلے
ہیں وہ ہنڑو پڑھا میں اور اس خالت میں
صرف طاقت استعمال کرنے کے علاوہ آپ کے تینیں
اور کوئی چارہ نہ رہ جائے۔ اس کے بعد کوئی
پولیٹیک سولیوشن نہیں نکل سکے گا۔

سنہ ۱۹۲۴ء سے یہاں پر کانگریس کا
شامن رہا ہے لیکن اب ایک بینا ٹرینڈ اسٹیشن
میں ابھرنا ہے لوک دل لوک ایسیسی ریشنس بھری
ہیں اور کاسٹی ٹوشن اس بات کی پوری اجازت

سڑی بیڑا ریشہ کا بلی (صریح ٹرین) : ایسا حصہ مہو دے۔
اول تو میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ بھوپال بخاب کی سمسیہ ہے
اور وہاں جو پریزینٹ پر دل قائم کیا گیا ہے وہ بات
تو سچھ میں آسٹلیتی تھی کیونکہ اپوزیشن کی پانگ تھی کہ
وہاں کی ریشیت گورنمنٹ میٹنگ ڈھنگ میں ہم نہیں
کر سکتے اور اس کی وجہ سے جاہن و مال کا نقصان
ہو گا لہذا وہ حالات قابو سے باہر جاہر ہے تھے۔ ان
حالات کے تحت یہ بات سچھ میں آسٹلیتی ہے۔
لیکن پریزینٹ ٹرینوں کے ساتھ ساتھ جو پیچی
اسٹیبل کا سپینڈ اتی۔ میشن ہوا ہے وہ بات سچھ
میں ہیں آتی ہے۔ سرکار کی طرف سے اس ایوان
میں جو تین بلیں کھلے گئے ہیں ان سے ایسا نہیں
لکھا ہے کہ یہ سرکار اس پر اطمینان کرنے کے حق میں
ہے۔ اگر اسٹیبل کا سپینڈ ۳۱ بنی۔ میشن ہی
ہتھا تو ہم سمجھتے کہ آگے کوئی ایسا کسے آئے گا جب
اکالی اور باتی پولیٹیکل پارٹیز کے ساتھ سمجھوئے ہوں گے۔
کوئی پولیٹیک سولیوشن نکلے گا لیکن اب سرکار جو
تین بلی آتی ہے۔ سیکاب ڈسٹریٹ ایریا بل۔ چندی گڑھ
ڈسٹریٹ ایریا بل اور آرمٹرڈ فورس ریشنز اسٹیبل پا دیں
بل۔ جس کے تحت ایک کانٹیبل کو بھی پا درس دے
دی گئی ہیں کہ وہ اپنی طاقت کا استعمال کرے۔
ان حالات میں میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ پنجاب
میں نہ دا اور یہہ سکتا ہے دا دا میں اور یہہ
سکھی میں اور نہون خواہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے پنجاب
کی کاسٹی ٹوشن اسٹیت ہے۔

..... لڑکوں میں ۔۔۔

پنجاب کی پر ایک کے لئے پولیٹیک سولیوشن نکلنا
چاہیے۔ اگر آپ طاقت کے بل بوقت میں ڈھونڈیں گے
تو میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ پورے ٹک کے حق میں ہیں ہو گا

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : That is a fact. Nobody can deny that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, this is very important. I must be given an opportunity to refute that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Home Minister has admitted that there are also training centres in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Why can't you say anything about that. They are the Congress-I ruled States.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : That should also be taken note of. But why should he object to this ?

(Interruptions)

شیع عبد الرشید کاملی : اور ایں چیزیں میں صاحب اس پر کارون سائنس دیپکور سامنے آئے ہیں ہے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر فاروق صاحب کی سرکار بنی ہے تب مٹے ویاں پر باقاعدہ ٹریننگ سینٹر فاؤنڈیشن ہوئے ہیں۔ ایس لگتا ہے کہ بھٹر ان دالانے اپنے نیمیں کھو لے ہیں۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ آرم ٹریننگ دی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ بالکل غلط باتیں ہیں۔ لے بنیاد پر و پیلنڈہ ہے جو تشاہیر کی استیت کے خلاف میں اپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس ڈاکٹر منٹ پر اپ نے یہ بلا کٹا بھایا ہے وہ ہندوستان دیس کی بیویز پر آدھارت ہے۔

..... لانٹر پشن ہے.....

دیتا ہے۔ ورنہ آپ ایسا قانون بنادیجئے تو اس ملک میں رجمند پارٹیز نہیں رہیں گی۔ نیشنل پارٹی کے بجائے رجمند پارٹیز نہیں لوگ اپنے قوامی جذبات کا اظہار کر رہے ہیں ان میں ایک اکالی پارٹی بھی ہے اور ایک پارٹی نیشنل کا نظر سی بھی ہے۔ سارو کھم میں بھی ایسی پارٹیز ہیں۔ اور بنگال کے لوگوں کی ایسی ریشن کی پریپریز نیشن سی۔ پی۔ یم۔ کر رہے ہے۔

اس بیان میں جب بحث کی بات چل رہی ہے تب ڈاکٹر عبد اللہ کے بارے میں بھی کہا گیا ہے۔

میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ نیک غصی سے چاہتے تھے کہ بحث کی بحث کا حل نکل جائے اس معاملے میں پرائم مسٹر سے بات کی تھی۔ اپنے طور پر بات چیت مژدوعہ نہیں کی تھی۔ انھوں نے اس بنا پر کو شنس کی تھی کہ بحث ہمارا نیپر استیت ہے اس لئے بحث کا جو پولیسیکل اور فریکل سارے کا سارا دباؤ جسکو کشیر پر پڑے گا اس لئے وہاں کے چیف مسٹر کو یہ فکر تھی کہ وہاں کے مسٹر کو حل کیا جائے۔ جس پر یہ کہ کیا گیا کہ یہ دیش کے ہمت میں نہیں ہے وہ ایسی نیشنل ہیں۔ لیکن ایسکے بات نہیں ہے۔

..... لانٹر پشن)

شری مول چنڈاگا : وہ پولیسیکل سولبوشن کی سخا۔ (انٹر پشن)

شری عبد الرشید کاملی : مجھے برسے وکھ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ بارگانگوں پر اس کے ممبران نے اس بات کو اٹھایا کہ جو کشیر میں ان کے ٹریننگ سینٹر میں محلہ رہے ہیں۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : But I have also got information with me. I give that.

(Interruptions)

مئری پی نام گیا : ہندوستان "لائک" سے پہلے شیر "لائی جوں جوں ۱۹۱۲ء بر کا یعنی اسی میں آیا ہے۔ ... دانہ رپشن)

تیری عبد الرشید کا بلیا ہے ہندوستان ٹائمز میں
جو نیوز چھپی ہے جس پر سارا بیس کر رہا
ہے اسی میں آیا ہے کہ یہ سیلسیں ۱۹۸۱ع سے شروع
ہوئے۔

۱۹۸۱ء میں ڈاکٹر فاروق عبدالغفار

کی سرکار دہاں پر نہیں رکھی۔ جو پہلے والق
بتلا یا گیا ہے۔ ریاستی کے یا ملکی دیر ابند ا
میں وہ ۲۵ دسمبر ۱۹۸۱ء سے ۳۰ دسمبر
۱۹۸۴ء تک دہاں ہوا۔ وہ شیخ عبدالعزیز کا
وقت تھا۔ کیا اس وقت اپنے ان سے
اس کے لئے یوچھا تھا۔ وہ اکٹھا فاروق
عبدالعزیز کا وقت نہیں تھا فاروق عبدالعزیز تو
جون ۱۹۸۳ء میں پیغام مسٹر بنے۔ اس
لئے آج جو کہاںی آپ تراش رہے ہیں میں وہ
آپ کو اس وقت تراشی چاہیے تھی۔

دوسری واقعہ ۳ جولائی ۱۹۸۲ء سے
۱۱ جولائی ۱۹۸۲ء تک پوچھیں ہوا یہ جتنا مز
آف انڈیا میں پھیل ہے۔ جیاں ۲۰۰۰ آدمیوں کو
ٹریننگ ملی اس کو کہنے والے ایک نہیں ملے
سنہ نے ایڈریس کیا تھا۔ یہ تمام بھی دم کھڑ
فاروق عبدالعزیز نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ سے پوچھتا
چاہتا ہوں۔ الفاظ کہتا ہے اگر ایک چیز

جہاں تک یہ نیوز آئی ہے اور آپ نے ہندوستان ٹاگز میں جو کچھ تھا ہے اسی کے بعد پر آپ نے یہ بات کہا ہے۔ کوئی سوم منیٹ نے کوئی واقعہ نہیں لیا ہے۔ کوئی آپ کے پر ام منیٹ نے نہیں کہا ہے۔ آپ کے کوئی سی بی آئی اولیسٹر گیشٹ نہیں کہے کہ لیتھ سی بی آئی کی روپورٹ نہیں ہے کوئی خالی روپورٹ سامنے ہیوڑا آئی ہے۔ جو روپورٹ ہے وہ کیوں ہندوستان ٹاگز کی نیوز پر میں ہے۔ ہندوستان ٹاگز میں جو نیوز آئی ہے اس میں کہا ہے کہ سیزٹر کے پار ڈیپی ہیٹ المفار منیٹ نہیں ہے کہ جو کشیمیر میں یہ ٹرینٹ سپس کھلے ہیں۔ یہ کس کے ہندوستان ٹاگز میں جو کہ ۱۵ نامہ نگہداشت کے بہت صاری سے پر ام منیٹ اور پار ٹیکسٹ کے بہت صاری سے ہم براف یہ جان فتنے میں اور اس میں پر وہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ جو کشیمیر میں جو ایک دیگر شرکت ہو تو ہمیں وہ ملک کیے ہوتے میں نہیں ہے اس سے ہندوستان کا وجود نظر سے میں پر سکتا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی کارروائی کی جانی چاہئے۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں آپ کے بہت صاری ما پیٹر سسیوں تھے کہا ہے کہ شرکت کشیمیر شیعہ محمد عبد العزیز قابل تعریف ہیں ان کے وقت میں تھے یہ نہیں ہو اور انہوں نے کہا اس دور میں وہ بڑے نیٹ لست اور بڑے اسٹریچر کے لیڈر رہے وہ ایں نہیں کرتے تھے لیکن وہ فاروق عبد العزیز کے وقت میں ہوا۔ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The State Government has been abused and he should be given an opportunity to refute that.

(Interruptions)

می بات گزی اپنی رسلیجن کی بات کر ملکچر کی بات کریں ہو سکتا ہے کہیں کہیں کچھ ڈیفرینس بھی ہو۔ آپ خود ان کے خلاف بچھ کرنے ہیں جا رہے ہیں اور ہم کو دو شدے رہے ہیں کہ ہم ان کے گرد دواروں میں دھنل کیوں نہیں ہو رہے ہیں۔

SHRI K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : This is an outright distortion. They have organized camps; they have not held any meetings in their religious places.. I challenge them. They have done with the connivance of the State Government.

(Interruptions)

I am challengeable. Facts are so overwhelming. Only he keeps his eyes closed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is done in States where your own party Government is there.....

(Interruptions)

مشتری عبد الرشید کابلی : میں یہ عرفی کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو رپورٹ چھپی ہے وہ دیل الفا کم سو سو روپنگ رپورٹ ہے۔ جہاں تک پنجاب کا تعلق ہے میں آپ کو داروں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پنجاب کے دو گورنمنٹ نے اس ملک کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل دست قریبیاں کی ہیں ہمارے ہندو اور سکھ پاکستان کے بارہہ پر بہت بڑی تعداد میں مرے ہیں انہوں نے جوں کشمیر کی سیما پر اپنا خون بھایا ہے اسماں کی سیما پر اپنا خون بھایا ہے میں اپنا خون بھایا ہے خدا کے لئے پالیٹیکل پاوس اور پالیٹیکل پر پیز کے لئے۔ پالیٹیکل مشتری کے لئے پاکستان کے لئے پالیٹیکل کے لئے پالیٹیکل پاوس اور کشمیں کریں میں میٹنگ کو آپ کی گورنمنٹ ہے۔

مشتری کو آپ ماریٹ بتا رہے ہیں۔ آپ کے یہ بھی ادھیکریشن میں ان کو نہ بنا یا گیا جو بڑیں کا نفرستنے ہوں اُن میں نہ بنیا گی ان کی سرکار کو گرانے کی بات ہیں جا رہی ہے تو ایسا میرا یہ ادھیکار نہیں بنتا ہے۔ میں اسی گستاخی سے پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں جو دو اتفاقات ہوئے ہیں وہ مشین عبد الشدید کے وقت میں ہوئے ہیں وقت ان کے خلاف ایکشن کیوں نہیں لیا گیا آج کیوں یہ نزلہ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبد الشدید کے خلاف نکال جائے ہے۔

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : In the presence of the Prime Minister, one Congress (I) member made an allegation against the J & K Government. The Hon. Member now speaking should a right to refute it.

مشتری عبد الرشید کابلی : امر تسلیم جو بھنڈ ران دلا کا گھکانا ہے باجہاں پر ایکسٹریمیسٹ چھپے ہوئے ہیں ان کے خلاف آپ نے اب تک کوئی کارروائی کیوں نہیں کی۔ جن کے بارے میں آپ کھلے عام کہمہ رہے ہیں نہ ان کے پاس بندوقیں ہیں اور لیو الور ہیں وہ قتل کر کے چھپتے ہیں اگر ان کے خلاف آپ نے خود کارروائی نہیں کی تو ہم تو آپ کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ اس کے لئے رہم ذمہ دار ہیں۔ ریاستی یا پوچھھہ میں یا پسوا نے میں ہمارے سکھ بھائیوں کے جو گردوارے میں اگر وہ دہان پر کوئی سہمیں کریں میں میٹنگ کو بے ریجیسٹریٹ میت

آپ کے پاس طاقت ہے۔ اسی پارس میں
کبھی آئے والے انتخابات کے لئے ..
..... (انٹرپشن)

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : Why are you
distorting ? You are distorting facts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please
conclude now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Punjab is not
a minority State. No State is a State in
India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : it is
a slip of the tongue.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : No; it is
deliberate.

(Interruptions)

مشیر عبدالرشید کابی : میں بھراؤ پ سے گزارنے
کو دن کا .. (انٹرپشن) ..
میں یہ کہیں رہا تھا کہ وہاں پر سکھو پاپیشن
زیادہ ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ کے ذریعے ہوں
منظر صاحب سے گزارش کروں گا کہ پنجاب
کا ہے ایک حل یہ کہ یہ جو بل لائے ہیں پنجاب
ڈسٹریکٹ ایریا بل یا چند یگڈھوڈ سریڈ
ایریا بل اور اسی طریقے سے۔ وارڈ فو رز
پر سپیشن پارس بل ہے یہ ڈریکو نین لاج
ہیں اور آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ
ان کو واپس لیں اور پنجاب کی سیمہ کے
بارے میں بات پیش کے دروازے کھلے
ونھیں کھلی یہ ستل حل ہو سکتا ہے۔
انتا کہہ کر بیس اپنی بات سماپت کر تاکہ

آپ کے پاس طاقت ہے۔ اسی پارس میں
آپ کو نارثلہ لاگی مزورت نہیں ہے۔
اگر ٹیکلہ سو ۳ میں کافی پارس آپ کے
پاس ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Yes.
Please conclude now.

مشیر عبدالرشید کابی : اس پر الجایہ کر
ہندوستان دینا کی سب سے بڑی جمیوریت
ہے اور اس قسم کا ایک پیغمبر نے پیروں کیا جائے
جس سے کل کچھ گناہ پیدا ہے۔ پنجاب ایک
باد دار سیت ہے اور اس میں کچھ ہوتا ہے
وہ اس کے فارر بچنے کا سی کوئی نہیں ہے
اور اگر اسی بھانے سے آپ کشیری سر کار کی خد
کوئی گئے تو میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم پھر
وہاں آئیں گے۔ کیونکہ بھانے پے پاس اتنے
طاووت ہے۔ (انٹرپشن) ... آگر آپ
ایک کریں گے تو اپنا نفقات تو کہیں کے ہی
اس کے ساتھ ہیں دیش کا بھی نفقات کیں گے
ہم پھر وہاں آئیں گے کیوں کہ ہمارے پاس
طاووت ہے۔ (انٹرپشن) ...
مشیر پی نام گیاں (لداخ) : فیک ورٹ سے
آئیں ہے۔ مل جب و سکشن آئے گا تو
ہم بتا دیں گے۔
..... (انٹرپشن) ...
مشیر عبدالرشید کابی : میں آخر میں یہ کہنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ پنجاب ایک مائیوریتی
اسیت ہے۔ وہاں پر سکھوں کی میجوری
ہے اور جو تو ایک کشیر میں مسلمانوں کی
میجوری ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ram Swarup Ram.

Is it the request of the Opposition that we have to continue ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has got to reply.

Mr. Ram Swarup Ram, I think he will include in his speech your reply or your speech also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please give him full time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He must be given time. All right. Five minutes. He should not go to any place other than Punjab.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन में पेश है, मैं इसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। हार्दिक समर्थन इसलिए नहीं करता कि मैं ट्रेरी बोचेज का सदस्य हूँ बल्कि जो मुल्क के हालात हैं और जो देश की अखण्डता पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है और पंजाब में जो ला-अबाइंडिंग मिटीजन खतरे के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए सरकार यह बिल लाई है और यह राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित बिल नहीं है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि पार्टी से बड़ा देश होता है और जब देश रहता है, तभी पालीटीकल पार्टियाँ रह सकती हैं लेकिन मैं अपने विद्वान विरोधी दल के नेताओं के भाषण सुन रहा था। खासकर श्री वाजपेयी जी देश की अखण्डता में लिप सिम्पैथी रखते हैं। वे यह कहते जरूर हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की अखण्डता में विश्वास करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हूरियत में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन देश की अखण्डता की आड़ में वे देश को खंडित करने का प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं।

पंजाब की स्थिति चिंताजनक और नाजुक इसलिए नहीं है कि वह एक सीमांत प्रदेश है बल्कि इसलिए पंजाब की स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है कि वहाँ जो इस समय बातावरण है वह केश-धारी और गैर-केशधारी हिन्दू समाज में एक चौड़ी खाई उत्पन्न कर रहा है। जब-जब देश पर खतरा आया, तब-तब पंजाबी और हमारे सिख भाइयों ने आगे बढ़कर उसका मुकाबला किया और इस देश के लिए बहुत त्याग और कुर्बानी की। लेकिन जब हम पंजाब की समस्या से निवटने का प्रयास करते हैं तो हमारे विरोध पक्ष के भाई उसमें बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं।

पंजाब की समस्या से निवटने के लिए आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों की कार्यवाहियों को दबाने के लिए हम ये बिल लाये हैं ताकि ये आतंकवादी लोग ला अबाइंडिंग लोगों की हत्या न कर सकें। पंजाब में मामूली से लोग हैं, 18 प्रतिशत लोग हैं जो खामखाह दूसरे-दूसरे देशों के लोगों, चाहे वे पाकिस्तान के लोग हों, चाहे हमारे पंजाब जिले की कुछ शक्तियाँ हों, उनकी मदद ले रहे हैं। इसमें हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग भी, चाहे श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी हों, चाहे जार्ज फनन्डीस हों इनकी भी भूमिका है। मैं यह बात बखूबी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात की जांच करे।

जहाँ तक देश की अखण्डता का सवाल है, उसके लिए अगर गम्भीर से गम्भीर बिल भी लाना पड़े तो भी लाना चाहिए। बेशक श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी, प्रो० मधु दंडवते और जार्ज फनन्डीस कुछ भी बोलते रहे। हमने इस देश की आजादी और अखण्डता के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं।

पंजाब की समस्या के बारे में 6 जून, 1983 को जालन्धर में विपक्षी दलों के साथ एक बैठक

हुई थी जिसमें हिन्द समाचार पत्र समूह के मुख्य सम्पादक श्री रमेशचन्द्र भी बैठक में विशेष आमन्त्रित थे। श्री रमेशचन्द्र जी ने कहा कि “अकालियों की आर्थिक मांगें सही अर्थों में पंजाबियों की मांगें तभी बन सकती हैं, यदि इन मांगों के लिए अकाली अपना मोर्चा गुरुद्वारा से बाहर लायें तथा उन्हें मनवाने के लिए सभी पंजाबियों का, हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों का सहयोग प्राप्त करें और दरबार साहब को राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों से साफ करें। उग्रवादियों द्वारा हत्या व अन्य हिंसक कार्यवाहियों की निन्दा करें तथा सिख अलग काम के बारे में असंबद्धता व्यक्त करें।” इस तरह से विरोध पक्ष के लोगों के सामने हिंद समाचार पत्र समूह के मुख्य सम्पादक ने ये बातें उठाई थीं।

हमारे विरोध पक्ष के भाई समस्याओं को सुलझाने के बजाय उन्हें उलझाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि देश के अन्दर कहीं धर्म के नाम पर, कहीं मजहब के नाम पर देश को तोड़ने की साजिश चल रही है। कहीं पर ‘मोर आटोनामी’ के नाम पर, कहीं पर भाषा के नाम पर देश को तोड़ने का बड़यंत्र हो रहा है। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के भाई यहां बैठकर हिंदुस्तान की जनता की बहुत बात करते हैं लेकिन हिंदुस्तान की जनता यह बात अच्छी तरह से समझ गई है कि ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने में लगे हैं। आने वाले चुनाव बतायेंगे कि विजय कभी देश को तोड़ने वालों की नहीं हुई बल्कि देश को मजबूत और अखण्ड रखने वालों की होती है।

इसलिए मैं आपसे एक गुजारिश करूँगा कि धर्म के नाम पर शियासत से धर्म को मत जोड़िए। धर्म राष्ट्रीय एकता में बहुत बड़ा बाधक है। रीजनल फार्सेस आज क्या कर रही है। क्षेत्रीय भावना की हम कद्र करते हैं, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की हम कद्र करते हैं लेकिन राष्ट्र सबसे पहले हैं। आज क्षेत्रीय भावना के नाम पर

राष्ट्रीयता खतरे में पड़ गई है। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि भारत में जितनी भी पार्टियां धर्म पर आधारित हैं, चाहे जनसंघ हो, अकाली दल हो, नेशनल कान्फरेंस हो, उन सब पर पाबंदी लगाइए।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : He is utterly ignorant of the record of the services of National Conference.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can express his opinion, what is there? Your Party is a national party.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : रीजनल फार्सेस आज अशान्ति पैदा कर रही हैं। आप लोग शेरे काश्मीर की बात तो करते हैं पर शेरे हिंदुस्तान की बात नहीं करते। यह शर्म की बात है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are dealing with Punjab, why do you go to Kashmir?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अपराधियों को गुरुद्वारों में शरण मिल रही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे गुरुद्वारा हो, मन्दिर हो, मस्जिद हो, अपराधी तो अपराधी है, उसको पकड़ा जाना चाहिए और उस पर कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

अभी काश्मीर का मसला उठा।

(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्मीर आज बहुत सेसेटिव प्रदेश बनता जा रहा है। अगर गृह मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि इस सीमांत प्रदेश में शान्ति रहे तो काश्मीर को संविधान में जो सेशल स्टेट्स दिया गया है उसे तत्काल समाप्त करिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : पहले डोगरा साहब से पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं केवल डोगरा साहब की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं देश की बात कर रहा हूँ। आज देश खतरे में है। देश की एकता खतरे में है। राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित में काइमीर का स्पेशल दर्जा समाप्त करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं बाजपेयी जी से और अन्य विरोधी दल के नेताओं से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि वे इस मामले को उलझाने के बजाए सुलझाएं। विरोधी दल के नेता इसमें ठीक भूमिका निभाएं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि समस्या के समाधान के लिए कड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had requested Hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. They did not pay heed to it. They did not stop in spite of my repeated requests. Now since the time is up, I am asking the Home Minister to reply to the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You cannot punish us for the fault of other members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not punishing anybody. The time allot is 4 hours. We have already taken 5-1/2 hours.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : How does it matter ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If all the opposition members agree that Shri Yadav is the only speaker, I will allow him.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : How can I say that ? I can speak only for myself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should also be rational. I requested members not to take more than five minutes, but they did not follow it. Now, after Shri Yadav I will call the Home Minister to reply.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Are you not interested in hearing me ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not now; only next time.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the present national and international situation, to which the Prime Minister drew the attention of the House, and through the House the attention of the entire country, there are many forces working against our national interest and it is a very critical situation, as she herself has said. If this is the situation, then statesmanship demands that an immediate solution must be found to this problem.

This problem is not confined to Punjab; it has become a matter of national concern. People all over the country, even people outside the country, as is the experience of some people who have visited certain countries during the last one year, are all expressing their concern and they want to know what is going to happen in this situation. The people of Punjab are hard-working and adventurist. They have made a place for themselves almost all over the world. Therefore, all these people very rightly feel concerned that some amicable settlement must be found.

But this settlement is possible only if the Prime Minister makes up her mind finally that she has to find a solution. I have all my sympathy for my good friend, Shri P.C. Sethi, the Home Minister, but he cannot do it, nor can the Cabinet do anything. It is only the Prime Minister who can do it, provided she makes up her mind that she has to find a solution.

While I am not making any charge against her, my understanding or impression is that she has come to the conclusion that the Akali Dal is going to gain politically out of this movement in Punjab. She would

not like them to have a political gain; rather, she would like her party to score a victory over the Akali Dal. That is why I say that she is looking at the problem, not from the national angle, but from the angle of her own party, which is a motivated approach. This is the whole crux of the problem.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Gunhir) : I do not think that is correct.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Your understanding may be different; I do not dispute it. But this is my understanding. As Shri Bhatia was mentioning, all the four religious demands were accepted, the water problem was nearer solution, there was almost a settlement on Chandigarh, Abhor and Fazilka. If this is the situation, then why are we blaming the Akali Dal that they are not agreeable to any settlement. In fact, the Government of India had reached some kind of understanding, the messengers were ready to go, the plane was kept ready to go to Chandigarh for arriving at a final settlement.

Then something happened, not in Akali Dal camp or at Chandigarh, but in Delhi itself when the mind was changed, and the result was that no final agreement could be reached. I would say, as I said earlier also, that we had never approved of the charter of demands of the Akali Dal and in the tripartite conference where Opposition leaders also participated, most of the demands could not be agreed to. The Opposition Leaders not only put pressure, they persuaded and they openly told the Akali delegation that these are the demands which can never be accepted and ultimately we came to a point where the Akali Dal even agreed to give up and not to mention even the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, because we were firm in saying that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is being interpreted in different ways and therefore we have to give it up, and they agreed to give up even this Anandpur Sahib Resolution and the mention of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution also. There I must say that they were to a great extent reasonable so far as the discussion inside the Tripartite Conference was concerned. But the real trouble came when the Chief Minister of Haryana and the Government of Haryana came up time and again with different

proposals. Whatever is being decided here, they will just come up against that decision. The Chief Minister of Haryana said that they will never agree unless and until the Prime Minister's award is accepted. Now the Chief Minister says, "Let there be referendum on Chandigarh". He is coming up with different types of demands, I hope the Government of India and the Prime Minister would see that the Chief Minister of the same party who are concerned with the same problem should not speak with different voices. This is one problem which I think, the Ruling Party has to sort out because this is the one problem which is coming in their way. And every time they are saying, 'What can we do ? The Chief Minister does not agree, the people of Haryana do not agree'. Nobody said that Haryana people's justified demands should be ignored. Nobody is saying that. That should be kept in mind. But I say that if you want really to solve this problem—and you should solve the problem in the present national situation—it is almost accepted that Chandigarh must go to Punjab and you must give the necessary financial aid to Haryana Government and ask them to start working for a new Capital for Haryana. Regarding water problem, a formula was found under which both the present use and allocations were to be maintained. Haryana wanted the present allocation to be maintained and Punjab was insisting on the present use of water and a formula was agreed up on by both of them.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : What about Abhor and Fazilka ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : If you want me to tell you here, I would say that your former Chief Minister, Shri Darbara Singh himself came up with a proposal that Abhor and Fazilka cannot be given to Haryana. He said, 'We will agree to give 100 villages on the border of Haryana to Haryana.' Therefore, this was the proposal of your own Chief Minister from Punjab.

(*Interruptions*)

Just you wanted to know and I have told you. Don't enter into arguments,

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no threat to Ladakh.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : That he knows, there is no threat to Ladakh. But the question is that they are trying to make everything political. Therefore, I am saying that in my opinion this is a matter of great concern. We have also told this time and again to the Akali Dal. In the Opposition almost every political party has passed a resolution condemning the violence, condemning extremist activities in Punjab calling upon the Akali Dal, asking them either to suspend their movement or to withdraw their movement and come to the negotiation table. But they are refusing to do so. The Home Minister said something in the Consultative Committee and the next day he said, 'No, unless and until they withdraw their movement, we are not going to negotiate with them.' Therefore, I am saying that the Home Minister has been put in a very very difficult position because of different pressures. May be his mind is changing very rapidly.

I will say that it has now been proved. Now you are very happy. I think that Shri Sparrow said that everything is very good after the President rule; if you go to Punjab villages everything is going very smooth. This illusion must be removed from the minds of the people. President's rule is no solution. Even after the President's rule violence is taking place. Dacoities, robberies, looting, everything is happening. It is a fact that effective actions have been taken. But President's rule is no solution. Shri Keyur Bhushan said that 80% Sikhs are patriotic. It means 20%, you feel, are non-patriotic. This is a very wrong understanding. Do not nurse this kind of understanding. Are you going to say that 20% of your Sikh population are anti-national? If this is the attitude, it is a very dangerous thing.

I will again say that not only in Punjab but also in other provinces—Kashmir problem is being brought—a very critical situation is being created for a very narrow political interest.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no, it is wrong.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The ruling party must accept its defeat with grace in Jammu and Kashmir and let Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Government run smoothly.

Rajiv Gandhi is not only a Member of Parliament but he is also General Secretary of the Party. In his statement he said that extremists and anti-national people held one camp in Pakistan and four or five camps in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to know from the Home Minister—is it a fact or not that four days ago the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir met the Home Minister and confronted him to know his information about those camps? You have got your I.B., you have got your military intelligence, you have got your RAW, you have got everything. He asked you if you have got information, please let him know. And the Home Minister's reply was that it was not the statement of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister. It was the statement of an M.P. and therefore, he need not go by that. Now today, the Home Minister has made a statement here on the floor of the House...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : It was not about camps, but it was about the Cricket match.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This was the question about the camps. Now the Home Minister for the first time has said that there was one camp held in U.P. and two in Himachal Pradesh. I would like to know who would catch these people. If the anti-national people are being trained, what for is your C.R.P., your Central Police and your B.S.F., your Military? What are you doing? Are you allowing these anti-national people to be trained in different parts? People were telling it was in Jammu and Kashmir. Now they have come in the heart of the country—in U.P. Whose Government is there in U.P.? If U.P. Government is not being made a target, if Himachal Pradesh Government is not being made a target for training those people, it is only Jammu and Kashmir Government which is being picked up!

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There is a basic difference.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The only basic difference is that in Jammu and Kashmir it happens to be a non-Congress Government. There is no other difference.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The basic difference is that those very organisers declared that they were holding camp in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : When did it come to your notice, I would like to know ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Why did the Jammu and Kashmir Government allow it ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Have you got any proof that the Jammu and Kashmir Government gave permission for these camps to be held there ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This was a well organised camp. The camp was organised there. No such camp was held any where. ...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री केयूर भूषण : यह यादव साहब ने जो मेरे लिए कहा कि मैंने यह कहा कि 80 प्रतिशत सिख राष्ट्र के साथ हैं, मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि 20 प्रतिशत राष्ट्र के साथ नहीं हैं। लेकिन वहां पर अराष्ट्रीय आंदोलन जो चल रहा है, देश को तोड़ने का जो काम कर रहे हैं उसके अन्दर भी कुछ लोग लगे हुए हैं। कुछ ऐसे खण्डित रूप में 80 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत कहने का मेरा अभिप्राय नहीं था।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Hon. Member, Mr. Bhatia, is also the President of the Punjab Pradesh Congress (I). He made the whole problem so simple, he simplified it so much, that let there be a committee of four persons or so, go there and solve the problem between Nirankaris and Akalis; let the Opposition Parties persuade Akalis to hand over all the people

who are taking shelter in the Gurdwara and the problem will be solved. Is it so simple ? Is that the understanding of the ruling party ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Has Government nothing to do ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I think, the Home Minister was fully and totally true to the facts, and I must say he was very honest and positive in that, when on the floor of the House he expressed his gratitude and thanks to the Opposition leaders who participated in the tripartite discussion, that they helped to narrow down the differences...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now he will change his mind.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I do not think he will change his mind. But he will keep quiet because he is in a very embarrassing position today, because the Prime Minister is saying that it was a major mistake to invite the Opposition people, that it was a mistake committed to involve them in this thing and, therefore, the situation has become complicated.

The Prime Minister goes on blaming the Opposition Parties for everything. I think, there is a time when you can do politicking. If there is an election, you can do politicking. But if there a serious situation, national or international, and you do this kind of politicking at the cost of national interest, this will not serve the cause. In Bombay, she said, "We want national consensus." The next day, Mr. Stephen comes and says, "National consensus amongst the people, not with the political parties and Opposition leaders." This how they go on shifting their position.

What I am saying is that we are all interested that a solution should be found because we are fully aware that our enemy is at our border. They do not like India to be a strong nation. They can always use the situation. When there is de-stabilisation in the country, they will be always willing and it will be very handy to exploit the situation. Perhaps, in today's context, that

danger is very much there. Therefore, we are saying, please find a solution.

I would suggest that the Home Minister, that he said in the Consultative Committee, should invite Akali leaders and if he thinks proper that whatever the tripartite committee had achieved, if that can really be used for finding any solution, he can invite the Opposition leaders. Otherwise, the Opposition leaders are also not very keen, begging for an invitation. But we feel that this is our national duty also if we can be of help in a situation where there is national crisis and we can help the Government to find a solution. After all, they are our brothers and sisters. The solution can be found. I am not a pessimist. I feel that a solution can be found. Where the tripartite committee had left the matter, from there it should be taken up and further steps should be taken.

The Home Minister today said that he has written to the Chief Ministers of Jammu and Kashmir, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh about these camps. When he replies to the debate, I would like to know on what date he wrote letters to them and what he has written to them.

Has he given some information about the place of those camps, the character of those camps and where those camps were held? Otherwise, my friend Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli was very much justified.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He said—perhaps he may not deny—that if some Sikh in Jammu & Kashmir met in a Gurdwara, had a Conference, had anything, then Jammu & Kashmir Government, in the delicate situation where they are, cannot enter into Gurdwaras. If you cannot enter into Gurdwaras in Punjab, then you should not expect Jammu & Kashmir Dr. Farooq Abdullah to enter into Gurdwaras.

Therefore, I would like to know—Prof. K.K. Tewary was saying all the time ‘No.

We know the place—and you must please let us know.”

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have given the name.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You have given the name. But your information is based on press. I want to know from the Minister of Home Affairs. Your information is from the press.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Therefore I would like that the Minister of Home Affairs should give this information also.

With these words, I request the Minister of Home Affairs to consult the Prime Minister and if the Prime Minister feels that now this is the situation where we must take effective steps, then those steps must be taken.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपने मुझे बड़े अच्छे मौके पर टाइम दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपो-जीशन वाले जो सोल्यूशन चाहते हैं वे उनसे मिलकर उसके प्रपोजल हमारे पास भेज दें तो हमारी सरकार उसको कंसिडर कर लेगी। आप भी कहते हैं कि पंजाब में बुरी हालत हो रही है फिर तो आप जो यहां बोले हैं वह इन बिलों के खिलाफ है। सिफ़ आपोजीशन करने के लिए ही आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं। आपको तो इन बिलों की पूरी ताईद करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन आप खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि आप गवर्नमेंट का बड़ा साथ दे रहे हैं। आपने भट्टा बैठा दिया। आप अगर अच्छे होते तो हम भी अच्छे हो जाते। चूंकि आप कमज़ोर हैं इसलिए हम भी कमज़ोर हैं। असल में वहाँ पर जो हालत है उसमें अगर चण्डीगढ़ दे भी दिया जाए तो क्या वे मान जायेंगे? भाटिया जी ने और निहालसिंहवाला जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वे

तो कुर्मी चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस देश में डिमोक्रेसी है और यह कोई ढंग नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि उनके साथ बड़ी बेइन्साफी हुई है, क्या शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के साथ कम बेइन्साफी हुई है? अभी भी उनकी इज्जत कर रहे हैं, उनको रेप कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ आप पंजाब में कोई शेड्यूल कास्ट आई०जी० बना दो फिर देखो वह सब ठीक करता है या नहीं। जो आदमी पैसे के नजदीक न आए और जो परमात्मा का ध्यान करे वही कुछ काम कर सकता है। आगे तो कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम लो इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पंजाब में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स को भर्ती किया जाए, हिन्दुओं से कुछ नहीं हाता है, वे तो सिर्फ पंसा कमान बान ह। हरियाणा में जाटों की हुक्मत है, वे शेड्यूल कास्ट का आगे आने ही नहीं देते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ अगर जिलों में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स को लगा दिया जाए तो एक मिनट में ठीक कर देंगे।

मुझे एक हरिजन मिला था, उसने मुझसे कहा मुझे दस दिन के लिए यह दे दा, मैं सीधा कर दूँगा। इस प्रकार की हालत में हम मरने वाले नहीं हैं, हम क्यों मरें। पंजाब में जाकर लड़ाई कर लो, हम मारेंगे। बाहर कल्प होते हैं और एक लीडर चिट्ठे कपड़े पहनकर आ जाता है। वहां जाकर लड़ाई नहीं करता है। यू०पी० में जमीन मिलती तो चौ० चरणसिंह हरिजनों को बोट न डालने देता। जो हल काइत करता है, वह भी हमें बोट डालता है। लैंड रिफार्म नहीं किया, कांग्रेस वालों ने, यदि लैंड रिफार्म किया होता तो उनके बच्चे नहीं मरते। यदि लैंड रिफार्म किया होता तो उनको रोटी की पड़ती, मारने की नहीं पड़ती। आपने काम की शुरूआत की गलती की है। आपको चाहिए कि सब शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोगों की आगे लायें। इनको भरती किया जाए,

तो सबको ठीक कर दिया जाएगा। मैं पंजाब में यही कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और इसी काम में लगा हुआ हूँ। जो आई. पी. एस. हैं, उनको जिलों में लायें, फिर देखिए वहाँ पर क्या होता है। जो बिल मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Twenty-four Hon. Members of this House have participated in this debate and I am grateful to them for taking such a keen interest and giving useful suggestions during the course of the discussions. The situation in Punjab has been discussed many times in this House. Since yesterday Members have again been giving me the benefit of their views. I would thank the Hon. Members for that. I would refer to some of the points that have been raised during the course of my reply.

With regard to the imposition of President's rule, I would like to remind this House that in the past some Members wanted the Government to take responsibility for the situation in Punjab. Many leaders of the Opposition have also from time to time demand the ouster of the Darbara Singh Government. In fact some leaders specifically wanted the imposition of President's rule. But when this was done, the Government was again criticised.

Sardar Darbara Singh did yeoman service even during these difficult times to not only contain the law and order problems but at the same time take the State further on the road of economic progress. Ultimately he expressed his willingness to step down putting the welfare of the people of Punjab and the interest of the nation above all personal and party considerations. I wish to place on record appreciation for the valuable services rendered by Sardar Darbara Singh during his tenure as Chief Minister.

In this connection, I am very sorry that Mr. Chandrajit Yadav has mentioned that settlement of various issues is not being arrived at in Punjab because the Prime Minister thinks that by the solution of these problems Akali Dal would gain strength. Had it been so, the Prime Minister would not have accepted the advice of the Governor to dismiss her own Government and impose President's rule.

She had been very keen to solve the problem right from the beginning. That I will narrate sometime later.

Sir, I would also like to point out, as Opposition Members have already done, the fact that President's Rule was imposed even when the Chief Minister enjoyed absolute majority. This only shows that we are not interested in power for the sake of power alone and that we can and do keep the overall interest of the people and the nation uppermost in our minds. I hope this example would nullify all the uncharitable criticism made by Opposition Leaders that we are interested in keeping power at any cost.

It is too early to make pronouncements as some members have done, about the efficacy of President's Rule in Punjab. However, there have been certain positive results. Special combing operations such as raids, nakabandis and patrolling were started from 18th October, 1983. As a result, 4,470 undesirable persons have been arrested till the 10th of November, and a total of 282 weapons, 1153 cartridges and 1 hand grenade have been recovered.

Shri Vajpayee has asked me to find out as to how many of these persons are terrorists and extremists. Most of them are anti-social elements and those who are engaged in smuggling. But, they are responsible for many crimes and, therefore, it is very difficult to distinguish between the two and it is not possible to give the break-up in that manner. Large quantities of contraband items such as opium and illicit liquor have also been unearthed. Such raids naturally have a salutary effect and I can say that the results appear to be encourag-

ing. In order to ensure that there is no harassment or inconvenience to the public, these raids are being made on a selective basis and are headed by sufficiently responsible officers. Since the imposition of President's Rule till 10th November, 45 cases have been registered in connection with violent activities and 11 persons have been arrested.

Special efforts made by police against the extremists have also started showing results. In an encounter with the police on 14th October, 4 extremists were killed. On 20th October, a wanted extremist Tarsem Singh was arrested. Jarnail Singh, an accused in the murder case of Mehma Singh Nirankari has been arrested and disclosures made by him have led to further arrests. In various other cases, extremists and anti-social elements have been arrested sometimes within hours of their committing a crime. The State Administration is making all efforts to ensure that the peace is maintained and the law and order situation is controlled.

A number of Hon. Members have raised the question of curious circumstances in which President's Rule has been imposed and even doubted its Constitutional validity. Some of the Hon. Members have taken umbrage at the advice tendered by the Chief Minister to Governor on the ground that he had no right to tender such advice, while others have taken exception to the Governor in accepting such an advice, when he was expected to act on his discretion. Yet, some other Members have dwelt on inadequacy of circumstances listed in the Governor's Report.

Sir, it is true that in the matter of making recommendation for imposition of President's Rule under Article 356, the Governor can act in his discretion. There is nothing to suggest that the Governor has not acted in his discretion. The Chief Minister, Shri Darbara Singh, had tendered his resignation and suggested imposition of President's Rule for a temporary period with suspended Legislature. Shri Darbara Singh happened to be leader of the Ruling Party in the Legislature which was in majority. There was nothing to suggest that

while stepping down from Chief Ministership, he was also stepping down from the Legislature Party's leadership. It would neither have been proper nor had any prospects of success if any other person was invited amongst the Ruling Party to form a Government. Nobody had disputed the Governor's conclusion that having regard to the composition of the Assembly and the stand of the members of Shiromani Akali Dal, it was futile to engage in the formality of sending for Leader of the Opposition or leaders of other group. In such a situation, Sir, it was but natural that Governor should have concluded that a situation had arisen wherein Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

This situation had arisen because of Chief Minister's resignation and not due to reasons which led Chief Minister to resign.

Sir, a question has been raised that a wrong precedent has been created. I may like to refresh the memory of the Hon. Members that in June, 1973 although when Congress party had a strength of 272 in the House of 426, Shri Kamla Pati Tripathi, Chief Minister, U.P. tendered the resignation of his Council of Ministers and recommended to the Governor to request the President to exercise his powers under Article 365 of the Constitution for a temporary period and also suggested that the State Legislature be placed under suspended animation. The Governor, Shri Akbar Ali Khan accepted the advice of the Chief Minister and made recommendations on 12th June, 1973 to the President in line with the advice of the Chief Minister. A serious situation caused by indiscipline in some sections of the civil police and the PAC had arisen in the State which had wider repercussions across the borders of the State. The President's Rule was imposed on 13.6.1973 and the Assembly was placed under suspended animation. President's rule was revoked on 8.11.1973 when Shri H. N. Bahuguna was elected leader of the legislature party and then he was invited to form the Government on 8.11.1973.

Some Hon. Members referring to promulgation of Armed Forces Special Powers

Ordinance in relation to Punjab and Chandigarh had called it a case of imposition of Martial Law. Martial Law is to be distinguished from the more 'use of the armed forces of the Union in aid of civil power' which power belongs to Parliament. In the case of comparatively minor or local disturbances the armed forces may be sent to help the civil authorities; in such a case the armed forces have to act under the control of civil authorities and the offenders are prosecuted under the ordinary course of law. But when Martial Law is declared the command and administration of the area is exclusively given to the military and the power of civil authorities as well as the courts is superseded by military law and procedure and the offenders are tried by courts of Martial. In the present case nothing of the sort has happened. Any person arrested and taken into custody under these special powers by the armed forces has to be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest. Further action has to be taken by the police to deal with the matter. The police has to produce the arrested person before the Magistrate and they have to follow the same procedure as would have been followed in respect of any person arrested under the ordinary law. The civil authorities control and the control of the ordinary courts continues uninterrupted and therefore it would be doing no service to call these special measures as a case of Martial Law.

Sir, these measures have been taken not in a light-hearted manner but with extreme anguish but having regard to the duty that the State owes to the people to ensure that their life and property would be safe against murders who have been recklessly killing and attacking innocent people.

Some Hon. Members have said that Government has been cause of the failure of the talks. Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Indrajit Gupta are wanting to know why talks are not being held. Shri Paswan has accused the Government of complicating the issues. I find that it is necessary for me once again to briefly touch upon this aspect of the problem. It has always been Govern-

ment's endeavour to find a peaceful solution to the problems in Punjab. Talks were held by the Akali Dal with the Prime Minister herself, with the Committee of Ministers and through informal negotiations at different times. The tripartite talks were also attempted. However, these talks remained inconclusive as representatives of the Shiromani Akali Dal chose to walk out of the last tripartite meeting. In an attempt to resolve some of the problems, the Prime Minister made certain announcements on 27th November, 1982 relating to the religious demands.

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations was also appointed. I invited the Akali Dal leaders in the last week of May to resume discussions, but they did not respond favourably. I then issued a public statement in June 1983 clarifying the position regarding individual demands. It was made clear that the only two issues pending a final decision were those relating to the sharing of waters of the Ravi, Bias and the settlement of territorial disputes between Punjab and Haryana. We offered to refer these two pending issues to two tribunals. However, the Shiromani Akali Dal leaders have still not responded in a positive manner. Recently, the Prime Minister has re-affirmed the Government's stand that a settlement of the issues regarding Chandigarh and other demands should be found through discussions and negotiations.

I may add that the Government has not complicated the issues at any time or prevented a peaceful solution from being arrived at. On the other hand, the Akali Dal have changed their stand and modified their demands from time to time. It has hampered the progress of a settled negotiation. It is for the leadership of the Akali Dal to now come forward to help in the restoration of normalcies and to resume discussions.

Shri Vajpayee has referred to a news item in the *Hindustan Times*. The inquiries made by the State Government do not confirm that any police officer has begged Shri Bhindranwale for life. Shri Vajpayee has taken objection to the appointment of Advisors to the Governor of Punjab. Hon. Members are aware that whenever

President's rule is promulgated in any State, Advisors are appointed to assist the Governor in administering the State. It does not amount to any reflection on the State officials.

Shri Vajpayee has demanded setting up of a High Power Commission to enquire into the allegations of discrimination against Sikhs and others. I would like to say that our scheme of things provides for equal and fair opportunity to every citizen. Sikhs occupy important positions in all walks of life and the question of discrimination against them does not arise by any stretch of imagination. I am sorry I do not share the views expressed by Shri Vajpayee in this regard.

Another point raised by Shri Vajpayee is about issue of arms licences liberally and to deserving persons. The administration takes into account all relevant factors before issuing licences for arms. Decisions in this regard should better be left to the State Government and the local administration.

Some members have made a reference to what they have called my offer to form a Coalition Government with the Akali Dal during the recent Consultative Committee meeting of the Home Ministry. I would like to make it clear that an entirely wrong impression has been created in this regard. During the meeting, I had not stated that we would like to form a Coalition Government with the Akali Dal. Instead my effort was to be as positive as possible and in the context of the Government's desire not to prolong President's Rule. I suggested that Government would always be willing to seek the cooperation of all parties including the Akali Dal in the smooth running of the Government and the early restoration of the democratic processes. I may repeat that we have always desired to settle issues through negotiations and in a spirit of understanding with all concerned and we would continue to seek a solution in this manner.

A word about Gurmat Training Camps is also perhaps required. The All India Sikh Students Federation has been

organising these Camps at various places. While these Camps are ostensibly for inculcating Sikh religion and history among those attending them, it has been reported that certain sectarian and secessionist views have also been propagated at these Camps. According to information available to us about 13 Camps have been organised. In Jammu and Kashmir, such camps have been organised at six different places in the last six months or so. We have advised the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and other adjoining States to take appropriate action against those indulging in illegal activities. We do not intend making political issue of such matters, but I would only hope that the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir keeps the national perspective in view as also the requirements of law and order in this regard.

I can assure this House that we are keen to find a solution to the Punjab problem. As I have stated in the other House, Government has always desired to solve the problem while attempting to see that the settling of one problem should not give rise to another.

We also require a solution which is acceptable to all. I would hope once again that the Akali Dal would condemn the cult of violence being spread by the extremists, dissociate themselves completely from such elements and come forward to find a peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. I would also request the Hon. Members of the Opposition to persuade the Akalis to agree for a negotiated settlement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 6th October, 1983 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab,”

The Motion was adopted.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 17, 1983/Kartika 26, 1905 (Saka).